

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORP
Form 10-Q
May 04, 2016

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

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 1-5721

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its Charter)

New York 13-2615557
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

520 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 460-1900
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 X 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 (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES X NO _____

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

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

YES NO

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock at April 28, 2016 was 362,330,232.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,604,066	\$3,638,648
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	679,812	751,084
Financial instruments owned, including securities pledged of \$11,174,383 and \$12,207,123:		
Trading assets, at fair value	15,144,599	18,293,090
Available for sale securities	398,856	207,355
Total financial instruments owned	15,543,455	18,500,445
Investments in managed funds	546,805	603,720
Loans to and investments in associated companies	1,843,470	1,757,369
Securities borrowed	7,347,587	6,975,136
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,526,686	3,854,746
Receivables	4,178,419	3,830,967
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	721,060	721,875
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	2,622,351	2,648,362
Deferred tax asset, net	1,646,292	1,575,368
Other assets	1,874,362	1,473,464
Total	\$43,134,365	\$46,331,184
LIABILITIES		
Short-term borrowings	\$311,885	\$310,659
Trading liabilities, at fair value	7,542,927	6,840,430
Securities loaned	2,670,611	3,014,300
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	8,252,356	9,966,868
Other secured financings	1,028,569	908,741
Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities	5,124,603	7,107,081
Long-term debt	7,620,461	7,400,582
Total liabilities	32,551,412	35,548,661
Commitments and contingencies		
MEZZANINE EQUITY		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	208,773	191,633
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	125,000	125,000
EQUITY		
Common shares, par value \$1 per share, authorized 600,000,000 shares; 362,329,220 and 362,617,423 shares issued and outstanding, after deducting 54,043,495 and 53,755,292 shares held in treasury	362,329	362,617
Additional paid-in capital	4,968,447	4,986,819

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Accumulated other comprehensive income	394,004	438,793
Retained earnings	4,366,525	4,612,982
Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	10,091,305	10,401,211
Noncontrolling interests	157,875	64,679
Total equity	10,249,180	10,465,890
Total	\$43,134,365	\$46,331,184

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues:		
Beef processing services	\$1,631,371	\$1,852,311
Commissions	155,824	166,922
Principal transactions	(102,483)	729,235
Investment banking	230,930	250,995
Interest income	232,016	237,599
Net realized securities gains	728	15,089
Other	58,923	124,370
Total revenues	2,207,309	3,376,521
Interest expense	192,203	191,838
Net revenues	2,015,106	3,184,683
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,648,052	1,922,223
Compensation and benefits	389,407	410,852
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	40,479	55,080
Interest	22,318	31,422
Depreciation and amortization	49,610	52,440
Selling, general and other expenses	187,255	166,010
	2,337,121	2,638,027
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related to associated companies	(322,015)	546,656
Income related to associated companies	20,052	40,451
Income (loss) before income taxes	(301,963)	587,107
Income tax provision (benefit)	(83,361)	212,678
Net income (loss)	(218,602)	374,429
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	1,052	234
Net (income) loss attributable to the redeemable noncontrolling interests	(4,314)	7,112
Preferred stock dividends	(1,016)	(1,016)
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders	\$ (222,880)	\$ 380,759
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.60)	\$ 1.00
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.60)	\$ 0.99
Amounts attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (222,880)	\$ 380,759

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$ (218,602)	\$ 374,429
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on investments arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$(522) and \$(619)	(940)	(1,115)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net (gains) losses included in net income (loss), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$14 and \$2,944	(26)	(5,303)
Net change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on investments, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$(536) and \$(3,563)	(966)	(6,418)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$3,236 and \$(5,768)	(43,921)	(14,721)
Less: reclassification adjustment for foreign exchange (gains) losses included in net income (loss), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$0 and \$0	—	—
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$3,236 and \$(5,768)	(43,921)	(14,721)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on instrument specific credit risk arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$0 and \$0	(302)	—
Less: reclassification adjustment for instrument specific credit risk (gains) losses included in net income (loss), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$0 and \$0	—	—
Net change in unrealized instrument specific credit risk gains (losses), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$0 and \$0	(302)	—
Net pension gains (losses) arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$0 and \$0	—	—
Less: reclassification adjustment for pension (gains) losses included in net income (loss), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$(178) and \$(653)	400	1,175
Net change in pension liability, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$178 and \$653	400	1,175
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	(44,789)	(19,964)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(263,391)	354,465
Comprehensive loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	1,052	234
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to the redeemable noncontrolling interests	(4,314)	7,112
Preferred stock dividends	(1,016)	(1,016)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders	\$ (267,669)	\$ 360,795

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	2016	2015
Net cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$(218,602)	\$374,429
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used for operations:		
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	(81,521)	214,612
Depreciation and amortization	35,167	40,328
Share-based compensation	6,933	32,794
Provision for doubtful accounts	11,003	3,636
Net securities gains	(728)	(15,089)
(Income) loss related to associated companies	3,364	(61,140)
Distributions from associated companies	13,908	39,703
Net (gains) losses related to property and equipment, and other assets	5,874	(659)
Net change in:		
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	70,939	257,319
Trading assets	3,041,330	(1,095,937)
Investments in managed funds	49,350	(312,111)
Securities borrowed	(385,463)	285,891
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	298,260	179,290
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(204,142)	(38,561)
Receivables from customers of securities operations	6,966	(94,841)
Other receivables	(22,889)	(28,557)
Other assets	(370,398)	(124,643)
Trading liabilities	761,729	(966,190)
Securities loaned	(295,559)	575,750
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(1,721,276)	654,705
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(1,492,311)	384,163
Payables to customers of securities operations	(180,980)	(1,481,640)
Trade payables, expense accruals and other liabilities	(262,392)	(487,782)
Other	8,645	(62,857)
Net cash used for operating activities	(922,793)	(1,727,387)
Net cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets	(90,722)	(62,821)
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment, and other assets	5,298	3,103
Advances on notes, loans and other receivables	(148,622)	(283,000)
Collections on notes, loans and other receivables	11,686	21,836
Loans to and investments in associated companies	(284,820)	(607,025)
Capital distributions and loan repayments from associated companies	193,952	560,043
Purchases of investments (other than short-term)	(295,088)	(400,484)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	18,358	139,988
Proceeds from sales of investments	83,460	897,246
Other	(5,959)	(966)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(512,457)	267,920

(continued)

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, continued

For the periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	2016	2015
Net cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of debt, net of issuance costs	\$262,249	\$127,486
Change in short-term borrowings	1,226	399,998
Reduction of debt	(34,937)	(15,448)
Net proceeds from other secured financings	119,794	245,251
Issuance of common shares	531	616
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(271)	—
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	94,904	533
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(9,624)	(27,010)
Dividends paid	(23,001)	(23,359)
Other	153	246
Net cash provided by financing activities	411,024	708,313
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(10,356)	(1,097)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,034,582)	(752,251)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1,	3,638,648	4,276,775
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31,	\$2,604,066	\$3,524,524
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$195,300	\$204,769
Income tax payments (refunds), net	\$(8,596)	\$828

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands, except par value and per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Leucadia National Corporation Common Shareholders						
	Common Shares \$1 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Subtotal	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance, January 1, 2015	\$367,499	\$5,059,508	\$447,082	\$4,428,069	\$10,302,158	\$67,864	\$10,370,022
Net income				380,759	380,759	(234)	380,525
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes			(19,964)		(19,964)		(19,964)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests					—	533	533
Change in interest in consolidated subsidiary		(370)			(370)	370	—
Share-based compensation expense		32,794			32,794		32,794
Change in fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interests		11,033			11,033		11,033
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(1,182)	(25,828)			(27,010)		(27,010)
Dividends (\$.0625 per common share)				(23,862)	(23,862)		(23,862)
Other	404	(4,104)			(3,700)		(3,700)
Balance, March 31, 2015	\$366,721	\$5,073,033	\$427,118	\$4,784,966	\$10,651,838	\$68,533	\$10,720,371
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$362,617	\$4,986,819	\$438,793	\$4,612,982	\$10,401,211	\$64,679	\$10,465,890
Net loss				(222,880)	(222,880)	(1,052)	(223,932)
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes			(44,789)		(44,789)		(44,789)
Contributions from noncontrolling					—	94,904	94,904

interests							
Distributions to noncontrolling interests				—	(271)	)	(271)
Deconsolidation of asset management entities				—	(385)	)	(385)
Share-based compensation expense	6,933			6,933			6,933
Change in fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interests	(12,835)	)		(12,835)	)		(12,835)
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(583)	)	(9,041)	)	(9,624)	)	(9,624)
Dividends (\$.0625 per common share)				(23,577)	)	(23,577))
Other	295		(3,429)	)	(3,134)	)	(3,134)
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$362,329	\$4,968,447	\$ 394,004	\$4,366,525	\$10,091,305	\$ 157,875	\$10,249,180

See notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of Operations

Leucadia National Corporation (“Leucadia” or the “Company”) is a diversified holding company focused on return on investment and long-term value creation to maximize shareholder value. We continuously review acquisitions of businesses, securities and assets that have the potential for significant long-term value creation, invest in a broad array of businesses, and evaluate the retention and disposition of our existing operations and holdings. Changes in the mix of our businesses and investments should be expected.

Our financial services businesses and investments include Jefferies (investment banking and capital markets), Leucadia Asset Management (asset management), Berkadia (commercial mortgage banking, investment sales and servicing), FXCM (a publicly traded company providing online foreign exchange trading), HomeFed (a publicly traded real estate company) and Foursight Capital and Chrome Capital (vehicle finance). We also own and have investments in a diverse array of other businesses, including National Beef (beef processing), HRG Group (“HRG”), formerly known as Harbinger (a publicly traded diversified holding company), Vitesse Energy and Juneau Energy (oil and gas exploration and development), Garcadia (automobile dealerships), Linkem (fixed wireless broadband services in Italy), Conwed Plastics and Idaho Timber (manufacturing companies), and Golden Queen (a gold and silver mining project). The structure of each of our investments was tailored to the unique opportunity each transaction presented. Our investments may be reflected in our consolidated results as operating subsidiaries, equity investments, receivables, securities, or in other ways, depending on the structure of our specific holdings.

Jefferies is a global full-service, integrated securities and investment banking firm. In March 2013, Jefferies became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucadia, yet retains a separate credit rating and continues to be a separate SEC reporting company. Through Jefferies, we own 50% of Jefferies Finance LLC (“Jefferies Finance”), our joint venture with Babson Capital Management LLC and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Jefferies Finance is a commercial finance company whose primary focus is the origination and syndication of senior secured debt of middle market and growth companies in the form of term and revolving loans. Through Jefferies, we also own a 48.5% voting interest in Jefferies LoanCore, a joint venture with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board and LoanCore, LLC. Jefferies LoanCore originates, purchases and securitizes commercial real estate loans throughout the U.S.

Jefferies has a November 30th fiscal year, which it retains for standalone reporting purposes. We reflect Jefferies in our consolidated financial statements utilizing a one month lag. We have reviewed Jefferies business and internal operating results for the month of March 2016 for the purpose of evaluating whether financial statement disclosure or adjustments are required in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and we have included in our consolidated financial statements investments of \$126.5 million made by Jefferies during March 2016, which were made after Jefferies fiscal quarter end but before March 31, 2016.

Leucadia Asset Management supports and develops focused alternative asset management businesses led by distinct management teams. These primarily include Folger Hill, a multi-manager discretionary long/short equity hedge fund platform; Topwater Capital, a first-loss hedge fund; and 54 Madison Capital, LLC (“54 Madison”), which targets real estate projects.

Our investment in FXCM Inc. and some of its subsidiaries (collectively, “FXCM”) currently consists of a senior secured term loan due January 2017 (\$192.7 million outstanding at March 31, 2016), with rights to a variable proportion of certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, and our right to

require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. On March 10, 2016, we and FXCM entered into a nonbinding memorandum of understanding that would amend the terms of the term loan and rights to certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets. See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Berkadia, our 50-50 equity method joint venture with Berkshire Hathaway Inc., is a commercial real estate company providing capital solutions, investment sales advisory, research and servicing for multifamily and commercial properties.

We own an approximate 65% equity method interest in HomeFed, which owns and develops residential and mixed use real estate properties. HomeFed is a public company traded on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board.

We own 100% of Foursight Capital, an auto loan originator and servicer, and 83% of Chrome Capital, which provides leases on used Harley-Davidson motorcycles.

We own 78.9% of National Beef Packing Company. National Beef processes and markets fresh and chilled boxed beef, ground beef, beef by-products, consumer-ready beef and pork, and wet blue leather for domestic and international markets. National Beef operates two beef processing facilities, three consumer-ready facilities and a wet blue tanning facility, all located in the U.S. National Beef operates one of the largest wet blue tanning facilities in the world that sells processed hides to tanners that produce finished leather for the automotive, luxury goods, apparel and furniture industries. National Beef owns Kansas City Steak Company, LLC, which sells portioned beef and other products to customers in the food service and retail channels as well as direct to consumers through the internet, direct mail and direct response television. National Beef also owns a refrigerated and livestock transportation and logistics company that provides transportation services for National Beef and third parties.

We own approximately 23% of HRG, a public company traded on the NYSE, and we reflect this investment at fair value based on quoted market prices. Its consumer products segment contains an approximate 58% ownership stake in Spectrum Brands, a global consumer products company. Its insurance segment includes an approximate 81% ownership stake in Fidelity & Guaranty Life ("FGL"). On November 8, 2015, FGL and Anbang Insurance Group Co., Ltd. ("Anbang") entered into a definitive merger agreement pursuant to which Anbang will acquire FGL for \$26.80 per share.

Vitesse Energy, LLC is our 96% owned consolidated subsidiary that acquires and develops non-operated working and royalty oil and gas interests in the Bakken Shale oil field in North Dakota and Montana.

Juneau Energy, LLC, is our 98% owned consolidated subsidiary that engages in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from onshore, unconventional resource areas. Juneau currently has interests in acreage in the Oklahoma and Texas Gulf Coast regions.

Garcadia is an equity method joint venture that owns and operates 27 automobile dealerships in California, Texas, Iowa and Michigan. We own approximately 75% of Garcadia.

We own approximately 42% of the common shares of Linkem, as well as convertible preferred shares which, if converted, would increase our ownership to approximately 56% of Linkem's common equity. Linkem provides residential broadband services using WiMAX and LTE technologies deployed over the 3.5 GHz spectrum band. Linkem operates in Italy, which has few cable television systems and poor broadband alternatives. Linkem is accounted for under the equity method.

Conwed Plastics is our consolidated subsidiary that manufactures and markets lightweight plastic netting used for building and construction, erosion and sediment control, packaging, agricultural purposes, carpet padding, filtration, consumer products and other purposes.

Idaho Timber is our wholly-owned subsidiary engaged in the manufacture and distribution of various wood products, including the following principal product activities: remanufacturing dimension lumber; remanufacturing, bundling and bar coding of home center boards for large retailers; and production of pine dimension lumber and 5/4" radius-edge, pine decking.

Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC ("Golden Queen") owns the Soledad Mountain project, a fully-permitted, open pit, heap leach gold and silver project in Kern County, California. We and the Clay family have formed and made contributions to a limited liability company, controlled by us, through which we invested in Golden Queen for the development and operation of the project. Our effective ownership of Golden Queen is approximately 35% and is accounted for under the equity method.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes which are normally included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. These financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring items or items discussed herein) that management believes are necessary to fairly state results for the interim periods presented. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of annual results of operations.

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate all of these estimates and assumptions. The most important of these estimates and assumptions relate to fair value measurements, compensation and benefits, asset impairment, the ability to realize deferred tax assets, the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions and contingencies. Although these and other estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be different from these estimates.

Fair Value Hierarchy

In determining fair value, we maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect our assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. We apply a hierarchy to categorize our fair value measurements broken down into three levels based on the transparency of inputs as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date.

Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these financial instruments include cash instruments for which quoted

Level 2: prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments whose fair value have been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level 3: Instruments that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These financial instruments are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

Financial instruments are valued at quoted market prices, if available. Certain financial instruments have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. For financial instruments whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the financial instrument is valued at the point within the bid-ask range that meets our best estimate of fair value. We use prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date. For financial instruments that do not have readily determinable fair values using quoted market prices, the determination of fair value is based upon consideration of available information, including types of financial instruments, current financial information, restrictions on dispositions, fair values of underlying financial instruments and quotations for similar instruments.

The valuation of financial instruments may include the use of valuation models and other techniques. Adjustments to valuations derived from valuation models may be made when, in management's judgment, features of the financial instrument such as its complexity, the market in which the financial instrument is traded and risk uncertainties about market conditions require that an adjustment be made to the value derived from the models. Adjustments from the price derived from a valuation model reflect management's judgment that other participants in the market for the financial instrument being measured at fair value would also consider in valuing that same financial instrument. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment.

The availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of financial instrument and market conditions. As the observability of prices and inputs may change for a financial instrument from period to period, this condition may cause a transfer of an instrument among the fair value hierarchy levels. Transfers among the levels are recognized at the beginning of each period. The degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

Valuation Process for Financial Instruments

The Jefferies Independent Price Verification ("IPV") Group, which is part of the Jefferies finance department, in partnership with Jefferies Risk Management, is responsible for establishing Jefferies valuation policies and procedures. The IPV Group and Risk Management, which are independent of business functions, play an important role and serve as a control function in determining that Jefferies financial instruments are appropriately valued and that fair value measurements are reliable. This is particularly important where prices or valuations that require inputs are less observable. In the event that observable inputs are not available, the control processes are designed to assure that the valuation approach utilized is appropriate and consistently applied and that the assumptions are reasonable.

The IPV Group reports to the Jefferies Global Controller and is subject to the oversight of the IPV Committee, which includes senior members of Jefferies finance department and other personnel. Jefferies independent price verification policies and procedures are reviewed, at a minimum, annually and changes to the policies require the approval of the IPV Committee.

Price Testing Process. Jefferies business units are responsible for determining the fair value of Jefferies financial instruments using approved valuation models and methodologies. In order to ensure that the business unit valuations represent a fair value exit price, the IPV Group tests and validates the fair value of the financial instruments inventory. In the testing process, the IPV Group obtains prices and valuation inputs from sources independent of Jefferies, consistently adheres to established procedures set forth in the valuation policies for sourcing prices and valuation inputs and utilizing valuation methodologies. Sources used to

validate fair value prices and inputs include, but are not limited to, exchange data, recently executed transactions, pricing data obtained from third party vendors, pricing and valuation services, broker quotes and observed comparable transactions.

To the extent discrepancies between the business unit valuations and the pricing or valuations resulting from the price testing process are identified, such discrepancies are investigated by the IPV Group and fair values are adjusted, as appropriate. The IPV Group maintains documentation of its testing, results, rationale and recommendations and prepares a monthly summary of its valuation results. This process also forms the basis for the classification of fair values within the fair value hierarchy (i.e., Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3). The IPV Group utilizes the additional expertise of Risk Management personnel in valuing more complex financial instruments and financial instruments with less or limited pricing observability. The results of the valuation testing are reported to the IPV Committee on a monthly basis, which discusses the results and is charged with the final conclusions as to the financial instrument fair values in the consolidated financial statements. This process specifically assists management in asserting as to the fair presentation of our financial condition and results of operations as included within our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Annual Report on Form 10-K. At each quarter end, the overall valuation results, as concluded upon by the IPV Committee, are presented to the Jefferies Audit Committee.

Judgment exercised in determining Level 3 fair value measurements is supplemented by daily analysis of profit and loss performed by the Product Control functions. Gains and losses, which result from changes in fair value, are evaluated and corroborated daily based on an understanding of each of the trading desks' overall risk positions and developments in a particular market on the given day. Valuation techniques generally rely on recent transactions of suitably comparable financial instruments and use the observable inputs from those comparable transactions as a validation basis for Level 3 inputs. Level 3 fair value measurements are further validated through subsequent sales testing and market comparable sales, if such information is available. Level 3 fair value measurements require documentation of the valuation rationale applied, which is reviewed for consistency in application from period to period; and the documentation includes benchmarking the assumptions underlying the valuation rationale against relevant analytic data.

Third Party Pricing Information. Pricing information obtained from external data providers (including independent pricing services and brokers) may incorporate a range of market quotes from dealers, recent market transactions and benchmarking model derived prices to quoted market prices and trade data for comparable securities. External pricing data is subject to evaluation for reasonableness by the IPV Group using a variety of means including comparisons of prices to those of similar product types, quality and maturities, consideration of the narrowness or wideness of the range of prices obtained, knowledge of recent market transactions and an assessment of the similarity in prices to comparable dealer offerings in a recent time period. Jefferies has a process whereby it challenges the appropriateness of pricing information obtained from external data providers (including independent pricing services and brokers) in order to validate the data for consistency with the definition of a fair value exit price. Jefferies process includes understanding and evaluating the external data providers' valuation methodologies. For corporate, U.S. government and agency, municipal debt securities, and loans, to the extent independent pricing services or broker quotes are utilized in our valuation process, the vendor service providers are collecting and aggregating observable market information as to recent trade activity and active bid-ask submissions. The composite pricing information received from the independent pricing service is not based on unobservable inputs or proprietary models. For mortgage- and other asset-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations, the independent pricing services use a matrix evaluation approach incorporating both observable yield curves and market yields on comparable securities as well as implied inputs from observed trades for comparable securities in order to determine prepayment speeds, cumulative default rates and loss severity. Further, Jefferies considers pricing data from multiple service providers as available as well as compares pricing data to prices observed for recent transactions, if any, in order to corroborate valuation inputs.

Model Review Process. Where a pricing model is to be used to determine fair value, the pricing model is reviewed for theoretical soundness and appropriateness by Risk Management, independent from the trading desks, and then approved by Risk Management to be used in the valuation process. Review and approval of a model for use may include benchmarking the model against relevant third party valuations, testing sample trades in the model, backtesting the results of the model against actual trades and stress-testing the sensitivity of the pricing model using varying inputs and assumptions. In addition, recently executed comparable transactions and other observable market data are considered for purposes of validating assumptions underlying the model. Models are independently reviewed and validated by Risk Management annually or more frequently if market conditions or use of the valuation model changes.

Receivables

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Receivables include receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations of \$1,803.5 million and \$1,616.3 million, respectively, and receivables from customers of securities operations of \$1,177.3 million and \$1,191.3 million, respectively.

Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities include payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations of \$1,242.5 million and \$2,757.2 million, respectively, and payables to customers of securities operations of \$2,599.5 million and \$2,780.5 million, respectively.

Accounting Developments

Revenue Recognition. In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new guidance that defines how companies report revenues from contracts with customers, and also requires enhanced disclosures. The core principle of this new guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. This guidance originally was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. In August 2015, the FASB issued guidance that deferred the effective date by one year, with early adoption on the original effective date permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation. In January 2016, we adopted the FASB's new guidance that amended the consolidation guidance including changes to both the variable and voting interest models used to evaluate whether an entity should be consolidated. This guidance also eliminates the deferral of certain consolidation standards for entities considered to be investment companies. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Debt Issuance Costs. In January 2016, we adopted the FASB's new guidance that requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. The guidance is effective retrospectively and we have adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2016. The adoption of this guidance resulted in the following adjustments to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition on December 31, 2015: a decrease of \$8.6 million to Other assets, a decrease of \$7.0 million to Long-term debt and a decrease of \$1.6 million to Other secured financings. The adoption of this guidance also resulted in the following adjustments to the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the first quarter of 2015: a decrease of \$1.0 million to Selling, general and other expenses and an increase of \$1.0 million to Interest.

Financial Instruments. In January 2016, the FASB issued new guidance that affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance related to equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option and the presentation and disclosure requirements of financial instruments on our consolidated financial statements. Early adoption is permitted for the accounting guidance on financial liabilities under the fair value option and we have early adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2016. This guidance did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Leases. In February 2016, the FASB issued new guidance that affects the accounting and disclosure requirements for leases. The FASB requires the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial condition. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Share-Based Payments to Employees. In March 2016, the FASB issued new guidance to simplify and improve accounting for share-based payments. The amendments include income tax consequences, the accounting for forfeitures, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are currently evaluating

the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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Note 3. Fair Value Disclosures

The following is a summary of our financial instruments and trading liabilities that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding Investments at fair value based on net asset value ("NAV") of \$32.8 million and \$36.7 million, respectively, by level within the fair value hierarchy at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016			Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (2)	Total
	Level 1 (1)	Level 2 (1)	Level 3		
Assets:					
Trading assets, at fair value:					
Corporate equity securities	\$2,432,334	\$140,168	\$30,540	\$—	\$2,603,042
Corporate debt securities	—	2,516,929	25,634	—	2,542,563
Collateralized debt obligations	—	61,290	67,348	—	128,638
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,018,909	310,273	—	—	1,329,182
Municipal securities	—	609,169	—	—	609,169
Sovereign obligations	1,490,358	799,541	119	—	2,290,018
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	2,243,865	68,019	—	2,311,884
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	816,047	21,994	—	838,041
Other asset-backed securities	—	263,877	33,124	—	297,001
Loans and other receivables	—	820,132	155,442	—	975,574
Derivatives	938	6,173,287	22,975	(5,850,803)	346,397
Investments at fair value	—	54	275,389	—	275,443
Investment in FXCM	—	—	564,800	—	564,800
Total trading assets, excluding Investments at fair value based on NAV	\$4,942,539	\$14,754,632	\$1,265,384	\$(5,850,803)	\$15,111,752
Available for sale securities:					
Corporate equity securities	\$72,000	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$72,000
Corporate debt securities	—	4,539	—	—	4,539
U.S. government securities	302,428	—	—	—	302,428
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	9,866	—	—	9,866
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	2,126	—	—	2,126
Other asset-backed securities	—	7,897	—	—	7,897
Total available for sale securities	\$374,428	\$24,428	\$—	\$—	\$398,856
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,604,066	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$2,604,066
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations (3)	\$679,812	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$679,812
Liabilities:					
Trading liabilities:					
Corporate equity securities	\$1,637,749	\$75,166	\$38	\$—	\$1,712,953
Corporate debt securities	—	1,877,856	—	—	1,877,856
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,299,982	—	—	—	1,299,982
Sovereign obligations	1,131,337	710,989	—	—	1,842,326

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Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	20,585	—	—	20,585
Loans	—	432,782	7,744	—	440,526
Derivatives	302	6,192,855	34,732	(5,879,190)	348,699
Total trading liabilities	\$4,069,370	\$9,310,233	\$42,514	\$(5,879,190)	\$7,542,927
Other secured financings	\$—	\$—	\$538	\$—	\$538
Debt-structured notes	\$—	\$37,118	\$—	\$—	\$37,118

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	December 31, 2015			Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (2)	Total
	Level 1 (1)	Level 2 (1)	Level 3		
Assets:					
Trading assets, at fair value:					
Corporate equity securities	\$2,803,243	\$133,732	\$40,906	\$—	\$2,977,881
Corporate debt securities	—	2,867,165	25,876	—	2,893,041
Collateralized debt obligations	—	89,144	85,092	—	174,236
U.S. government and federal agency securities	2,555,018	90,633	—	—	2,645,651
Municipal securities	—	487,141	—	—	487,141
Sovereign obligations	1,251,366	1,407,955	120	—	2,659,441
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	2,731,070	70,263	—	2,801,333
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	1,014,913	14,326	—	1,029,239
Other asset-backed securities	—	118,629	42,925	—	161,554
Loans and other receivables	—	1,123,044	189,289	—	1,312,333
Derivatives	2,253	4,406,207	19,785	(4,165,446)	262,799
Investments at fair value	—	26,224	199,794	—	226,018
Investment in FXCM	—	—	625,689	—	625,689
Total trading assets, excluding Investments at fair value based on NAV	\$6,611,880	\$14,495,857	\$1,314,065	\$(4,165,446)	\$18,256,356
Available for sale securities:					
Corporate equity securities	\$73,579	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$73,579
Corporate debt securities	—	4,744	—	—	4,744
U.S. government securities	63,945	—	—	—	63,945
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	23,240	—	—	23,240
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	2,374	—	—	2,374
Other asset-backed securities	—	39,473	—	—	39,473
Total available for sale securities	\$137,524	\$69,831	\$—	\$—	\$207,355
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,638,648	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$3,638,648
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	\$751,084	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$751,084
Liabilities:					
Trading liabilities:					
Corporate equity securities	\$1,428,048	\$36,518	\$38	\$—	\$1,464,604
Corporate debt securities	—	1,556,941	—	—	1,556,941
Collateralized debt obligations	1,488,121	—	—	—	1,488,121
U.S. government and federal agency securities	837,614	505,382	—	—	1,342,996
Sovereign obligations	—	117	—	—	117
Loans	—	758,939	10,469	—	769,408
Derivatives	364	4,456,334	19,543	(4,257,998)	218,243
Total trading liabilities	\$3,754,147	\$7,314,231	\$30,050	\$(4,257,998)	\$6,840,430
Other secured financings	\$—	\$—	\$544	\$—	\$544

- (1) There were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and during the year ended December 31, 2015.
- (2) Represents counterparty and cash collateral netting across the levels of the fair value hierarchy for positions with the same counterparty.
- (3) Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations includes U.S. treasury securities with a fair value of \$99.9 million at March 31, 2016.

The following is a description of the valuation basis, including valuation techniques and inputs, used in measuring our financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis:

Corporate Equity Securities

Exchange Traded Equity Securities: Exchange traded equity securities are measured based on quoted closing exchange prices, which are generally obtained from external pricing services, and are categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, otherwise they are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Non-exchange Traded Equity Securities: Non-exchange traded equity securities are measured primarily using broker quotations, pricing data from external pricing services and prices observed for recently executed market transactions and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Where such information is not available, non-exchange traded equity securities are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and measured using valuation techniques involving quoted prices of or market data for comparable companies, similar company ratios and multiples (e.g., price/EBITDA, price/book value), discounted cash flow analyses and transaction prices observed for subsequent financing or capital issuance by the company. When using pricing data of comparable companies, judgment must be applied to adjust the pricing data to account for differences between the measured security and the comparable security (e.g., issuer market capitalization, yield, dividend rate, geographical concentration).

