

LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORP  
Form 10-Q  
May 03, 2017

UNITED STATES  
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, 2017

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 o

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 o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):  
Large accelerated filer x Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer o  
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company o Emerging growth company o

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock at April 26, 2017 was 359,818,382.

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item I. Financial Statements.

## LEUCADIA NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016

(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,261,427	\$3,807,558
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	705,313	857,337
Financial instruments owned, including securities pledged of \$10,184,574 and \$9,706,881:		
Trading assets, at fair value	14,606,439	14,985,237
Available for sale securities	462,503	301,049
Total financial instruments owned	15,068,942	15,286,286
Investments in managed funds	498,529	515,318
Loans to and investments in associated companies	2,122,479	2,125,098
Securities borrowed	6,886,436	7,743,562
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4,468,494	3,862,488
Receivables	5,553,667	4,425,178
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	718,439	709,242
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	2,499,103	2,513,678
Deferred tax asset, net	1,360,779	1,461,815
Assets held for sale	—	128,083
Other assets	1,836,389	1,635,664
Total assets	\$45,979,997	\$45,071,307
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Short-term borrowings	\$422,924	\$525,842
Trading liabilities, at fair value	8,763,993	8,388,619
Securities loaned	2,522,846	2,819,132
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,315,459	6,791,676
Other secured financings	837,204	1,026,429
Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities	6,859,832	7,373,708
Long-term debt	8,198,419	7,380,443
Total liabilities	34,920,677	34,305,849
Commitments and contingencies		
<b>MEZZANINE EQUITY</b>		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	342,574	336,809
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	125,000	125,000
<b>EQUITY</b>		

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Common shares, par value \$1 per share, authorized 600,000,000 shares; 359,815,689 and 359,425,061 shares issued and outstanding, after deducting 56,575,299 and 56,947,654 shares held in treasury	359,816	359,425
Additional paid-in capital	4,819,281	4,812,587
Accumulated other comprehensive income	315,637	310,697
Retained earnings	4,903,424	4,645,391
Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	10,398,158	10,128,100
Noncontrolling interests	193,588	175,549
Total equity	10,591,746	10,303,649
Total	\$45,979,997	\$45,071,307

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, 2017 and 2016

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Beef processing services	\$1,559,023	\$1,631,371
Commissions	145,822	155,824
Principal transactions	416,501	(102,483 )
Investment banking	408,021	230,930
Interest income	223,630	232,016
Net realized securities gains	460	728
Other	326,912	58,923
Total revenues	3,080,369	2,207,309
Interest expense of Jefferies	212,387	192,203
Net revenues	2,867,982	2,015,106
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,533,094	1,648,052
Compensation and benefits	504,183	389,407
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	45,858	40,479
Interest	27,384	22,318
Depreciation and amortization	49,510	49,610
Selling, general and other expenses	181,282	187,255
	2,341,311	2,337,121
Income (loss) before income taxes and income (loss) related to associated companies	526,671	(322,015 )
Income (loss) related to associated companies	(128,574 )	20,052
Income (loss) before income taxes	398,097	(301,963 )
Income tax provision (benefit)	104,174	(83,361 )
Net income (loss)	293,923	(218,602 )
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	523	1,052
Net income attributable to the redeemable noncontrolling interests	(12,022 )	(4,314 )
Preferred stock dividends	(1,016 )	(1,016 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders	\$281,408	\$(222,880 )
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:		
Net income (loss)	\$0.76	\$(0.60 )
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders:		
Net income (loss)	\$0.75	\$(0.60 )

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, 2017 and 2016

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$293,923	\$(218,602)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on investments arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$5,907 and \$(522)	10,143	(940 )
Less: reclassification adjustment for net (gains) losses included in net income (loss), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$(11) and \$14	18	(26 )
Net change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on investments, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$5,918 and \$(536)	10,161	(966 )
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$1,511 and \$3,236	(18 )	(43,921 )
Less: reclassification adjustment for foreign exchange (gains) losses included in net income (loss), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$1,097 and \$0	5,290	—
Net change in unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses), net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$414 and \$3,236	5,272	(43,921 )
Net unrealized gains (losses) on instrument specific credit risk arising during the period, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$(6,345) and \$0	(9,695 )	(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 \$(6,345) and \$0	(9,695 )	(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 \$(1,435) and \$(178)	(798 )	400
Net change in pension liability, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$1,435 and \$178	(798 )	400
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	4,940	(44,789 )
Comprehensive income (loss)	298,863	(263,391 )
Comprehensive loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	523	1,052
Comprehensive (income) attributable to the redeemable noncontrolling interests	(12,022 )	(4,314 )
Preferred stock dividends	(1,016 )	(1,016 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders	\$286,348	\$(267,669)

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, 2017 and 2016

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	2017	2016
Net cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$293,923	\$(218,602)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used for operations:		
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	99,357	(81,521 )
Depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	34,482	34,955
Other amortization	3,541	212
Share-based compensation	9,983	6,933
Provision for doubtful accounts	9,517	11,003
Net securities gains	(460 )	(728 )
Loss related to associated companies	102,311	3,364
Distributions from associated companies	14,040	13,908
Net (gains) losses related to property and equipment, and other assets	(29 )	5,874
Gain on sale of subsidiary	(179,894 )	—
Net change in:		
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	152,001	70,939
Trading assets	304,957	3,041,330
Investments in managed funds	18,520	49,350
Securities borrowed	856,236	(385,463 )
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(609,225 )	298,260
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(807,458 )	(204,142 )
Receivables from customers of securities operations	(341,347 )	6,966
Other receivables	(35,160 )	(22,889 )
Other assets	(177,164 )	(370,398 )
Trading liabilities	381,118	761,729
Securities loaned	(295,666 )	(295,559 )
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	525,137	(1,721,276)
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(329,027 )	(1,492,311)
Payables to customers of securities operations	114,834	(180,980 )
Trade payables, expense accruals and other liabilities	(317,806 )	(262,392 )
Other	(19,704 )	8,645
Net cash used for operating activities	(192,983 )	(922,793 )
Net cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets	(46,985 )	(90,722 )
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment, and other assets	17,288	5,298
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary, net of expenses and cash of operations sold	291,425	—
Advances on notes, loans and other receivables	(23,634 )	(148,622 )
Collections on notes, loans and other receivables	86,608	11,686
Loans to and investments in associated companies	(1,227,838 )	(284,820 )
Capital distributions and loan repayments from associated companies	1,143,541	193,952
Purchases of investments (other than short-term)	(383,934 )	(295,088 )
Proceeds from maturities of investments	52,335	18,358

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Proceeds from sales of investments	214,754	83,460
Other	1,250	(5,959 )
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities (continued)	124,810	(512,457 )

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, 2017 and 2016

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	2017	2016
Net cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of debt, net of issuance costs	\$880,493	\$262,249
Net change in short-term borrowings	(107,113 )	1,226
Repayment of debt	(55,405 )	(34,937 )
Net change in other secured financings	(189,518 )	119,794
Net change in bank overdrafts	4,195	—
Issuance of common shares	805	531
Net distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(185 )	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(179 )	(271 )
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	18,777	94,904
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(3,455 )	(9,624 )
Dividends paid	(22,710 )	(23,001 )
Other	—	153
Net cash provided by financing activities	525,705	411,024
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(527 )	(10,356 )
Change in cash classified as assets held for sale	(3,136 )	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	453,869	(1,034,582 )
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1,	3,807,558	3,638,648
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31,	\$4,261,427	\$2,604,066
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$248,211	\$195,300
Income tax payments (refunds), net	\$2,728	\$(8,596 )

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, 2017 and 2016

(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, 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 interests					—	94,904	94,904
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 )		(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
Balance, January 1, 2017	\$359,425	\$4,812,587	\$ 310,697	\$4,645,391	\$10,128,100	\$ 175,549	\$10,303,649
Net income			4,940	281,408	281,408	(523 )	280,885
					4,940		4,940

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Other comprehensive income, net of taxes							
Contributions from noncontrolling interests				—	18,777		18,777
Distributions to noncontrolling interests				—	(179)	(179)	)
Change in interest in consolidated subsidiary	36			36	(36)		) —
Share-based compensation expense	9,983			9,983			9,983
Change in fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interests	(1,038)	)		(1,038)	)		(1,038)
Exercise of options to purchase common shares	18	400		418			418
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(147)	) (3,308)	)	(3,455)	)		(3,455)
Dividends (\$.0625 per common share)				(23,375)	) (23,375)	)	(23,375)
Other	520	621		1,141			1,141
Balance, March 31, 2017	\$359,816	\$4,819,281	\$ 315,637	\$4,903,424	\$10,398,158	\$ 193,588	\$10,591,746

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 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 (provider of online foreign exchange trading services), HomeFed (publicly traded real estate company) and Foursight Capital (vehicle finance). We also own and have investments in a diverse array of other businesses, including National Beef (beef processing), HRG Group (insurance and consumer products), Vitesse Energy and JETX Energy (oil and gas exploration and development), Garcadia (automobile dealerships), Linkem (fixed wireless broadband services in Italy), Idaho Timber (manufacturing company), and Golden Queen (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 consolidated subsidiaries, equity investments, 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 (now Barings, 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, LLC (“Jefferies LoanCore”), a joint venture with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation, the Canadian 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 30 year-end, 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 2017 for the purpose of evaluating whether financial statement disclosure or adjustments are required in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and we have concluded that no additional disclosures or adjustments are warranted.