Equity Warrants: Non-exchange traded equity warrants are generally categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and are measured using the Black-Scholes model with key inputs impacting the valuation including the underlying security price, implied volatility, dividend yield, interest rate curve, strike price and maturity date.

Corporate Debt Securities

Corporate Bonds: Corporate bonds are measured primarily using pricing data from external pricing services and broker quotations, where available, prices observed for recently executed market transactions of comparable size, and bond spreads or credit default swap spreads of the issuer adjusted for basis differences between the swap curve and the bond curve. Corporate bonds measured using these valuation methods are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. If broker quotes, pricing data or spread data is not available, alternative valuation techniques are used including cash flow models incorporating interest rate curves, single name or index credit default swap curves for comparable issuers and recovery rate assumptions. Corporate bonds measured using alternative valuation techniques are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and comprise a limited portion of our corporate bonds.

High Yield Corporate and Convertible Bonds: A significant portion of our high yield corporate and convertible bonds are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are measured primarily using broker quotations and pricing data from external pricing services, where available, and prices observed for recently executed market transactions of comparable size. Where pricing data is less observable, valuations are categorized within Level 3 and are based on pending transactions involving the issuer or comparable issuers, prices implied from an issuer's subsequent financings or recapitalizations, models incorporating financial ratios and projected cash flows of the issuer and market prices for comparable issuers.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

Collateralized debt obligations are measured based on prices observed for recently executed market transactions of the same or similar security or based on valuations received from third party brokers or data providers and are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy depending on the observability and significance of the pricing inputs. Valuation that is based on recently executed market transactions of similar securities incorporates additional review and analysis of pricing inputs and comparability criteria including but not limited to collateral type, tranche type, rating, origination year, prepayment rates, default rates, and severities.

U.S. Government and Federal Agency Securities

U.S. Treasury Securities: U.S. Treasury securities are measured based on quoted market prices and categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. Agency Issued Debt Securities: Callable and non-callable U.S. agency issued debt securities are measured primarily based on quoted market prices obtained from external pricing services and are generally categorized within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Municipal Securities

Municipal securities are measured based on quoted prices obtained from external pricing services and are generally categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Sovereign Obligations

Foreign sovereign government obligations are measured based on quoted market prices obtained from external pricing services, where available, or recently executed independent transactions of comparable size. To the extent external price quotations are not available or recent transactions have not been observed, valuation techniques incorporating interest rate yield curves and country spreads for bonds of similar issuers, seniority and maturity are used to determine fair value of sovereign bonds or obligations. Foreign sovereign government obligations are classified in Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, primarily based on the country of issuance.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities: Agency residential mortgage-backed securities include mortgage pass-through securities (fixed and adjustable rate), collateralized mortgage obligations and interest-only and principal-only securities and are generally measured using market price quotations from external pricing services and categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Agency Residential Interest-Only and Inverse Interest-Only Securities ("Agency Inverse IOs"): The fair value of Agency Inverse IOs is estimated using expected future cash flow techniques that incorporate prepayment models and other prepayment assumptions to amortize the underlying mortgage loan collateral. We use prices observed for recently executed transactions to develop market-clearing spread and yield curve assumptions. Valuation inputs with regard to the underlying collateral incorporate weighted average coupon, loan-to-value, credit scores, geographic location, maximum and average loan size, originator, servicer, and weighted average loan age. Agency Inverse IOs are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. We also use vendor data in developing our assumptions, as appropriate.

Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities: Fair values are determined primarily using discounted cash flow methodologies and securities are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the observability and significance of the pricing inputs used. Performance attributes of the underlying mortgage loans are evaluated to estimate pricing inputs, such as prepayment rates, default rates and the severity of credit losses.

Attributes of the underlying mortgage loans that affect the pricing inputs include, but are not limited to, weighted average coupon; average and maximum loan size; loan-to-value; credit scores; documentation type; geographic location; weighted average loan age; originator; servicer; historical prepayment, default and loss severity experience of the mortgage loan pool; and delinquency rate. Yield curves used in the discounted cash flow models are based on observed market prices for comparable securities and published interest rate data to estimate market yields.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

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Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities: Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) project loans are measured based on inputs corroborated from and benchmarked to observed prices of recent securitization transactions of similar securities with adjustments incorporating an evaluation for various factors, including prepayment speeds, default rates, and cash flow structures as well as the likelihood of pricing levels in the current market environment. Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) Delegated Underwriting and Servicing (“DUS”) mortgage-backed securities are generally measured by using prices observed for recently executed market transactions to estimate market-clearing spread levels for purposes of estimating fair value. GNMA project loan bonds and FNMA DUS mortgage-backed securities are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities: Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities are measured using pricing data obtained from external pricing services and prices observed for recently executed market transactions and are categorized within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other Asset-Backed Securities

Other asset-backed securities include, but are not limited to, securities backed by auto loans, credit card receivables, student loans and other consumer loans and are categorized within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Valuations are primarily determined using pricing data obtained from external pricing services and prices observed for recently executed market transactions.

Loans and Other Receivables

Corporate Loans: Corporate loans categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are measured based on market price quotations where market price quotations from external pricing services are supported by market transaction data. Corporate loans categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are measured based on market price quotations that are considered to be less transparent, market prices for debt securities of the same creditor, and estimates of future cash flow incorporating assumptions regarding creditor default and recovery rates and consideration of the issuer's capital structure.

Participation Certificates in Agency Residential Loans: Valuations of participation certificates in agency residential loans are based on observed market prices of recently executed purchases and sales of similar loans. The loan participation certificates are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy given the observability and volume of recently executed transactions and availability of data provider pricing.

Project Loans and Participation Certificates in GNMA Project and Construction Loans: Valuations of participation certificates in GNMA project and construction loans are based on inputs corroborated from and benchmarked to observed prices of recent securitizations of assets with similar underlying loan collateral to derive an implied spread. Securitization prices are adjusted to estimate the fair value of the loans incorporating an evaluation for various factors, including prepayment speeds, default rates, and cash flow structures as well as the likelihood of pricing levels in the current market environment. The measurements are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy given the observability and volume of recently executed transactions.

Consumer Loans and Funding Facilities: Consumer and small business whole loans and related funding facilities are valued based on observed market transactions incorporating additional valuation inputs including, but not limited to, delinquency and default rates, prepayment rates, borrower characteristics, loan risk grades and loan age. These assets are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Escrow and Trade Claim Receivables: Escrow and trade claim receivables are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy where fair value is estimated based on reference to market prices and implied yields of debt securities of the same or similar issuers. Escrow and trade claim receivables are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy where fair value is based on recent trade activity in the same security.

Derivatives

Listed Derivative Contracts: Listed derivative contracts that are actively traded are measured based on quoted exchange prices, which are generally obtained from external pricing services, and are categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Listed derivatives for which there is limited trading activity are measured based on incorporating the closing auction price of the underlying equity security, use similar valuation approaches as those applied to over-the-counter derivative contracts and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

OTC Derivative Contracts: Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative contracts are generally valued using models, whose inputs reflect assumptions that we believe market participants would use in valuing the derivative in a current period transaction. Inputs to valuation models are appropriately calibrated to market data. For many OTC derivative contracts, the valuation models do not involve material subjectivity as the methodologies do not entail significant judgment and the inputs to valuation models do not involve a high degree of subjectivity as the valuation model inputs are readily observable or can be derived from actively quoted markets. OTC derivative contracts are primarily categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy given the observability and significance of the inputs to the

valuation models. Where significant inputs to the valuation are unobservable, derivative instruments are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

OTC options include OTC equity, foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity options measured using various valuation models, such as the Black-Scholes, with key inputs impacting the valuation including the underlying security, foreign exchange spot rate or commodity price, implied volatility, dividend yield, interest rate curve, strike price and maturity date. Discounted cash flow models are utilized to measure certain OTC derivative contracts including the valuations of our interest rate swaps, which incorporate observable inputs related to interest rate curves, valuations of our foreign exchange forwards and swaps, which incorporate observable inputs related to foreign currency spot rates and forward curves and valuations of our commodity swaps and forwards, which incorporate observable inputs related to commodity spot prices and forward curves. Credit default swaps include both index and single-name credit default swaps. External prices are available as inputs in measuring index credit default swaps and single-name credit default swaps. For commodity and equity total return swaps, market prices are observable for the underlying asset

and used as the basis for measuring the fair value of the derivative contracts. Total return swaps executed on other underlyings are measured based on valuations received from external pricing services.

National Beef Derivatives: National Beef uses futures contracts in order to reduce its exposure associated with entering into firm commitments to purchase live cattle at prices determined prior to the delivery of the cattle as well as firm commitments to sell certain beef products at sales prices determined prior to shipment. The futures contracts and their related firm purchase commitments are accounted for at fair value, which are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. Certain firm commitments for live cattle purchases and all firm commitments for sales are treated as normal purchases and sales and therefore not marked to market. Fair values classified as Level 1 are calculated based on the quoted market prices of identical assets or liabilities compared to National Beef's cost of those same assets or liabilities. Fair values classified as Level 2 are calculated based on the difference between the contracted price for live cattle and the relevant quoted market price for live cattle futures.

Oil Futures Derivatives: Vitesse uses call and put options in order to reduce exposure to future oil price fluctuations. Vitesse accounts for the derivative instruments at fair value, which are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. Fair values classified as Level 2 are determined under the income valuation technique using an option-pricing model that is based on directly or indirectly observable inputs.

Investments at Fair Value

Investments at fair value included in Trading assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition include direct equity investments in private companies, which are measured at fair value using valuation techniques involving quoted prices of or market data for comparable companies, similar company ratios and multiples (e.g., price/EBITDA, price/book value), discounted cash flow analyses and transaction prices observed for subsequent financing or capital issuance by the company. Direct equity investments in private companies are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Additionally, investments at fair value include investments in insurance contracts relating to our defined benefit plan in Germany. Fair value for the insurance contracts is determined using a third party and is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investment in FXCM

In January 2015, we entered into a credit agreement with FXCM, and provided FXCM a \$300 million senior secured term loan due January 2017, with rights to a variable proportion of certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, and to require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. FXCM is an online provider of foreign exchange trading and related services. The loan had an initial interest rate of 10% per annum, increasing by 1.5% per annum each quarter, not to exceed 20.5% per annum. The variable proportion of distributions is as follows: 100% until amounts due under the loan are repaid; 50% of the next \$350 million; then 90% of the next \$500 million (this was an amount initially set at a range between \$500 million to \$680 million and based on payments made by FXCM to us through April 16, 2015, this amount became \$500 million); and 60% of all amounts thereafter. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we received \$7.7 million of principal, interest and fees from FXCM and \$192.7 million remained outstanding under the credit agreement as of March 31, 2016. Through the first quarter of 2016 interest accrued at 16.0% per annum; in the second quarter of 2016 interest will accrue at 17.5% per annum.

FXCM is considered a variable interest entity and our term loan with rights is a variable interest. We have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of FXCM because we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact FXCM's performance. Therefore, we do not consolidate FXCM.

We view the FXCM loan and associated rights as one integrated transaction; since the rights, as derivatives, are accounted for at fair value, we have elected the fair value option for the loan. The total amount of our investment in FXCM is reported within Trading assets, at fair value in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, and

unrealized and realized changes in value, including the component related to interest income on the loan, are included within Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we recorded in Principal transactions an aggregate \$(53.2) million and \$686.6 million, respectively, of unrealized and realized gains (losses), interest income and fees relating to our investment in FXCM. Our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement with FXCM is limited to the carrying value of our investment (\$564.8 million at March 31, 2016).

On March 10, 2016 we and FXCM entered into a nonbinding memorandum of understanding that would amend the terms of the FXCM loan and associated rights. Among other changes, the proposed amendments would extend the maturity of the term loan by one year to January 2018 to allow FXCM more time to optimize remaining asset sales; give Leucadia a 49.9% common membership interest in FXCM Newco, LLC ("FXCM Newco") as well as non-voting preferred shares; create an eight-member board for FXCM Newco, comprised of three directors appointed by Leucadia, three directors appointed by FXCM, and two

independent directors; and put in place a long-term incentive program for FXCM senior management. The nonbinding memorandum of understanding remains subject to the execution of definitive agreements and Board and regulatory approvals.

We engaged an independent valuation firm to assist management in estimating the fair value of our loan and rights in FXCM. Our estimate of fair value was determined using valuation models with inputs including management's assumptions concerning the amount and timing of expected cash flows; the loan's implied credit rating and effective yield; implied total equity value, based primarily on the publicly traded FXCM stock price; volatility; risk-free rate; and term. Because of these inputs and the degree of judgment involved, we have categorized our FXCM investment in Level 3. The valuation is most significantly impacted by the inputs and assumptions related to the publicly traded stock price, volatility and the time to liquidity event. A \$1.00 change in the price of FXCM's shares alone (representing about 9% of the price at March 31, 2016 of its common stock), would result in a change of about \$17 million in this valuation, assuming no change in any other factors we considered. Likewise, a 10% change in the assumed volatility would result in a change of about \$20 million in this valuation, assuming no other change in any other factors. A three month change in the estimated time to liquidity event would result in a change of about \$7 million in this valuation, assuming no change in any other factors. As we adjust to fair value each quarter, we anticipate there could be volatility in the FXCM valuation, which could materially impact our results in a given period.

Investments at Fair Value based on NAV and Investments in Managed Funds

Investments at fair value based on NAV and Investments in managed funds include investments in hedge funds, fund of funds, private equity funds, convertible bond funds and other funds, which are measured at the NAV of the funds provided by the fund managers and are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. The following tables present information about our investments in entities that have the characteristics of an investment company and are measured based on NAV (in thousands).

	Fair Value (1)	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible)
March 31, 2016			
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds (2)	\$424,516	\$ —	(2)
Fixed Income and High Yield Hedge Funds (3)	1,321	—	—
Fund of Funds (4)	279	—	—
Equity Funds (5)	39,496	20,512	—
Multi-strategy Fund (7)	114,040	—	—
Total	\$579,652	\$ 20,512	
December 31, 2015			
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds (2)	\$482,570	\$ —	(2)
Fixed Income and High Yield Hedge Funds (3)	1,703	—	—
Fund of Funds (4)	287	94	—
Equity Funds (5)	42,111	20,791	—
Convertible Bond Funds (6)	326	—	At Will
Multi-strategy Fund (7)	113,458	—	—
Total	\$640,455	\$ 20,885	

(1) Where fair value is calculated based on NAV, fair value has been derived from each of the funds' capital statements.

This category includes investments in hedge funds that invest, long and short, in primarily equity securities in domestic and international markets in both the public and private sectors. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, investments with a fair value of \$97.5 million and \$107.1 million are redeemable with 30 to 90 days prior written notice, and includes an investment in a private asset management fund managed by us with a fair value of \$54.4 million and \$52.4 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, this category also includes investments in Folger Hill feeder funds that invest solely in a Folger Hill master fund that makes long/short equity investments, with broad industry and geographic diversification. Investment in these funds is subject to a lock-up until August 15, 2019, subject to certain release events and other withdrawal rights. Following this date, investments can be redeemed as of any calendar quarter-end with no less than 45 calendar days' notice, subject to certain limitations. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our investments in these funds had an aggregate fair value of \$327.0 million and \$375.5 million, respectively.

Includes investments in funds that invest in loans secured by a first trust deed on property, domestic and international public high yield debt, private high yield investments, senior bank loans, public leveraged equities, (3) distressed debt, and private equity investments. There are no redemption provisions. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the underlying assets of 7% and 8%, respectively, of these funds are being liquidated and we are unable to estimate when the underlying assets will be fully liquidated.

Includes investments in fund of funds that invest in various private equity funds. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately 69% and 95%, respectively, of the fair value of investments in this category is (4) managed by us and has no redemption provisions; instead distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund of funds, which are estimated to start liquidating in the next nine months. For the remaining investments, we have requested redemption; however, we are unable to estimate when these funds will be received.

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately 99% and 100%, respectively, of the fair value of investments in this category include investments in equity funds that invest in the equity of various U.S. and (5) foreign private companies in the energy, technology, internet service and telecommunication service industries. These investments cannot be redeemed; instead distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the funds which are expected to liquidate in one to eight years.

Investment in the Jefferies Umbrella Fund, an open-ended investment company managed by Jefferies that invested (6) primarily in convertible bonds. The remaining investments were in liquidation at December 31, 2015 and the underlying assets were fully liquidated during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Investment in private asset management fund managed by us that employs a variety of investment strategies and (7) can invest in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and equity related securities, futures, exchange traded funds, fixed income securities, preferred securities, options, forward contracts and swaps. Withdrawals during any calendar quarter are limited to 25% of the fund's net asset value. This restriction can be waived by us, in our sole discretion.

Other Secured Financings

Other secured financings that are accounted for at fair value include notes issued by consolidated VIEs, which are classified as Level 2 or Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Fair value is based on recent transaction prices for similar assets.

Debt-Structured Notes

Long-term debt includes variable rate and fixed to floating rate structured notes that contain payment terms and redemption values based on the performance of certain interest rate indices and are generally measured using valuation models for the derivative and debt portions of the notes. These models incorporate market price quotations from external pricing sources referencing the appropriate interest rate curves and are generally categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The impact of Jefferies credit spreads is also included based on observed secondary bond market spreads and asset-swap spreads.

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The following is a summary of changes in fair value of our financial assets and liabilities that have been categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2016 (in thousands):
Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

	Balance, December 31, 2015	Total gains (losses) (realized and unrealized) (1)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Issuances (into (out of) Level 3	Balance at March 31, 2016	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2016(1)
Assets:								
Trading assets:								
Corporate equity securities	\$40,906	\$ 3,071	\$ 2,087	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —(15,524)	\$30,540	\$ 3,560
Corporate debt securities	25,876	(2,602)	15,337	(15,129)	(111)	— 2,263	25,634	(2,540)
Collateralized debt obligations	85,092	(16,573)	1,021	(20,178)	(463)	— 18,449	67,348	(17,003)
Sovereign obligations	120	(1)	—	—	—	—	119	(1)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	70,263	(4,548)	62,844	(64,926)	(114)	— 4,500	68,019	(3,358)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	14,326	(971)	2,962	—	(878)	— 6,555	21,994	(1,387)
Other asset-backed securities	42,925	1,662	15,425	(2,100)	(1)	— (24,787)	33,124	1,679
Loans and other receivables	189,289	(5,772)	181,264	(114,667)	(95,354)	— 682	155,442	(9,113)
Investments at fair value	199,794	48,618	1,187	—	(273)	— 26,063	275,389	48,618
Investment in FXCM	625,689	(53,203)	—	—	(7,686)	—	564,800	(53,203)
Liabilities:								
Trading liabilities:								
Corporate equity securities	\$38	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$38	\$ —
Net derivatives (2)	(242)	10,304	—	—	2,558	554 (1,417)	11,757	(8,135)
Loans	10,469	(345)	(2,240)	1,033	(1,077)	— (96)	7,744	345
Other secured financings	544	(6)	—	—	—	—	538	—

(1) Realized and unrealized gains (losses) are reported in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Net derivatives represent Trading assets - Derivatives and Trading liabilities - Derivatives.

Analysis of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2016

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, transfers of assets of \$119.0 million from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are attributed to:

- Collateralized debt obligations of \$39.5 million and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities of \$20.4 million, for which no recent trade activity was observed for purposes of determining observable inputs;
- Investments at fair value of \$26.1 million due to a lack of observable market transactions.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, transfers of assets of \$100.8 million from Level 3 to Level 2 are attributed to:

- Other asset-backed securities of \$28.8 million and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities of \$15.9 million for which market trades were observed in the period for either identical or similar securities;
- Collateralized debt obligations of \$21.0 million due to a greater number of contributors for certain vendor quotes supporting classification into Level 2;
- Corporate equity securities of \$19.2 million due to an increase in observable market transactions.

Net losses on Level 3 assets were \$30.3 million and net losses on Level 3 liabilities were \$10.0 million for three months ended March 31, 2016. Net losses on Level 3 assets were primarily due to decreased valuations of our investment in FXCM and decreased valuations of collateralized debt obligations, loans and other receivables, residential mortgage-backed securities and corporate debt securities, partially offset by an increase in valuations of investments at fair value, corporate equity securities and other asset-backed securities. Net losses on Level 3 liabilities were primarily due to increased valuations of certain derivative instruments.

The following is a summary of changes in fair value of our financial assets and liabilities that have been categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands):
 Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

	Balance, December 31, 2014	Total gains (losses) (realized and unrealized) (1)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Issuances into (out of) Level 3	Balance, March 31, 2015	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2015 (1)
Assets:								
Trading assets:								
Corporate equity securities	\$ 20,964	\$ 63	\$ —	\$(168)	\$ —	\$ —(2,649)	\$ 18,210	\$ 243
Corporate debt securities	22,766	(311)	469	(533)	—	2,404	24,795	43
Collateralized debt obligations	124,650	(17,642)	—	(13,519)	(1,296)	4,644	96,837	(17,506)
Sovereign obligations	—	13	—	(1)	—	321	333	12
Residential mortgage-backed securities	82,557	(2,863)	2,100	(1,375)	(23)	(443)	79,953	783
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	26,655	(531)	—	(382)	(6,864)	5,751	24,629	(1,369)
Other asset-backed securities	2,294	(167)	26	(1)	—	4,994	7,146	(167)
Loans and other receivables	97,258	(5,033)	40,019	(16,122)	(15,448)	10,736	111,410	(3,262)
Investments at fair value	77,047	566	5,010	(184)	(277)	69,203	151,365	572
Investment in FXCM	—	686,627	279,000	—	(18,627)	—	947,000	686,627
Liabilities:								
Trading liabilities:								
Corporate equity securities	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ —
Corporate debt securities	223	(115)	(6,683)	6,698	—	(123)	—	—
Net derivatives (2)	(4,638)	6,938	—	—	(58)	1,072	3,314	(8,771)
Loans	14,450	(39)	(2,877)	825	—	(3,032)	9,327	39
Other secured financings	30,825	—	—	—	(2,218)	36,995	65,602	—

(1) Realized and unrealized gains (losses) are reported in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Net derivatives represent Trading assets - Derivatives and Trading liabilities - Derivatives.

Analysis of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2015

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, transfers of assets of \$205.2 million from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are attributed to:

• Non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities of \$35.3 million and commercial mortgage-backed securities of \$10.3 million for which no recent trade activity was observed for purposes of determining observable inputs;

• Loans and other receivables of \$16.4 million due to a lower number of contributors comprising vendor quotes to support classification within Level 2;

• Collateralized debt obligations of \$64.6 million which have little to no transparency in trade activity;

Investments at fair value of \$69.2 million due to lack of observable market transactions.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, transfers of assets of \$110.2 million from Level 3 to Level 2 are attributed to:

- Non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities of \$35.7 million for which market trades were observed in the period for either identical or similar securities;
- Collateralized debt obligations of \$59.9 million due to a greater number of contributors for certain vendor quotes supporting classification into Level 2;
- Corporate equity securities of \$4.4 million due to an increase in observable market transactions.

Net gains on Level 3 assets were \$660.7 million and net losses on Level 3 liabilities were \$6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Net gains on Level 3 assets were primarily due to increased valuations of our investment in FXCM and certain investments at fair value, partially offset by a decrease in valuation of certain collateralized debt obligations, loans and other receivables, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities and corporate debt securities. Net losses on Level 3 liabilities were primarily due to increased valuations of certain derivative instruments.

Quantitative Information about Significant Unobservable Inputs used in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The tables below present information on the valuation techniques, significant unobservable inputs and their ranges for our financial assets and liabilities, subject to threshold levels related to the market value of the positions held, measured at fair value on a recurring basis with a significant Level 3 balance. The range of unobservable inputs could differ significantly across different firms given the range of products offered in the financial services sector. The inputs are not representative of the inputs that could have been used in the valuation of any one financial instrument; i.e., the input used for valuing one financial instrument within a particular class of financial instruments may not be appropriate for valuing other financial instruments within that given class. Additionally, the ranges of inputs presented below should not be construed to represent uncertainty regarding the fair values of our financial instruments; rather the ranges of inputs are reflective of the differences in the underlying characteristics of the financial instruments in each category.

For certain categories, we have provided a weighted average of the inputs allocated based on the fair values of the financial instruments comprising the category. We do not believe that the range or weighted average of the inputs is indicative of the reasonableness of uncertainty of our Level 3 fair values. The range and weighted average are driven by the individual financial instruments within each category and their relative distribution in the population. The disclosed inputs when compared with the inputs as disclosed in other quarters should not be expected to necessarily be indicative of changes in our estimates of unobservable inputs for a particular financial instrument as the population of financial instruments comprising the category will vary from period to period based on purchases and sales of financial instruments during the period as well as transfers into and out of Level 3 each period.

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March 31, 2016

Financial Instruments Owned	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average	
Corporate equity securities	\$ 27,079					
Non-exchange traded securities		Market approach	EBITDA (a) multiple	15.2		—
			Underlying stock price	\$1.00 to \$102		\$ 15.2
Corporate debt securities	\$ 21,487	Convertible bond model	Discount rate/yield	13%		—
			Volatility	40%		—
		Comparable pricing	Comparable bond price	\$39		—
Collateralized debt obligations	\$ 38,604	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	10% to 20%	19	%
			Constant default rate	2% to 10%	3	%
			Loss severity	25% to 70%	31	%
			Yield	5% to 20%	13	%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 68,019	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	0% to 50%	12	%
			Constant default rate	1% to 9%	1	%
			Loss severity	25% to 70%	30	%
			Yield	2% to 11%	6	%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$ 21,994	Discounted cash flows	Yield	8% to 29%	14	%
			Cumulative loss rate	2% to 69%	16	%
Other asset-backed securities	\$ 27,298	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	0% to 20%	15	%
			Constant default rate	0% to 15%	11	%
			Loss severity	0% to 100%	83	%
			Yield	4% to 24%	19	%
Loans and other receivables	\$ 120,475	Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$100		—
		Market approach	Discount rate/yield	2% to 51%	21	%
			Transaction level	\$81		—
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	6% to 100%	76	%
Derivatives	\$ 22,975					
Commodity forwards		Market approach	Discount rate/yield	60%		—
			Transaction level	\$6,500,000		—
Unfunded commitment		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$100		—

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Credit default swaps		Market approach	Credit spread	292 bps	—
Interest rate swaps		Market approach	Credit spread	667 bps to 800 bps	718 bps
Total return swaps		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$90	—
Investments at fair value					
Private equity securities	\$ 35,455	Market approach	EBITDA (a) multiple	8.4	—
			Transaction level	\$0 to \$74	\$ 55.0
			Enterprise value	\$5,200,000	—
			Discount rate	15% to 30%	23 %
Investment in FXCM					
Term loan	\$ 218,300	Discounted cash flows	Term based on the pay off	0 months to 1.25 years	0.9 years
Rights	346,500	Option pricing model	Volatility	100%	—
	\$ 564,800				
Trading Liabilities	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Derivatives	\$ 34,732				
Equity options		Option model	Volatility	45%	—
		Default rate	Default probability	0%	—
Unfunded commitments		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$100	—
		Market approach	Discount rate/yield	3% to 35%	26 %
Variable funding note swaps		Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	20%	—
			Constant default rate	2%	—
			Loss severity	25%	—
			Yield	14%	—
Foreign exchange forwards		Market approach	Credit spread	500 bps	—
Total return swaps		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$90	—
Loans	\$ 7,744	Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$100	—

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December 31, 2015

Financial Instruments Owned	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Corporate equity securities	\$ 20,285				
Non-exchange traded securities		Market approach	EBITDA (a) multiple	4.4	—
			Transaction level	\$1	—
			Underlying stock price	\$5 to \$102	\$19.0
Corporate debt securities	\$ 20,257	Convertible bond model	Discount rate/yield	86%	—
		Market approach	Transaction level	\$59	—
Collateralized debt obligations	\$ 49,923	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	5% to 20%	13 %
			Constant default rate	2% to 8%	2 %
			Loss severity	25% to 90%	52 %
			Yield	6% to 13%	10 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 70,263	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	0% to 50%	13 %
			Constant default rate	1% to 9%	3 %
			Loss severity	25% to 70%	39 %
			Yield	1% to 9%	6 %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$ 14,326	Discounted cash flows	Yield	7% to 30%	16 %
			Cumulative loss rate	2% to 63%	23 %
Other asset-backed securities	\$ 21,463	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	6% to 8%	7 %
			Constant default rate	3% to 5%	4 %
			Loss severity	55% to 75%	62 %
			Yield	7% to 22%	18 %
		Over-collateralization	Over-collateralization percentage	117% to 125%	118 %
Loans and other receivables	\$ 161,470	Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$99 to \$100	\$99.7
		Market approach	Yield	2% to 17%	12 %
			EBITDA (a) multiple	10.0	—
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	6% to 100%	83 %
Derivatives	\$ 19,785				
Commodity forwards		Market approach	Discount rate/yield	47%	—
			Transaction level	\$9,500,000	—
Unfunded commitment		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$100	—
		Market approach	Credit spread	298 bps	—
Total return swap		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$91.7 to \$92.4	\$92.1
Investments at fair value					
Private equity securities	\$ 29,940	Market approach	Transaction level	\$64	—
			Enterprise value	\$5,200,000	—
			Discount rate	15% to 30%	23 %
Investment in FXCM					

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Term loan	\$ 203,700	Discounted cash flows	Term based on the pay off	0 months to 1.0 year	0.4 years
Rights	422,000 \$ 625,700	Option pricing model	Volatility	110%	—
Trading Liabilities	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Derivatives	\$ 19,543				
Equity options		Option model	Volatility	45%	—
		Default rate	Default probability	0%	—
Unfunded commitments		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$79 to \$100	\$82.6
		Market approach	Discount rate/yield	3% to 10%	10 %
		Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	20%	—
			Constant default rate	2%	—
			Loss severity	25%	—
			Yield	11%	—
Total return swap		Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$91.7 to \$92.4	\$92.1
Loans	\$ 10,469	Comparable pricing	Comparable loan price	\$100	—

(a) Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”).

The fair values of certain Level 3 assets and liabilities that were determined based on third-party pricing information, unadjusted past transaction prices, reported net asset value or a percentage of the reported enterprise fair value are excluded from the above table. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, asset exclusions consisted of \$317.2 million and \$280.6 million, respectively, primarily comprised of certain corporate debt and equity securities, investments at fair value, private equity securities, derivative contracts, collateralized debt obligations, sovereign obligations and certain loans and other receivables. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, liability exclusions consisted of \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of certain corporate debt and equity securities and other secured financings.

Sensitivity of Fair Values to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

For recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those unobservable inputs (if any) are described below:

Loans and other receivables, corporate debt securities, loan and unfunded commitments and total return swaps using comparable pricing valuation techniques. A significant increase (decrease) in the comparable loan or bond price in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Corporate debt securities using a convertible bond model. A significant increase (decrease) in the bond discount rate/yield or volatility would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Non-exchange traded securities, corporate debt securities, loans and other receivables, unfunded commitments, commodity forwards, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forwards and private equity securities using a market approach valuation technique. A significant increase (decrease) in the EBITDA or other multiples in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate/yield of a corporate debt security, loan and other receivable or certain derivatives would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the transaction level of a private equity security, loan and other receivable or commodity forward would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the enterprise value of a private equity security would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the underlying stock price of the non-exchange traded securities would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the credit spread of certain derivatives would result in a significantly (lower) higher fair value measurement.

Loans and other receivables using scenario analysis. A significant increase (decrease) in the possible recovery rates of the cash flow outcomes underlying the investment would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement for the financial instrument.

Collateralized debt obligations, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, variable funding notes and unfunded commitments using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. A significant increase (decrease) in isolation in the constant default rate, and loss severities or cumulative loss rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. The impact of changes in the constant prepayment rate would have differing impacts depending on the capital structure of the security. A significant increase (decrease) in the loan or bond yield would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Certain other asset-backed securities using an over-collateralization model. A significant increase (decrease) in the over-collateralization percentage would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Derivative equity options using an option model. A significant increase (decrease) in volatility would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Derivative equity options using a default rate model. A significant increase (decrease) in default probability would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Investment in FXCM using a discounted cash flow valuation technique and an option pricing model. A significant increase (decrease) in term based on the time to pay off the loan would result in a higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in volatility or time to liquidity event would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Fair Value Option Election

We have elected the fair value option for all loans and loan commitments made by Jefferies capital markets businesses. These loans and loan commitments include loans entered into by Jefferies investment banking division in connection with client bridge financing and loan syndications, loans purchased by Jefferies leveraged credit trading desk as part of its bank loan trading activities and mortgage loan commitments and fundings in connection with mortgage-backed securitization activities. Loans and loan commitments originated or purchased by Jefferies leveraged credit and mortgage-backed businesses are managed on a fair value basis. Loans are included in Trading assets and loan commitments are included in Trading liabilities. The fair value option election is not applied to loans made to affiliate entities as such loans are entered into as part of ongoing, strategic business ventures. Loans to affiliate entities are included within Loans to and investments in associated companies and are accounted for on an amortized

cost basis. We have also elected the fair value option for certain financial instruments held by Jefferies subsidiaries as the investments are risk managed on a fair value basis. The fair value option has also been elected for certain secured financings that arise in connection with Jefferies securitization activities and other structured financings. Other secured financings, receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, receivables from customers of securities operations, payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and payables to customers of securities operations, are accounted for at cost plus accrued interest rather than at fair value; however, the recorded amounts approximate fair value due to their liquid or short-term nature.

The following is a summary of gains (losses) due to changes in instrument specific credit risk on loans, other receivables and debt instruments and gains (losses) due to other changes in fair value on long-term debt measured at fair value under the fair value option for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Financial Instruments Owned:		
Loans and other receivables	\$(15,462)	\$5,389
Financial Instruments Sold:		
Loans	\$48	\$(1,022)
Loan commitments	\$(3,746)	\$(7,166)
Long-term Debt:		
Changes in instrument specific credit risk (1)	\$(302)	\$—
Other changes in fair value (2)	\$6,816	\$—

(1) Changes in instrument-specific credit risk related to structured notes are included in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(2) Other changes in fair value include \$6.9 million included within Principal transactions revenues and \$42,000 included within Interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following is a summary of the amount by which contractual principal exceeds fair value for loans and other receivables and long-term debt measured at fair value under the fair value option (in thousands):

	March 31, December 31, 2016 2015	
Financial Instruments Owned:		
Loans and other receivables (1)	\$494,444	\$ 408,369
Loans and other receivables greater than 90 days past due (1)	\$ 29,555	\$ 29,720
Loans and other receivables on nonaccrual status (1) (2)	\$ 154,319	\$ 54,652
Long-term Debt	\$ 6,420	\$ —

(1) Interest income is recognized separately from other changes in fair value and is included within Interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Amounts include all loans and other receivables greater than 90 days past due.

The aggregate fair value of loans and other receivables that were 90 days or more past due was \$11.0 million and \$11.3 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The aggregate fair value of loans and other receivables on nonaccrual status, which includes all loans and other receivables greater than 90 days or more past due, was \$131.8 million and \$307.5 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

We have elected the fair value option for Jefferies investment in KCG Holdings, Inc. The change in the fair value of this investment was \$(38.1) million and \$34.6 million for three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we owned approximately 46.6 million common shares of HRG, representing approximately 23% of HRG's outstanding common shares, which are accounted for under the fair value option. The shares are included in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at fair value of \$649.1 million and \$631.9 million at March 31,

2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The shares were acquired at an aggregate cost of \$475.6 million. The change in the fair value of our investment in HRG aggregated \$17.2 million and \$(78.3) million, respectively, during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 which is included in other merchant banking businesses. We currently have two directors on HRG's board.

We believe accounting for these investments at fair value better reflects the economics of these investments, and quoted market prices for these investments provides an objectively determined fair value at each balance sheet date. Our investment in HomeFed is the only other investment accounted for under the equity method of accounting that is also a publicly traded company for which we did not elect the fair value option. HomeFed's common stock is not listed on any stock exchange, and price information for the common stock is not regularly quoted on any automated quotation system. It is traded in the over-the-counter market with high and low bid prices published by the NASD OTC Bulletin Board Service; however, trading volume is minimal. For these reasons we did not elect the fair value option for HomeFed.

Note 4. Derivative Financial Instruments

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

Jefferies has contractual commitments arising in the ordinary course of business for securities loaned or purchased under agreements to resell, repurchase agreements, future purchases and sales of foreign currencies, securities transactions on a when-issued basis and underwriting. Each of these financial instruments and activities contains varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk whereby the fair values of the securities underlying the financial instruments may be in excess of, or less than, the contract amount. The settlement of these transactions is not expected to have a significant effect upon our consolidated financial statements.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative activities are recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in Trading assets and Trading liabilities, net of cash paid or received under credit support agreements and on a net counterparty basis when a legal right to offset exists under a master netting agreement. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses are primarily recognized in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a trade date basis and as a component of cash flows from operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Acting in a trading capacity, Jefferies and our Leucadia Asset Management businesses may enter into derivative transactions to satisfy the needs of its clients and to manage its own exposure to market and credit risks resulting from trading activities. See Notes 3 and 21 for additional disclosures about derivative financial instruments.

Derivatives are subject to various risks similar to other financial instruments, including market, credit and operational risk. The risks of derivatives should not be viewed in isolation, but rather should be considered on an aggregate basis along with our other trading-related activities. Jefferies manages the risks associated with derivatives on an aggregate basis along with the risks associated with proprietary trading as part of its firm wide risk management policies. In connection with Jefferies derivative activities, Jefferies may enter into International Swaps and Derivative Association, Inc. ("ISDA") master netting agreements and similar agreements with counterparties. These agreements provide Jefferies with the ability to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default. See Note 10 for additional information with respect to financial statement offsetting.

The following tables present the fair value and related number of derivative contracts categorized by type of derivative contract as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The fair value of assets/liabilities related to derivative contracts represents our receivable/payable for derivative financial instruments, gross of counterparty netting and cash collateral received and pledged (in thousands, except contract amounts):

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Number of Contracts	Fair Value	Number of Contracts
March 31, 2016				
Interest rate contracts	\$4,788,299	42,354	\$4,674,681	61,289
Foreign exchange contracts	466,668	10,812	477,496	9,962
Equity contracts	887,959	2,613,741	1,020,669	2,236,505
Commodity contracts	18,363	3,420	2,274	1,830
Credit contracts: centrally cleared swaps	4,344	102	276	11
Credit contracts: other credit derivatives	31,567	115	52,493	92
Total	6,197,200		6,227,889	
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting	(5,850,803)		(5,879,190)	
Total per Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	\$346,397		\$348,699	
December 31, 2015				
Interest rate contracts	\$2,910,093	56,748	\$2,849,958	74,904
Foreign exchange contracts (1)	453,527	8,089	466,021	7,376
Equity contracts	1,017,611	3,057,754	1,094,597	2,947,416
Commodity contracts (1)	27,590	2,896	5,510	2,001
Credit contracts: centrally cleared swaps	2,447	299	841	44
Credit contracts: other credit derivatives	16,977	100	59,314	135
Total	4,428,245		4,476,241	
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting	(4,165,446)		(4,257,998)	
Total per Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	\$262,799		\$218,243	

(1) Commodity contracts increased in assets by a fair value of \$19.3 million and by 29 contracts and in liabilities by a fair value of \$4.6 million and by 28 contracts with corresponding decreases in foreign exchange contracts from those amounts previously reported to correct for the classification of certain contracts. The total amount of contracts remained unchanged.

The following table presents unrealized and realized gains (losses) on derivative contracts as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Interest rate contracts	\$(68,513)	\$(42,793)
Foreign exchange contracts	836	15,172
Equity contracts	(224,282)	71,041
Commodity contracts	729	14,491
Credit contracts	(10,975)	(6,042)
Total	\$(302,205)	\$51,869

OTC Derivatives. The following tables set forth by remaining contract maturity the fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	OTC Derivative Assets (1) (2) (3)				Total
	0-12 Months	1-5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years	Cross-Maturity Netting (4)	
Commodity swaps, options and forwards	\$6,725	\$11,454	\$—	\$—	\$18,179
Equity swaps and options	35,094	2,870	—	—	37,964
Credit default swaps	—	6,472	—	(85)	6,387
Total return swaps	24,628	297	—	(215)	24,710
Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	69,199	20,257	—	(8,067)	81,389
Interest rate swaps, options and forwards	84,106	188,839	113,854	(76,104)	310,695
Total	\$219,752	\$230,189	\$113,854	\$(84,471)	479,324
Cross product counterparty netting					(6,972)
Total OTC derivative assets included in Trading assets					\$472,352

(1) At March 31, 2016, we held exchange traded derivative assets and other credit agreements with a fair value of \$36.1 million, which are not included in this table.

(2) OTC derivative assets in the table above are gross of collateral received. OTC derivative assets are recorded net of collateral received in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At March 31, 2016 cash collateral received was \$169.4 million.

(3) Derivative fair values include counterparty netting within product category.

(4) Amounts represent the netting of receivable balances with payable balances for the same counterparty within product category across maturity categories.

	OTC Derivative Liabilities (1) (2) (3)				Total
	0-12 Months	1-5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years	Cross-Maturity Netting (4)	
Commodity swaps, options and forwards	\$2,124	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$2,124
Equity swaps and options	7,929	20,068	617	—	28,614
Credit default swaps	—	8,421	1,094	(85)	9,430
Total return swaps	16,379	4,124	—	(215)	20,288
Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	86,249	14,085	—	(8,067)	92,267
Fixed income forwards	7,405	—	—	—	7,405
Interest rate swaps, options and forwards	48,138	102,141	127,194	(76,104)	201,369
Total	\$168,224	\$148,839	\$128,905	\$(84,471)	361,497
Cross product counterparty netting					(6,972)
Total OTC derivative liabilities included in Trading liabilities					\$354,525

(1) At March 31, 2016, we held exchange traded derivative liabilities and other credit agreements with a fair value of \$170.0 million, which are not included in this table.

(2) OTC derivative liabilities in the table above are gross of collateral pledged. OTC derivative liabilities are recorded net of collateral pledged in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At March 31, 2016, cash collateral

pledged was \$197.8 million.

(3) Derivative fair values include counterparty netting within product category.

(4) Amounts represent the netting of receivable balances with payable balances for the same counterparty within product category across maturity categories.

At March 31, 2016, the counterparty credit quality with respect to the fair value of our OTC derivative assets was as follows (in thousands):

Counterparty credit quality (1):

A- or higher	\$224,130
BBB- to BBB+	84,878
BB+ or lower	71,655
Unrated	91,689
Total	\$472,352

We utilize internal credit ratings determined by Jefferies Risk Management. Credit ratings determined by Risk (1) Management use methodologies that produce ratings generally consistent with those produced by external rating agencies.

Contingent Features

Certain of Jefferies derivative instruments contain provisions that require their debt to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies. If Jefferies debt were to fall below investment grade, it would be in violation of these provisions and the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request immediate payment or demand immediate and ongoing full overnight collateralization on Jefferies derivative instruments in liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with such credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is \$139.3 million and \$114.5 million, respectively, for which Jefferies has posted collateral of \$77.3 million and \$97.2 million, respectively, in the normal course of business. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Jefferies would have been required to post an additional \$68.0 million and \$19.7 million, respectively, of collateral to its counterparties.

Other Derivatives

National Beef uses futures contracts in order to reduce its exposure associated with entering into firm commitments to purchase live cattle at prices determined prior to the delivery of the cattle as well as firm commitments to sell certain beef products at sales prices determined prior to shipment. National Beef accounts for the futures contracts at fair value. Firm commitments for sales are treated as normal sales and therefore not marked to market. Certain firm commitments to purchase cattle, are marked to market when a price has been agreed upon, otherwise they are treated as normal purchases and, therefore, not marked to market. The gains and losses associated with the change in fair value of the futures contracts and offsetting gains and losses associated with changes in the market value of certain of the firm purchase commitments are recorded to income and expense in the period of change.

Vitesse uses call and put options in order to reduce exposure to future oil price fluctuations. Vitesse accounts for the derivative instruments at fair value. The gains and losses associated with the change in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in income.

Note 5. Collateralized Transactions

Jefferies enters into secured borrowing and lending arrangements to obtain collateral necessary to effect settlement, finance trading asset inventory positions, meet customer needs or re-lend as part of dealer operations. Jefferies monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and borrowed on a daily basis as compared with the related payable or receivable, and requests additional collateral or returns excess collateral, as appropriate. Jefferies pledges financial instruments as collateral under repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and other secured arrangements, including clearing arrangements. Jefferies agreements with counterparties generally contain contractual provisions

allowing the counterparty the right to sell or repledge the collateral. Pledged securities owned that can be sold or repledged by the counterparty are included within Financial instruments owned and noted parenthetically as Securities pledged on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

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The following tables set forth the carrying value of securities lending arrangements and repurchase agreements by class of collateral pledged (in thousands):

Collateral Pledged	At March 31, 2016		
	Securities Lending Arrangements	Repurchase Agreements	Total
Corporate equity securities	\$2,102,900	\$169,750	\$2,272,650
Corporate debt securities	524,824	1,542,462	2,067,286
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	—	2,956,153	2,956,153
U.S. government and federal agency securities	42,887	7,543,014	7,585,901
Municipal securities	—	429,167	429,167
Sovereign securities	—	1,897,266	1,897,266
Loans and other receivables	—	441,170	441,170
Total	\$2,670,611	\$14,978,982	\$17,649,593
Collateral Pledged	At December 31, 2015		
	Securities Lending Arrangements	Repurchase Agreements	Total
Corporate equity securities	\$2,200,273	\$271,519	\$2,471,792
Corporate debt securities	779,044	1,721,583	2,500,627
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	—	3,537,812	3,537,812
U.S. government and federal agency securities	34,983	12,003,521	12,038,504
Municipal securities	—	357,350	357,350
Sovereign securities	—	1,804,103	1,804,103
Loans and other receivables	—	462,534	462,534
Total	\$3,014,300	\$20,158,422	\$23,172,722

The following tables set forth the carrying value of securities lending arrangements and repurchase agreements by remaining contractual maturity (in thousands):

	At March 31, 2016				
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30 to 90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
Securities lending arrangements	\$1,391,681	\$—	\$1,278,930	\$—	\$2,670,611
Repurchase agreements	7,216,429	2,937,670	3,856,051	968,832	14,978,982
Total	\$8,608,110	\$2,937,670	\$5,134,981	\$968,832	\$17,649,593
	At December 31, 2015				
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30 to 90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
Securities lending arrangements	\$1,522,475	\$—	\$973,201	\$518,624	\$3,014,300
Repurchase agreements	7,848,231	5,218,059	5,291,729	1,800,403	20,158,422
Total	\$9,370,706	\$5,218,059	\$6,264,930	\$2,319,027	\$23,172,722

Jefferies receives securities as collateral under resale agreements, securities borrowing transactions and customer margin loans. Jefferies also receives securities as collateral in connection with securities-for-securities transactions in which it is the lender of securities. In many instances, Jefferies is permitted by contract or custom to rehypothecate the securities received as collateral. These securities may be used to secure repurchase agreements, enter into

securities lending transactions, satisfy margin requirements on derivative transactions or cover short positions. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the approximate fair value of securities received as collateral by Jefferies that may be sold or repledged was \$22.6 billion and \$26.2 billion, respectively. A substantial portion of these securities have been sold or repledged.

Note 6. Securitization Activities

Jefferies engages in securitization activities related to corporate loans, commercial mortgage loans, consumer loans and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. In securitization transactions, Jefferies transfers assets to special purpose entities ("SPEs") and acts as the placement or structuring agent for the beneficial interests sold to investors by the SPE. A significant portion of the securitization transactions are securitization of assets issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. These SPEs generally meet the criteria of variable interest entities; however, the SPEs are generally not consolidated as Jefferies is not considered the primary beneficiary for these SPEs. Beginning in the third quarter of 2014, another of our subsidiaries utilized an SPE to securitize automobile loans receivable. This SPE is a variable interest entity and our subsidiary is the primary beneficiary; the related assets and the secured borrowings are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. These secured borrowings do not have recourse to our subsidiary's general credit. See Note 8 for further information on variable interest entities.

Jefferies accounts for securitization transactions as sales provided it has relinquished control over the transferred assets. Transferred assets are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations prior to the identification and isolation for securitization. Subsequently, revenues recognized upon securitization are reflected as net underwriting revenues. Jefferies generally receives cash proceeds in connection with the transfer of assets to an SPE. Jefferies may, however, have continuing involvement with the transferred assets, which is limited to retaining one or more tranches of the securitization (primarily senior and subordinated debt securities in the form of mortgage- and other asset-backed securities or collateralized loan obligations), which are included within Trading assets and are generally initially categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. Jefferies applies fair value accounting to the securities. If Jefferies has not relinquished control over the transferred assets, the assets continue to be recognized in Trading assets and a corresponding liability is recognized in Other secured financings. The related liabilities do not have recourse to Jefferies general credit. The following table presents activity related to our securitizations that were accounted for as sales in which we had continuing involvement during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		2015
Transferred assets	\$1,948.9	\$1,562.9	
Proceeds on new securitizations	1,962.7	1,564.5	
Cash flows received on retained interests	9.6	2.4	

Jefferies has no explicit or implicit arrangements to provide additional financial support to these SPEs, has no liabilities related to these SPEs and has no outstanding derivative contracts executed in connection with these securitizations at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The following table summarizes our retained interests in SPEs where Jefferies transferred assets and has continuing involvement and received sale accounting treatment (in millions):

Securitization Type	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Total Assets	Retained Interests	Total Assets	Retained Interests
U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	\$11,455.8	\$ 270.0	\$10,901.9	\$ 203.6
U.S. government agency commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,598.3	78.0	2,313.4	87.2
Collateralized loan obligations	4,514.4	40.5	4,538.4	51.5
Consumer and other loans	1,250.8	108.1	655.0	31.0

Total assets represent the unpaid principal amount of assets in the SPEs in which Jefferies has continuing involvement and are presented solely to provide information regarding the size of the transaction and the size of the underlying

assets supporting its retained interests, and are not considered representative of the risk of potential loss. Assets retained in connection with a securitization transaction represent the fair value of the securities of one or more tranches issued by an SPE, including senior and subordinated tranches. Jefferies risk of loss is limited to this fair value amount which is included within total Trading assets in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Although not obligated, in connection with secondary market-making activities Jefferies may make a market in the securities issued by these SPEs. In these market-making transactions, Jefferies buys these securities from and sells these securities to

investors. Securities purchased through these market-making activities are not considered to be continuing involvement in these SPEs, although the securities are included in Trading assets. To the extent Jefferies purchased securities through these market-making activities and Jefferies is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity, these securities are included in agency and non-agency mortgage- and asset-backed securitizations in the nonconsolidated variable interest entities section presented in Note 8.

Note 7. Available for Sale Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and estimated fair value of investments classified as available for sale at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
March 31, 2016				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. government securities	\$ 302,407	\$ 29	\$ 8	\$ 302,428
Residential mortgage-backed securities	10,035	43	212	9,866
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,193	—	67	2,126
Other asset-backed securities	7,866	55	24	7,897
All other corporates	4,539	3	3	4,539
Total fixed maturities	327,040	130	314	326,856
Equity securities:				
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	35,071	10,832	—	45,903
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	17,946	8,151	—	26,097
Total equity securities	53,017	18,983	—	72,000
	\$ 380,057	\$ 19,113	\$ 314	\$ 398,856
December 31, 2015				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. government securities	\$ 63,968	\$ 2	\$ 25	\$ 63,945
Residential mortgage-backed securities	23,033	308	101	23,240
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,392	—	18	2,374
Other asset-backed securities	39,633	—	160	39,473
All other corporates	4,794	7	57	4,744
Total fixed maturities	133,820	317	361	133,776
Equity securities:				
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	35,071	10,201	—	45,272
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	17,946	10,361	—	28,307
Total equity securities	53,017	20,562	—	73,579
	\$ 186,837	\$ 20,879	\$ 361	\$ 207,355

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments classified as available for sale at March 31, 2016, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities are likely to differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Due within one year	\$ 306,437	\$ 306,460
Due after one year through five years	509	507
Due after five years through ten years	—	—
Due after ten years	—	—
	306,946	306,967
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	20,094	19,889
	\$ 327,040	\$ 326,856

At March 31, 2016, the unrealized losses on investments which have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and 12 months or longer were not significant.

Note 8. Variable Interest Entities

Variable interest entities ("VIEs") are entities in which equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. VIEs are consolidated by the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the party who has both the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and an obligation to absorb losses of the entity or a right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity.

Our variable interests in VIEs include debt and equity interests, an equity interest in an associated company, commitments, guarantees and certain fees. Our involvement with VIEs arises primarily from the following activities of Jefferies, but also includes other activities discussed below:

- Purchases of securities in connection with our trading and secondary market making activities,
- Retained interests held as a result of securitization activities, including the resecuritization of mortgage- and other asset-backed securities and the securitization of commercial mortgage, corporate and consumer loans,
- Acting as placement agent and/or underwriter in connection with client-sponsored securitizations,
- Financing of agency and non-agency mortgage- and other asset-backed securities,
- Real estate investments,
- Warehousing funding arrangements for client-sponsored consumer loan vehicles and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") through participation certificates and revolving loan and note commitments, and
- Loans to, investments in and fees from various investment fund vehicles.

We determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon our initial involvement with the VIE and we reassess whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis. Our determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE is based upon the facts and circumstances for each VIE and requires significant judgment. Our considerations in determining the VIE's most significant activities and whether we have power to direct those activities include, but are not limited to, the VIE's purpose and design and the risks passed through to investors, the voting interests of the VIE, management, service and/or other agreements of the VIE, involvement in the VIE's initial design and the existence of explicit or implicit financial guarantees. In situations where we have determined that the power over the VIE's significant activities is shared, we assess whether we are the party with the power over the most significant activities. If we are the party with the power over the most significant activities, we meet the "power" criteria of the primary beneficiary. If we do not have the power over the most significant activities or we determine that decisions require consent of each sharing party, we do not meet the "power" criteria of the primary beneficiary.

We assess our variable interests in a VIE both individually and in aggregate to determine whether we have an obligation to absorb losses of or a right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The determination of whether our variable interest is significant to the VIE requires significant judgment. In determining the significance of our variable interest, we consider the terms, characteristics and size of the variable interests, the design and characteristics of the VIE, our involvement in the VIE and our market-making activities related to the variable interests.

Consolidated VIEs

The following tables present information about the assets and liabilities of our consolidated VIEs, which are presented within our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in the respective asset and liability categories, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015
	Securitization Vehicles	Real Estate Investment Vehicles	Airplane Financing Vehicle	Securitization Vehicles
Cash	\$1.6	\$ 1.7	\$ —	\$ 1.1
Financial instruments owned	79.1	—	—	68.3
Securities purchased under agreement to resell (1)	878.1	—	—	717.3
Aircraft (2)	—	—	27.3	—
Receivables	—	123.3	—	—
Loans to and investments in associated companies	—	16.2	—	—
Other	143.0	9.3	—	158.6
Total assets	\$1,101.8	\$ 150.5	\$ 27.3	\$ 945.3
Other secured financings (3)	\$1,087.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 930.8
Long-term debt	—	104.5	22.7	—
Other	14.0	1.7	1.7	14.5
Total liabilities	\$1,101.8	\$ 106.2	\$ 24.4	\$ 945.3
Noncontrolling interests	\$—	\$ 27.3	\$ —	\$ —

(1) Securities purchased under agreement to resell represent an amount due under a collateralized transaction on a related consolidated entity, which is eliminated in consolidation.

(2) Aircraft is included within Other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

(3) Approximately \$59.3 million and \$22.1 million of the secured financing represents an amount held by Jefferies in inventory and eliminated in consolidation at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Securitization Vehicles. Jefferies is the primary beneficiary of securitization vehicles associated with their financing of consumer and small business loans. In the creation of the securitization vehicles, Jefferies was involved in the decisions made during the establishment and design of the entities and holds variable interests consisting of the securities retained that could potentially be significant. The assets of the VIEs consist of the small business loans and term loans backed by consumer installment receivables, which are available for the benefit of the vehicles' beneficial interest holders. The creditors of the VIEs do not have recourse to Jefferies general credit and the assets of the VIEs are not available to satisfy any other debt.

Jefferies is also the primary beneficiary of mortgage-backed financing vehicles to which Jefferies sells agency and non-agency residential and commercial mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities pursuant to the terms of a master repurchase agreement. Jefferies manages the assets within these vehicles. Jefferies variable interests in these vehicles consist of its collateral margin maintenance obligations under the master repurchase agreement. The assets of these VIEs consist of reverse repurchase agreements, which are available for the benefit of the vehicle's debt holders. The creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to Jefferies general credit and each such VIE's assets are not available to satisfy any other debt.

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, another of our subsidiaries is the primary beneficiary of SPEs it utilized to securitize automobile loans receivable. Our subsidiary acts as the servicer for which it receives a fee, and owns the equity interest in the SPEs. The notes issued by the SPEs are secured solely by the assets of the SPEs and do not have recourse to our subsidiary's general credit and the assets of the VIEs are not available to satisfy any other debt.

Real Estate Investment Vehicles. 54 Madison, which we consolidate through our control of the 54 Madison investment committee, has real estate investments in which it is the primary beneficiary. 54 Madison was involved in the decisions made during the establishment and design of the investment entities. 54 Madison variable interests consist of its investment in and management of the assets within these entities. The assets of these VIEs consist primarily of financing note receivables and an investment in

an associated company, which are available for the benefit of the VIEs' debt holders. The debt holders of these VIEs have recourse to 54 Madison's general credit and the assets of the VIEs are not available to satisfy any other debt.

Aircraft Financing Vehicle. Jefferies is the primary beneficiary of a secured financing vehicle associated with the purchase and lease of aircraft. Jefferies is the owner participant and maintains an equity interest in the vehicle and was involved in the decisions made during the purchase of the aircraft and the establishment of the terms of the leases. The assets of the VIE primarily consist of the aircraft and related operating leases, which are available for the benefit of the vehicle's unrelated third party debt holders. The creditors of the VIE do not have recourse to Jefferies general credit and the VIE's assets are not available to satisfy any other debt.

Nonconsolidated VIEs

The following tables present information about our variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	Financial Statement Carrying Amount		Maximum Exposure to Loss	VIE Assets
	Assets	Liabilities		
March 31, 2016				
Collateralized loan obligations	\$65.8	\$ 2.7	\$ 700.1	\$5,841.8
Consumer loan vehicles	304.5	—	963.4	1,676.1
Related party private equity vehicles	37.1	0.1	63.2	153.9
Real estate investment vehicle	87.6	—	99.1	96.2
Other private investment vehicles	73.5	—	76.3	4,397.6
Total	\$568.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 1,902.1	\$12,165.6
December 31, 2015				
Collateralized loan obligations	\$73.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 458.1	\$6,368.7
Consumer loan vehicles	188.3	—	845.8	1,133.0
Related party private equity vehicles	39.3	—	65.8	168.2
Other private investment vehicles	88.0	—	91.4	4,846.1
Total	\$389.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 1,461.1	\$12,516.0

Our maximum exposure to loss often differs from the carrying value of the variable interests. The maximum exposure to loss is dependent on the nature of the variable interests in the VIEs and is limited to the notional amounts of certain loan and equity commitments and guarantees. Our maximum exposure to loss does not include the offsetting benefit of any financial instruments that may be utilized to hedge the risks associated with its variable interests and is not reduced by the amount of collateral held as part of a transaction with a VIE.