Leucadia Asset Management (“LAM”) supports and develops focused alternative asset management businesses led by distinct management teams. These primarily include Folger Hill Asset Management LLC (“Folger Hill”), a multi-manager discretionary long/short equity hedge fund platform; Topwater Capital, a first-loss product; 54 Madison Capital, LLC (“54 Madison”), which invests in real estate projects; CoreCommodity Management LLC, an asset manager that focuses on commodities strategies; Tenacis Capital, a systematic macro investment platform; Lake Hill, an electronic trader in listed options and futures across asset classes; as well as several other smaller businesses. In addition, several investment management businesses, including Jefferies Strategic Investments Division, operate under Jefferies and are included under our marketing of the LAM platform.

Our investment in FXCM Group, LLC ("FXCM") and associated companies consists of a senior secured term loan due January 2018 (\$123.0 million outstanding at March 31, 2017), a 49.9% common membership interest in FXCM and up to 65% of all distributions. FXCM's six-member board is comprised of three directors appointed by Leucadia and three directors appointed by Global Brokerage Holdings, LLC ("Global Brokerage Holdings" and formerly FXCM Holdings, LLC). See Notes 3 and 9 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Berkadia Commercial Mortgage LLC ("Berkadia"), our 50-50 equity method joint venture with Berkshire Hathaway Inc., is a U.S. commercial real estate company providing capital solutions, investment sales advisory and mortgage servicing for multifamily and commercial properties.

We own an approximate 70% 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 85% of Chrome Capital, which owns and manages a portfolio of leases on used Harley-Davidson motorcycles and is in the process of winding down.



We own approximately 23% of HRG Group, Inc. ("HRG"), a publicly traded company (NYSE: HRG), and we reflect this investment at fair value based on quoted market prices. HRG primarily owns approximately 58% of Spectrum Brands, a publicly traded (NYSE: SPB) global consumer products company; an approximately 80% ownership stake in Fidelity & Guaranty Life ("FGL"), a publicly traded (NYSE: FGL) life insurance and annuity products company; and Front Street, a long-term reinsurance company. On November 8, 2015, FGL and Anbang Insurance Group Co., Ltd. ("Anbang") entered into a definitive merger agreement pursuant to which Anbang would have acquired FGL for \$26.80 per share in cash. On April 17, 2017, FGL terminated the merger agreement with Anbang and announced that it is continuing to evaluate strategic alternatives to maximize shareholder value and has received interest from a number of parties.

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 directly to customers 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.

Vitesse Energy, LLC ("Vitesse") 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 as well as the Denver-Julesburg Basin in Wyoming.

JETX Energy, LLC ("JETX"), formerly 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. JETX currently has non-operated working interests and acreage in the Texas Gulf Coast regions.

Garcadia is an equity method joint venture that owns and operates 28 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 53% of Linkem's common equity at March 31, 2017. Linkem provides residential broadband services using 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 ("Conwed") was our consolidated subsidiary that manufactured and marketed lightweight plastic netting used for building and construction, erosion and sediment control, packaging, agricultural purposes, carpet padding, filtration, consumer products and other purposes. In January 2017, we sold 100% of Conwed to Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc., (NYSE: SWM) for \$295 million in cash plus potential earn-out payments over five years of up to \$40 million in cash to the extent the results of Conwed's subsidiary, Filtrexx International, exceed certain performance thresholds. We recognized a \$179.9 million pre-tax gain on the sale of Conwed in Other revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Idaho Timber is our consolidated subsidiary engaged in the manufacture and distribution of various wood products, including the following principal 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, an open pit, heap leach gold and silver mining project in Kern County, California, which commenced gold and silver production in March 2016. 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: Level prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments fair values for which have been derived

using model inputs that 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 at 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 reflected at fair value. 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 determines 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 determined 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 trading desk's 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.

**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 processes challenge the appropriateness of pricing information obtained from external data providers (including independent pricing services and brokers) 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, and municipal debt securities, and loans, to the extent independent pricing services or broker quotes are utilized in Jefferies 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 thus not based on unobservable inputs or proprietary models. For mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), 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.** If a pricing model is 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.

#### Hedge Accounting

Jefferies applies hedge accounting using interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges of changes in the benchmark interest rate of fixed rate senior long-term debt. Jefferies interest rate swaps are included within Trading assets - Derivatives and Trading liabilities - Derivatives in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Jefferies uses regression analysis to perform ongoing prospective and retrospective assessments of the effectiveness of these hedging relationships. A hedging relationship is deemed effective if the change in fair value of the interest rate swap and the change in the fair value of the long-term debt due to changes in the benchmark interest rate offset within a range of 80% to 125%. The impact of valuation adjustments related to Jefferies own credit spreads and counterparty credit spreads are included in the assessment of effectiveness. For qualifying fair value hedges of benchmark interest rates, the change in the fair value of the derivative and the change in fair value of the long-term debt provide offset of one another, and together with any resulting ineffectiveness, are recorded in Interest expense. See Note 4 for further information.

#### Receivables

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Receivables include receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations of \$2,868.2 million and \$2,062.9 million, respectively, and receivables from customers of securities operations of \$1,181.9 million and \$843.1 million, respectively.

#### Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities include payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations of \$2,967.6 million and \$3,290.4 million, respectively, and payables to customers of securities operations of \$2,412.1 million and \$2,297.3 million, respectively.

#### Accounting Developments - Accounting Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

**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 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We intend to adopt the new guidance with a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings and our evaluation of the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements is ongoing.

**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 and the presentation and disclosure requirements of financial instruments on our consolidated financial statements. Early adoption was

permitted for the accounting guidance on financial liabilities under the fair value option and we adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2016. The adoption of the guidance on financial liabilities under the fair value option did not have a significant impact 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.

**Financial Instruments - Credit Losses.** In June 2016, the FASB issued new guidance for estimating credit losses on certain types of financial instruments by introducing an approach based on expected losses. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. We are currently evaluating the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.



**Cash Flow Classifications.** In August 2016, the FASB issued new guidance to reduce the diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The guidance adds or clarifies guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. In November 2016, the FASB issued new guidance on restricted cash. The guidance requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We are currently evaluating the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

**Goodwill.** In January 2017, the FASB issued new guidance for simplifying goodwill impairment testing. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

**Retirement Benefits.** In March 2017, the FASB issued new guidance for improving the presentation of net periodic pension costs in the statement of operations. The update also allows the service cost to be eligible for capitalization, when applicable. The guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Accounting Developments - Adopted Accounting Standards

**Share-Based Payments to Employees.** In January 2017, we adopted the FASB's new guidance that simplifies and improves accounting for share-based payments. The amendments include the recognition of all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as income tax expense or benefit in the statement of operations and changes to the timing of recognition of excess tax benefits, the accounting for forfeitures, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statement of cash flows. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. We elected to account for forfeitures as they occur, which results in dividends and dividend equivalents originally charged against retained earnings for forfeited shares to be reclassified to compensation cost in the period in which the forfeiture occurs.