Collateralized Loan Obligations. Assets collateralizing the CLOs include bank loans, participation interests and sub-investment grade and senior secured U.S. loans. Jefferies underwrites securities issued in CLO transactions on behalf of sponsors and provides advisory services to the sponsors. Jefferies may also sell corporate loans to the CLOs. Jefferies variable interests in connection with collateralized loan obligations where it has been involved in providing underwriting and/or advisory services consist of the following:

- Forward sale agreements whereby Jefferies commits to sell, at a fixed price, corporate loans and ownership interests in an entity holding such corporate loans to CLOs,
- Warehouse funding arrangements in the form of participation interests in corporate loans held by CLOs and commitments to fund such participation interests,
- Trading positions in securities issued in a CLO transaction,

Investments in variable funding notes issued by CLOs, and

A guarantee to a CLO managed by Jefferies Finance, whereby Jefferies guarantee certain of the obligations of Jefferies Finance to the CLO

In addition, Jefferies owns variable interests in CLOs previously managed by Jefferies. These variable interests consist of debt securities and a right to a portion of the CLOs' management and incentive fees. Jefferies exposure to loss from these CLOs is

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limited to its investments in the debt securities held. Management and incentives fees are accrued as the amounts become realizable. These CLOs represent interests in assets consisting primarily of senior secured loans, unsecured loans and high yield bonds.

Consumer Loan Vehicles. Jefferies provides financing and lending related services to certain client-sponsored VIEs in the form of revolving funding note agreements, revolving credit facilities and forward purchase agreements. The underlying assets, which are collateralizing the vehicles, are primarily comprised of unsecured consumer and small business loans. In addition, Jefferies may provide structuring and advisory services and act as an underwriter or placement agent for securities issued by the vehicles. Jefferies does not control the activities of these entities.

Related Party Private Equity Vehicles. Jefferies has committed to invest equity in private equity funds (the "JCP Funds") managed by Jefferies Capital Partners, LLC (the "JCP Manager"). Additionally, Jefferies has committed to invest equity in the general partners of the JCP Funds (the "JCP General Partners") and the JCP Manager. Jefferies variable interests in the JCP Funds, JCP General Partners and JCP Manager (collectively, the "JCP Entities") consist of equity interests which, in total, provide Jefferies with limited and general partner investment returns of the JCP Funds, a portion of the carried interest earned by the JCP General Partners and a portion of the management fees earned by the JCP Manager. Jefferies total equity commitment in the JCP Entities is \$148.1 million, of which \$124.9 million and \$124.6 million was funded as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The carrying value of Jefferies equity investments in the JCP Entities was \$37.1 million and \$39.3 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Jefferies exposure to loss is limited to its equity commitment. The assets of the JCP Entities primarily consist of private equity and equity related investments.

Jefferies has also provided a guarantee of a portion of Energy Partners I, LP's obligations under a credit agreement. Energy Partners I, LP, is a private equity fund owned and managed by our employees. The maximum exposure to loss of the guarantee was \$3.0 million and \$3.0 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Energy Partners I, LP has assets consisting primarily of debt and equity investments.

Real Estate Investment Vehicle. In the first quarter of 2016, 54 Madison committed to invest \$98.0 million in a real estate investment vehicle, of which \$86.5 million was funded as of March 31, 2016. 54 Madison's maximum exposure to loss is limited to its equity commitment. 54 Madison is not the primary beneficiary of the investment vehicle as it does not have the power to control the most important activities of the VIE. The assets of the VIE consist primarily of an investment in a real estate project.

Other Private Investment Vehicles. We have commitments to invest \$76.4 million in various other private investment vehicles, of which \$73.6 million and \$73.0 million was funded as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The carrying amount of our equity investment was \$73.5 million and \$88.0 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Our exposure to loss is limited to our equity commitment. These private investment vehicles have assets primarily consisting of private and public equity investments, debt instruments and various oil and gas assets.

Mortgage- and Other Asset-Backed Vehicles. In connection with Jefferies secondary trading and market-making activities, Jefferies buys and sells agency and non-agency mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, which are issued by third party securitization SPEs and are generally considered variable interests in VIEs. Securities issued by securitization SPEs are backed by residential mortgage loans, U.S. agency collateralized mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage loans, collateralized debt obligations and CLOs and other consumer loans, such as installment receivables, auto loans and student loans. These securities are accounted for at fair value and included in Trading assets in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Jefferies has no other involvement with the related SPEs and therefore does not consolidate these entities.

Jefferies also engages in underwriting, placement and structuring activities for third-party-sponsored securitization trusts generally through agency (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae) or non-agency sponsored SPEs and may purchase loans or mortgage-backed securities from third parties that are subsequently transferred into the securitization trusts. The securitizations are backed by residential and commercial mortgage, home equity and auto loans. Jefferies does not consolidate agency sponsored securitizations as it does not have the power to direct the activities of the SPEs that most significantly impact their economic performance. Further, Jefferies is not the servicer of non-agency sponsored securitizations and therefore does not have power to direct the most significant activities of the SPEs and accordingly, does not consolidate these entities. Jefferies may retain unsold senior and/or subordinated interests at the time of securitization in the form of securities issued by the SPEs.

Jefferies transfers existing securities, typically mortgage-backed securities, into resecuritization vehicles. These transactions in which debt securities are transferred to a VIE in exchange for new beneficial interests occur in connection with both agency and non-agency sponsored VIEs. The consolidation analysis is largely dependent on Jefferies role and interest in the resecuritization trusts. Most resecuritizations in which Jefferies is involved are in connection with investors seeking securities with specific risk and return characteristics. As such, we have concluded that the decision-making power is shared between Jefferies and the

investor(s), considering the joint efforts involved in structuring the trust and selecting the underlying assets as well as the level of security interests the investor(s) hold in the SPE; therefore, Jefferies does not consolidate the resecuritization VIEs.

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Jefferies held \$2,709.7 million and \$3,359.1 million of agency mortgage-backed securities, respectively, and \$559.9 million and \$630.5 million of non-agency mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, respectively, as a result of its secondary trading and market-making activities, underwriting, placement and structuring activities and resecuritization activities. Jefferies maximum exposure to loss on these securities is limited to the carrying value of its investments in these securities. Mortgage- and other asset-backed securitization vehicles discussed within this section are not included in the above table containing information about our variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs.

We also have a variable interest in a nonconsolidated VIE consisting of our equity interest in an associated company, Golden Queen. See Note 9 for further discussion.

In addition, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we have a variable interest in a nonconsolidated VIE consisting of our senior secured term loan receivable with rights with FXCM. See Note 3 for further discussion.

Note 9. Loans to and Investments in Associated Companies

A summary of Loans to and investments in associated companies accounted for under the equity method of accounting is as follows (in thousands):

	Jefferies Finance	Jefferies LoanCore	Berkadia	Garcadia Companies	Linkem	HomeFed	Golden Queen (1)	54 Madison (2)	Other	Total
Loans to and investments in associated companies as of December 31, 2014	\$508,891	\$258,947	\$208,511	\$167,939	\$159,054	\$271,782	\$103,598	\$—	\$33,846	\$1,712,500
2015 Activity:										
Income (losses) related to associated companies	—	—	32,343	15,253	(4,788)	(2,098)	(287)	—	28	40,451
Income (losses) related to associated companies classified as other revenues	11,311	9,858	—	—	—	—	—	—	(480)	20,689
Contributions to (distributions from) associated companies, net	—	32,744	(18,852)	(12,316)	5,859	—	—	—	(290)	7,145
Other, including foreign exchange and unrealized gain (losses)	1	—	(2,985)	—	(15,312)	—	—	—	154	(18,142)
Loans to and investments in associated companies as of March 31, 2015	\$520,203	\$301,549	\$219,017	\$170,876	\$144,813	\$269,684	\$103,311	\$—	\$33,258	\$1,762,700

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Loans to and investments in associated companies as of December 31, 2015	\$528,575	\$288,741	\$190,986	\$172,660	\$150,149	\$275,378	\$114,323	\$—	\$36,557	\$1,757,300
2016										
Activity:										
Income (losses) related to associated companies	—	—	13,054	15,327	(8,200)	(1,288)	(355)	1,227	287	20,052
Income (losses) related to associated companies classified as other revenues	(22,806)	(187)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(423)	(23,416)
Contributions to (distributions from) associated companies, net	(19,300)	(27,073)	(5,400)	(14,352)	33,297	—	—	107,679	2,109	76,960
Other, including foreign exchange and unrealized gain (losses)	—	—	215	—	8,648	—	—	3,642	—	12,505
Loans to and investments in associated companies as of March 31, 2016	\$486,469	\$261,481	\$198,855	\$173,635	\$183,894	\$274,090	\$113,968	\$112,548	\$38,530	\$1,843,400

- (1) At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the balance reflects \$33.6 million and \$33.7 million, respectively, related to a noncontrolling interest.
- (2) At March 31, 2016, the balance reflects \$63.0 million related to noncontrolling interests.

Jefferies Finance

In October 2004, Jefferies entered into an agreement with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company ("MassMutual") and Babson Capital Management LLC to form Jefferies Finance, a joint venture entity. Jefferies Finance is a commercial finance company whose primary focus is the origination and syndication of senior secured debt to middle market and growth companies in the form of term and revolving loans. Loans are originated primarily through the investment banking efforts of Jefferies. Jefferies Finance may also originate other debt products such as second lien term, bridge and mezzanine loans, as well as related equity co-investments. Jefferies Finance also purchases syndicated loans in the secondary market.

Jefferies and MassMutual each have equity commitments to Jefferies Finance of \$600.0 million. At March 31, 2016, approximately \$474.4 million of Jefferies commitment was funded. The investment commitment is scheduled to mature on March 1, 2017 with automatic one year extensions subject to a 60 day termination notice by either party.

In addition, Jefferies and MassMutual have entered into a Secured Revolving Credit Facility, to be funded equally, to support loan underwritings by Jefferies Finance. The Secured Revolving Credit Facility bears interest based on the interest rates of the related Jefferies Finance underwritten loans and is secured by the underlying loans funded by the proceeds of the facility. The Secured Revolving Credit Facility is for a total committed amount of \$500.0 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Advances are shared equally between Jefferies and MassMutual. The facility is scheduled to mature on March 1, 2017 with automatic one year extensions subject to a 60 day termination notice by either party. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$0.0 and \$19.3 million, respectively, of Jefferies \$250.0 million commitments were funded.

Jefferies engages in debt capital markets transactions with Jefferies Finance related to the originations of loans by Jefferies Finance. In connection with such transactions, Jefferies earned fees of \$19.4 million and \$15.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are recognized in Investment banking revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. In addition, Jefferies paid fees to Jefferies Finance in respect of certain loans originated by Jefferies Finance of \$0.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015, which are recognized within Selling, general and other expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Jefferies held securities issued by the CLOs managed by Jefferies Finance, which are included within Trading assets, and provided a guarantee, whereby Jefferies is required to make payments to a CLO in the event Jefferies Finance is unable to meet its obligations to the CLO. Additionally, Jefferies has entered into participation agreements and derivative contracts with Jefferies Finance whose underlying is based on certain securities issued by the CLO. Jefferies recognized revenue of \$1.4 million during three months ended March 31, 2016 relating to the derivative contracts.

Under a service agreement, Jefferies charged Jefferies Finance \$21.1 million and \$27.8 million for services provided during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Receivables from Jefferies Finance, included within Other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, were \$6.0 million and \$7.8 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Jefferies LoanCore

In February 2011, Jefferies entered into a joint venture agreement with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation and LoanCore, LLC and formed Jefferies LoanCore, a commercial real estate finance company. In the first quarter of 2016, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board acquired a 24% equity interest in Jefferies LoanCore through a direct acquisition from the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation. Jefferies LoanCore originates and purchases commercial real estate loans throughout the U.S. with the support of the investment banking and securitization capabilities of Jefferies and the real estate and mortgage investment expertise of the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation and LoanCore, LLC. Jefferies LoanCore has aggregate equity commitments of \$600.0 million. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Jefferies had funded \$184.7 million and \$207.4 million, respectively, of its \$291.0 million equity commitment and has a 48.5% voting interest in Jefferies LoanCore.

Berkadia

Berkadia Commercial Mortgage LLC is a commercial mortgage banking and servicing joint venture formed in 2009 with Berkshire Hathaway. We and Berkshire Hathaway each contributed \$217.2 million of equity capital to the joint venture and each have a

50% equity interest in Berkadia. Through March 31, 2016, cumulative cash distributions received by Leucadia from this investment aggregated \$399.3 million. Berkadia originates commercial/multifamily real estate loans that are sold to U.S. government agencies, and originates and brokers commercial/multifamily mortgage loans which are not part of government agency programs. Berkadia is an investment sales advisor focused on the multifamily industry. Berkadia is a servicer of commercial real estate loans in the U.S., performing primary, master and special servicing functions for U.S. government agency programs, commercial mortgage-backed securities transactions, banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

Berkadia uses all of the proceeds from the commercial paper sales of an affiliate of Berkadia to fund new mortgage loans, servicer advances, investments and other working capital requirements. Repayment of the commercial paper is supported by a \$2.5 billion surety policy issued by a Berkshire Hathaway insurance subsidiary and corporate guaranty, and we have agreed to reimburse Berkshire Hathaway for one-half of any losses incurred thereunder. As of March 31, 2016, the aggregate amount of commercial paper outstanding was \$1.47 billion.

Garcadia

Garcadia is a joint venture between us and Garff Enterprises, Inc. ("Garff") that owns and operates 27 automobile dealerships comprised of domestic and foreign automobile makers. The Garcadia joint venture agreement specifies that we and Garff shall have equal board representation and equal votes on all matters affecting Garcadia, and that all cash flows from Garcadia will be allocated 65% to us and 35% to Garff, with the exception of one dealership from which we receive 83% of all cash flows and five other dealerships from which we receive 71% of all cash flows. Garcadia's strategy is to acquire automobile dealerships in primary or secondary market locations meeting its specified return criteria.

Linkem

We own approximately 42% of the common shares of Linkem, a fixed wireless broadband services provider in Italy. In addition, we own 5% convertible preferred stock, which is automatically convertible to common shares in 2020. If all of our convertible preferred stock was converted, it would increase our ownership to approximately 56% of Linkem's common equity. The excess of our investment in Linkem's common shares over our share of underlying book value is being amortized to expense over 12 years.

HomeFed

At March 31, 2016, we own 9,974,226 shares of HomeFed's common stock, representing approximately 65% of HomeFed's outstanding common shares; however, we have agreed to limit our voting rights such that we will not be able to vote more than 45% of HomeFed's total voting securities voting on any matter, assuming all HomeFed shares not owned by us are voted. HomeFed develops and owns residential and mixed-use real estate properties. HomeFed is a public company traded on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board (Symbol: HOFD). As a result of a 1998 distribution to all of our shareholders, approximately 4.8% of HomeFed is beneficially owned by our Chairman at March 31, 2016. Our Chairman also serves as HomeFed's Chairman, and our President is a Director of HomeFed. Since we do not control HomeFed, our investment in HomeFed is accounted for as an investment in an associated company.

Golden Queen Mining Company

During 2014 and 2015, we invested \$83.0 million, net in cash in a limited liability company (Gauss LLC) to partner with the Clay family and Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd., to jointly fund, develop and operate the Soledad Mountain gold and silver mine project. Previously 100% owned by Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd., the project is a fully-permitted, open pit, heap leach gold and silver project located in Kern County, California. Construction is complete and mining activities and project commissioning commenced in the fourth quarter of 2015. In exchange for a noncontrolling ownership interest in Gauss LLC, the Clay family contributed \$34.5 million, net in cash. Gauss LLC invested both our and the Clay family's net contributions totaling \$117.5 million to the joint venture, Golden Queen, in

exchange for a 50% ownership interest. Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd. contributed the Soledad Mountain project to the joint venture in exchange for the other 50% interest.

As a result of our consolidating Gauss LLC, our Loans to and investments in associated companies reflects Gauss LLC's net investment of \$117.5 million in the joint venture, which includes both the amount we contributed and the amount contributed by the Clay family. The joint venture, Golden Queen, is considered a VIE as the voting rights of the investors are not proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses and their rights to receive the expected residual returns, given the provision of services to the joint venture by Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd. Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd. has entered into an agreement with the joint venture for the provision of executive officers, financial, managerial, administrative and other services, and office

space and equipment. We have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of the joint venture and are therefore not consolidating its results.

Our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement with the joint venture is limited to our investment.

54 Madison

We own approximately 48.1% of 54 Madison, which we consolidate through our control of the 54 Madison investment committee. 54 Madison seeks long-term capital appreciation through investment in real estate development and similar projects. 54 Madison invests both in projects which they consolidate and projects where they have significant influence and utilize the equity method of accounting. In the first quarter of 2016, 54 Madison invested \$107.7 million in projects accounted for under the equity method.

Note 10. Financial Statement Offsetting

In connection with Jefferies derivative activities and securities financing activities, Jefferies may enter into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. Generally, transactions are executed under standard industry agreements, including, but not limited to: derivative transactions – ISDA master netting agreements; securities lending transactions – master securities lending agreements; and repurchase transactions – master repurchase agreements. A master agreement creates a single contract under which all transactions between two counterparties are executed allowing for trade aggregation and a single net payment obligation. Master agreements provide protection in bankruptcy in certain circumstances and, where legally enforceable, enable receivables and payables with the same counterparty to be settled or otherwise eliminated by applying amounts due to a counterparty against all or a portion of an amount due from the counterparty or a third party. In addition, Jefferies may enter into customized bilateral trading agreements and other customer agreements that provide for the netting of receivables and payables with a given counterparty as a single net obligation.

Under Jefferies derivative ISDA master netting agreements, Jefferies typically will also execute credit support annexes, which provide for collateral, either in the form of cash or securities, to be posted by or paid to a counterparty based on the fair value of the derivative receivable or payable based on the rates and parameters established in the credit support annex. In the event of the counterparty's default, provisions of the master agreement permit acceleration and termination of all outstanding transactions covered by the agreement such that a single amount is owed by, or to, the non-defaulting party. In addition, any collateral posted can be applied to the net obligations, with any excess returned; and the collateralized party has a right to liquidate the collateral. Any residual claim after netting is treated along with other unsecured claims in bankruptcy court.

The conditions supporting the legal right of offset may vary from one legal jurisdiction to another and the enforceability of master netting agreements and bankruptcy laws in certain countries or in certain industries is not free from doubt. The right of offset is dependent both on contract law under the governing arrangement and consistency with the bankruptcy laws of the jurisdiction where the counterparty is located. Industry legal opinions with respect to the enforceability of certain standard provisions in respective jurisdictions are relied upon as a part of managing credit risk. Master netting agreements are a critical component of Jefferies risk management processes as part of reducing counterparty credit risk and managing liquidity risk.

Jefferies is also a party to clearing agreements with various central clearing parties. Under these arrangements, the central clearing counterparty facilitates settlement between counterparties based on the net payable owed or receivable due and, with respect to daily settlement, cash is generally only required to be deposited to the extent of the net amount. In the event of default, a net termination amount is determined based on the market values of all outstanding positions and the clearing organization or clearing member provides for the liquidation and settlement of the net termination amount among all counterparties to the open repurchase and/or securities lending transactions.

The following table provides information regarding derivative contracts, repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending arrangements that are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and 1) the extent to which, under enforceable master netting arrangements, such balances are presented net in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as appropriate under GAAP and 2) the extent to which other rights of setoff associated with these arrangements exist and could have an effect on our consolidated financial position.

(In thousands)	Gross Amounts	Netting in Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Net Amounts in Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Additional Amounts Available for Setoff (1)	Available Collateral (2)	Net Amount (3)
Assets at March 31, 2016						
Derivative contracts	\$6,197,200	\$(5,850,803)	\$ 346,397	\$—	\$—	\$346,397
Securities borrowing arrangements	\$7,347,587	\$—	\$ 7,347,587	\$(533,115)	\$(623,574)	\$6,190,898
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$10,253,312	\$(6,726,626)	\$ 3,526,686	\$(151,575)	\$(3,345,710)	\$29,401
Liabilities at March 31, 2016						
Derivative contracts	\$6,227,889	\$(5,879,190)	\$ 348,699	\$—	\$—	\$348,699
Securities lending arrangements	\$2,670,611	\$—	\$ 2,670,611	\$(533,115)	\$(2,096,442)	\$41,054
Repurchase agreements	\$14,978,982	\$(6,726,626)	\$ 8,252,356	\$(151,575)	\$(6,323,605)	\$1,777,176
Assets at December 31, 2015						
Derivative contracts	\$4,428,245	\$(4,165,446)	\$ 262,799	\$—	\$—	\$262,799
Securities borrowing arrangements	\$6,975,136	\$—	\$ 6,975,136	\$(478,991)	\$(667,099)	\$5,829,046
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$14,046,300	\$(10,191,554)	\$ 3,854,746	\$(83,452)	\$(3,745,215)	\$26,079
Liabilities at December 31, 2015						
Derivative contracts	\$4,476,241	\$(4,257,998)	\$ 218,243	\$—	\$—	\$218,243
Securities lending arrangements	\$3,014,300	\$—	\$ 3,014,300	\$(478,991)	\$(2,499,395)	\$35,914
Repurchase agreements	\$20,158,422	\$(10,191,554)	\$ 9,966,868	\$(83,452)	\$(8,068,468)	\$1,814,948

Under master netting agreements with our counterparties, we have the legal right of offset with a counterparty, which incorporates all of the counterparty's outstanding rights and obligations under the arrangement. These (1) balances reflect additional credit risk mitigation that is available by counterparty in the event of a counterparty's default, but which are not netted in the balance sheet because other provisions of GAAP are not met. Further, for derivative assets and liabilities, amounts netted include cash collateral paid or received.

Includes securities received or paid under collateral arrangements with counterparties that could be liquidated in (2) the event of a counterparty default and thus offset against a counterparty's rights and obligations under the respective repurchase agreements or securities borrowing or lending arrangements.

At March 31, 2016, amounts include \$6,158.2 million of securities borrowing arrangements, for which we have received securities collateral of \$5,970.0 million, and \$1,767.0 million of repurchase agreements, for which we have pledged securities collateral of \$1,823.3 million, which are subject to master netting agreements but we have not determined the agreements to be legally enforceable. At December 31, 2015, amounts include \$5,796.1 million (3) of securities borrowing arrangements, for which we have received securities collateral of \$5,613.3 million, and \$1,807.2 million of repurchase agreements, for which we have pledged securities collateral of \$1,875.3 million, which are subject to master netting agreements but we have not determined the agreements to be legally enforceable.

Note 11. Intangible Assets, Net and Goodwill

A summary of Intangible assets, net and goodwill at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Indefinite-lived intangibles:		
Exchange and clearing organization membership interests and registrations	\$ 10,550	\$ 11,897
Amortizable intangibles:		
Customer and other relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$200,287 and \$191,761	446,849	456,222
Trademarks and tradename, net of accumulated amortization of \$68,147 and \$64,052	324,639	330,172
Supply contracts, net of accumulated amortization of \$43,200 and \$40,684	106,795	109,311
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$5,417 and \$5,216	4,218	4,419
Total intangible assets, net	893,051	912,021
Goodwill:		
National Beef	14,991	14,991
Jefferies	1,705,758	1,712,799
Other operations	8,551	8,551
Total goodwill	1,729,300	1,736,341
Total Intangible assets, net and goodwill	\$ 2,622,351	\$ 2,648,362

Amortization expense on intangible assets was \$15.8 million and \$16.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for the intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows: 2016 (for the remaining nine months) - \$47.7 million; 2017 - \$63.5 million; 2018 - \$63.6 million; 2019 - \$63.5 million; and 2020 - \$63.2 million.

Note 12. Inventory

A summary of inventory at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 which is classified as Other assets is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Finished goods	\$ 257,415	\$ 211,426
Work in process	29,120	34,091
Raw materials, supplies and other	45,581	42,556
	\$ 332,116	\$ 288,073

Note 13. Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings represent Jefferies bank loans that are payable on demand and generally bear interest at a spread over the federal funds rate, as well as borrowings under revolving credit facilities. Unsecured bank loans are typically overnight loans used to finance trading assets or clearing related balances, but are not part of Jefferies systemic funding model. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$311.9 million and \$310.7 million, respectively, was outstanding, all of which was secured financing. At March 31, 2016, the interest rate on short-term

borrowings outstanding is 1.80% per annum.

In October 2015, Jefferies entered into a secured revolving loan facility (“Loan Facility”) with Pacific Western Bank. Pacific Western Bank agrees to make available a revolving loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$50.0 million in U.S. dollars to purchase eligible receivables that meet certain requirements as defined in the Loan Facility agreement. Interest is based on an annual rate equal to the lesser of the LIBOR rate plus 3.75% or the maximum rate as defined in the Loan Facility agreement.

In April 2015, Jefferies entered into a committed revolving credit facility (“Intraday Credit Facility”) with the Bank of New York Mellon under which, the Bank of New York Mellon has agreed to make revolving intraday credit advances for an aggregate committed amount of \$500.0 million in U.S. dollars. The term of the Intraday Credit Facility was six months after the closing

date, but could be extended for an additional six months upon Jefferies request and at the lender's discretion. In October 2015, Jefferies amended and restated the Intraday Credit Facility and reduced the aggregate committed amount to \$300.0 million in U.S. dollars and extended the termination date to October 21, 2016, which can be extended for 364 days upon Jefferies request and at the lender's discretion. The Intraday Credit Facility contains a financial covenant, which includes a minimum regulatory net capital requirement. Interest is based on the higher of the Federal funds effective rate plus 0.5% or the prime rate. At March 31, 2016, Jefferies was in compliance with debt covenants under the Intraday Credit Facility.

Note 14. Long-Term Debt

The principal amount (net of unamortized discounts and premiums), stated interest rate and maturity date of outstanding debt at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Parent Company Debt:		
Senior Notes:		
5.50% Senior Notes due October 18, 2023, \$750,000 principal	\$740,490	\$740,239
6.625% Senior Notes due October 23, 2043, \$250,000 principal	246,594	246,583
Total long-term debt – Parent Company	987,084	986,822
Subsidiary Debt (non-recourse to Parent Company):		
Jefferies:		
5.50% Senior Notes, due March 15, 2016, \$350,000 principal (1)	350,434	353,025
5.125% Senior Notes, due April 13, 2018, \$800,000 principal	827,217	830,298
8.50% Senior Notes, due July 15, 2019, \$700,000 principal	799,289	806,125
2.375% Euro Senior Notes, due May 20, 2020, \$544,225 and \$528,625 principal	542,093	526,436
6.875% Senior Notes, due April 15, 2021, \$750,000 principal	835,085	838,765
2.25% Euro Medium Term Notes, due July 13, 2022, \$4,354 and \$4,229 principal	3,905	3,779
5.125% Senior Notes, due January 20, 2023, \$600,000 principal	620,267	620,890
6.45% Senior Debentures, due June 8, 2027, \$350,000 principal	379,244	379,711
3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures, due November 1, 2029, \$345,000 principal	347,084	347,307
6.25% Senior Debentures, due January 15, 2036, \$500,000 principal	512,649	512,730
6.50% Senior Notes, due January 20, 2043, \$400,000 principal	421,577	421,656
Fixed to Floating Rate Structured Notes, due February 26, 2019, €10,000 principal	10,494	—
Variable Rate Structured Notes, due February 18, 2028, €30,000 principal	26,624	—
Class A Notes, due 2022, \$15,000 principal	14,781	—
Class B Notes, due 2022, \$7,500 principal	7,426	—
National Beef Term Loan	301,250	310,000
National Beef Revolving Credit Facility	110,871	120,080
54 Madison Term Loans	238,217	116,211
Foursight Credit Facilities	158,499	109,501
Other	126,371	117,246
Total long-term debt – subsidiaries	6,633,377	6,413,760
Long-term debt	\$7,620,461	\$7,400,582

(1) Subsequent to Jefferies fiscal quarter ended February 29, 2016, these 5.5% Senior Notes were redeemed with cash on hand.

Subsidiary Debt:

Jefferies 3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures due 2029 are convertible into our common shares; each \$1,000 are convertible into 22.5502 common shares (equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$44.35). The debentures are convertible at the holders' option any time beginning on August 1, 2029 and convertible at any time if: 1) our common stock price is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days; 2) if the trading price per debenture is less than 95% of the price of our common stock times the conversion ratio for any 10 consecutive trading days; 3) if the debentures are called for redemption; or 4) upon the occurrence of specific corporate actions. The debentures may be redeemed for par, plus accrued interest, on or after November 1, 2012 if the price of our common stock is greater than 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days and we may redeem the debentures for par, plus accrued interest, at our election any time on or after November 1, 2017. Holders may require us to repurchase the debentures

for par, plus accrued interest, on November 1, 2017, 2019 and 2024. In addition to ordinary interest, commencing November 1, 2017, contingent interest will accrue at 0.375% if the average trading price of a debenture for 5 trading days ending on and including the third trading day immediately preceding a six-month interest period equals or exceeds \$1,200 per \$1,000 debenture.

Under Jefferies \$2.0 billion Euro Medium Term Note Program, on February 18, 2016, Jefferies issued variable rate structured notes with a principal amount of €30.0 million, due 2028, and on February 26, 2016, issued fixed to floating rate structured notes with a principal amount of €10.0 million, due 2019. These structured notes are carried at fair value with changes in fair value resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk presented in other comprehensive income and changes in fair value resulting from non-credit components recognized in Principal transaction revenues and contain payment terms and redemption values based on the performance of certain interest rate indices. In addition, on January 21, 2016, Jefferies issued \$15.0 million of Class A Notes, due 2022, which bear interest at 6.75% per annum and \$7.5 million of Class B Notes, due 2022, which bear interest at 13.45% per annum, secured by aircraft and related operating leases and which are non-recourse to us.