## Note 3. Fair Value Disclosures

The following is a summary of our financial instruments, trading liabilities and long-term debt that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding Investments at fair value based on net asset value ("NAV") (within trading assets) of \$24.2 million and \$24.3 million, respectively, by level within the fair value hierarchy at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2017			Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (2)	Total
	Level 1 (1)	Level 2 (1)	Level 3		
<b>Assets:</b>					
Trading assets, at fair value:					
Corporate equity securities	\$2,620,350	\$86,959	\$20,580	\$—	\$2,727,889
Corporate debt securities	—	2,422,480	33,467	—	2,455,947
CDOs and CLOs	—	39,899	45,354	—	85,253
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,124,343	28,702	—	—	1,153,045
Municipal securities	—	714,104	26,554	—	740,658
Sovereign obligations	1,506,428	1,312,799	—	—	2,819,227
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	1,400,215	39,259	—	1,439,474
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	565,494	20,653	—	586,147
Other asset-backed securities	—	113,881	37,702	—	151,583
Loans and other receivables	—	1,729,227	53,172	—	1,782,399
Derivatives	5,045	3,016,829	4,905	(2,826,763 )	200,016
Investments at fair value	—	—	307,830	—	307,830
FXCM term loan	—	—	132,800	—	132,800
Total trading assets, excluding investments at fair value based on NAV	\$5,256,166	\$11,430,589	\$722,276	\$(2,826,763)	\$14,582,268
Available for sale securities:					
Corporate equity securities	\$95,545	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$95,545
Corporate debt securities	—	179	—	—	179
U.S. government securities	293,142	—	—	—	293,142
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	34,828	—	—	34,828
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	10,446	—	—	10,446
Other asset-backed securities	—	28,363	—	—	28,363
Total available for sale securities	\$388,687	\$73,816	\$—	\$—	\$462,503
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Trading liabilities:					
Corporate equity securities	\$1,468,429	\$32,576	\$324	\$—	\$1,501,329
Corporate debt securities	—	1,544,945	523	—	1,545,468
U.S. government and federal agency securities	841,725	—	—	—	841,725
Sovereign obligations	1,500,854	1,485,616	—	—	2,986,470
Loans	—	1,491,488	1,036	—	1,492,524
Derivatives	7,710	3,171,881	11,318	(2,794,432 )	396,477
Total trading liabilities	\$3,818,718	\$7,726,506	\$13,201	\$(2,794,432)	\$8,763,993
Other secured financings	\$—	\$34,100	\$87	\$—	\$34,187

Long-term debt - structured notes	\$—	\$310,057	\$—	\$—	\$310,057
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	December 31, 2016			Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (2)	Total
	Level 1 (1)	Level 2 (1)	Level 3		
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Trading assets, at fair value:</b>					
Corporate equity securities	\$2,522,977	\$92,839	\$21,739	\$—	\$2,637,555
Corporate debt securities	—	2,675,020	25,005	—	2,700,025
CDOs and CLOs	—	54,306	54,354	—	108,660
U.S. government and federal agency securities	2,389,397	56,726	—	—	2,446,123
Municipal securities	—	708,469	27,257	—	735,726
Sovereign obligations	1,432,556	990,492	—	—	2,423,048
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	960,494	38,772	—	999,266
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	296,405	20,580	—	316,985
Other asset-backed securities	—	63,587	40,911	—	104,498
Loans and other receivables	—	1,557,233	81,872	—	1,639,105
Derivatives	3,825	4,616,822	6,429	(4,255,998)	371,078
Investments at fair value	—	—	314,359	—	314,359
FXCM term loan	—	—	164,500	—	164,500
Total trading assets, excluding investments at fair value based on NAV	\$6,348,755	\$12,072,393	\$795,778	\$(4,255,998)	\$14,960,928
<b>Available for sale securities:</b>					
Corporate equity securities	\$79,425	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$79,425
Corporate debt securities	—	179	—	—	179
U.S. government securities	174,933	—	—	—	174,933
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	19,133	—	—	19,133
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	8,337	—	—	8,337
Other asset-backed securities	—	19,042	—	—	19,042
Total available for sale securities	\$254,358	\$46,691	\$—	\$—	\$301,049
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
<b>Trading liabilities:</b>					
Corporate equity securities	\$1,593,548	\$16,806	\$313	\$—	\$1,610,667
Corporate debt securities	—	1,718,424	523	—	1,718,947
U.S. government and federal agency securities	976,497	—	—	—	976,497
Sovereign obligations	1,375,590	1,253,754	—	—	2,629,344
Loans	—	801,977	378	—	802,355
Derivatives	2,566	4,867,586	9,870	(4,229,213)	650,809
Total trading liabilities	\$3,948,201	\$8,658,547	\$11,084	\$(4,229,213)	\$8,388,619
Other secured financings	\$—	\$41,350	\$418	\$—	\$41,768
Long-term debt - structured notes	\$—	\$248,856	\$—	\$—	\$248,856

(1) There were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and during the year ended December 31, 2016.

(2) Represents counterparty and cash collateral netting across the levels of the fair value hierarchy for positions with the same counterparty.

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 of the fair value hierarchy.

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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/Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), price/book value), discounted cash flow analyses and transaction prices observed for subsequent financing or capital issuance by Jefferies. 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 measured primarily using pricing data from external pricing services, prices observed for recently executed market transactions and broker quotations and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Where such information is not available, 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 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 are 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.

#### CDOs and CLOs

CDOs and CLOs 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 loss severity.

#### 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 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

**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 broker quotes 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 transaction data. Corporate loans categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are measured based on 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 swaps and 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 analysis 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 Jefferies defined benefit plan in Germany. Fair value for the insurance contracts are determined using a third party and is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

#### Investment in FXCM

FXCM is an online provider of foreign exchange trading services. 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 future distributions in connection with an FXCM sale of assets or certain other events, and to require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. 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. Through the first quarter of 2017 interest accrued at 20.5% per annum. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we received \$42.7 million of principal, interest and fees from FXCM and \$123.0 million remained outstanding under the term loan as of March 31, 2017.

Through September 1, 2016, the total amount of our investment in FXCM was 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, were included within Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We recorded in Principal transactions an aggregate \$10.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 from our term loan and losses of \$(53.2) million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 from our term loan and related rights.

On September 1, 2016 we, Global Brokerage Inc. ("Global Brokerage" and formerly FXCM Inc.) and Global Brokerage Holdings entered into an agreement that amended the terms of our loan and associated rights. Among other changes, the amendments extended the maturity of the term loan by one year to January 2018 to allow FXCM more time to optimize remaining asset sales; gave Leucadia a 49.9% common membership interest in FXCM, and up to 65% of all distributions; created a six-member board for FXCM, comprised of three directors appointed by Leucadia and three directors appointed by Global Brokerage Holdings; put in place a long-term incentive program for FXCM's senior management; and gave Global Brokerage Holdings the same right Leucadia has to require a sale of FXCM beginning in January 2018. Distributions to Leucadia under the amended agreements are now: 100% until amounts due under the loan are repaid; 45% of the next \$350 million; then 79.2% of the next \$500 million; and 51.6% of all amounts thereafter.

During February 2017, Global Brokerage Holdings and FXCM's U.S. subsidiary, Forex Capital Markets LLC ("FXCM U.S.") settled complaints filed by the National Futures Association ("NFA") and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") against FXCM U.S. and certain of its principals relating to matters that occurred between 2010 and 2014. The NFA settlement has no monetary fine and the CFTC settlement has a \$7 million fine. As part of the settlements, FXCM U.S. withdrew from business and agreed to sell FXCM U.S.'s customer accounts to Gain Capital Holdings, Inc. FXCM U.S. generated approximately 20% of FXCM's revenue, but was not profitable. FXCM also announced the implementation of a restructuring plan that includes the termination of approximately 150 employees, which represents approximately 18% of its global workforce. The proceeds from the sale of the U.S. accounts, net of closure and severance costs, as well as regulatory capital released after a sale, has been used to pay down the Leucadia term loan. As part of the settlement, Leucadia, Global Brokerage Holdings and FXCM have amended the management and incentive compensation agreements, giving any three directors of the FXCM board the right to terminate management and any unvested incentive compensation at any time.

On February 21, 2017, Drew Niv resigned as the Chief Executive Officer of FXCM, although he remains in an advisory position. Brendan Callan became the interim Chief Executive Officer of FXCM and Jimmy Hallac (a Managing Director at Leucadia) became Chairman of the Board of FXCM.

In addition, on February 21, 2017, Mr. Niv resigned from his positions as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Global Brokerage, but remains as acting Chief Executive Officer of Global Brokerage until his successor is identified.

We do not hold any interest in Global Brokerage, the publicly traded company and issuer of senior convertible notes. Global Brokerage holds an economic interest of 74.5% in Global Brokerage Holdings, which in turn holds 50.1% of FXCM. As more fully described above, we own the remaining 49.9% of FXCM, and our senior secured term loan is also with FXCM, which is a holding company for all of FXCM's affiliated operating subsidiaries. Net profits and proceeds generated by these subsidiaries, and from the sales of these subsidiaries, flow first to FXCM, where they are applied to the outstanding balance of our term loan and then, in accordance with the agreement described above, to us and Global Brokerage Holdings. A portion of the profits and proceeds that flow to Global Brokerage Holdings then flow to Global Brokerage, in accordance with its economic interest.

Through the amendments on September 1, 2016, our derivative rights were exchanged for a 49.9% common membership interest in FXCM and up to 65% of all distributions. We gained the ability to significantly influence FXCM through our common membership interest and our seats on the board of directors. As a result, we classify our equity investment in FXCM in our March 31, 2017 Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as Loans to and investments in associated companies. We account for our equity interest on a one month lag. As the amendments only extended the maturity of the term loan, we continue to use the fair value option and classify our term loan within Trading assets, at fair value.

FXCM is considered a variable interest entity ("VIE") and our term loan and equity ownership are variable interests. 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 and we account for our equity interest as an investment in an associated company.

Our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement with FXCM is limited to the carrying value of the term loan (\$132.8 million) and the investment in associated company (\$186.7 million), which totaled \$319.5 million at March 31, 2017.

We engaged an independent valuation firm to assist management in estimating the fair value of our loan to 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. Because of these inputs and the degree of judgment involved, we have categorized our term loan in Level 3.

As described further in Note 9, we engaged an independent valuation firm to assist management in estimating the fair value of our equity investment in FXCM. Our estimate of fair value was based on a discounted cash flow and comparable public company analysis and is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The discounted cash flow valuation model used inputs including management's projections of future FXCM cash flows and a discount rate of approximately 15%. The comparable public company model used market data for comparable companies including a price to EBITDA multiple of 5.4 and a price to revenue multiple of 1.5.

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 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 (in thousands).

	Fair Value (1)	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible)
March 31, 2017			
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds (2)	\$362,870	\$ —	(2)
Fixed Income and High Yield Hedge Funds (3)	761	—	—
Fund of Funds (4)	169	—	—
Equity Funds (5)	40,688	20,040	—
Multi-asset Funds (6)	118,211	—	—
Total	\$522,699	\$ 20,040	
December 31, 2016			
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds (2)	\$363,256	\$ —	(2)
Fixed Income and High Yield Hedge Funds (3)	772	—	—
Fund of Funds (4)	230	—	—
Equity Funds (5)	42,179	20,295	—
Multi-asset Funds (6)	133,190	—	—
Total	\$539,627	\$ 20,295	

(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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the majority of these investments are redeemable with 10 business days prior written notice.

This category 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, distressed debt, and private equity investments. There are no redemption provisions.

This category includes investments in fund of funds that invest in various private equity funds. The investments in this category are managed by us and have no redemption provisions. These investments are gradually being liquidated or we have requested redemption, however, we are unable to estimate when these funds will be received. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the investments in this category include investments in equity funds that invest in the equity of various U.S. and 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 six years.

This category includes investments in hedge funds that invest, long and short, primarily in multi-asset securities in domestic and international markets in both the public and private sectors. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, investments representing approximately 13% and 12%, respectively, of the fair value of investments in this category are redeemable with 30 to 90 days prior written notice.

#### 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.

#### Long-term Debt - Structured Notes



Long-term debt includes variable rate and fixed to floating rate structured notes that contain various interest rate payment terms 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, 2017 (in thousands):  
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

	Balance, December 31, 2016	Total gains (losses) (realized and unrealized) (1)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Issuances into (out of) Level 3	Net transfers at March 31, 2017	Balance at March 31, 2017	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2017 (1)
<b>Assets:</b>									
<b>Trading assets:</b>									
Corporate equity securities	\$ 21,739	\$ 532	\$ 847	\$(145)	\$(186)	\$(2,207)	\$20,580	\$ 362	
Corporate debt securities	25,005	(1,793)	3,002	(3,157)	(1,207)	—	33,467	(1,662)	
CDOs and CLOs	54,354	(7,594)	8,663	(22,633)	(45)	—	45,354	(8,525)	
Municipal securities	27,257	(636)	—	(67)	—	—	26,554	(641)	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	38,772	(253)	263	(12,411)	(210)	—	39,259	(440)	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	20,580	(1,420)	—	(412)	—	—	20,653	(1,421)	
Other asset-backed securities	40,911	(1,788)	3,553	(299)	(3,335)	—	37,702	(1,717)	
Loans and other receivables	81,872	4,950	9,489	(9,778)	(7,764)	—	53,172	836	
Investments at fair value	314,359	3,856	—	(10,119)	(266)	—	307,830	5,879	
FXCM term loan	164,500	10,878	—	—	(42,578)	—	132,800	3,272	
<b>Liabilities:</b>									
<b>Trading liabilities:</b>									
Corporate equity securities	\$ 313	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$324	\$ (11)	
Corporate debt securities	523	—	—	—	—	—	523	—	
Net derivatives (2)	3,441	(4,384)	—	—	3,373	186	6,413	1,347	
Loans	378	189	(323)	—	—	—	1,036	(189)	
Other secured financings	418	(8)	—	—	—	—	87	11	

(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, 2017

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, transfers of assets of \$49.9 million from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are primarily attributed to:

• CDOs and CLOs of \$18.1 million and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$13.7 million, due to a lack of observable market transactions;

Corporate debt securities of \$11.6 million due to a lack of observable market transactions.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, transfers of assets of \$39.8 million from Level 3 to Level 2 are primarily attributed to:

Loans and other receivables of \$28.2 million due to greater pricing transparency supporting classification into Level 2.

Net gains on Level 3 assets were \$6.7 million and net gains on Level 3 liabilities were \$4.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Net gains on Level 3 assets were primarily due to increased valuations of our FXCM term loan and increased valuations of certain investments at fair value and loans and other receivables, partially offset by decreased valuations of CDOs and CLOs, corporate debt securities, other asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities. Net gains on Level 3 liabilities were primarily due to increased valuations of certain net derivatives.

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 (out of) Level 3	Net transfers into (out of) Level 3	Balance, March 31, 2016	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2016 (1)
<b>Assets:</b>									
<b>Trading assets:</b>									
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 )
CDOs and CLOs	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)	(5,354)	—	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 )
<b>Liabilities:</b>									
<b>Trading liabilities:</b>									
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 primarily attributed to:

- CDOs and CLOs 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 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 primarily 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; CDOs and CLOs 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 the 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 CDOs and CLOs, 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.

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 across different firms 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 range of inputs is 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 periods 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, 2017

Financial Instruments Owned	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Corporate equity securities	\$ 18,834				
Non-exchange traded securities		Market approach	Price	\$3 to \$75	\$44.0
			Underlying stock price	\$6	—
		Comparable pricing	Comparable asset price	\$9	—
		Option model	Volatility	40%	—
Corporate debt securities	\$ 33,467	Convertible bond model	Discount rate/yield	8%	—
			Volatility	40%	—
		Market approach	Price	\$18 to \$98	\$53.0
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	1% to 3%	2 %
CDOs and CLOs	\$ 45,354	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	20%	—
			Constant default rate	2% to 8%	3 %
			Loss severity	25% to 70%	29 %
			Discount rate/yield	9% to 18%	13 %
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	4% to 45%	30 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 39,259	Discounted cash flows	Cumulative loss rate	0% to 22%	7 %
			Duration (years)	4 to 18	10
			Discount rate/yield	5% to 11%	7 %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$ 20,653	Discounted cash flows	Cumulative loss rate	15% to 68%	30 %
			Duration (years)	1 to 5	3
			Discount rate/yield	7% to 19%	11 %
Other asset-backed securities	\$ 37,702	Discounted cash flows	Cumulative loss rate	0% to 30%	18 %
			Duration (years)	1 to 11	2
			Discount rate/yield	4% to 15%	14 %
		Market approach	Price	\$100	—
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	51%	—
Loans and other receivables	\$ 51,929	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate/yield	32%	—
			Cumulative loss rate	0%	—
			Duration (years)	0.1	—

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		Market approach	EBITDA (a) multiple	3.3	—
			Transaction level	\$1 to \$42	\$32.0
			Price	\$98 to \$100	\$99.0
			Estimated recovery percentage	103%	—
		Present value	Average silver production (tons per day)	642	—
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	3% to 45%	31 %
Derivatives	\$ 4,905				
Unfunded commitments		Market approach	Price	\$82 to \$97	\$94.0
Credit default swaps		Market approach	Credit spread	265 bps	—
Interest rate swaps		Market approach	Credit spread	800 bps	—
Investments at fair value					
Private equity securities	\$ 93,198	Market approach	Transaction level	\$3 to \$250	\$116.0
			Discount rate	15% to 30%	23 %
Investment in FXCM					
Term loan	\$ 132,800	Discounted cash flows	Term based on the pay off	0 months to .75 years	0.5 years
Trading Liabilities	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Derivatives	\$ 11,318				
Equity options		Option model/default rate	Default probability	0%	—
Unfunded commitments		Market approach	Price	\$82 to \$98	\$87.0
Variable funding note swaps		Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	20%	—
			Constant default rate	2%	—
			Loss severity	25%	—
			Discount rate/yield	18%	—