At March 31, 2016, National Beef's credit facility consisted of a \$375.0 million term loan and a revolving credit facility of \$375.0 million, which matures in October 2018. The term loan and the revolving credit facility bear interest at the Base Rate or the LIBOR Rate (as defined in the credit facility), plus a margin ranging from 0.75% to 2.75% depending upon certain financial ratios and the rate selected. At March 31, 2016, the interest rate on the outstanding term loan was 3.2% and the interest rate on the outstanding revolving credit facility was 3.6%. The credit facility contains a minimum tangible net worth covenant; at March 31, 2016, National Beef met this covenant. The credit facility is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of the assets of National Beef and its subsidiaries.

Borrowings under the revolving credit facility are available for National Beef's working capital requirements, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. Unused capacity under the facility can also be used to issue letters of credit; letters of credit aggregating \$19.7 million were outstanding at March 31, 2016. Amounts available under the revolver are subject to a borrowing base calculation primarily comprised of receivable and inventory balances. At March 31, 2016, after deducting outstanding amounts and issued letters of credit, \$122.1 million of the unused revolver was available to National Beef.

At March 31, 2016, 54 Madison had \$97.2 million of 6.0% term loan debt maturing in May 2017, \$36.0 million of 6.0% term loan debt maturing in January 2018, \$0.5 million of 3.5% term loan debt maturing in March 2019, \$104.0 million of 5.5% term loan debt maturing in January 2020 and \$0.5 million of 3.5% term loan debt maturing in January 2020. As discussed further in Note 24, the majority of the debt holders are also investors in 54 Madison.

At March 31, 2016, Foursight's credit facilities consisted of two warehouse credit commitments aggregating \$200.0 million, which mature in March 2017 and December 2018. The 2017 credit facility bears interest based on the three-month LIBOR plus a margin of 1.75% and the 2018 credit facility bears interest based on the one-month LIBOR plus a margin of 2.15%. As a condition of the 2017 credit facility, Foursight is obligated to maintain interest rate caps with a notional amount no less than the outstanding loan on any day. The credit facilities are secured by first priority liens on auto loan receivables owed to Foursight of approximately \$190.5 million at March 31, 2016.

Note 15. Mezzanine Equity

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Redeemable noncontrolling interests primarily relate to National Beef and are held by its minority owners, principally USPB, NBPCo Holdings and the chief executive officer of National Beef. The holders of these interests share in the profits and losses of National Beef on a pro rata basis with us. However, the minority owners have the right to require us to purchase their interests under certain specified circumstances at fair value (put rights), and we also have the right to purchase their interests under certain specified circumstances at fair value (call rights). Each of the holders of the

put rights has the right to make an election that requires us to purchase up to one-third of their interests on December 30, 2016, one-third on December 30, 2018, and the remainder on December 30, 2021. In addition, USPB may elect to exercise their put rights following the termination of the cattle supply agreement, and the chief executive officer following the termination of his employment.

Our call rights with respect to USPB may be exercised following the termination of the cattle supply agreement or after USPB's ownership interest is less than 20% of their interest held at the time we acquired National Beef. Our call rights with respect to other members may be exercised after the ten year anniversary of our acquisition of National Beef if such member's ownership interest is less than 50% of the interest held at the time we acquired National Beef. Additionally, we may acquire the chief executive officer's interest following the termination of his employment.

Redeemable noncontrolling interests in National Beef are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at fair value. The following table reconciles National Beef's redeemable noncontrolling interests activity during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	2016	2015
As of January 1,	\$189,358	\$184,333
Income (loss) allocated to redeemable noncontrolling interests	4,384	(7,059)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interests credited to additional paid-in capital	12,835	(11,033)
Balance, March 31,	\$206,577	\$166,241

At acquisition, we prepared a projection of future cash flows of National Beef, which was used along with other information to allocate the purchase price to National Beef's individual assets and liabilities. At March 31, 2016, we calculated the fair value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests by updating our estimate of future cash flows, as well as considering other market comparable information deemed appropriate. The projected future cash flows consider estimated revenue growth, cost of sales changes, capital expenditures and other unobservable inputs. However, the most significant unobservable inputs affecting the estimate of fair value are the discount rate (12.0%) and the terminal growth rate (2.0%) used to calculate the capitalization rate of the terminal value.

The table below is a sensitivity analysis which shows the fair value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests using the assumed discount and the terminal growth rates and fair values under different rate assumptions as of March 31, 2016 (dollars in millions):

	Discount Rates		
Terminal Growth Rates	11.75%	12.00%	12.25%
1.75 %	\$210.5	\$203.6	\$197.0
2.00 %	\$213.7	\$206.6	\$199.8
2.25 %	\$217.1	\$209.7	\$202.7

The projection of future cash flows is updated with input from National Beef personnel. The estimate is reviewed by personnel at our corporate office as part of the normal process for the preparation of our quarterly and annual financial statements.

At March 31, 2016, redeemable noncontrolling interests also include the noncontrolling interest in a business acquired by Conwed of \$2.2 million.

Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

In connection with our acquisition of Jefferies in March 2013, we issued a new series of 3.25% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares ("Preferred Shares") (\$125.0 million at mandatory redemption value) in exchange for Jefferies outstanding 3.25% Series A-1 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. The Preferred Shares have a 3.25% annual, cumulative cash dividend and are currently convertible into 4,162,200 common shares, an effective conversion price of \$30.03 per share. The Preferred Shares are callable beginning in 2023 at a price of \$1,000 per share plus accrued interest and are mandatorily redeemable in 2038.

Note 16. Common Shares and Compensation Plans

Prior to the acquisition of Jefferies, we had two share-based compensation plans: a fixed stock option plan and a senior executive warrant plan. The fixed stock option plan provided for the issuance of stock options and stock appreciation rights to non-employee directors and certain employees at not less than the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of grant. Options granted to employees under this plan were intended to qualify as incentive stock options to the extent permitted under the Internal Revenue Code and became exercisable in five equal annual installments starting one year from date of grant. Options granted to non-employee directors became exercisable in four equal annual installments starting one year from date of grant. No stock appreciation rights have been granted. In March 2014, we terminated authorization to issue options and rights under our option plan. No shares remain available for future issuances under our option plan or warrant plan. At March 31, 2016, 661,272 of our common shares were reserved for stock options.

Restricted stock and restricted stock units (“RSUs”) may be granted to new employees as “sign-on” awards, to existing employees as “retention” awards and to certain executive officers as awards for multiple years. Sign-on and retention awards are generally subject to annual ratable vesting over a four-year service period and are amortized as compensation expense on a straight line

basis over the related four years. Restricted stock and RSUs are granted to certain senior executives with market, performance and service conditions. Market conditions are incorporated into the grant-date fair value of senior executives awards using a Monte Carlo valuation model. Compensation expense for awards with market conditions is recognized over the service period and is not reversed if the market condition is not met. Awards with performance conditions are amortized over the service period if it is determined that it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. Awards granted to senior executives related to the 2015 fiscal year did not meet performance targets, and as a result, compensation expense has been adjusted to reflect the reduced number of shares that have vested.

Compensation and benefits expense included \$6.9 million and \$32.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for share-based compensation expense relating to grants made under our share-based compensation plans. Total compensation cost includes the amortization of sign-on, retention and senior executive awards, less forfeitures and clawbacks. The total tax benefit recognized in results of operations related to share-based compensation expenses was \$2.5 million and \$11.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of March 31, 2016, total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation plans was \$70.8 million; this cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years.

The net tax detriment related to share-based compensation plans recognized in additional paid-in capital was \$4.2 million and \$5.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Cash flows resulting from tax deductions in excess of the grant date fair value of share-based awards are included in cash flows from financing activities; accordingly, we reflected the excess tax benefit related to share-based compensation in cash flows from financing activities. Such amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were not significant.

At March 31, 2016, there were 1,655,000 shares of restricted stock outstanding with future service required, 3,494,000 RSUs outstanding with future service required, 11,870,000 RSUs outstanding with no future service required and 778,000 shares issuable under other plans. Excluding shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options, the maximum potential increase to common shares outstanding resulting from these outstanding awards is 16,142,000. Senior Executive Warrant Plan. The warrants to purchase 2,000,000 common shares that were granted in 2011 to each of our then Chairman and then President expired during the first quarter of 2016.

Senior Executive Compensation Plan. On February 19, 2016, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors approved an executive compensation plan for our CEO and our President (together, our "Senior Executives") that will be based on performance metrics achieved over a three-year period from 2016 through 2018. The Compensation Committee eliminated cash incentive bonuses for 2016 and 100% of each of our CEO and President's compensation beyond their base salaries will be composed entirely of performance based RSUs that will vest at the end of 2018 if certain performance criteria are met. Any vested RSUs will be subject to a post-vesting, three-year holding period such that no vested RSUs can be sold or transferred until the first quarter of 2022.

Performance-vesting of the award will be based equally on the compound annual growth rates of Leucadia's total shareholder return ("TSR"), which will be measured from the December 31, 2015 stock price of \$17.39, and Leucadia's Return on Tangible Deployable Equity ("ROTDE"), the annual, two- and three-year results of which will be used to determine vesting. TSR is based on annualized rate of return reflecting price appreciation plus reinvestment of dividends and distributions to shareholders. ROTDE is net income adjusted for amortization of intangible assets divided by tangible book value at the beginning of year adjusted for intangible assets and deferred tax assets.

If Leucadia's TSR and ROTDE annual compound growth rates are less than 4%, our Senior Executives will not receive any incentive compensation. If Leucadia's TSR and ROTDE grow between 4% and 8% on a compounded basis over the three-year measurement period, each of our Senior Executives will be eligible to receive between 846,882 and 1,693,766 RSUs. If TSR and ROTDE growth rates are greater than 8%, our Senior Executives are eligible to receive up to 50% additional incentive compensation on a pro rata basis up to 12% growth rates. When

determining whether RSUs will vest, the calculation will be weighted equally between TSR and ROTDE. If TSR growth was below minimum thresholds, but ROTDE growth was above minimum thresholds, our Senior Executives would still be eligible to receive some number of vested RSUs based on ROTDE growth. The TSR award contains a market condition and compensation expense is recognized over the service period and will not be reversed if the market condition is not met. The ROTDE award contains a performance condition and compensation expense is recognized over the service period if it is determined that it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved.

Note 17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Activity in accumulated other comprehensive income is reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity but not in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. A summary of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net unrealized gains on available for sale securities	\$556,635	\$ 557,601
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses	(107,169)	(63,248)
Net change in instrument specific credit risk	(302)	—
Net minimum pension liability	(55,160)	(55,560)
	\$394,004	\$ 438,793

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income to net income (loss) are as follows (in thousands):

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations
	2016	2015	
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$14 and \$2,944	\$26	\$5,303	Net realized securities gains
Amortization of defined benefit pension plan actuarial gains (losses), net of income tax benefit of \$(178) and \$(653)	(400)	(1,175)	Compensation and benefits, which includes pension expense. See Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements for information on this component.
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax	\$(374)	\$4,128	

Note 18. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic pension cost charged to operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Components of net periodic pension cost:		
Interest cost	\$2,259	\$3,476
Expected return on plan assets (1)	(1,916)	(2,690)
Actuarial losses	578	1,912

Net periodic pension cost	\$921	\$2,698
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(1) In connection with a lump sum buyout completed in the fourth quarter of 2015, pension assets decreased by approximately \$110.7 million.

No employer contributions were paid during the three months ended March 31, 2016. \$18.9 million of employer contributions are expected to be paid in 2016.

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Other

We have defined contribution pension plans covering certain employees. Contributions and costs are a percent of each covered employee's salary. Amounts charged to expense related to such plans were not significant for the 2016 and 2015 periods.

We provide certain health care and other benefits to certain retired employees under plans which are currently unfunded. We pay the cost of postretirement benefits as they are incurred. Accumulated postretirement benefit obligations and amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were not significant.

Note 19. Income Taxes

The aggregate amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions at March 31, 2016 was \$192.7 million (including \$41.5 million for interest), of which \$142.2 million was related to Jefferies. If recognized, such amounts would lower our effective tax rate.

The statute of limitations with respect to our federal income tax returns has expired for all years through 2011. Our New York State and New York City income tax returns are currently being audited for the 2009 to 2011 period and the 2009 to 2012 period, respectively. Prior to becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary, Jefferies filed a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return with its qualifying subsidiaries and was subject to income tax in various states, municipalities and foreign jurisdictions. Jefferies is currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service and other major tax jurisdictions. The statute of limitations with respect to Jefferies U.S. federal income tax returns, U.K. tax returns, and Hong Kong tax returns has expired for all years through 2006, 2013 and 2009, respectively.

We do not expect that resolution of these examinations will have a significant effect on our consolidated financial position, but could have a significant impact on the consolidated results of operations for the period in which resolution occurs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the provision (benefit) for income taxes includes \$0.7 million and \$8.9 million, respectively for state income taxes and \$(2.3) million and \$2.7 million, respectively, for foreign taxes.

Note 20. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts were calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Numerator for earnings (loss) per share:		
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders	\$(222,880)	\$380,759
Allocation of earnings to participating securities (1)	—	(7,086)
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders for basic earnings (loss) per share	(222,880)	373,673
Adjustment to allocation of earnings to participating securities related to diluted shares (1)	—	54
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred share dividends	—	1,016
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders for diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$(222,880)	\$374,743
Denominator for earnings (loss) per share:		
Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share – weighted average shares	372,367	373,541
Stock options	—	10
Warrants	—	—
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	4,162
3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures	—	—
Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share	372,367	377,713

Represents dividends declared during the period on participating securities plus an allocation of undistributed earnings to participating securities. Net losses are not allocated to participating securities. Participating securities represent restricted stock and RSUs for which requisite service has not yet been rendered and amounted to (1) weighted average shares of 4,463,000 and 7,114,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Dividends declared on participating securities were \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million during three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Undistributed earnings are allocated to participating securities based upon their right to share in earnings if all earnings for the period had been distributed.

Options to purchase 661,300 and 1,311,100 weighted-average shares of common stock were outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the effect was antidilutive.

In the table above, the denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share does not include weighted-average common shares of 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, respectively, during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, related to outstanding warrants to purchase common shares at \$33.33 per share, as the effect was antidilutive. The warrants expired in the first quarter of 2016.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, shares related to the 3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the conversion price exceeded the average market price.

Note 21. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Commitments

The following table summarizes commitments associated with certain business activities (in millions):

	Expected Maturity Date					Maximum Payout
	2016	2017	2018 and 2019	2020 and 2021	2022 and Later	
Commitments:						
Equity commitments (1)	\$22.8	\$19.0	\$—	\$14.3	\$248.5	\$304.6
Loan commitments (1)	2.5	341.4	55.9	—	—	399.8
Mortgage-related and other purchase commitments	1,352.2	255.3	926.4	—	—	2,533.9
Forward starting reverse repos and repos	77.1	—	—	—	—	77.1
Other unfunded commitments (1)	47.5	215.8	37.0	5.5	35.0	340.8
	\$1,502.1	\$831.5	\$1,019.3	\$19.8	\$283.5	\$3,656.2

(1) Equity commitments, loan commitments and other unfunded commitments are presented by contractual maturity date. The amounts are however mostly available on demand.

Commitments:

Contractual commitments. In March 2016, Jefferies entered into a lease agreement for office space in London. Beginning in fiscal 2020, Jefferies will have a contractual obligation to pay approximately £8.1 million per year for 18 years.

Equity Commitments. Equity commitments include commitments to invest in Jefferies joint ventures, Jefferies Finance and Jefferies LoanCore, and commitments to invest in private equity funds and in Jefferies Capital Partners, LLC, the manager of the private equity funds, which are managed by a team led by Brian P. Friedman, our President and a Director. As of March 31, 2016, Jefferies outstanding commitments relating to Jefferies Capital Partners, LLC and its private equity funds were \$23.3 million.

Our equity commitments also include our commitment to invest in 54 Madison, a fund which targets real estate projects. We plan to invest a cumulative total of \$225.0 million to this fund, of which we have already contributed \$83.0 million. Capital commitments are contingent upon approval of the related investment by the investment committee, which we control. Through March 31, 2016, approved unfunded commitments totaled \$25.4 million.

See Note 9 for additional information regarding Jefferies investments in Jefferies Finance and Jefferies LoanCore.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2016, we have other equity commitments to invest up to \$24.1 million in various other investments.

Loan Commitments. From time to time Jefferies makes commitments to extend credit to investment banking and other clients in loan syndication, acquisition finance and securities transactions and to SPE sponsors in connection with the funding of CLO and other asset-backed transactions. These commitments and any related drawdowns of these facilities typically have fixed maturity dates and are contingent on certain representations, warranties and contractual conditions applicable to the borrower. As of March 31, 2016, Jefferies has \$139.2 million of outstanding loan commitments to clients.

Loan commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2016, also include Jefferies portion of the outstanding secured revolving credit facility provided to Jefferies Finance, to support loan underwritings by Jefferies Finance.

In August 2014, we and Solomon Kumin established Folger Hill Asset Management LLC (“Folger Hill”); we committed to provide Folger Hill with a three-year, \$20 million revolving credit facility to fund its start-up and initial operating expenses. As of March 31, 2016, \$9.4 million has been provided to Folger Hill under the revolving credit facility.

Mortgage-Related and Other Purchase Commitments. Jefferies enters into forward contracts to purchase mortgage participation certificates, mortgage-backed securities and consumer loans. The mortgage participation certificates evidence interests in mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the mortgage-backed securities are insured or guaranteed by the FNMA

(Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) or the GNMA (Ginnie Mae). Jefferies frequently securitizes the mortgage participation certificates and mortgage-backed securities. The fair value of mortgage-related and other purchase commitments recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 was \$145.7 million.

Forward Starting Reverse Repos and Repos. Jefferies enters into commitments to take possession of securities with agreements to resell on a forward starting basis and to sell securities with agreements to repurchase on a forward starting basis that are primarily secured by U.S. government and agency securities.

Other Unfunded Commitments. Other unfunded commitments include obligations in the form of revolving notes to provide financing to asset-backed and CLO vehicles. Upon advancing funds, drawn amounts are collateralized by the assets of an entity.

Contingencies

Sykes v. Mel Harris & Associates, LLC. - We and certain of our subsidiaries and officers are named as defendants in a consumer class action captioned *Sykes v. Mel Harris & Associates, LLC, et al.*, 9 Civ. 8486 (DC), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The named defendants also include the Mel Harris law firm, certain individuals and members associated with the law firm, and a process server, Samserv, Inc. and certain of its employees. The complaint alleges that default judgments obtained by the law firm against approximately 124,000 individuals in New York courts with respect to consumer debt purchased by our subsidiaries violated the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the New York General Business Law and the New York Judiciary Law (alleged only as to the law firm). The complaint seeks injunctive relief, declaratory relief and damages on behalf of the named plaintiffs and others similarly situated. We asserted that we were an investor with respect to the subject purchased consumer debt and were regularly informed of the amounts received from debt collections, but otherwise had no involvement in any alleged illegal debt collection activities.

On December 29, 2010, the District Court denied defendants' motions to dismiss in part (including as to the claims made against us and our subsidiaries) and granted them in part (including as to certain of the claims made against our officers). On March 28, 2013, the Court certified a Rule 23(b)(2) class and a Rule 23(b)(3) class. On February 10, 2015, the Second Circuit affirmed the certification of these classes. None of these decisions addresses the ultimate merits of the case.

On March 18, 2015, we and plaintiffs executed a settlement agreement that provided additional detail regarding the terms of a settlement set out in a December 14, 2014 binding term sheet pursuant to which we have previously accrued approximately \$50 million. On November 12, 2015, plaintiffs executed a settlement agreement with the other defendants in the case, and we and plaintiffs executed a first amendment to our settlement agreement to modify the agreement to reflect that settlement of all claims as to all parties had been reached. Both our settlement agreement and that of the other defendants were submitted to the Court on November 12, 2015. On November 16, 2015, the Court entered an order that, among other things, preliminarily approved the settlement agreements, authorized the parties to send notice to the settlement class members and set a fairness hearing for May 11, 2016.

Haverhill Retirement System v. Asali, et al. - On May 2, 2014, plaintiff Haverhill Retirement System ("Haverhill") filed an amended putative class action and derivative lawsuit (the "Complaint") entitled *Haverhill Retirement System v. Asali, et al.* in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Court of Chancery") against Harbinger Capital Partners LLC, Harbinger Capital Partners Master Fund I, Ltd., Global Opportunities Breakaway Ltd., Harbinger Capital Partners Special Situations Fund, L.P. (collectively, the "Harbinger Funds"), the members of the board of directors of Harbinger Group, Inc. ("Harbinger"), nominal defendant Harbinger, as well as Leucadia. The Complaint alleges, among other things, that the directors of Harbinger breached their fiduciary duties in connection with Leucadia's March 2014 purchase of preferred securities of subsidiaries of the Harbinger Funds that were exchangeable

into Harbinger common stock owned by the Harbinger Funds, certain flaws in the process employed by the special committee of directors appointed by the Harbinger board in connection therewith, and that Leucadia aided and abetted the Harbinger board's breaches of fiduciary, as well as a claim of unjust enrichment against Leucadia. On April 1, 2014, the Chancery Court denied Haverhill's motion for expedited proceedings associated with the complaint originally filed by Haverhill on March 26, 2014. Haverhill filed an amended complaint on May 2, 2014. On July 2, 2014, the defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint. On August 12, 2014, Plaintiffs filed another amended complaint. The amended complaint dropped Plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim against Leucadia. With respect to remedies sought, the amended complaint no longer sought an injunction against installing Leucadia designees as Board members and no longer sought rescission of Leucadia's right to select the director class to which one of its designees would be appointed. A term sheet reflecting a settlement among the parties, that did not provide for any payment by the Company, was signed on October 15, 2014. On December 19, 2014, final settlement papers were submitted to the Court. On June 8, 2015, a settlement hearing took place, at which the Court rejected the settlement. The parties then negotiated a stipulation under which the case would be dismissed, which the Court approved on January 7, 2016. On February 17, 2016 the Court was notified that disclosure of the proposed dismissal had been provided to Harbinger's stockholders in accordance with that stipulation, and the case was closed.

We and our subsidiaries are parties to other legal and regulatory proceedings that are considered to be either ordinary, routine litigation incidental to their business or not significant to our consolidated financial position. We and our subsidiaries are also involved, from time to time, in other exams, investigations and similar reviews (both formal and informal) by governmental and self-regulatory agencies regarding our businesses, certain of which may result in judgments, settlements, fines, penalties or other injunctions. We do not believe that any of these actions will have a significant adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or liquidity, but any amounts paid could be significant to results of operations for the period.

Guarantees

Derivative Contracts. Jefferies dealer activities cause it to make markets and trade in a variety of derivative instruments. Certain derivative contracts that Jefferies has entered into meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under GAAP, including credit default swaps, written foreign currency options and written equity put options. On certain of these contracts, such as written interest rate caps and foreign currency options, the maximum payout cannot be quantified since the increase in interest or foreign exchange rates are not contractually limited by the terms of the contract. As such, we have disclosed notional values as a measure of Jefferies maximum potential payout under these contracts.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts associated with our derivative contracts meeting the definition of a guarantee under GAAP as of March 31, 2016 (in millions) :

Guarantee Type	Expected Maturity Date					
	2016	2017	2018 and 2019	2020 and 2021	2022 and Later	Notional/ Maximum Payout
Derivative contracts – non-credit related	\$13,418.6	\$1,048.6	\$348.1	\$—	\$426.7	\$15,242.0
Written derivative contracts – credit related	—	—	90.2	197.0	2.5	289.7
Total derivative contracts	\$13,418.6	\$1,048.6	\$438.3	\$197.0	\$429.2	\$15,531.7

The external credit ratings of the underlying or referenced assets for our credit related derivatives contracts as of March 31, 2016 (in millions):

Credit related derivative contracts:	External Credit Rating					Notional/ Maximum Payout	
	AAA/AA/ Aaa	AA Aa	A BBB/Baa	Below Investment Grade	Unrated		
Index credit default swaps	\$3.5	\$—	\$—	\$49.0	\$—	\$—	\$52.5
Single name credit default swaps	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$21.5	\$164.6	\$51.1	\$237.2

The derivative contracts deemed to meet the definition of a guarantee under GAAP are before consideration of hedging transactions and only reflect a partial or "one-sided" component of any risk exposure. Written equity options and written credit default swaps are often executed in a strategy that is in tandem with long cash instruments (e.g., equity and debt securities). Jefferies substantially mitigates its exposure to market risk on these contracts through hedges, such as other derivative contracts and/or cash instruments and Jefferies manages the risk associated with these contracts in the context of its overall risk management framework. Jefferies believes notional amounts overstate its expected payout and that fair value of these contracts is a more relevant measure of its obligations. The fair value of derivative contracts meeting the definition of a guarantee is approximately \$429.0 million.

Berkadia. We have agreed to reimburse Berkshire Hathaway for up to one-half of any losses incurred under a \$2.5 billion surety policy securing outstanding commercial paper issued by an affiliate of Berkadia. As of March 31, 2016,

the aggregate amount of commercial paper outstanding was \$1.47 billion.

Loan Guarantee. Jefferies has provided a guarantee to Jefferies Finance that matures in January 2021, whereby Jefferies is required to make certain payments to a SPE sponsored by Jefferies Finance in the event that Jefferies Finance is unable to meet its obligations to the SPE and a guarantee of a credit agreement with an indefinite term for a fund owned by employees. At March 31, 2016, the maximum amount payable under these guarantees is \$21.5 million.

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Other Guarantees. Jefferies is a member of various exchanges and clearing houses. In the normal course of business Jefferies provides guarantees to securities clearinghouses and exchanges. These guarantees generally are required under the standard membership agreements, such that members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. Additionally, if a member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations to the clearinghouse, other members would be required to meet these shortfalls. To mitigate these performance risks, the exchanges and clearinghouses often require members to post collateral. Jefferies obligations under such guarantees could exceed the collateral amounts posted. Jefferies maximum potential liability under these arrangements cannot be quantified; however, the potential for Jefferies to be required to make payments under such guarantees is deemed remote. Accordingly, no liability has been recognized for these arrangements.

Indemnification. In connection with the 2013 sale of Empire Insurance Company, we agreed to indemnify the buyer for certain of Empire's lease obligations that were assumed by another subsidiary of ours as part of the sale of Empire. Our subsidiary was subsequently sold in 2014 to HomeFed as part of the real estate transaction with HomeFed. Although HomeFed has agreed to indemnify us for these lease obligations, our indemnification obligation under the Empire transaction remains. The primary lease expires in 2018 and the aggregate amount of lease obligation as of March 31, 2016 was approximately \$28.6 million. Substantially all of the space under the primary lease has been sublet to various third-party tenants for the full length of the lease term in amounts in excess of the obligations under the primary lease.

Standby Letters of Credit. At March 31, 2016, Jefferies provided guarantees to certain counterparties in the form of standby letters of credit in the amount of \$33.7 million, which expire within one year. Standby letters of credit commit Jefferies to make payment to the beneficiary if the guaranteed party fails to fulfill its obligation under a contractual arrangement with that beneficiary. Since commitments associated with these collateral instruments may expire unused, the amount shown does not necessarily reflect the actual future cash funding requirement.

Other subsidiaries of ours have outstanding letters of credit aggregating \$20.8 million at March 31, 2016.

Note 22. Net Capital Requirements

Jefferies operates broker-dealers registered with the SEC and member firms of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). Jefferies LLC and Jefferies Execution are subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1"), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and have elected to calculate minimum capital requirements under the alternative method as permitted by Rule 15c3-1 in calculating net capital. Jefferies, as a dually-registered U.S. broker-dealer and futures commission merchant ("FCM"), is also subject to Rule 1.17 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") which sets forth minimum financial requirements. The minimum net capital requirement in determining excess net capital for a dually-registered U.S. broker-dealer and FCM is equal to the greater of the requirement under Rule 15c3-1 or CFTC Rule 1.17.

Jefferies LLC and Jefferies Execution's net capital and excess net capital are as follows (in thousands):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies LLC	\$1,261,050	\$1,185,025
Jefferies Execution	10,280	10,030

FINRA is the designated self-regulatory organization ("DSRO") for our U.S. broker-dealers and the National Futures Association is the DSRO for Jefferies as an FCM.

Certain other U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries of Jefferies are subject to capital adequacy requirements as prescribed by the regulatory authorities in their respective jurisdictions, including Jefferies International Limited and Jefferies Bache

Limited which are authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom.

The regulatory capital requirements referred to above may restrict our ability to withdraw capital from our regulated subsidiaries.

Note 23. Other Fair Value Information

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our principal financial instruments that are not recognized at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value

Other Assets:

Notes and loans receivable (a)	\$674,612	\$676,326	\$488,690	\$490,208
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Financial Liabilities:

Short-term borrowings (b)	311,885	311,885	310,659	310,659
Long-term debt (b)	7,583,343	7,489,542	7,400,582	7,299,405

(a) Notes and loans receivable: The fair values are primarily measured using Level 2 and 3 inputs principally based on discounted future cash flows using market interest rates for similar instruments.

(b) Short-term borrowings and long-term debt: The fair values of short-term borrowings are estimated to be the carrying amount. The fair values of non-variable rate debt are estimated using quoted prices and estimated rates that would be available for debt with similar terms. The fair value of variable rate debt is estimated to be the carrying amount.

Note 24. Related Party Transactions

Jefferies Capital Partners and JEP IV Related Funds. Jefferies has loans to and/or equity investments in private equity funds and in Jefferies Capital Partners, LLC, the manager of the Jefferies Capital Partners funds, which are managed by a team led by Brian P. Friedman, our President and a Director ("Private Equity Related Funds"). Reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are loans to and/or equity investments in Private Equity Related Funds of \$37.2 million and \$39.6 million, respectively. Net losses aggregating \$2.6 million and \$25.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were recorded related to the Private Equity Related Funds. For further information regarding our commitments and funded amounts to Private Equity Related Funds, see Note 21.