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December 31, 2016

Financial Instruments Owned	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Corporate equity securities	\$ 19,799				
Non-exchange traded securities		Market approach	Underlying stock price	\$3 to \$75	\$15.0
		Comparable pricing	Underlying stock price	\$218	—
			Comparable asset price	\$11	—
		Present value	Average silver production (tons per day)	666	—
Corporate debt securities	\$ 25,005	Convertible bond model	Discount rate/yield	9%	—
			Volatility	40%	—
		Market approach	Transaction level	\$30	—
CDOs and CLOs	\$ 33,016	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	10% to 20%	19 %
			Constant default rate	2% to 4%	2 %
			Loss severity	25% to 70%	40 %
			Yield	7% to 17%	12 %
		Scenario analysis	Estimated recovery percentage	28% to 38%	31 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 38,772	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	0% to 11%	5 %
			Constant default rate	1% to 7%	3 %
			Loss severity	35% to 100%	62 %
			Yield	2% to 10%	6 %
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$ 20,580	Discounted cash flows	Yield	6% to 11%	8 %
			Cumulative loss rate	5% to 95%	39 %
Other asset-backed securities	\$ 40,911	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	4% to 20%	14 %
			Constant default rate	0% to 31%	13 %
			Loss severity	0% to 100%	90 %
			Yield	4% to 17%	15 %
		Market approach	Price	\$72	—
Loans and other receivables	\$ 54,347	Market approach	Discount rate/yield	2% to 4%	3 %
			EBITDA (a) multiple	3.3	—
			Transaction level	\$0.42	—
		Present value	Average silver production (tons per day)	666	—
		Scenario analysis		6% to 50%	37 %

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Estimated recovery  
percentage

Derivatives	\$ 6,429				
Equity swaps		Comparable pricing	Comparable asset price	\$102	—
Credit default swaps		Market approach	Credit spread	265 bps	—
Investments at fair value					
Private equity securities	\$ 67,383	Market approach	Transaction level Price	\$250 \$25,815,720	— —
			Discount rate	15% to 30%	23 %
Investment in FXCM					
Term loan	\$ 164,500	Discounted cash flows	Term based on the pay off	0 months to .5 years	0.4 years
Trading Liabilities	Fair Value (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Input/Range	Weighted Average
Derivatives	\$ 9,870				
Equity options		Option model	Volatility	45%	—
		Default rate	Default probability	0%	—
Equity swaps		Comparable pricing	Comparable asset price	\$102	—
Unfunded commitments		Market approach	Discount rate/yield	4%	—
Variable funding note swaps		Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	20%	—
			Constant default rate	2%	—
			Loss severity	25%	—
			Yield	16%	—

(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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, asset exclusions consisted of \$244.2 million and \$325.0 million, respectively, primarily comprised of investments at fair value, private equity securities, CDOs and CLOs, municipal securities, non-exchange traded securities and loans and other receivables. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, liability exclusions consisted of \$2.0 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, of other secured financings, loans and corporate debt and equity securities.

#### 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:

Non-exchange traded securities and equity swaps using comparable pricing valuation techniques. A significant increase (decrease) in the comparable asset and underlying stock 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 would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in volatility would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Non-exchange traded securities, corporate debt securities, loans and other receivables, unfunded commitments, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, other asset-backed securities 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 loan and other receivable, private equity securities 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, corporate debt security, loan and other receivable 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. A significant increase (decrease) in the price of the private equity securities, non-exchange traded securities, corporate debt securities, other asset-backed securities, loans and other receivables or certain derivatives would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the estimated recovery rates of the cash flow outcomes underlying the loans and other receivables would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

Corporate debt securities, loans and other receivables, CDOs and CLOs and other asset-backed securities 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.

Loans and other receivables, CDOs and CLOs, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities and variable funding notes using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. A significant increase (decrease) in isolation in the constant default rate, loss severity or cumulative loss rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. The impact of changes in the constant prepayment rate and duration would have differing impacts depending on the capital structure and type of security. A significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate/security yield would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Non-exchange traded securities and 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.

Non-exchange traded securities and loans and other receivables using a present value model. A significant increase (decrease) in average silver production would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

• FXCM term loan using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. A significant increase (decrease) in term based on the time to pay off the loan would result in a higher (lower) 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 and consumer loan commitments, purchases and fundings in connection with mortgage- and other asset-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 on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and are accounted for on an amortized cost basis. Jefferies has also elected the fair value option for certain of its structured notes which are managed by Jefferies capital markets business and are included in Long-term debt on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Jefferies has elected the fair value option for certain financial instruments held by its 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 Jefferies 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, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Financial Instruments Owned:		
Loans and other receivables	\$(5,127 )	\$(15,462)
Financial Instruments Sold:		
Loans	\$(27 )	\$48
Loan commitments	\$871	\$(3,746 )
Long-term Debt:		
Changes in instrument specific credit risk (1)	\$(16,040)	\$(302 )
Other changes in fair value (2)	\$3,417	\$6,858

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

(2) Other changes in fair value are included within Principal transactions revenues in 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, 2017	December 31, 2016
Financial Instruments Owned:		
Loans and other receivables (1)	\$1,078,397	\$1,325,938

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Loans and other receivables on nonaccrual status and/or greater than 90 days past due (1)	\$ 242,022	\$ 205,746
(2)		
Long-term Debt	\$ 7,582	\$ 20,202

(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 of \$68.5 million and \$64.6 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The aggregate fair value of Jefferies loans and other receivables on nonaccrual status and/or greater than 90 days or more past due was \$253.8 million and \$29.8 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, which includes loans and other receivables greater than 90 days past due of \$25.8 million and \$18.9 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Jefferies has elected the fair value option for its investment in KCG Holdings, Inc. ("KCG"). The change in the fair value of this investment were losses of \$(4.6) million and \$(37.3) million for the first quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively. Jefferies has also separately entered into securities lending transactions with KCG in the normal course of its capital markets activities. The balances of Securities borrowed and Securities loaned were \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, at March 31, 2017, and \$9.2 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016. In April 2017, Virtu Financial agreed to acquire KCG at a price of \$20.00 per share, which is a premium of \$98 million on the carrying value of Jefferies 24% interest in KCG at the end of the first quarter of 2017. The transaction is expected to close during the third quarter of 2017.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 \$900.3 million and \$725.1 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 \$175.2 million and \$17.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As reported in its Form 10-Q, for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, HRG's revenues were \$1,189.6 million and \$1,209.4 million, respectively; net income from continuing operations was \$2.0 million and \$9.5 million, respectively; net income was \$260.8 million and \$7.0 million, respectively; and net income (loss) attributable to HRG was \$212.2 million and \$(33.9) million, respectively. We currently have two directors on HRG's board, including our Chairman who serves as HRG's Chairman and CEO.

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.

#### Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

Certain of our financial instruments are not carried at fair value but are recorded at amounts that approximate fair value due to their liquid or short-term nature and generally negligible credit risk. These financial assets include Cash and cash equivalents and Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations and would generally be presented in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. 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 and \$99.9 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. See Note 22 for additional information related to financial instruments not measured at fair value.

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 material 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 legally enforceable right to offset exists under a master netting agreement. Predominantly, Jefferies and our Leucadia Asset Management businesses enter into derivative transactions to satisfy the needs of its clients and to manage its own exposure to market and credit risks resulting from its trading activities. In addition, Jefferies applies hedge accounting to an interest rate swap that has been designated as a fair value hedge of the changes in fair value due to the benchmark interest rate for certain fixed rate senior long-term debt. See Notes 3 and 20 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 or 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016. 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
<b>March 31, 2017</b>				
Derivatives designated as accounting hedges - interest rate contracts	\$—	—	\$3,456	1
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges:				
Interest rate contracts	\$2,078,505	28,081	\$1,971,452	45,250
Foreign exchange contracts	308,706	6,639	300,834	6,556
Equity contracts	605,893	1,856,995	882,188	1,617,398
Commodity contracts	4,329	8,815	5,167	8,778
Credit contracts: centrally cleared swaps	9,520	25	12,555	34
Credit contracts: other credit derivatives	19,826	191	15,257	122
Total	3,026,779		3,187,453	
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting (1)	(2,826,763 )		(2,794,432 )	
Total derivatives not designated as accounting hedges	\$200,016		\$393,021	
Total per Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (2)	\$200,016		\$396,477	
<b>December 31, 2016</b>				
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges:				
Interest rate contracts	\$3,282,245	29,032	\$3,159,457	34,845
Foreign exchange contracts	529,669	7,826	516,869	8,319
Equity contracts	786,987	2,843,329	1,169,201	2,414,715
Commodity contracts	1,906	2,766	6,430	7,289
Credit contracts: centrally cleared swaps	7,044	98	2,562	19,900
Credit contracts: other credit derivatives	19,225	213	25,503	184
Total	4,627,076		4,880,022	
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting (1)	(4,255,998 )		(4,229,213 )	
Total per Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (2)	\$371,078		\$650,809	

(1) Amounts netted include both netting by counterparty and for cash collateral paid or received.

(2) We have not received or pledged additional collateral under master netting agreements and/or other credit support agreements that is eligible to be offset beyond what has been offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

The following table provides information related to gains (losses) recognized in Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a fair value hedge (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2017	2016
Interest rate swaps	\$(4,609)	\$ —

Long-term debt	5,405	—
Total	\$796	\$ —

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The following table presents unrealized and realized gains (losses) on derivative contracts which are primarily recognized in Principal transactions revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations which are utilized in connection with our client activities and our economic risk management activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months	
	Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest rate contracts	\$9,678	\$(68,513 )
Foreign exchange contracts	2,503	836
Equity contracts	(178,622 )	(224,282 )
Commodity contracts	7,248	729
Credit contracts	10,192	(10,975 )
Total	\$(149,001)	\$(302,205)

The net gains (losses) on derivative contracts in the table above are one of a number of activities comprising Jefferies business activities and are before consideration of economic hedging transactions, which generally offset the net gains (losses) included above. Jefferies substantially mitigates its exposure to market risk on its cash instruments through derivative contracts, which generally provide offsetting revenues, and Jefferies manages the risk associated with these contracts in the context of its overall risk management framework.

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, 2017 (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	\$371	\$62	\$—	\$—	\$433
Equity swaps and options	19,143	3,271	—	—	22,414
Credit default swaps	—	14,487	6,449	—	20,936
Total return swaps	6,384	771	—	(38 )	7,117
Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	37,502	37,500	—	(13,111 )	61,891
Interest rate swaps, options and forwards	32,212	153,246	124,873	(66,627 )	243,704
Total	\$95,612	\$209,337	\$131,322	\$(79,776)	356,495
Cross product counterparty netting					(1,512 )
Total OTC derivative assets included in Trading assets					\$354,983

(1) At March 31, 2017, we held exchange traded derivative assets and other credit agreements with a fair value of \$15.5 million, which are not included in this table.

OTC derivative assets in the table above are gross of collateral received. OTC derivative assets are recorded net of (2) collateral received in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At March 31, 2017, cash collateral received was \$176.5 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	\$1,582	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$1,582
Equity swaps and options	13,148	17,187	1,994	—	32,329
Credit default swaps	178	13,155	—	—	13,333
Total return swaps	20,221	2,391	—	(38	) 22,574
Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	39,898	27,382	—	(13,111	) 54,169
Fixed income forwards	275	—	—	—	275
Interest rate swaps, options and forwards	19,346	92,177	96,958	(66,627	) 141,854
Total	\$94,648	\$152,292	\$98,952	\$ (79,776	) 266,116
Cross product counterparty netting					(1,512 )
Total OTC derivative liabilities included in Trading liabilities					\$264,604

(1) At March 31, 2017, we held exchange traded derivative liabilities and other credit agreements with a fair value of \$254.9 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, 2017, cash collateral pledged was \$144.2 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, 2017, 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	\$225,496
BBB- to BBB+	62,994
BB+ or lower	28,130
Unrated	38,363
Total	\$354,983

Jefferies utilizes internal credit ratings determined by the Jefferies Risk Management department. Credit ratings (1) determined by Risk 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is \$19.4 million and \$70.6 million, respectively, for which Jefferies has received collateral of \$3.7 million and posted collateral of \$44.4 million, respectively, in the normal course of business. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Jefferies would have been required to post an additional \$23.1 million and \$26.1 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 swaps and 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 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.

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

	At March 31, 2017		
Collateral Pledged	Securities Lending Arrangements	Repurchase Agreements	Total
Corporate equity securities	\$1,839,036	\$167,950	\$2,006,986
Corporate debt securities	683,539	1,766,716	2,450,255
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	—	2,836,035	2,836,035
U.S. government and federal agency securities	271	8,465,938	8,466,209
Municipal securities	—	511,340	511,340
Sovereign obligations	—	2,422,148	2,422,148
Loans and other receivables	—	230,762	230,762
Total	\$2,522,846	\$16,400,889	\$18,923,735
	At December 31, 2016		
Collateral Pledged	Securities Lending Arrangements	Repurchase Agreements	Total
Corporate equity securities	\$2,046,243	\$66,291	\$2,112,534
Corporate debt securities	731,276	1,907,888	2,639,164
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	—	2,171,480	2,171,480
U.S. government and federal agency securities	41,613	9,232,624	9,274,237
Municipal securities	—	553,010	553,010
Sovereign obligations	—	2,625,079	2,625,079
Loans and other receivables	—	455,960	455,960
Total	\$2,819,132	\$17,012,332	\$19,831,464

#### Contractual Maturity

At March 31, 2017

Overnight and	Up to 30 Days	30 to 90 Days	Greater than 90	Total
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	Continuous		Days		
Securities lending arrangements	\$1,250,755	\$—	\$712,777	\$559,314	\$2,522,846
Repurchase agreements	8,906,185	2,321,184	3,651,291	1,522,229	16,400,889
Total	\$10,156,940	\$2,321,184	\$4,364,068	\$2,081,543	\$18,923,735

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	Contractual Maturity At December 31, 2016				Total
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30 to 90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	
Securities lending arrangements	\$2,131,891	\$39,673	\$104,516	\$543,052	\$2,819,132
Repurchase agreements	9,147,176	2,008,119	3,809,533	2,047,504	17,012,332
Total	\$11,279,067	\$2,047,792	\$3,914,049	\$2,590,556	\$19,831,464

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 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the approximate fair value of securities received as collateral by Jefferies that may be sold or repledged was \$24.7 billion and \$25.5 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 VIEs; however, the SPEs are generally not consolidated as Jefferies is not considered the primary beneficiary for these SPEs.

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 Principal transactions revenues 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 CLOs), 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.

The following table presents activity related to Jefferies securitizations that were accounted for as sales in which it had continuing involvement during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Transferred assets	\$953.5	\$1,948.9
Proceeds on new securitizations	\$962.6	\$1,962.7
Cash flows received on retained interests	\$8.7	\$9.6

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 securitization activities at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.



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

Securitization Type	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Total Assets	Retained Interests	Total Assets	Retained Interests
U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	\$6,029.9	\$ 9.2	\$7,584.9	\$ 31.0
U.S. government agency commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$2,240.3	\$ 49.0	\$1,806.3	\$ 29.6
CLOs	\$2,759.9	\$ 18.5	\$4,102.2	\$ 37.0
Consumer and other loans	\$479.9	\$ 101.0	\$395.7	\$ 25.3

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. To the extent Jefferies purchased securities through these market-making activities and Jefferies is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE, these securities are included in agency and non-agency mortgage- and asset-backed securitizations in the nonconsolidated VIEs section presented in Note 8. Foursight Capital also utilized SPEs to securitize automobile loans receivable. These SPEs are VIEs 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 securitization activities and VIEs.

## 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
March 31, 2017				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. government securities	\$ 293,286	\$ —	\$ 144	\$ 293,142
Residential mortgage-backed securities	34,759	151	82	34,828
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	10,328	124	6	10,446
Other asset-backed securities	28,242	126	5	28,363
All other corporates	179	—	—	179
Total fixed maturities	366,794	401	237	366,958
Equity securities:				
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	35,071	20,499	—	55,570
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	17,946	22,029	—	39,975
Total equity securities	53,017	42,528	—	95,545
	\$ 419,811	\$ 42,929	\$ 237	\$ 462,503
December 31, 2016				
Bonds and notes:				
U.S. government securities	\$ 174,938	\$ 8	\$ 13	\$ 174,933
Residential mortgage-backed securities	19,129	108	104	19,133
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	8,275	64	2	8,337
Other asset-backed securities	18,918	124	—	19,042
All other corporates	180	—	1	179
Total fixed maturities	221,440	304	120	221,624
Equity securities:				
Common stocks:				
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	35,071	15,115	—	50,186
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	17,946	11,293	—	29,239
Total equity securities	53,017	26,408	—	79,425
	\$ 274,457	\$ 26,712	\$ 120	\$ 301,049

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments classified as available for sale at March 31, 2017, 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	\$ 293,286	\$ 293,142

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Due after one year through five years	179	179
	293,465	293,321
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	73,329	73,637
	\$366,794	\$366,958

At March 31, 2017, 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

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, equity interests in associated companies, commitments, guarantees and certain fees. Our involvement with VIEs arises primarily from the following activities, 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 CLOs through participation certificates and revolving loan and note commitments, and
- Loans to, investments in and fees from various investment 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 table presents 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in millions). The assets and liabilities in the table below are presented prior to consolidation and thus a portion of these assets and liabilities are eliminated in consolidation.