Berkadia Commercial Mortgage, LLC. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Jefferies has commitments to purchase \$705.0 million and \$752.4 million, respectively, in agency commercial mortgage-backed securities from Berkadia.

HRG Group, Inc. As part of Jefferies loan secondary trading activities, it had unsettled purchases and sales of loans pertaining to portfolio companies within funds managed by HRG of \$261.6 million at December 31, 2015. Our Chairman also serves as HRG's Chairman.

Officers, Directors and Employees. We have \$35.4 million and \$28.3 million of loans outstanding to certain employees (none of whom are an executive officer or director of the Company) that are included in Other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Receivables from and payables to customers include balances arising from officers, directors and employees individual security transactions. These transactions are subject to the same regulations as all customer transactions and are provided on substantially the same terms. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Jefferies provided a guarantee of a credit agreement for a private equity fund owned by Jefferies employees.

National Beef. National Beef participates in a cattle supply agreement with a minority owner and holder of a redeemable noncontrolling interest in National Beef. Under this agreement National Beef has agreed to purchase

735,385 head of cattle each year (subject to adjustment), from the members of the minority owner, with prices based on those published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, subject to adjustments for cattle performance. National Beef obtained approximately 36% and 22% of its cattle requirements under this agreement during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

National Beef also enters into transactions with an affiliate of another minority owner and holder of a redeemable noncontrolling interest in National Beef to buy and sell a limited number of beef products. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, sales to this affiliate were \$6.0 million and purchases were \$3.2 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, sales to this affiliate were \$9.4 million and purchases were \$3.6 million. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, amounts due from and payable to these related parties were not significant.

HomeFed. During 2014 we sold to HomeFed substantially all of our real estate properties and operations, our interest in BRP and cash of approximately \$14.0 million, in exchange for 7,500,000 newly issued unregistered HomeFed common shares. As discussed

in Note 9, as a result of a 1998 distribution to all of our shareholders, approximately 4.8% of HomeFed is beneficially owned by our Chairman at March 31, 2016. Our Chairman also serves as HomeFed's Chairman and our President is a Director of HomeFed.

54 Madison. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately \$192.4 million and \$115.7 million, respectively, of long-term debt held by 54 Madison is owed to minority owners of 54 Madison. The interest rate on these long-term notes range between 5.5% and 6.0%.

The employees of the asset manager of 54 Madison and employees of certain asset managers of 54 Madison's investments are also employees of Leucadia. These employees are also minority owners of 54 Madison. Included in the loans outstanding to officers, directors and employees at the end of the first quarter of 2016 above, is \$2.0 million outstanding from these employees.

In the first quarter of 2016, 54 Madison purchased the equity interests in a real estate investment from a minority owner of 54 Madison for \$86.5 million.

See Note 9 for information on transactions with Jefferies Finance and Jefferies LoanCore.

Note 25. Segment Information

Our operating segments consist of our consolidated businesses, which offer different products and services and are managed separately. Our reportable segments, based on qualitative and quantitative requirements, are Jefferies, National Beef, and Corporate and other. Jefferies is a global full-service, integrated securities and investment banking firm. National Beef processes and markets fresh boxed beef, case-ready beef, beef by-products and wet blue leather for domestic and international markets.

Corporate and other assets primarily consist of financial instruments owned, the deferred tax asset (exclusive of Jefferies deferred tax asset), cash and cash equivalents and corporate and other revenues primarily consist of interest, other income and net realized securities gains and losses. We do not allocate Corporate and other revenues or overhead expenses to the operating units.

All other consists of our other financial services businesses and investments and our other merchant banking businesses and investments. Our other financial services businesses and investments include the Leucadia asset management platform, specialty finance companies, the commercial mortgage banking investment, the investment in HomeFed and the investment in FXCM. Our other merchant banking businesses and investments primarily include manufacturing, oil and gas exploration and development, real estate, and our investments in HRG, fixed wireless broadband services, automobile dealerships, and our gold and silver mining project.

Certain information concerning our segments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is presented in the following table. Consolidated subsidiaries are reflected as of the date a majority controlling interest was acquired. As discussed above, Jefferies is reflected in our consolidated financial statements utilizing a one month lag.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(In thousands)	
Net Revenues:		
Reportable Segments:		
Jefferies	\$300,786	\$591,441
National Beef	1,634,451	1,856,019
Corporate and other	66,856	20,316
Total net revenues related to reportable segments	2,002,093	2,467,776
All other (1)	13,013	737,907
Intercompany eliminations (2)	—	(21,000)
Total consolidated net revenues	\$2,015,106	\$3,184,683
Income (loss) before income taxes:		
Reportable Segments:		
Jefferies	\$(245,797)	\$12,924
National Beef	21,409	(33,585)
Corporate and other	47,736	(9,429)
Income (loss) before income taxes related to reportable segments	(176,652)	(30,090)
All other (1)	(110,597)	641,932
Parent Company interest	(14,714)	(24,735)
Total consolidated income (loss) before income taxes	\$(301,963)	\$587,107
Depreciation and amortization expenses:		
Reportable Segments:		
Jefferies	\$14,590	\$22,250
National Beef	22,626	21,787
Corporate and other	943	970
Total depreciation and amortization expenses related to reportable segments	38,159	45,007
All other	11,451	7,433
Total consolidated depreciation and amortization expenses	\$49,610	\$52,440

All other revenue and income (loss) before income taxes include realized and unrealized gains (losses) relating to (1) our investment in FXCM of \$(53.2) million and \$686.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Revenue intercompany elimination for the three months ended March 31, 2015 relates to investment banking and advisory fee paid to Jefferies in connection with our entering into the agreement with FXCM.

Interest expense classified as a component of Net revenues relates to Jefferies. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, interest expense classified as a component of Expenses was primarily comprised of National Beef (\$4.0 million and \$4.4 million, respectively) and parent company interest (\$14.7 million and \$24.7 million, respectively).

Note 26. Exit Costs

Jefferies Bache. On April 9, 2015, Jefferies entered into an agreement with Société Générale S.A. (the "Agreement") to transfer certain client exchange and over-the-counter transactions associated with Jefferies futures business for the net book value of the over-the-counter transactions, calculated in accordance with certain principles set forth in the Agreement, plus the repayment of certain margin loans in respect of certain exchange transactions. In addition, Jefferies initiated a plan to substantially exit the remaining aspects of its futures business. At March 31, 2016, Jefferies has transferred all of its client accounts to Société Générale S.A. and other brokers. Jefferies substantially completed the exit of the Bache business during its third quarter of 2015.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Jefferies recorded restructuring and impairment costs as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016
Severance costs	\$ 382
Accelerated amortization of restricted stock and restricted cash awards	31
Contract termination costs	556
Selling, general and other expenses	280
Total	\$ 1,249

Severance costs and amortization of restricted stock and restricted cash awards are recorded as Compensation and benefits, amortization of capitalized software is recorded as Depreciation and amortization and contract termination costs are recorded as Selling, general and other expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Jefferies expects to incur approximately an additional \$0.8 million of restructuring and exit costs through the remainder of 2016 in connection with its exit activities comprised of severance and related benefits, including additional amortization for restricted stock and restricted cash awards and contract termination costs.

The following summarizes Jefferies restructuring reserve activity (in thousands):

	Severance costs	Other costs	Contract termination costs	Total restructuring costs	Accelerated amortization of restricted stock and restricted cash awards	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 4,805	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,805		
Expenses	382	280	556	1,218	\$ 31	\$ 1,249
Payments	(4,164)	(280)	(556)	(5,000)		
Liability at March 31, 2016	\$ 1,023	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,023		

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Statements included in this report may contain forward-looking statements. See "Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information" below. The following should be read in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Risk Factors and the description of our businesses included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (the "2015 10-K").

Results of Operations

We invest in a broad variety of businesses and focus on long-term value creation. We have changes from time to time in the mix of our businesses and investments. Our investments may be reflected in our consolidated results as operating subsidiaries, equity investments, receivables, available for sale securities, or in other ways, depending on the structure of our holdings. Further, as our investments span a number of industries, each may be impacted by different factors. For these reasons, our pre-tax income is not predictable or necessarily comparable from period to period.

A summary of results for the three months ended March 31, 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	Jefferies	National Beef	Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments	Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	Corporate and Other	Parent Company Interest	Inter-company Eliminations	Total
Net revenues	\$ 300,786	\$ 1,634,451	\$ (111,967)	\$ 124,980	\$ 66,856	\$ —	—	\$ 2,015,106
Expenses:								
Cost of sales	—	1,569,466	—	78,586	—	—	—	1,648,052
Compensation and benefits	350,119	9,333	13,263	7,244	9,448	—	—	389,407
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	40,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,479
Interest	—	3,967	2,922	715	—	14,714	—	22,318
Depreciation and amortization	14,590	22,626	2,722	8,729	943	—	—	49,610
Selling, general and other expenses (including provision for doubtful accounts)	141,395	7,650	8,420	20,830	8,960	—	—	187,255
Total expenses	546,583	1,613,042	27,327	116,104	19,351	14,714	—	2,337,121
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related to associated companies	(245,797)	21,409	(139,294)	8,876	47,505	(14,714)	—	(322,015)
Income related to associated companies	—	—	12,993	6,828	231	—	—	20,052
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(245,797)	\$21,409	\$(126,301)	\$ 15,704	\$ 47,736	\$(14,714)	\$ —	—\$(301,963)

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A summary of results for the three months ended March 31, 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	Jefferies	National Beef	Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments	Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	Corporate and Other	Parent Company Interest	Inter-company Eliminations	Total
Net revenues	\$ 591,441	\$ 1,856,019	\$ 717,984	\$ 19,923	\$ 20,316	\$—	\$ (21,000)	\$ 3,184,683
Expenses:								
Cost of sales	—	1,848,161	—	74,062	—	—	—	1,922,223
Compensation and benefits	366,212	8,626	10,178	6,057	19,779	—	—	410,852
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	55,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,080
Interest	—	4,401	1,690	596	—	24,735	—	31,422
Depreciation and amortization	22,250	21,787	1,822	5,611	970	—	—	52,440
Selling, general and other expenses (including provision for doubtful accounts)	134,975	6,629	23,562	12,454	9,390	—	(21,000)	166,010
Total expenses	578,517	1,889,604	37,252	98,780	30,139	24,735	(21,000)	2,638,027
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related to associated companies	12,924	(33,585)	680,732	(78,857)	(9,823)	(24,735)	—	546,656
Income related to associated companies	—	—	30,245	9,812	394	—	—	40,451
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 12,924	\$ (33,585)	\$ 710,977	\$ (69,045)	\$ (9,429)	\$ (24,735)	\$—	\$ 587,107

Jefferies is reflected in our consolidated financial statements and disclosures utilizing a one month lag; Jefferies fiscal year ends on November 30th and its fiscal quarters end one month prior to our reporting periods. A summary of results of operations for Jefferies included in the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$ 300,786	\$ 591,441
Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	350,119	366,212
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	40,479	55,080
Depreciation and amortization	14,590	22,250

Selling, general and other expenses	141,395	134,975
Total expenses	546,583	578,517

Income (loss) before income taxes \$(245,797) \$12,924

Jefferies comprises many business units, with many interactions and much integration among them. Business activities include the sales, trading, origination and advisory effort for various equity, fixed income, commodities, foreign exchange and advisory

services. Jefferies business, by its nature, does not produce predictable or necessarily recurring revenues or earnings. Jefferies results in any given period can be materially affected by conditions in global financial markets, economic conditions generally, and its own activities and positions.

The discussion below is presented on a detailed product and expense basis. Net revenues presented for equity and fixed income businesses include allocations of interest income and interest expense as Jefferies assesses the profitability of these businesses inclusive of the net interest revenue or expense associated with the respective sales and trading activities, which is a function of the mix of each business's associated assets and liabilities and the related funding costs.

The following provides a summary of net revenues by source included in our three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Equities	\$2,763	\$203,526
Fixed income	57,679	125,941
Total sales and trading	60,442	329,467
Investment banking:		
Capital markets:		
Equities	43,999	79,071
Debt	57,273	60,876
Advisory	129,658	132,048
Total investment banking	230,930	271,995
Other	9,414	(10,021)
Total net revenues	\$300,786	\$591,441

Net Revenues

The decrease in net revenues for Jefferies three months ended March 31, 2016 primarily reflects lower net revenues in equities and fixed income compared with the prior year quarter. These lower results are due to an extremely volatile market environment during the three months ended March 31, 2016, although Jefferies core businesses performed reasonably, considering the environment. Almost every asset class, including equities and fixed income, suffered significantly amid concerns about the pace of global economic growth, outflows from the high yield market, forced selling from hedge funds, uncertainty over China, a potential Brexit, and an overall void in liquidity. The wind-down of Jefferies Bache business also contributed to the decline in fixed income revenues.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Jefferies results include a net loss of \$82.2 million from its investment in two equity block positions, including KCG Holdings, Inc. ("KCG"). Of this net loss, \$67.5 million was unrealized at March 31, 2016 compared with unrealized gains of \$30.2 million in the prior year quarter from these two equity block positions. Investment banking revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$230.9 million compared with \$272.0 million in the prior year quarter. New issue equity and leveraged finance capital markets were virtually closed throughout January and February, which resulted in many of Jefferies potential investment banking capital markets transactions being postponed at least until some stability returns to the markets. Net revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2016 included investment losses from managed funds of \$1.7 million compared with investment losses from managed funds of \$23.8 million in the prior year quarter, primarily due to lower valuations in

the energy and shipping sectors in both periods.

Equities Revenue

Equities net revenue is comprised of equity commissions, principal transactions and net interest revenue relating to cash equities, electronic trading, equity derivatives, convertible securities, prime brokerage, securities finance and alternative investment strategies. Equities revenue is heavily dependent on the overall level of trading activity of its clients. Equities revenue also includes Jefferies share of the net earnings from its joint venture investments in Jefferies Finance, LLC (“Jefferies Finance”) and Jefferies LoanCore, LLC (“Jefferies LoanCore”), which are accounted for under the equity method, as well as any changes in the value of its investments in KCG and other block positions, which are accounted for at fair value.

Equities revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2016 include net mark-to-market losses from Jefferies investments in certain equity block positions compared with net mark-to-market gains in the 2015 period.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, U.S. equity market conditions were characterized by a downward trend in stock

prices, as a quiet December was followed by challenging January and first few weeks of February. In the equity markets, the NASDAQ Composite Index, the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones Industrial Average decreased by 10.8%, 7.1% and 6.8%, respectively, due to concerns about the pace of global economic growth. In Europe and Asia, economic development varied across regions. At their low points, the NASDAQ Composite Index, the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones Industrial Average decreased by 17.6%, 13.0% and 12.8%, respectively. Jefferies U.S. cash equity desk experienced a decline in revenues as losses were incurred in its block trading activities. Revenues in Jefferies convertibles trading business also declined, driven by weakness in the energy sector. Partially offsetting the decline in trading revenues was an increase in commissions generated by Jefferies electronic trading platform, as trading volumes increased across the broader markets on higher volatility. Additionally, certain strategic investments contributed positively to equities revenues due to strategic positioning within the energy markets. Equities revenues from Jefferies share of its Jefferies LoanCore joint venture decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the prior year quarter due to a decrease in loan closings and syndications by the venture over the comparable period. Results during the three months ended March 31, 2016 also included a loss of \$22.3 million from Jefferies share of its Jefferies Finance joint venture primarily due to the mark down of two loans that Jefferies Finance closed during the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared with net revenues of \$10.7 million in the prior year quarter.

Fixed Income Revenue

Fixed income revenue includes commissions, principal transactions and net interest revenue from investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, government and agency securities, municipal bonds, emerging markets debt, high yield and distressed securities, bank loans, foreign exchange and commodities trading activities.

Fixed income net revenues for the 2015 period included \$49.2 million of net revenues globally from the futures business activity, which Jefferies substantially completed the exit of during the third quarter of fiscal 2015. Jefferies recorded higher revenues in its emerging markets and U.S. rates businesses compared with the prior year quarter, but lower revenues due to tighter trading conditions across most core businesses and losses in its leveraged credit and international credit businesses, as well as lower revenues in its international rates business.

The three months ended March 31, 2016 was characterized by an extremely volatile market environment due to concerns about the pace of global economic growth, outflows from the high yield market, forced selling from hedge funds, uncertainty over the weakness in the Chinese economy, the potential Brexit and an overall lack of liquidity. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the uncertainty in the global economy coupled with lower energy prices led to mark-to-market write-downs in Jefferies inventory. Losses in Jefferies leveraged credit business for the quarter were driven by distressed positions as lower global demand continued to exert downward pressure on oil prices and hedge fund redemptions put pressure on the leveraged credit market generally, while volatile oil prices, along with weak Chinese markets and uncertainty as to bank liquidity negatively impacted revenues in Jefferies international credit business. The lower revenues in Jefferies international rates business resulted from lower transaction volumes due to a reduction in international yields. Revenues for the quarter from Jefferies corporate business declined as compared to the prior year quarter due to market volatility and widening spreads. Results in Jefferies emerging markets business were higher due to increased levels of volatility in the emerging markets during the quarter and Jefferies U.S. rates business benefited from the growth of our swaps trading business.

Investment Banking Revenue

Jefferies provides capital markets and financial advisory services to its clients across most industry sectors in the Americas, Europe and Asia. Capital markets revenue includes underwriting and placement revenue related to corporate debt, municipal bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities and equity and equity-linked securities. Advisory revenue consists primarily of advisory and transaction fees generated in connection with merger, acquisition and restructuring transactions.

The decrease in total investment banking revenue was substantially due to a decrease in equity capital markets transaction volume. New issue equity and leveraged finance capital markets were virtually closed throughout January and February, which resulted in many of Jefferies potential investment banking capital markets transactions being postponed until some stability returns to the markets.

From equity and debt capital raising activities, Jefferies generated \$44.0 million and \$57.3 million in revenues, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2016. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Jefferies completed 164 public and private debt financings that raised \$35.0 billion in aggregate and completed 19 public equity offerings that raised \$4.1 billion (all

of which Jefferies acted as sole or joint bookrunner). Financial advisory revenues totaled \$129.7 million, including revenues from 27 merger and acquisition transactions and 2 restructuring transactions with an aggregate transaction value of \$40.5 billion.

From equity and debt capital raising activities, Jefferies generated \$79.1 million and \$60.9 million in revenues, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2015. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, Jefferies completed 232 public and private debt financings that raised \$42.9 billion in aggregate and completed 47 public equity and convertible offerings that raised \$7.5 billion (40 of which Jefferies acted as sole or joint bookrunner). Financial advisory revenues totaled \$132.0 million, including revenues from 35 merger and acquisition transactions with an aggregate transaction value of \$27.0 billion.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits expense consists of salaries, benefits, cash bonuses, commissions, annual cash compensation awards and the amortization of certain non-annual share-based and cash compensation awards to employees. Cash and historical share-based awards granted to employees as part of year end compensation generally contain provisions such that employees who terminate their employment or are terminated without cause may continue to vest in their awards, so long as those awards are not forfeited as a result of other forfeiture provisions (primarily non-compete clauses) of those awards. Accordingly, the compensation expense for a substantial portion of awards granted at year end as part of annual compensation is fully recorded in the year of the award.

Included within Compensation and benefits expense are share-based amortization expense for senior executive awards, non-annual share-based and cash-based awards to other employees and certain year end awards that contain future service requirements for vesting. Such awards are being amortized over their respective future service periods and amounted to compensation expense of \$80.1 million and \$80.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In addition, compensation and benefits expense includes \$0.5 million and \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, of additional amortization expense related to the write-up of the cost of outstanding share-based awards which had future service requirements at the acquisition date. Compensation and benefits expense directly related to Jefferies Bache business was \$1.3 million and \$24.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Compensation and benefits as a percentage of Net revenues was 116.4% and 61.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in the compensation ratio for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the prior year quarter is due to the decline in net revenues in relationship to non-discretionary compensation. Since the first quarter of 2015, our headcount has decreased due to headcount reductions related to the exiting of the Bache business and corporate services outsourcing, partially offset by increases across our asset management businesses.

Non-Compensation Expenses

Non-compensation expenses include floor brokerage and clearing fees, technology and communications expense, occupancy and equipment rental expense, business development, professional services, bad debt provision, impairment charges, depreciation and amortization expense and other costs. All of these expenses, other than floor brokerage and clearing fees and depreciation and amortization expense, are included within Selling, general and other expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The decrease in non-compensation expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to a decrease in floor brokerage and clearing expenses and technology and communications expenses, partially offset by an increase in business development and other expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, no goodwill

impairment was recorded and the results of the most recent annual assessment on August 1, 2015 indicated the fair value of Jefferies was in excess of carrying value. However, the valuation methodology includes assumptions related to an increase in liquidity and trading volumes in the fixed income markets, improvement in commodity and energy prices and expansion of comparable company multiples as compared to this first quarter of 2016. If the future were to differ adversely from these assumptions, the estimated fair value may decline and result in an impairment.

Floor brokerage and clearing expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2016 decreased, primarily reflecting the wind down of the Jefferies Bache business. Technology and communications expense decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2016, primarily due to accelerated depreciation on capitalized software related to the Jefferies Bache business recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2015. Business development expense increased, primarily reflecting Jefferies continued efforts to build market share. In both periods, Jefferies continued to incur legal and consulting fees as part of implementing various regulatory requirements, which are recognized in Selling, general and other expenses. Non-compensation expenses associated directly with the activities of the Bache business were \$2.7 million and \$38.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

National Beef

A summary of results of operations for National Beef for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$1,634,451	\$1,856,019
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,569,466	1,848,161
Compensation and benefits	9,333	8,626
Interest	3,967	4,401
Depreciation and amortization	22,626	21,787
Selling, general and other expenses	7,650	6,629
Total expenses	1,613,042	1,889,604

Income (loss) before income taxes \$21,409 \$(33,585)

National Beef's profitability is dependent, in large part, on the spread between its cost for live cattle, the primary raw material for its business, and the value received from selling boxed beef and other products, coupled with its overall volume and capacity utilization. National Beef operates in a large and liquid commodity market and it does not have much influence over the price it pays for cattle or the selling price it receives for the products it produces. National Beef's profitability typically fluctuates seasonally as well as cyclically, with relatively higher margins in the spring and summer months and during times of ample cattle availability.

The USDA reports market values for cattle, beef, offal and other products produced by ranchers, farmers and beef processors. Generally, National Beef expects its profitability to improve as the ratio of the USDA comprehensive boxed beef cutout (a weekly reported measure of the total value of all USDA inspected primal cuts, grind and trim produced from fed cattle) to the USDA 5-area weekly average slaughter cattle price increases and for profitability to decline as the ratio decreases.

Revenues in the three month 2016 period decreased 12% in comparison to the same period in 2015, due to lower average selling prices, partially offset by a small increase in the number of cattle processed. For the three month 2016 period, cost of sales declined 15% as compared to the 2015 period, due to a significant decrease in the price of cattle, partially offset by a small increase in volume. The combined effects of increased margin and a small increase in volume led to significantly higher profitability in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

Corporate and Other Results

A summary of results of operations for corporate and other for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$66,856	\$20,316
Expenses:		
Corporate compensation and benefits	8,648	17,101
WilTel pension	800	2,678
Depreciation and amortization	943	970
Selling, general and other expenses	8,960	9,390
Total expenses	19,351	30,139
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related to associated companies	47,505	(9,823)
Income related to associated companies	231	394
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$47,736	\$(9,429)

Net revenues of corporate and other primarily include realized and unrealized securities gains and interest income for investments held at the holding company. Net revenues increased \$46.5 million compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to a \$65.6 million increase in a trading asset held at fair value in the first quarter of 2016. Net revenues include net realized securities gains of \$0.7 million and \$15.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Net revenues also include interest income of \$0.5 million and \$4.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Compensation and benefits includes accrued incentive bonus expense of \$2.1 million and \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Share-based compensation expense was \$1.5 million and \$6.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Income related to associated companies is comprised of our share of various investees' underlying net income or loss, none of which is significant during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments

A summary of results for other financial services businesses and investments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$(111,967)	\$717,984
Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	13,263	10,178

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Interest	2,922	1,690
Depreciation and amortization	2,722	1,822
Selling, general and other expenses	8,420	23,562
Total expenses	27,327	37,252
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related to associated companies	(139,294)	680,732
Income related to associated companies	12,993	30,245
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(126,301)	\$710,977

Our other financial services businesses and investments include the consolidated results of certain Leucadia Asset Management fund managers, the returns on our investments in these funds, the consolidated results of Foursight Capital and Chrome Capital (vehicle finance), our share of the income of Berkadia, the results of our investment in FXCM and our share of the income of HomeFed.

As more fully discussed in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements, in January 2015, we entered into a credit agreement with FXCM, for a \$300 million senior secured term loan due January 2017, with rights to a variable proportion of certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, and our right to require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. FXCM is an online provider of foreign exchange trading and related services. We are accounting for our loan and rights at fair value. During the first quarter, we recognized losses of \$53.2 million in 2016 and gains of \$686.6 million in 2015 from our FXCM investment. This includes the component related to interest income, which is recorded within Principal transactions revenues.

Excluding the FXCM revenues discussed above, the net revenues in other financial services businesses and investments reflect a loss of \$58.8 million in 2016 and revenues of \$31.4 million in 2015. The quarter-over-quarter decrease in 2016 primarily reflects lower returns on investments recorded at market value related to the Leucadia Asset Management businesses partially offset by growth in our vehicle finance businesses.

Selling, general and other expenses declined in the first quarter of 2016 primarily due to \$21.0 million of investment banking and advisory fees paid to Jefferies in connection with our entering into the agreement with FXCM in the first quarter of 2015. Jefferies recognized this fee within net revenues during the first quarter of 2015 and both the intercompany revenue and expense have been eliminated in our consolidated results. The decline in selling, general and other expenses in the first quarter of 2016 was partially offset by the growth of our Leucadia Asset Management and vehicle finance businesses.

Income related to Berkadia was \$13.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and \$32.3 million for the same period in 2015. The year-over-year decline primarily reflects investment gains recorded in the first quarter of 2015. Our share of HomeFed's results was not significant during these periods.

Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments

A summary of results for other merchant banking businesses and investments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$ 124,980	\$ 19,923
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	78,586	74,062
Compensation and benefits	7,244	6,057
Interest	715	596
Depreciation and amortization	8,729	5,611
Selling, general and other expenses	20,830	12,454
Total expenses	116,104	98,780
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related	8,876	(78,857)

to associated companies

Income related to associated companies	6,828	9,812
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$15,704	\$(69,045)

Our other merchant banking operations include the consolidated results of Vitesse Energy and Juneau Energy (oil and gas exploration and development) and Conwed Plastics and Idaho Timber (manufacturing companies). It also includes our equity investments in Garcadia (automobile dealerships), Linkem (fixed wireless services in Italy) and Golden Queen (a gold and silver mining project), as well as our ownership of HRG Group ("HRG") shares, which is accounted for at fair value, and impacts our results through its mark-to-market adjustment reflected within net revenues.

Net revenues and pre-tax results increased in the three month 2016 period compared to 2015, primarily due to an increase in the value of our investment in HRG. We classify HRG as a trading asset for which the fair value option was elected and we reflect

mark-to-market adjustments through Principal transactions revenues. Changes in the fair value of our investment resulted in unrealized gains of \$17.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2016 and unrealized losses of \$78.3 million for the same period in 2015. Additionally, the increase in net revenues reflects increased manufacturing revenues.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, net revenues for manufacturing were \$95.7 million and \$86.2 million, respectively, and net revenues for our oil and gas exploration and development businesses were \$9.9 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. As discussed further in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements, Vitesse uses call and put options in order to reduce exposure to future oil price fluctuations. In the first quarter of 2016, net realized and unrealized gains related to these options totaled \$0.9 million.

Total expenses increased \$17.3 million in the first quarter of 2016, primarily reflecting higher costs for our oil and gas exploration and development businesses and a \$2.0 million impairment of one of our real estate properties. Selling, general and other expenses for our oil and gas exploration and development businesses increased \$6.9 million from the first quarter of 2015 due to increased exploration costs and the write down of certain leases that will not benefit our business going forward.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, pre-tax profits for manufacturing were \$8.8 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. Pre-tax income (losses) for the oil and gas exploration and development businesses were \$(10.8) million and \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Pre-tax losses for the Oregon LNG project were \$1.7 million and \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Income related to associated companies primarily relates to our investments in Linkem and Garcadia. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, losses related to Linkem were \$8.2 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, and income related to Garcadia were \$15.3 million in both periods.

Parent Company Interest

Parent company interest totaled \$14.7 million and \$24.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decline in interest expense in 2016 compared to 2015 is primarily due to the redemption of the 8.125% Senior Notes in September 2015.

Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, our benefit for income taxes was \$83.4 million, representing an effective tax rate of 27.6%. Our 2016 benefit for income taxes was reduced by an \$18.7 million charge related to previously issued stock awards. The majority of the awards expired during the first quarter of 2016. The tax deductions associated with the remainder of the awards was less than the compensation cost recognized during the quarter for financial reporting purposes. This charge impacted our effective tax rate by approximately 6.2%.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, our provision for income taxes was \$212.7 million, representing an effective tax rate of about 36.2%.

Selected Balance Sheet Data

In addition to preparing our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we also review the tangible capital associated with each of our businesses and investments, which is a non-GAAP presentation and may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP presentations used by other companies. We believe that this presentation is meaningful because it is consistent with the way we view our businesses and investments. We define tangible capital as Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity less Intangible assets, net and goodwill.