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Securitization Vehicles	Real Estate Investment Vehicles	Securitization Vehicles	Real Estate Investment Vehicles
Cash	\$6.7	\$ 2.7	\$18.4	\$ 2.2
Financial instruments owned	52.8	—	86.6	—
Securities purchased under agreement to resell (1)	570.2	—	733.5	—
Receivables	246.6	312.0	277.7	296.9
Loans to and investments in associated companies	—	120.0	—	108.7
Other	15.6	11.0	14.5	10.8
Total assets	\$891.9	\$ 445.7	\$1,130.7	\$ 418.6
Other secured financings (2)	\$856.5	\$ —	\$1,083.8	\$ —
Long-term debt	—	258.1	24.1	243.9
Other	35.0	8.2	22.3	11.7
Total liabilities	\$891.5	\$ 266.3	\$1,130.2	\$ 255.6
Noncontrolling interests	\$—	\$ 107.5	\$—	\$ 98.7

(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) Approximately \$19.5 million and \$57.6 million of the secured financing represents an amount held by Jefferies in inventory and eliminated in consolidation at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 and retained interests in securities issued. 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Foursight Capital is the primary beneficiary of SPEs it utilized to securitize automobile loans receivable. Foursight Capital acts as the servicer for which it receives a fee, and owns an 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 Foursight Capital'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 investments in associated companies, 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.



## Nonconsolidated VIEs

The following tables present information about our variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in millions):

	Financial Statement Carrying Amount		Maximum Exposure to Loss	VIE Assets
	Assets	Liabilities		
March 31, 2017				
CLOs	\$37.7	\$ 1.5	\$ 285.7	\$3,279.9
Consumer loan vehicles	154.1	—	515.4	1,149.1
Related party private equity vehicles	36.3	—	62.0	149.3
Real estate investment vehicles	100.4	—	112.2	111.3
Other private investment vehicles	85.6	—	96.7	4,840.7
Total	\$414.1	\$ 1.5	\$ 1,072.0	\$9,530.3
December 31, 2016				
CLOs	\$264.7	\$ 4.8	\$ 930.0	\$4,472.9
Consumer loan vehicles	90.3	—	219.6	985.5
Related party private equity vehicles	37.6	—	63.6	155.6
Real estate investment vehicles	90.3	—	101.8	85.6
Other private investment vehicles	84.0	—	95.8	4,529.7
Total	\$566.9	\$ 4.8	\$ 1,410.8	\$10,229.3

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 CLOs 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 guarantees certain of the obligations of Jefferies Finance to the CLO.

**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 committed to invest equity in private equity funds (the "JCP Funds") managed by Jefferies Capital Partners, LLC (the "JCP Manager"). Additionally, Jefferies 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 that, 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 was \$148.1

million, of which \$125.4 million and \$125.1 million had been funded as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The carrying value of Jefferies equity investments in the JCP Entities was \$36.3 million and \$37.6 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Jefferies exposure to loss is limited to the total of its carrying value and unfunded 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 certain of our employees. The maximum exposure to loss of the guarantee was \$3.0 million and \$3.0 million as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Energy Partners I, LP has assets consisting primarily of debt and equity investments.

**Real Estate Investment Vehicles.** 54 Madison has committed to invest \$108.0 million in real estate investment vehicles, of which \$96.3 million was funded as of March 31, 2017. 54 Madison's maximum exposure to loss is limited to its carrying value and unfunded equity commitment. 54 Madison is not the primary beneficiary of the investment vehicles as it does not have the power to control the most important activities of the VIEs. The assets of the VIEs consist primarily of investments in real estate projects.

**Other Private Investment Vehicles.** We had commitments to invest \$100.6 million and \$111.4 million as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, in various other private investment vehicles, of which \$89.6 million and \$99.6 million was funded as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The carrying amount of our equity investment was \$85.6 million and \$84.0 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Our exposure to loss is limited to the total of our carrying value and unfunded 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 Securitization Vehicles.** In connection with Jefferies secondary trading and market-making activities, Jefferies buys and sells agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities 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, CDOs 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 (FNMA ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") or GNMA ("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, Jefferies has 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Jefferies held \$1,761.9 million and \$1,002.2 million of agency mortgage-backed securities, respectively, and \$351.9 million and \$439.4 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 Jefferies 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, we have a variable interest in a nonconsolidated VIE consisting of our senior secured term loan receivable and equity interest in FXCM. See Notes 3 and 9 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 during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	Loans to and investments in associated companies as of January 1,	Income (losses) related to associated companies	Income (losses) related to associated companies classified as other revenues	Contributions to (distributions from) associated companies, net	Other, including foreign exchange and unrealized gains (losses)	Loans to and investments in associated companies as of March 31,
2017						
Jefferies Finance	\$ 490,464	\$—	\$ 24,965	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 515,429
Jefferies LoanCore	154,731	—	2,332	(7,760 )	—	149,303
Berkadia	184,443	16,954	—	(1,924 )	102	199,575
FXCM	336,258	(149,900 )	—	—	349	186,707
Garcadia Companies	185,815	13,294	—	(12,588 )	—	186,521
Linkem	154,000	(8,148 )	—	31,996	3,520	181,368
HomeFed	302,231	336	—	31,316	—	333,883
Golden Queen (1)	111,302	(1,297 )	—	—	—	110,005
54 Madison (2)	161,400	(608 )	—	25,807	—	186,599
Other	44,454	795	(1,034 )	28,873	1	73,089
Total	\$ 2,125,098	\$(128,574)	\$ 26,263	\$ 95,720	\$ 3,972	\$ 2,122,479
2016						
Jefferies Finance	\$ 528,575	\$—	\$(22,806 )	\$( 19,300 )	\$ —	\$ 486,469
Jefferies LoanCore	288,741	—	(187 )	(27,073 )	—	261,481
Berkadia	190,986	13,054	—	(5,400 )	215	198,855
Garcadia Companies	172,660	15,327	—	(14,352 )	—	173,635
Linkem	150,149	(8,200 )	—	33,297	8,648	183,894
HomeFed	275,378	(1,288 )	—	—	—	274,090
Golden Queen	114,323	(355 )	—	—	—	113,968
54 Madison	—	1,227	—	107,679	3,642	112,548
Other	36,557	287	(423 )	2,109	—	38,530
Total	\$ 1,757,369	\$ 20,052	\$(23,416 )	\$ 76,960	\$ 12,505	\$ 1,843,470

(1) At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the balance reflects \$32.4 million and \$32.8 million, respectively, related to a noncontrolling interest.

(2) At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the balance reflects \$109.3 million and \$95.3 million, respectively, related to noncontrolling interests.

Income (losses) related to associated companies includes the following for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months	
	Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Berkadia	\$16,954	\$13,054
FXCM	(149,900 )	—
Garcadia companies	13,294	15,327
Linkem	(8,148 )	(8,200 )
HomeFed	336	(1,288 )
Golden Queen	(1,297 )	(355 )
54 Madison	(608 )	1,227
Other	795	287
Total	\$(128,574)	\$20,052

Income (losses) related to associated companies classified as Other revenues includes the following for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three	
	Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Jefferies Finance	\$24,965	\$(22,806)
Jefferies LoanCore	2,332	(187 )
Other	(1,034 )	(423 )
Total	\$26,263	\$(23,416)

#### Jefferies Finance

In October 2004, Jefferies entered into an agreement with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company ("MassMutual") and Babson Capital Management LLC (now Barings, 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 and acts as an investment advisor for various loan funds.

Jefferies and MassMutual each had equity commitments to Jefferies Finance of \$600.0 million. At March 31, 2017, \$493.9 million of Jefferies commitment was funded. The investment commitment is scheduled to expire on March 1, 2018 with automatic one year extensions absent 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 total Secured Revolving Credit Facility is for a total committed amount of \$500.0 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Advances are shared equally between Jefferies and MassMutual. The facility is scheduled to mature on March 1, 2018 with automatic one year extensions absent a 60 day termination notice by either party. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, \$0.0 million and \$0.0 million, respectively, of Jefferies \$250.0 million commitments were funded.