The table below presents our tangible capital by significant business and investment (in thousands):

	Tangible Capital as of	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Jefferies	\$3,385,377	\$ 3,592,801
National Beef	60,354	45,625
Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments:		
Leucadia Asset Management (1)	449,706	560,251
FXCM	564,800	625,689
HomeFed	240,380	241,368
Berkadia	198,855	190,986
Foursight and Chrome	89,433	81,275
Total Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments	1,543,174	1,699,569
Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments:		
HRG	649,138	631,896
Vitesse Energy	277,601	278,833
Juneau Energy	182,428	179,972
Garcadia	190,307	189,356
Linkem	183,894	150,149
Golden Queen	80,354	80,604
Idaho Timber	73,915	73,057
Conwed	47,358	42,915
Other	18,224	21,868
Total Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	1,703,219	1,648,650
Corporate liquidity and other assets, net of all Corporate liabilities including long-term debt	776,830	766,204
Total Tangible Capital	\$7,468,954	\$ 7,752,849

(1) Leucadia Asset Management does not include \$80.3 million at March 31, 2016 and \$366.3 million at December 31, 2015 of liquid marketable securities that are available for sale immediately. These liquid marketable securities are included in Corporate liquidity and other assets, net of all Corporate liabilities including long-term debt.

Below is a brief description of the captions in the table above:

•Jefferies is our consolidated wholly-owned global full-service, integrated securities and investment banking firm.

•National Beef is our approximately 79% owned consolidated subsidiary that processes and markets fresh boxed beef, consumer-ready beef, beef by-products and wet blue leather for domestic and international markets.

•Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments include:

Leucadia Asset Management platform seeds and develops focused alternative asset management businesses led by distinct management teams.

Our investment in FXCM currently consists of a senior secured term loan due January 2017 (\$192.7 million outstanding at March 31, 2016), with rights to a variable proportion of certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, and our right to require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. FXCM is a leading, global online provider of foreign exchange trading and related services, including contract for

difference trading and spread betting, to retail and institutional customers world-wide. FXCM is a public company traded on the NYSE.

We own an approximate 65% equity method interest in HomeFed, which owns and develops residential and mixed-use real estate properties. HomeFed is a public company traded on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board.

Berkadia, our 50-50 equity method joint venture with Berkshire Hathaway, is a commercial real estate company providing capital solutions, investment sales advisory, research and servicing for multifamily and commercial properties.

Foursight Capital purchases automobile installment contracts originated by franchised and independent dealerships in conjunction with the sale of new and used automobiles and services these loans throughout their

life cycle. Chrome Capital is a lessor of used Harley-Davidson motorcycles in the U.S. We consolidate both of these subsidiaries.

Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments include:

We own approximately 23% of HRG, a public company traded on the NYSE, and we reflect this investment at fair value. Its consumer products segment contains an approximate 58% ownership stake in Spectrum Brands, a global consumer products company.

Vitesse Energy, LLC is our 96% owned consolidated subsidiary that acquires producing and undeveloped leasehold properties in North Dakota and Montana, and converts the undeveloped leasehold into cash flow producing assets. Juneau Energy, LLC, a 98% owned consolidated subsidiary, engages in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from onshore, unconventional resource areas. Juneau currently has interests in acreage in the Oklahoma and Texas Gulf Coast regions.

Garcadia is an equity method joint venture that owns and operates 27 automobile dealerships in the U.S. We own approximately 75% of Garcadia.

We own approximately 42% of the common shares of Linkem, as well as convertible preferred shares which, if converted, would increase our ownership to approximately 56% of Linkem's common equity. Linkem provides residential broadband services using WiMAX and LTE technologies deployed over the 3.5 GHz spectrum band. Linkem operates in Italy, which has few cable television systems and poor broadband alternatives. Linkem is accounted for under the equity method.

Conwed Plastics is our consolidated subsidiary that manufactures and markets lightweight plastic netting used for building and construction, erosion and sediment control, packaging, agricultural purposes, carpet padding, filtration, consumer products and other purposes.

Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC owns the Soledad Mountain project, a fully-permitted, open pit, heap leach gold and silver project in Kern County, California. We and the Clay family have formed and made contributions to a limited liability company, controlled by us, through which we invested in Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC for the development and operation of the project. Our effective ownership of Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC is approximately 35% and is accounted for under the equity method.

Idaho Timber is our wholly-owned subsidiary that manufactures and distributes an extensive range of quality wood products, including: remanufacturing dimension lumber; remanufacturing, bundling and bar coding of home center boards for large retailers; and production of pine dimension lumber and 5/4" radius-edge, pine decking.

Corporate liquidity and other assets, net of Corporate liabilities primarily consist of financial instruments owned, the deferred tax asset (exclusive of Jefferies deferred tax asset) and cash and cash equivalents, net of long-term debt, trade payables and accruals, as well as our outstanding mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares.

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The tables below reconcile tangible capital to our U.S. GAAP balance sheet (in thousands):
March 31, 2016

	Jefferies	National Beef	Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments (1)	Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	Corporate liquidity and other assets, net of Corporate liabilities	Inter-company Eliminations	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,473,137	\$6,290	\$19,545	\$28,527	\$76,567	\$ —	\$2,604,066
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	679,812	—	—	—	—	—	679,812
Financial instruments owned	13,629,559	184	586,709	656,104	670,899	—	15,543,455
Investments in managed funds	189,740	—	327,022	—	30,043	—	546,805
Loans to and investments in associated companies	756,119	—	586,958	476,391	24,002	—	1,843,470
Securities borrowed	7,347,587	—	—	—	—	—	7,347,587
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,526,686	—	—	—	—	—	3,526,686
Receivables	3,221,897	193,751	627,626	57,565	77,580	—	4,178,419
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	247,284	391,583	10,932	46,561	24,700	—	721,060
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	1,925,167	633,948	2,239	60,997	—	—	2,622,351
Deferred tax asset, net	275,317	—	—	—	1,370,975	—	1,646,292
Other assets	976,210	294,660	112,898	670,967	53,407	(233,780)	1,874,362
Total Assets	35,248,515	1,520,416	2,273,929	1,997,112	2,328,173	(233,780)	43,134,365
Liabilities							
Long-term debt (2)	5,698,169	421,322	437,998	75,888	987,084	—	7,620,461
Other liabilities	24,238,582	198,215	182,304	106,371	439,259	(233,780)	24,930,951
Total liabilities	29,936,751	619,537	620,302	182,259	1,426,343	(233,780)	32,551,412
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	206,577	—	2,196	—	—	208,773
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	—	—	125,000	—	125,000
Noncontrolling interests	1,220	—	108,214	48,441	—	—	157,875
Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	\$5,310,544	\$694,302	\$1,545,413	\$1,764,216	\$776,830	\$ —	\$10,091,305
Reconciliation to Tangible Capital							

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Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	\$5,310,544	\$694,302	\$1,545,413	\$1,764,216	\$776,830	\$	—	\$10,091,305
Less: Intangible assets, net and goodwill	(1,925,167)	(633,948)	(2,239)	(60,997)	—	—		(2,622,351)
Tangible Capital	\$3,385,377	\$60,354	\$1,543,174	\$1,703,219	\$776,830	\$	—	\$7,468,954

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	December 31, 2015						
	Jefferies	National Beef	Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments (1)	Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	Corporate liquidity and other assets, net of Corporate liabilities	Inter-company Eliminations	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,510,163	\$17,814	\$22,203	\$30,940	\$57,528	\$ —	\$3,638,648
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	751,084	—	—	—	—	—	751,084
Financial instruments owned	16,559,116	891	647,936	639,253	653,249	—	18,500,445
Investments in managed funds	85,775	—	488,940	—	55,317	(26,312)	603,720
Loans to and investments in associated companies	825,908	—	466,364	441,970	23,127	—	1,757,369
Securities borrowed	6,975,136	—	—	—	—	—	6,975,136
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,854,746	—	—	—	—	—	3,854,746
Receivables	3,023,899	208,107	463,545	51,558	83,858	—	3,830,967
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	243,486	394,506	11,479	46,894	25,510	—	721,875
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	1,938,582	645,049	2,336	62,395	—	—	2,648,362
Deferred tax asset, net	320,198	—	—	—	1,255,170	—	1,575,368
Other assets	519,693	247,882	88,987	680,926	59,387	(123,411)	1,473,464
Total Assets	38,607,786	1,514,249	2,191,790	1,953,936	2,213,146	(149,723)	46,331,184
Liabilities							
Long-term debt (3)	5,640,722	439,299	258,350	75,389	986,822	—	7,400,582
Other liabilities	27,408,213	194,918	216,537	116,702	335,120	(123,411)	28,148,079
Total liabilities	33,048,935	634,217	474,887	192,091	1,321,942	(123,411)	35,548,661
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	189,358	—	2,275	—	—	191,633
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	—	—	125,000	—	125,000
Noncontrolling interests	27,468	—	14,998	48,525	—	(26,312)	64,679
Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	\$5,531,383	\$690,674	\$1,701,905	\$1,711,045	\$766,204	\$ —	\$10,401,211
Reconciliation to Tangible Capital	\$5,531,383	\$690,674	\$1,701,905	\$1,711,045	\$766,204	\$ —	\$10,401,211

Total Leucadia National
Corporation shareholders'
equity

Less: Intangible assets, net and goodwill	(1,938,582)	(645,049)	(2,336)	(62,395)	—	—	(2,648,362)
Tangible Capital	\$3,592,801	\$45,625	\$1,699,569	\$1,648,650	\$766,204	\$	\$7,752,849

(1) Other financial services businesses and investments excludes \$80.3 million and \$366.3 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of liquid marketable securities that are available for sale immediately. These liquid marketable securities are included in Corporate liquidity and other assets, net of Corporate liabilities.

(2) Long-term debt within Other financial services businesses and investments of \$438.0 million at March 31, 2016, includes \$238.2 million for 54 Madison, \$158.5 million for Foursight and \$41.3 million for Chrome. Long-term debt within Other

merchant banking businesses and investments of \$75.9 million at March 31, 2016, includes \$57.3 million for real estate associated with the Garcadia investment and \$18.6 million for Vitesse Energy.

(3) Long-term debt within Other financial services businesses and investments of \$258.4 million at December 31, 2015, includes \$116.2 million for 54 Madison, \$109.5 million for Foursight and \$32.6 million for Chrome. Long-term debt within Other merchant banking businesses and investments of \$75.4 million at December 31, 2015, includes \$57.8 million for real estate associated with the Garcadia investment and \$17.6 million for Vitesse Energy.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Parent Company Liquidity

We are a holding company whose assets principally consist of the stock or membership interests of direct subsidiaries, cash and cash equivalents and other non-controlling investments in debt and equity securities. We continuously evaluate the retention and disposition of our existing operations and investments and investigate possible acquisitions of new businesses in order to maximize shareholder value. Accordingly, further acquisitions, divestitures, investments and changes in capital structure are possible. Our principal sources of funds are available cash resources, liquid investments, public and private capital market transactions, repayment of subsidiary advances, funds distributed from subsidiaries as tax sharing payments, management and other fees, and dividends from subsidiaries, as well as dispositions of existing businesses and investments.

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, we have certain other investments that are easily convertible into cash within a relatively short period of time. These are classified as trading assets, available for sale securities, and investments in managed funds. Together these total \$555.6 million at March 31, 2016, primarily comprised of cash and short-term bonds and notes of the U.S. Government and its agencies, and other publicly traded debt and equity securities. Our available liquidity, and the investment income realized from cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is used to meet our short-term recurring cash requirements, which are principally the payment of interest on our debt, dividends and corporate overhead expenses.

The parent company's primary long-term cash requirement is to make principal payments on its long-term debt (\$1.0 billion principal outstanding as of March 31, 2016), of which \$750.0 million is due in 2023 and \$250.0 million in 2043. Historically, we have used our available liquidity to make acquisitions of new businesses and other investments, but, except as disclosed in this report, the timing of any future investments and the costs thereof cannot be predicted.

During the first quarter of 2016, we invested \$44.6 million in 54 Madison Capital, LLC, which was used to fund additional real estate projects. In the first quarter of 2016, we also purchased \$33.3 million of additional Linkem convertible preferred equity.

During March 2016, we received \$108.0 million from the redemption of Leucadia Asset Management's investment in Topwater; assets under management were replaced by Jefferies investment of \$108.0 million.

During 2015, we invested \$279.0 million in FXCM, structured as a two-year term loan and rights to receive a variable proportion of certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, as more fully discussed in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements. We received \$7.7 million of principal, interest and fees from FXCM during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.0625 per share which aggregated \$23.0 million. The payment of dividends in the future is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will

depend upon general business conditions, legal and contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends and other factors that the Board of Directors may deem to be relevant.

In February 2009, the Board of Directors authorized, from time to time, the purchase of our outstanding debt securities through cash purchases in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, depend upon prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements and other factors; such purchases may be commenced or suspended at any time without notice.

At March 31, 2016, we had outstanding 362,329,220 common shares and 16,142,000 share-based awards that do not require the holder to pay any exercise price (potentially an aggregate of 378,471,220 outstanding common shares if all awards become outstanding common shares).

In November 2012, the Board of Directors increased the number of our common shares that we are authorized to purchase to 25,000,000. Such purchases may be made from time to time in the open market, through block trades or otherwise. Depending

on market conditions and other factors, such purchases may be commenced or suspended at any time without notice. As of March 31, 2016, we are authorized to repurchase 20,000,000 common shares.

Concentration, Liquidity and Leverage Targets

In connection with presentations made to credit rating agencies with respect to the Jefferies acquisition, we advised the agencies that we would target specific concentration, leverage and liquidity principles, expressed in the form of certain ratios and percentages, although there is no legal requirement to do so.

Concentration Target: As a diversification measure, we limit cash investments such that our single largest investment does not exceed 20% of equity excluding Jefferies, and that our next largest investment does not exceed 10% of equity excluding Jefferies, in each case measured at the time the investment was made. National Beef is our largest investment and HRG is our next largest investment.

Liquidity Target: We hold a liquidity reserve calculated as a minimum of twenty-four months of holding company expenses (excluding non-cash components), parent company interest, and dividends. Maturities of parent company debt within the upcoming year are also included in the target; however, our next maturity is during 2023 so there is no current inclusion.

Leverage Target: We target a maximum parent debt to stressed equity ratio of .50, with stressed equity defined as equity (excluding Jefferies) assuming the loss of our two largest investments.

These thresholds and calculations of the actual ratios and percentages are detailed below at March 31, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

Total equity	\$10,091,305	
Less, investment in Jefferies	(5,310,544)	
Equity excluding Jefferies	4,780,761	
Less, our two largest investments:		
National Beef	(694,302)	
HRG, at cost	(475,600)	
Equity in a stressed scenario	3,610,859	
Less, net deferred tax asset excluding Jefferies amount	(1,370,975)	
Equity in a stressed scenario less net deferred tax asset	\$2,239,884	
Balance sheet amounts:		
Available liquidity	\$555,557	
Parent company debt (see Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements)	\$987,084	
Ratio of parent company debt to stressed equity:		
Maximum	0.50	x
Actual, equity in a stressed scenario	0.27	x
Actual, equity in a stressed scenario excluding net deferred tax asset	0.44	x
Liquidity reserve:		
Minimum	\$426,100	
Actual	\$555,557	

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

As discussed above, we have historically relied on our available liquidity to meet short-term and long-term needs, and to make acquisitions of new businesses and investments. Except as otherwise disclosed herein, our operating businesses do not generally require significant funds to support their operating activities, and we do not depend on

positive cash flow from our operating segments to meet our liquidity needs. The mix of our operating businesses and investments can change frequently as a result of acquisitions or divestitures, the timing of which is impossible to predict but which often have a significant impact on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in any one period. Further, the timing and amounts of distributions from investments in associated companies may be outside our control. As a result, reported cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities do not generally follow any particular pattern or trend, and reported results in the most recent period should not be expected to recur in any subsequent period.

Net cash of \$922.8 million and \$1,727.4 million was used for operating activities during three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Jefferies used funds of \$1,229.8 million and \$1,328.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Included in these amounts are distributions received from associated companies of \$9.8 million during 2015.

National Beef generated funds of \$15.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and used funds of \$22.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Within our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments, cash of \$44.6 million was used during the three months ended March 31, 2016 to fund additional real estate projects in 54 Madison Capital, LLC. and \$325.0 million was used during the three months ended March 31, 2015 to make additional investments in the Leucadia Asset Management platform. Additionally, during the three months ended March 31, 2016, cash of \$235.0 million was generated from our trading portfolio and \$134.3 million from our investments in managed funds related to our Leucadia Asset Management platform. We received distributions from Berkadia, an associated company, of \$5.4 million during 2016 and \$18.5 million during 2015. Cash used for operating activities also includes net cash used of \$40.6 million during 2016 and \$31.1 million during 2015 relating to automobile installment contracts, which is reflected in the net change in other receivables.

Within our Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments, manufacturing generated funds of \$1.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and used funds \$10.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. We received distributions from Garcadia, an associated company, of \$8.5 million during 2016 and \$11.4 million during 2015.

Our cash used for operating activities also reflects the use of \$2.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015 by our discontinued operations. The change in operating cash flows also reflects lower interest payments during 2016 as compared to 2015.

Net cash of \$512.5 million was used for investing activities and \$267.9 million was provided by investing activities during three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets related to Jefferies include \$48.5 million during 2016 and \$17.4 million during 2015. Jefferies made loans to and investments in associated companies of \$141.7 million during 2016 and \$600.8 million during 2015. Jefferies received capital distributions and loan repayment from its associated companies of \$188.1 million during 2016 and \$558.3 million during 2015.

Acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets within National Beef include \$8.7 million during 2016 and \$9.1 million during 2015.

Within our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments, acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets were \$17.1 million during 2016 and \$10.0 million during 2015. Advances on notes, loans and other receivables in 2015 include the investment in FXCM (\$279.0 million). Collections on notes, loans and other receivables during in 2016 and 2015 primarily relate to FXCM. Loans to and investments in associated companies include \$107.7 million to 54 Madison during 2016.

Within our Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments, acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets reflect primarily activity in our oil and gas exploration and production businesses. They totaled \$16.4 million during 2016 and \$19.8 million during 2015. Loans to and investments in associated companies include \$33.3 million and \$5.9 million to Linkem during 2016 and 2015. We received capital distributions from Garcadia, of \$5.8 million during 2016.

Our net cash provided by investing activities also includes the impact of acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets within corporate of \$6.5 million during 2015.

Net cash of \$411.0 million and \$708.3 million was provided by financing activities during three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Issuance of debt includes \$65.7 million during 2016 and \$35.0 million during 2015 related to Jefferies. Net proceeds from other secured financings include proceeds of \$134.4 million during 2016 and \$254.8 million during 2015 related to Jefferies.

Issuance of debt for National Beef includes \$46.8 million during 2015 of borrowings under its bank credit facility. National Beef reflects a reduction in debt of \$18.1 million in 2016 and \$12.2 million during 2015.

Within our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments, borrowings include \$195.5 million during 2016 and \$45.7 million during 2015. Their reduction of debt includes \$16.3 million during 2016. Net proceeds from other secured financings include payments of \$14.6 million during 2016 and \$9.5 million during 2015 related to our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments. Contributions from noncontrolling interests include \$94.6 million during 2016 related to 54 Madison.

Purchases of common shares for treasury relate to shares received from participants in our stock compensation plans.

Jefferies Liquidity

General

The Chief Financial Officer and Global Treasurer of Jefferies are responsible for developing and implementing liquidity, funding and capital management strategies for the Jefferies businesses. These policies are determined by the nature and needs of day to day business operations, business opportunities, regulatory obligations, and liquidity requirements.

The actual levels of capital, total assets, and financial leverage are a function of a number of factors, including asset composition, business initiatives and opportunities, regulatory requirements and cost and availability of both long-term and short-term funding. Jefferies has historically maintained a balance sheet consisting of a large portion of total assets in cash and liquid marketable securities, arising principally from traditional securities brokerage and trading activity. The liquid nature of these assets provides flexibility in financing and managing Jefferies business.

A business unit level balance sheet and cash capital analysis is prepared and reviewed with senior management on a weekly basis. As a part of this balance sheet review process, capital is allocated to all assets and gross and adjusted balance sheet limits are established. This process ensures that the allocation of capital and costs of capital are incorporated into business decisions. The goals of this process are to protect the Jefferies platform, enable the businesses to remain competitive, maintain the ability to manage capital proactively and hold businesses accountable for both balance sheet and capital usage.

The overall securities inventory is continually monitored by Jefferies, including the inventory turnover rate, which confirms the liquidity of overall assets. As a Primary Dealer in the U.S. and with a similar role in several European jurisdictions, Jefferies carries inventory and makes an active market for its clients in securities issued by the various governments. These inventory positions are substantially comprised of the most liquid securities in the asset class, with a significant portion in holdings of securities of G-7 countries.

Of Jefferies total trading assets, approximately 74.7% are readily and consistently financeable at haircuts of 10% or less. In addition, as a matter of Jefferies policy, all of these assets have internal capital assessed, which is in addition to the funding haircuts provided in the securities finance markets. Additionally, certain of Jefferies trading assets primarily consisting of bank loans, consumer loans and investments are predominantly funded by Jefferies long-term capital. Under Jefferies cash capital policy, capital allocation levels are modeled that are more stringent than the haircuts used in the market for secured funding; and surplus capital is maintained at these more stringent levels. At March 31, 2016, our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes Jefferies Level 3 trading assets that are approximately 3.2% of total trading assets.

Securities financing assets and liabilities include both financing for financial instruments trading activity and matched book transactions. Matched book transactions accommodate customers, as well as obtain securities for the settlement and financing of inventory positions. By primarily executing repurchase agreements with central clearing corporations, Jefferies reduces the credit risk associated with these arrangements and decreases net outstanding balances.

The following table presents Jefferies period end balance, average balance and maximum balance at any month end within the periods presented for Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Securities purchased under agreements to resell:		
Period end	\$ 3,527	\$ 3,855
Month end average	5,582	5,719
Maximum month end	7,001	7,577
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:		
Period end	\$ 8,252	\$ 9,967
Month end average	13,048	14,011
Maximum month end	16,620	18,629

Fluctuations in the balance of Jefferies repurchase agreements from period to period and intraperiod are dependent on business activity in those periods. Additionally, the fluctuations in the balances of Jefferies securities purchased under agreements to resell are influenced in any given period by its clients' balances and desires to execute collateralized financing arrangements via the repurchase market or via other financing products. Average balances and period end balances will fluctuate based on market and liquidity conditions and Jefferies considers the fluctuations intraperiod to be typical for the repurchase market.

Liquidity Management

The key objectives of Jefferies liquidity management framework are to support the successful execution of business strategies while ensuring sufficient liquidity through the business cycle and during periods of financial distress. The liquidity management policies are designed to mitigate the potential risk that adequate financing may not be accessible to service financial obligations without material franchise or business impact.

The principal elements of Jefferies liquidity management framework are the Contingency Funding Plan, the Cash Capital Policy and the assessment of Maximum Liquidity Outflow.

Contingency Funding Plan. The Jefferies Contingency Funding Plan is based on a model of a potential liquidity contraction over a one year time period. This incorporates potential cash outflows during a liquidity stress event, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) repayment of all unsecured debt maturing within one year and no incremental unsecured debt issuance; (b) maturity rolloff of outstanding letters of credit with no further issuance and replacement with cash collateral; (c) higher margin requirements than currently exist on assets on securities financing activity, including repurchase agreements; (d) liquidity outflows related to possible credit downgrade; (e) lower availability of secured funding; (f) client cash withdrawals; (g) the anticipated funding of outstanding investment and loan commitments; and (h) certain accrued expenses and other liabilities and fixed costs.

Cash Capital Policy. A cash capital model is maintained that measures long-term funding sources against requirements. Sources of cash capital include equity and the noncurrent portion of long-term borrowings. Uses of cash capital include the following: (a) illiquid assets such as equipment, goodwill, net intangible assets, exchange memberships, deferred tax assets and certain investments; (b) a portion of securities inventory that is not expected to be financed on a secured basis in a credit stressed environment (i.e., margin requirements); and (c) drawdowns of unfunded commitments. To ensure that Jefferies does not need to liquidate inventory in the event of a funding crises,

Jefferies seeks to maintain surplus cash capital, which is reflected in the leverage ratios Jefferies maintains.

Maximum Liquidity Outflow. Jefferies businesses are diverse, and liquidity needs are determined by many factors, including market movements, collateral requirements and client commitments, all of which can change dramatically in a difficult funding environment. During a liquidity crisis, credit-sensitive funding, including unsecured debt and some types of secured financing agreements, may be unavailable, and the terms (e.g., interest rates, collateral provisions and tenor) or availability of other types of secured financing may change. As a result of Jefferies policy to ensure it has sufficient funds to cover estimates of what may be needed in a liquidity crisis, Jefferies holds more cash and unencumbered securities and has greater long-term debt balances than the businesses would otherwise require. As part of this estimation process, Jefferies calculates a Maximum Liquidity Outflow

that could be experienced in a liquidity crisis. Maximum Liquidity Outflow is based on a scenario that includes both market-wide stress and firm-specific stress.

Based on the sources and uses of liquidity calculated under the Maximum Liquidity Outflow scenarios Jefferies determines, based on its calculated surplus or deficit, additional long-term funding that may be needed versus funding through the repurchase financing market and considers any adjustments that may be necessary to Jefferies inventory balances and cash holdings. Jefferies has sufficient excess liquidity to meet all contingent cash outflows detailed in the Maximum Liquidity Outflow.

Sources of Liquidity

Within Jefferies, the following are financial instruments that are cash and cash equivalents or are deemed by Jefferies management to be generally readily convertible into cash, marginable or accessible for liquidity purposes within a relatively short period of time, as reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	Average Balance First Quarter 2016 (1)	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash in banks	\$ 772,688	\$ 849,638	\$ 973,796
Certificate of deposit	—	40,385	75,000
Money market investments	1,826,949	1,650,087	2,461,367
Total cash and cash equivalents (2)	2,599,637	2,540,110	3,510,163
Other sources of liquidity:			
Debt securities owned and securities purchased under agreements to resell (3)	1,061,126	937,763	1,265,840
Other (4)	629,670	639,635	305,123
Total other sources	1,690,796	1,577,398	1,570,963
Total cash and cash equivalents and other liquidity sources	\$ 4,290,433	\$ 4,117,508	\$ 5,081,126

(1) Average balances are calculated based on weekly balances.

(2) The March 31, 2016, balance excludes transactions after Jefferies fiscal quarter ended February 29, 2016, which have been included in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

(3) Consists of high quality sovereign government securities and reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities and other high quality sovereign government securities; deposits with a central bank within the European Economic Area, Canada, Australia, Japan, Switzerland or the U.S.; and securities issued by a designated multilateral development bank and reverse repurchase agreements with underlying collateral comprised of these securities.

(4) Other includes unencumbered inventory representing an estimate of the amount of additional secured financing that could be reasonably expected to be obtained from financial instruments owned that are currently not pledged after considering reasonable financing haircuts.

In addition to the cash balances and liquidity pool presented above, the majority of trading assets and liabilities are actively traded and readily marketable. Repurchase financing can be readily obtained for 74.7% of Jefferies inventory at haircuts of 10% or less, which reflects the liquidity of the inventory. Jefferies continually assesses the liquidity of its inventory based on the level at which Jefferies could obtain financing in the marketplace for a given asset. Assets are considered to be liquid if financing can be obtained in the repurchase market or the securities lending market at collateral haircut levels of 10% or less. The following summarizes Jefferies trading assets by asset class that are considered to be of a liquid nature and the amount of such assets that have not been pledged as collateral as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Liquid Financial Instruments	Unencumbered Liquid Financial Instruments (2)	Liquid Financial Instruments	Unencumbered Liquid Financial Instruments
Corporate equity securities	\$1,733,631	\$ 344,324	\$1,881,419	\$ 268,664
Corporate debt securities	1,776,121	142,969	1,999,162	89,230
U.S. government, agency and municipal securities	1,779,887	352,069	2,987,784	317,518
Other sovereign obligations	2,047,701	800,512	2,444,339	1,026,842
Agency mortgage-backed securities (1)	2,849,907	—	3,371,680	—
	\$10,187,247	\$ 1,639,874	\$12,684,384	\$ 1,702,254

(1) Consists solely of agency mortgage-backed securities issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae. These securities include pass-through securities, securities backed by adjustable rate mortgages (“ARMs”), collateralized mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage-backed securities and interest- and principal-only securities.

(2) Unencumbered liquid balances represent assets that can be sold or used as collateral for a loan, but have not been.

In addition to being able to be readily financed at modest haircut levels, it is estimated that each of the individual securities within each asset class above could be sold into the market and converted into cash within three business days under normal market conditions, assuming that the entire portfolio of a given asset class was not simultaneously liquidated. There are no restrictions on the unencumbered liquid securities, nor have they been pledged as collateral.

Sources of Funding

Secured Financing

Readily available secured funding is used to finance Jefferies financial instruments inventory. The ability of Jefferies to support increases in total assets is largely a function of the ability to obtain short and intermediate term secured funding, primarily through securities financing transactions. Repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements (collectively "repos"), respectively, are used to finance a portion of long inventory and cover a portion of short inventory through pledging and borrowing securities. Approximately 72% of Jefferies repurchase financing activities use collateral that is considered eligible collateral by central clearing corporations. Central clearing corporations are situated between participating members who borrow cash and lend securities (or vice versa); accordingly repo participants contract with the central clearing corporation and not one another individually. Therefore, counterparty credit risk is borne by the central clearing corporation which mitigates the risk through initial margin demands and variation margin calls from repo participants. The comparatively large proportion of Jefferies total repo activity that is eligible for central clearing reflects the high quality and liquid composition of its trading inventory. The tenor of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements generally exceeds the expected holding period of the financed assets. A significant portion of Jefferies financing of European sovereign inventory is executed using central clearinghouse financing arrangements rather than via bi-lateral repo agreements. For those asset classes not eligible for central clearinghouse financing, bi-lateral financings are sought on an extended term basis.

Weighted average maturity of repurchase agreements for non-clearing corporation eligible funded inventory is approximately three months. Jefferies ability to finance inventory via central clearinghouses and bi-lateral arrangements is augmented by Jefferies ability to draw bank loans on an uncommitted basis under various banking arrangements. As of March 31, 2016, short-term borrowings, which include bank loans, as well as borrowings under revolving credit facilities which must be repaid within one year or less, totaled \$311.9 million. Interest under the bank lines is generally at a spread over the federal funds rate. Letters of credit are used in the normal course of business mostly to satisfy various collateral requirements in favor of exchanges in lieu of depositing cash or securities. Average daily short-term borrowings for Jefferies for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$306.2 million.

During 2015, Jefferies entered into a secured revolving loan facility ("Loan Facility") with Pacific Western Bank under which Pacific Western Bank has agreed to make available a revolving loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$50.0 million in U.S. dollars to purchase eligible receivables that meet certain requirements as defined in the Loan Facility agreement. Interest is based on an annual rate equal to the lesser of the LIBOR rate plus 3.75% or the maximum rate as defined in the Loan Facility agreement. At March 31, 2016, borrowings under the Loan Facility amounted to \$49.9 million and are included in the Short-term borrowings balance above and the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

In addition to the above financing arrangements, Jefferies issues notes backed by eligible collateral under a master repurchase agreement. The outstanding amount of the notes issued under the program was \$877.6 million in aggregate, which is presented within Other secured financings in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016. Of the \$877.6 million aggregate notes, \$50.0 million matures in June 2016, \$195.1 million matures in July 2016, \$75.8 million matures in August 2016, \$60.0 million matures in December 2016, \$225.0 matures in February 2017, \$60.0 million matures in May 2017 and \$60.0 million matures in October 2017, all bearing interest at a spread over one month LIBOR. The remaining \$151.7 million matures in July 2016, and bears interest at a spread over three month LIBOR. \$390.9 million of the \$877.6 million aggregate notes are redeemable within approximately 90 days at the option of the noteholders.

During the second quarter of 2015, Jefferies entered into a committed revolving credit facility (“Intraday Credit Facility”) with the Bank of New York Mellon under which, the Bank of New York Mellon has agreed to make revolving intraday credit advances for an aggregate committed amount of \$500.0 million in U.S. dollars. The term of the Intraday Credit Facility is six months after the closing date, but can be extended for additional six months upon Jefferies request and at the lender's discretion. During the fourth quarter of 2015, Jefferies amended and restated the Intraday Credit Facility and reduced the aggregate committed amount to \$300.0 million in U.S. dollars and extended the termination date to October 21, 2016, which can be extended for 364 days upon Jefferies request and at the lender's discretion. The Intraday Credit Facility contains a financial covenant, which includes a minimum regulatory net capital requirement. Interest is based on the higher of the Federal funds effective rate plus 0.5% or the prime rate. Jefferies was in compliance with debt covenants under the Intraday Credit Facility.

Long-Term Debt

Jefferies long-term debt reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition is \$5.7 billion at the end of the first quarter. Jefferies long-term debt has a weighted average maturity of approximately 7 years. Included in the \$5.7 billion of long-term debt at March 31, 2016, is \$350.0 million of 5.5% Senior Notes, which were redeemed subsequent to Jefferies fiscal quarter ended February 29, 2016.

Jefferies long-term debt ratings are as follows:

Rating Outlook

Moody’s Investors Service	Baa3	Stable
Standard and Poor’s	BBB-	Stable
Fitch Ratings	BBB-	Stable

Jefferies relies upon its cash holdings and external sources to finance a significant portion of its day to day operations. Jefferies access to these external sources, as well as the cost of that financing, is dependent upon various factors, including its debt ratings. Jefferies current debt ratings are dependent upon many factors, including industry dynamics, operating and economic environment, operating results, operating margins, earnings trend and volatility, balance sheet composition, liquidity and liquidity management, capital structure, overall risk management, business diversification and market share and competitive position in the markets in which it operates. Deteriorations in any of these factors could impact Jefferies credit ratings. While certain aspects of a credit rating downgrade are quantifiable pursuant to contractual provisions, the impact on its business and trading results in future periods is inherently uncertain and depends on a number of factors, including the magnitude of the downgrade, the behavior of individual clients and future mitigating action taken by Jefferies.

In connection with certain over-the-counter derivative contract arrangements and certain other trading arrangements, Jefferies may be required to provide additional collateral to counterparties, exchanges and clearing organizations in the event of a credit rating downgrade. The amount of additional collateral that could be called by counterparties, exchanges and clearing organizations under the terms of such agreements in the event of a downgrade of Jefferies long-term credit rating below investment grade was \$62.8 million. For certain foreign clearing organizations credit

rating is only one of several factors employed in determining collateral that could be called. The above represents management's best estimate for additional collateral to be called in the event of credit rating downgrade. The impact of additional collateral requirements is considered in Jefferies Contingency Funding Plan and calculation of Maximum Liquidity Outflow, as described above.

Ratings issued by credit rating agencies are subject to change at any time.

Net Capital

Jefferies operates broker-dealers registered with the SEC and member firms of FINRA. Jefferies LLC and Jefferies Execution are subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1"), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and have elected to calculate minimum capital requirements under the alternative method as permitted by Rule 15c3-1 in calculating net capital. Jefferies, as a dually registered U.S. broker-dealer and FCM, is also subject to Rule 1.17 of the CFTC which sets forth minimum financial requirements. The minimum net capital requirement in determining excess net capital for a dually-registered U.S. broker-dealer and FCM is equal to the greater of the requirement under Rule 15c3-1 or CFTC Rule 1.17.

Jefferies LLC and Jefferies Execution's net capital and excess net capital were as follows (in thousands):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies LLC	\$ 1,261,050	\$ 1,185,025
Jefferies Execution	10,280	10,030

Certain other U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries of Jefferies are subject to capital adequacy requirements as prescribed by the regulatory authorities in their respective jurisdictions, including Jefferies International Limited and Jefferies Bache Limited which are regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the U.K. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act contains provisions that require the registration of all swap dealers, major swap participants, security-based swap dealers, and/or major security-based swap participants. While entities that register under these provisions will be subject to regulatory capital requirements, these regulatory capital requirements have not yet been finalized. Jefferies expects that these provisions will result in modifications to the regulatory capital requirements of some of its entities, and will result in some of its other entities becoming subject to regulatory capital requirements for the first time, including Jefferies Derivative Products LLC and Jefferies Financial Services, Inc., which registered as swap dealers with the CFTC during January 2013 and Jefferies Financial Products LLC, which registered during August 2014.

The regulatory capital requirements referred to above may restrict Jefferies' ability to withdraw capital from its regulated subsidiaries.

Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information

Statements included in this report may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements may relate, but are not limited, to projections of revenues, income or loss, development expenditures, plans for growth and future operations, competition and regulation, as well as assumptions relating to the foregoing. Such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which cannot be predicted or quantified. When used in this report, the words "will," "could," "estimates," "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "plans," "intends," and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by or underlying the forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any results projected, forecasted, estimated or budgeted or may materially and adversely affect our actual results include but are not limited to the following: potential acquisitions and dispositions of our operations and investments could change our risk profile and if unsuccessful could reduce the value of our common shares; economic downturns, including a downgrade of the U.S. credit rating or a recession; risks associated with the increased volatility in raw material prices and the availability of key raw materials; outbreaks of disease affecting livestock; product liability due to contaminated beef; volatility in the volume and prices at which beef products are sold; political and economic risks in foreign countries as well as foreign

currency fluctuations; costs to comply with environmental regulations; failure to comply with government laws and regulations and costs associated with compliance; unfavorable labor relations with its employees; declines in the U.S. housing and commercial real estate markets; risks of loss relating to our oil and gas exploration and development investments; changes in existing government and government-sponsored mortgage programs and the loss of or changes in Berkadia's relationships with the related governmental bodies; the inability of Berkadia to repay its commercial paper borrowings; uncertainties in HRG's business and operations; uncertainties relating to FXCM's revenue and profitability; volatility in the value of our investment in FXCM; revenue from new and used car sales at dealerships; investment in illiquid securities subject to standstill or otherwise restricted agreements; the failure of our technology systems and vulnerability to unauthorized access,

computer hacking or computer viruses; our ability to pay dividends; transfer restrictions on our common shares; intensified competition in the operation of our businesses or for skilled management and other employees; an inability to generate sufficient taxable income to fully realize our net deferred tax asset; an inability to successfully defend any challenges to our tax filing positions; weather related conditions and significant natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes and hailstorms; an inability to insure certain risks economically; dividend payments on our common shares; new financial legislation that could affect the market value of certain of our investments, impose additional costs on operations or require changes in business practices; credit-rating agency downgrades; volatility in the value of our investment portfolio; the effect of recent legislation and new pending regulation; extensive international regulation of Jefferies business; international legal, regulatory, political and economic and other risks associated with Jefferies international operations; price volatility and price declines in Jefferies debt securities and loss of revenues, clients and employees as a result of unfounded allegations; risks of loss relating to Jefferies principal trading and investments; a disruption of Jefferies business due to operational failures; credit risk associated with Jefferies business; risk associated with Jefferies hedging and derivative transactions; and liability associated with legal proceedings. For additional information, see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K (our “2015 10-K”), incorporated herein by reference.

Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, which are applicable only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The following includes “forward-looking statements” that involve risk and uncertainties. See “Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information” above. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The discussion of risk is presented for our company exclusive of Jefferies and separately for Jefferies. The potential for changes in the value of financial instruments is referred to as market risk.

Exclusive of Jefferies, our market risk arises principally from interest rate risk related to our financial instruments owned and equity price risk. Information related thereto required under this Item is contained in Item 7A in our 2015 10-K, and is incorporated by reference herein.

As more fully discussed elsewhere in this Report, we own approximately 46.6 million common shares of HRG, representing approximately 23% of HRG’s outstanding common shares, which are accounted for under the fair value option and included within Trading assets at fair value of \$649.1 million at March 31, 2016. Assuming a decline of 10% in market prices, the value of our investment in HRG could decrease by approximately \$65 million.

In addition, as more fully discussed elsewhere in this Report, we have an investment in FXCM consisting of a \$300 million senior secured term loan due January 2017 with rights to a variable proportion of certain distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, and our right to require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. We are accounting for this investment, which is included within Trading assets, at fair value of \$564.8 million at March 31, 2016. Our market risk with respect to our investment in FXCM primarily affects the value of our rights, particularly relating to FXCM’s underlying common stock price and its volatility. Assuming a decline of \$1.00 (representing approximately 9% of the price at March 31, 2016) in FXCM’s market price, as of March 31, 2016, the value of our FXCM rights would decrease by approximately \$17 million, assuming no change in any other factors. Likewise, assuming an increase in the observed volatility of FXCM by 10%, the value of our FXCM rights would decrease by approximately \$20 million, assuming no other change in any other factors. A three month change in the estimated time to liquidity event would result in a change of about \$7 million in this valuation, assuming no change in any other factors. Changes to the key inputs with respect to our loan did not have a significant impact on the risk of loss.

Jefferies

Jefferies market risk generally represents the risk of loss that may result from a change in the value of a financial instrument as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, along with the level of volatility. Interest rate risks result primarily from exposure to changes in the yield curve, the volatility of interest rates, and credit spreads. Equity price risks result from exposure to changes in prices and volatilities of individual equities, equity baskets and equity indices. Commodity price risks result from exposure to the changes in prices and volatilities of individual commodities, commodity baskets and commodity indices. Market risk arises from market making, proprietary trading, underwriting, specialist and investing activities. Jefferies seeks to manage its exposure to market risk by diversifying exposures, controlling position sizes, and establishing economic hedges in related securities or derivatives. Due to imperfections in correlations, gains and losses can occur even for positions that are hedged. Position limits in trading and inventory accounts are established and monitored on an ongoing basis. Each day, consolidated position and exposure reports are prepared and distributed to various levels of management, which enable management to monitor inventory levels and results of the trading groups.

Value-at-Risk

Within Jefferies, Value-at-Risk (VaR) is used as a measurement of market risk using a model that simulates revenue and loss distributions on substantially all financial instruments by applying historical market changes to the current portfolio. Using the results of this simulation, VaR measures the potential loss in value of our financial instruments over a specified time horizon at a given confidence level. Jefferies calculates a one-day VaR using a one year look-back period measured at a 95% confidence level.

As with all measures of VaR, the estimate has inherent limitations due to the assumption that historical changes in market conditions are representative of the future. Furthermore, the VaR model measures the risk of a current static position over a one-day horizon and might not capture the market risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or offset with hedges in a one-day period. Published VaR results reflect past trading positions while future risk depends on future positions.

While Jefferies believes the assumptions and inputs in its risk model are reasonable, Jefferies could incur losses greater than the reported VaR because the historical market prices and rates changes may not be an accurate measure of future market events and conditions. Consequently, this VaR estimate is only one of a number of tools Jefferies uses in its daily risk management activities. During the first quarter of 2016, Jefferies experienced sizable losses given the exceptionally volatile and turbulent market, which were more dramatic than the estimates included in its VaR which are based on historical observations. When comparing the VaR numbers to those of other firms, it is important to remember that different methodologies and assumptions could produce significantly different results.

The following table illustrates each separate component of VaR for each component of market risk by interest rate, equity, currency and commodity products, as well as for Jefferies overall trading positions using the past 365 days of historical data. The aggregated VaR presented here is less than the sum of the individual components (i.e., interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, equity risk and commodity price risk) due to the benefit of diversification among the four risk categories. Diversification effect equals the difference between aggregated VaR and the sum of VaRs for the four risk categories and arises because the market risk categories are not perfectly correlated. Since we consolidate Jefferies on a one month lag, all amounts reported are for Jefferies quarterly and annual fiscal periods.

(In millions)	VaR at February 29, 2016	Daily VaR (1) Value-at-Risk In Trading Portfolios Daily VaR for the Three Months Ended February 29, 2016			VaR at November 30, 2015	Daily VaR (1) Value-at-Risk In Trading Portfolios Daily VaR for the Three Months Ended November 30, 2015		
		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low
Interest Rates	\$ 4.58	\$5.01	\$6.25	\$3.84	\$ 5.01	\$5.65	\$7.50	\$4.35
Equity Prices	4.98	6.09	9.55	3.20	6.69	7.67	12.18	5.39
Currency Rates	0.74	0.45	1.10	0.18	0.30	0.52	0.93	0.16
Commodity Prices	1.17	0.72	1.56	0.31	0.82	0.94	1.53	0.43
Diversification Effect (2)	(3.96)	(3.90)	N/A	N/A	(5.09)	(5.06)	N/A	N/A
Firmwide	\$ 7.51	\$8.37	\$11.40	\$5.89	\$ 7.73	\$9.72	\$15.52	\$6.35

(1) For the VaR numbers reported above, a one-day time horizon, with a one year look-back period, and a 95% confidence level were used.

(2) The diversification effect is not applicable for the maximum and minimum VaR values as the Jefferies VaR and VaR values for the four risk categories might have occurred on different days during the period.

Average daily VaR decreased to \$8.37 million for the three months ended February 29, 2016 from \$9.72 million for the three months ended November 30, 2015. The decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in equity risk exposure due to a reduction in various equity block positions, partially offset by a reduction in the diversification benefit.

Excluding the investment in KCG, average VaR decreased to \$6.69 million for the three months ended February 29, 2016 from \$8.46 million for the three months ended November 30, 2015.

The primary method used to test the efficacy of the VaR model is to compare actual daily net revenue for those positions included in the VaR calculation with the daily VaR estimate. This evaluation is performed at various levels of the trading portfolio, from the holding company level down to specific business lines. For the VaR model, trading related revenue is defined as principal transaction revenue, trading related commissions, revenue from securitization activities and net interest income. For a 95% confidence one day VaR model (i.e., no intra-day trading), assuming current changes in market value are consistent with the historical changes used in the calculation, net trading losses would not be expected to exceed the VaR estimates more than twelve times on an annual basis (i.e., once in every 20 days). During the three months ended February 29, 2016, results of the evaluation at the aggregate level demonstrated two days when the net trading loss exceeded the 95% one day VaR.

Certain individual positions within financial instruments are not included in the VaR model because VaR is not the most appropriate measure of risk. Accordingly, Jefferies Risk Management has additional procedures in place to assure that the level of potential loss that would arise from market movements are within acceptable levels. Such procedures include performing stress tests, monitoring concentration risk and tracking price target/stop loss levels. The table below presents the potential reduction in net income associated with a 10% stress of the fair value of the positions that are not included in the VaR model at February 29, 2016 (in thousands):

10%
Sensitivity

Private investments	\$ 21,843
Corporate debt securities in default	4,745
Trade claims	522

Excluding trading losses associated with the daily marking to market of the investment in KCG, there were 12 days with trading losses out of a total of 61 trading days in the three months ended February 29, 2016. Including these losses, there were 17 days with trading losses. The loss days were primarily attributable to two listed equity block positions.

Scenario Analysis and Stress Tests

While VaR measures potential losses due to adverse changes in historical market prices and rates, Jefferies uses stress testing to analyze the potential impact of specific events or moderate or extreme market moves on its current portfolio both firm wide and within business segments. Stress scenarios comprise both historical market price and rate changes and hypothetical market environments, and generally involve simultaneous changes of many risk factors. Indicative market changes in Jefferies scenarios include, but are not limited to, a large widening of credit spreads, a substantial decline in equities markets, significant moves in selected emerging markets, large moves in interest rates, changes in the shape of the yield curve and large moves in European markets. In addition, Jefferies also performs ad hoc stress tests and adds new scenarios as market conditions dictate. Because Jefferies stress scenarios are meant to reflect market moves that occur over a period of time, its estimates of potential loss assume some level of position reduction for liquid positions. Unlike Jefferies VaR, which measures potential losses within a given confidence interval, stress scenarios do not have an associated implied probability; rather, stress testing is used to estimate the potential loss from market moves that tend to be larger than those embedded in the VaR calculation.

Stress testing is performed and reported regularly as part of the risk management process. Stress testing is used to assess Jefferies aggregate risk position as well as for limit setting and risk/reward analysis.

Counterparty Credit Risk and Issuer Country Exposure

Counterparty Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in a counterparty's credit worthiness or its ability or willingness to meet its financial obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of a financial contract. Jefferies is exposed to credit risk as trading counterparty to other broker-dealers and customers, as a direct lender and through extending loan commitments, as a holder of securities and as a member of exchanges and clearing organizations.

It is critical to Jefferies financial soundness and profitability that Jefferies properly and effectively identify, assess, monitor and manage the various credit and counterparty risks inherent in its businesses. Credit is extended to counterparties in a controlled manner in order to generate acceptable returns, whether such credit is granted directly or is incidental to a transaction. All extensions of credit are monitored and managed on a Jefferies enterprise level in order to limit exposure to loss related to credit risk.

Jefferies employs a Credit Risk Framework, which is responsible for identifying credit risks throughout its operating businesses, establishing counterparty limits and managing and monitoring those credit limits. Jefferies framework includes:

- defining credit limit guidelines and credit limit approval processes;
- providing a consistent and integrated credit risk framework across the enterprise;
- approving counterparties and counterparty limits with parameters set by its Risk Management Committee;
- negotiating, approving and monitoring credit terms in legal and master documentation;
- delivering credit limits to all relevant sales and trading desks;
- maintaining credit reviews for all active and new counterparties;
- operating a control function for exposure analytics and exception management and reporting;
- determining the analytical standards and risk parameters for on-going management and monitoring of global credit risk books;
- actively managing daily exposure, exceptions, and breaches;
- monitoring daily margin call activity and counterparty performance (in concert with the Margin Department); and
- setting the minimum global requirements for systems, reports, and technology.

Jefferies Credit Exposures

Credit exposure exists across a wide-range of products including cash and cash equivalents, loans, securities finance transactions and over-the-counter derivative contracts.

Loans and lending arise in connection with our capital markets activities and represents the current exposure, amount at risk on a default event with no recovery of loans. Current exposure represents loans that have been drawn by the borrower and lending commitments outstanding. In addition, credit exposures on forward settling traded loans are included within Jefferies loans and lending exposures for consistency with the Statement of Financial Condition categorization of these items.

Securities and margin finance includes credit exposure arising on securities financing transactions (reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements) to the extent the fair value of the underlying collateral differs from the contractual agreement amount and from margin provided to customers.

Derivatives represent over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, which are reported net by counterparty when a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable master netting agreement. Derivatives are accounted for at fair value net of cash collateral received or posted

under credit support agreements. In addition, credit exposures on forward settling trades are included within Jefferies derivative credit exposures.

Cash and cash equivalents include both interest-bearing and non-interest bearing deposits at banks.

Current counterparty credit exposures are summarized in the table below and provided by credit quality, region and industry. Credit exposures presented take netting and collateral into consideration by counterparty and master agreement. Collateral taken into consideration includes both collateral received as cash as well as collateral received in the form of securities or other arrangements. Current exposure is the loss that would be incurred on a particular set of positions in the event of default by the counterparty, assuming no recovery. Current exposure equals the fair value of the positions less collateral. Issuer risk is the credit risk arising from inventory positions (for example, corporate debt securities and secondary bank loans). Issuer risk is included in Jefferies country risk exposure tables below. The amounts in the tables and related disclosures below are for amounts included in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in millions).

Counterparty Credit Exposure by Credit Rating

	Loans and Lending		Securities and Margin Finance		OTC Derivatives		Total	Cash and Cash Equivalents		Total with Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015		At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	
AAA Range	\$—	\$—	\$0.7	\$11.8	\$—	\$—	\$0.7	\$11.8	\$1,827.5	\$2,461.4	\$1,828.2	\$2,473.2
AA Range	—	—	151.0	152.3	2.7	4.4	153.7	156.7	18.9	175.0	172.6	331.7
A Range	—	1.0	542.1	556.4	137.7	95.9	679.8	653.3	729.7	846.3	1,409.5	1,499.6
BBB Range	—	86.6	119.9	107.9	19.5	31.7	139.4	226.2	23.3	25.8	162.7	252.0
BB or Lower	137.8	181.7	14.9	14.8	45.6	30.1	198.3	226.6	—	—	198.3	226.6
Unrated	37.5	56.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	37.6	56.4	0.2	1.7	37.8	58.1
Total	\$175.3	\$325.6	\$828.6	\$843.2	\$205.6	\$162.2	\$1,209.5	\$1,331.0	\$2,599.6	\$3,510.2	\$3,809.1	\$4,841.2

Counterparty Credit Exposure by Region

	Loans and Lending		Securities and Margin Finance		OTC Derivatives		Total	Cash and Cash Equivalents		Total with Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015		At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	
Asia/Latin America/Other	\$10.7	\$10.1	\$20.4	\$15.3	\$40.5	\$40.6	\$71.6	\$66.0	\$140.8	\$159.6	\$212.4	\$225.6
Europe	—	0.4	197.3	212.2	48.5	43.4	245.8	256.0	203.1	341.8	448.9	597.8
North America	164.6	315.1	610.9	615.7	116.6	78.2	892.1	1,009.0	2,255.7	3,008.8	3,147.8	4,017.8
Total	\$175.3	\$325.6	\$828.6	\$843.2	\$205.6	\$162.2	\$1,209.5	\$1,331.0	\$2,599.6	\$3,510.2	\$3,809.1	\$4,841.2

Counterparty Credit Exposure by Industry

	Loans and Lending	Securities and Margin Finance	OTC Derivatives	Total	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Total with Cash and
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	Margin Finance				Cash Equivalents							
	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015	At March 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015				
Asset Managers	\$—	\$—	\$65.5	\$69.8	\$—	\$—	\$65.5	\$69.8	\$1,826.9	\$2,461.3	\$1,892.4	\$2,531.1
Banks, Broker-dealers	—	0.9	473.3	464.9	132.4	95.1	605.7	560.9	772.7	1,048.9	1,378.4	1,609.8
Commodities	—	—	—	—	9.0	16.7	9.0	16.7	—	—	9.0	16.7
Corporates	145.6	194.0	—	—	21.9	11.3	167.5	205.3	—	—	167.5	205.3
Other	29.7	130.7	289.8	308.5	42.3	39.1	361.8	478.3	—	—	361.8	478.3
Total	\$175.3	\$325.6	\$828.6	\$843.2	\$205.6	\$162.2	\$1,209.5	\$1,331.0	\$2,599.6	\$3,510.2	\$3,809.1	\$4,841.2

(1) Loans and lending amounts have been recast to conform to the current period's presentation. Loans and lending amounts include the current exposure, the amount at risk on a default event with no recovery of loans. Previously, loans and lending amounts represented the notional value.

For additional information regarding credit exposure to OTC derivative contracts, see Note 4 in our consolidated financial statements.

Jefferies Country Risk Exposure

Country risk is the risk that events or developments that occur in the general environment of a country or countries due to economic, political, social, regulatory, legal or other factors, will affect the ability of obligors of the country to honor their obligations. Jefferies defines country risk as the country of jurisdiction or domicile of the obligor. The following tables reflect Jefferies top exposures to the sovereign governments, corporations and financial institutions in those non-U.S. countries in which there is net long issuer and counterparty exposure, as reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in millions):

March 31, 2016

	Issuer Risk			Counterparty Risk			Issuer and Counterparty Risk		
	Fair Value of Long Debt Securities	Fair Value of Short Debt Securities	Net Derivative Notional Exposure	Loans and Lending	Securities and Margin Finance	OTC Derivatives	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Excluding Cash and Cash Equivalents	Including Cash and Cash Equivalents
United Kingdom	\$352.5	\$(136.0)	\$ (15.3)	\$—	\$ 22.3	\$ 27.2	\$ 37.9	\$250.7	\$ 288.6
Italy	986.2	(1,067.8)	309.3	—	—	0.2	—	227.9	227.9
Ireland	263.0	(49.8)	—	—	2.8	—	—	216.0	216.0
Singapore	160.8	(35.5)	35.4	—	—	—	12.3	160.7	173.0
Germany	197.1	(138.3)	(161.8)	—	83.5	7.6	111.4	(11.9)	99.5
Spain	266.3	(195.2)	(0.1)	—	—	—	25.1	71.0	96.1
Switzerland	50.8	(32.2)	13.2	—	41.3	4.5	4.7	77.6	82.3
Hong Kong	33.2	(35.9)	0.2	—	0.3	—	64.0	(2.2)	61.8
Japan	35.7	(31.0)	6.6	—	13.6	—	18.8	24.9	43.7
India	9.8	(4.9)	(0.3)	—	—	—	35.1	4.6	39.7
Total	\$2,355.4	\$(1,726.6)	\$ 187.2	\$—	\$ 163.8	\$ 39.5	\$ 309.3	\$1,019.3	\$ 1,328.6

December 31, 2015

	Issuer Risk			Counterparty Risk			Issuer and Counterparty Risk		
	Fair Value of Long Debt Securities	Fair Value of Short Debt Securities	Net Derivative Notional Exposure	Loans and Lending	Securities and Margin Finance	OTC Derivatives	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Excluding Cash and Cash Equivalents	Including Cash and Cash Equivalents
Belgium	\$413.8	\$(48.8)	\$ 6.2	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 157.8	\$371.2	\$ 529.0
United Kingdom	711.6	(359.3)	52.4	0.4	31.6	25.4	26.3	462.1	488.4
Netherlands	543.5	(139.6)	(23.4)	—	36.2	2.0	—	418.7	418.7
Italy	1,112.2	(662.4)	(105.6)	—	—	0.2	—	344.4	344.4
Ireland	164.3	(27.4)	3.3	—	3.5	—	—	143.7	143.7
Spain	394.0	(291.9)	(1.6)	—	—	0.2	26.6	100.7	127.3

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Australia	86.6	(24.9) 9.6	37.4	—	0.3	0.8	109.0	109.8
Hong Kong	38.1	(22.3) (2.9) —	0.4	—	74.8	13.3	88.1
Switzerland	79.5	(28.9) (6.6) —	34.5	5.2	3.7	83.7	87.4
Portugal	111.9	(38.2	) —	—	—	—	—	73.7	73.7
Total	\$3,655.5	\$(1,643.7)	\$ (68.6	) \$37.8	\$ 106.2	\$ 33.3	\$ 290.0	\$2,120.5	\$ 2,410.5

In addition, Jefferies' issuer and counterparty risk exposure to Puerto Rico was \$32.2 million, as reflected in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2016, which is in connection with its municipal securities market-making activities. The government of Puerto Rico is seeking to restructure much of its \$70 billion in debt on a voluntary basis. At March 31, 2016, Jefferies had no material exposure to countries where either sovereign or non-sovereign sectors potentially pose potential default risk as the result of liquidity concerns.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of March 31, 2016. Based on their evaluation, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2016.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The information set forth in response to this Item 1 is incorporated by reference from the “Contingencies” section in Note 21, Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees, in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 2. Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents information on our purchases of our common shares during the three months ended March 31, 2016:

	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1, 2016 to January 31, 2016	69,199	\$ 17.31	—	20,000,000
February 1, 2016 to February 29, 2016	495,512	\$ 16.41	—	20,000,000
March 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	17,815	\$ 16.54	—	20,000,000
Total	582,526		—	

(1)Includes an aggregate of 582,526 shares repurchased other than as part of our publicly announced Board authorized repurchase program. We repurchased these securities in connection with our share compensation plans which allow participants to use shares to satisfy certain tax liabilities arising from the vesting of restricted shares and the distribution of restricted share units. The total number of shares purchased does not include unvested shares forfeited back to us pursuant to the terms of our share compensation plans.

(2)In November 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase, from time to time, of up to an aggregate of 25,000,000 of our common shares, inclusive of prior authorizations.

Item 6. Exhibits.

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.

Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Leucadia National Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated
101 Statements of Financial Condition, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated
Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

LEUCADIA NATIONAL
CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2016 By: /s/ John M. Dalton
Name: John M. Dalton
Title: Vice President and Controller
(Chief Accounting Officer)

Exhibit Index

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