Jefferies engages in debt capital markets transactions with Jefferies Finance related to the originations and syndications of loans by Jefferies Finance. In connection with such services, Jefferies earned fees of \$66.2 million and \$19.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 \$2.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017, which are recognized within Selling, general and other expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Jefferies acts as a placement agent for CLOs managed by Jefferies Finance, for which Jefferies recognized fees of \$2.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017, which are included in Investment banking revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Jefferies held securities issued by CLOs managed by Jefferies Finance, which are included within Trading assets, and provided a guarantee, whereby Jefferies is required to make certain 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 based upon certain securities issued by the CLO.

Under a service agreement, Jefferies charged Jefferies Finance \$20.2 million and \$21.1 million for services provided during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. At March 31, 2017, Jefferies had a receivable from Jefferies Finance, included within Other assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, of \$18.0 million. At December 31, 2016, Jefferies had a payable to Jefferies Finance, included within Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, of \$5.8 million.

#### Jefferies LoanCore

In February 2011, Jefferies entered into a joint venture agreement with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation ("GIC") and LoanCore, LLC and formed Jefferies LoanCore, a commercial real estate finance company. In March 2016, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board acquired a 24% equity interest in Jefferies LoanCore through a direct acquisition from the GIC. 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 GIC and LoanCore, LLC. Jefferies LoanCore aggregate equity commitment was \$400.0 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Jefferies had funded \$122.9 million and \$70.1 million, respectively, of its \$194.0 million equity commitment, and has a 48.5% voting interest in Jefferies LoanCore.

Jefferies LoanCore has entered into master repurchase agreements with Jefferies. During the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, Jefferies recognized interest income and fees of \$0.6 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, related to these agreements. In connection with such master repurchase agreements, at December 31, 2016, Jefferies had securities purchased with agreements to resell from Jefferies LoanCore of \$68.1 million. No amounts were outstanding at March 31, 2017.

Jefferies also enters into OTC foreign exchange contracts with Jefferies LoanCore. In connection with these contracts, Jefferies has \$5.4 million and \$8.3 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, recorded in Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities and \$1.0 million at March 31, 2017 recorded in Trading liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

#### Berkadia

Berkadia 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, 2017, cumulative cash distributions received by Leucadia from this investment aggregated \$496.5 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 \$1.5 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, 2017, the aggregate amount of commercial paper outstanding was \$1.47 billion.

## FXCM

As discussed more fully in Note 3, at March 31, 2017, Leucadia has a 49.9% common membership interest in FXCM and a senior secured term loan to FXCM due January 2018. On September 1, 2016, we gained the ability to significantly influence FXCM through our common membership interest and our seats on the board of directors. As a result, we classify our equity investment in FXCM in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as Loans to and investments in associated companies. Our term loan remains classified within Trading assets, at fair value. We account for our equity interest in FXCM on a one month lag.

Based on the February 2017 actions described further in Note 3, we evaluated in the first quarter of 2017 whether our equity method investment was fully recoverable. We engaged an independent valuation firm to assist management in estimating the fair value of FXCM. Our estimate of fair value was based on a discounted cash flow and comparable public company analysis. The result of our analysis indicated that the estimated fair value of our equity interest in FXCM was lower than our carrying value by \$130.2 million. We concluded based on the regulatory actions, FXCM's restructuring plan described further in Note 3, investor perception and declines in the trading price of Global Brokerage's common shares and convertible debt, that the decline in fair value of our equity interest was other than temporary. As such, we impaired our equity investment in FXCM in the first quarter of 2017 by \$130.2 million.

FXCM is considered a VIE and our term loan and equity interest are variable interests. 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.

## Garcadia

Garcadia is a joint venture between us and Garff Enterprises, Inc. ("Garff") that owns and operates 28 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 four 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 53% of Linkem's common equity at March 31, 2017. 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, 2017, we own 10,838,115 shares of HomeFed's common stock, representing approximately 70% 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, 2017. 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, which commenced gold and silver production in March 2016. 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. The excess of Gauss LLC's investment in Golden Queen's underlying book value is being amortized to expense over the estimated life of mine gold and silver sales.

#### 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. Through March 31, 2017, 54 Madison invested an aggregate of \$183.0 million in projects accounted for under the equity method and \$107.1 million of that was contributed from noncontrolling interests.

#### 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.

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. In cases where Jefferies has not determined an agreement to be enforceable, the related amounts are not offset.

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 contracts or 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)
<b>Assets at March 31, 2017</b>						
Derivative contracts	\$3,026,779	\$(2,826,763)	\$200,016	\$—	\$—	\$200,016
Securities borrowing arrangements	\$6,886,436	\$—	\$6,886,436	\$(671,142)	\$(486,027)	\$5,729,267
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$13,553,924	\$(9,085,430)	\$4,468,494	\$(701,342)	\$(3,711,705)	\$55,447
<b>Liabilities at March 31, 2017</b>						
Derivative contracts	\$3,190,909	\$(2,794,432)	\$396,477	\$—	\$—	\$396,477
Securities lending arrangements	\$2,522,846	\$—	\$2,522,846	\$(671,142)	\$(1,813,403)	\$38,301
Repurchase agreements	\$16,400,889	\$(9,085,430)	\$7,315,459	\$(701,342)	\$(5,651,398)	\$962,719
<b>Assets at December 31, 2016</b>						
Derivative contracts	\$4,627,076	\$(4,255,998)	\$371,078	\$—	\$—	\$371,078
Securities borrowing arrangements	\$7,743,562	\$—	\$7,743,562	\$(710,611)	\$(647,290)	\$6,385,661
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$14,083,144	\$(10,220,656)	\$3,862,488	\$(176,275)	\$(3,591,654)	\$94,559
<b>Liabilities at December 31, 2016</b>						
Derivative contracts	\$4,880,022	\$(4,229,213)	\$650,809	\$—	\$—	\$650,809
Securities lending arrangements	\$2,819,132	\$—	\$2,819,132	\$(710,611)	\$(2,064,299)	\$44,222
Repurchase agreements	\$17,012,332	\$(10,220,656)	\$6,791,676	\$(176,275)	\$(5,780,909)	\$834,492

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 a 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, 2017, amounts include \$5,695.3 million of securities borrowing arrangements, for which we have received securities collateral of \$5,505.2 million, and \$948.0 million of repurchase agreements, for which we have pledged securities collateral of \$975.5 million, which are subject to master netting agreements but we have not (3) determined the agreements to be legally enforceable. At December 31, 2016, amounts include \$6,337.5 million of securities borrowing arrangements, for which we have received securities collateral of \$6,146.0 million, and \$810.4 million of repurchase agreements, for which we have pledged securities collateral of \$834.2 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Indefinite-lived intangibles:		
Exchange and clearing organization membership interests and registrations	\$8,702	\$ 9,041
Amortizable intangibles:		
Customer and other relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$205,957 and \$198,674	370,829	378,136
Trademarks and tradename, net of accumulated amortization of \$82,681 and \$78,778	305,355	309,382
Supply contracts, net of accumulated amortization of \$50,076 and \$47,867	93,524	95,733
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$3,156 and \$2,914	5,430	5,672
Total intangible assets, net	783,840	797,964
Goodwill:		
National Beef	14,991	14,991
Jefferies	1,696,413	1,696,864
Other operations	3,859	3,859
Total goodwill	1,715,263	1,715,714
Total Intangible assets, net and goodwill	\$2,499,103	\$ 2,513,678

Amortization expense on intangible assets was \$13.7 million and \$15.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for the intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows: 2017 (for the remaining nine months) - \$44.7 million; 2018 - \$58.5 million; 2019 - \$58.5 million; 2020 - \$58.5 million; and 2021 - \$58.1 million.

## Note 12. Inventory

A summary of inventory at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 which is classified as Other assets is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Finished goods	\$246,079	\$ 243,488
Work in process	36,020	35,714
Raw materials, supplies and other	28,242	30,733
	\$310,341	\$ 309,935

## Note 13. Short-Term Borrowings

Jefferies short-term borrowings at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Bank loans (1)	\$326,496	\$ 372,301
Secured revolving loan facilities	—	57,086



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Floating rate puttable notes	96,428	96,455
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 422,924	\$ 525,842

(1) Bank loans are payable on demand and must be repaid in one year or less. Amounts include \$14.5 million and \$10.3 million related to bank overdrafts at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

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At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the weighted average interest rate on short-term borrowings outstanding is 1.37% and 1.77% per annum, respectively.

The Bank of New York Mellon agrees to make revolving intraday credit advances (“Intraday Credit Facility”) for an aggregate committed amount of \$250.0 million. 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, 2017, Jefferies was in compliance with debt covenants under the Intraday Credit Facility.

In October 2015, Jefferies entered into a secured revolving loan facility (“First Secured Revolving Loan Facility”) whereby the lender agreed to make available a revolving loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$50.0 million to purchase eligible receivables that met certain requirements as defined in the First Secured Revolving Loan Facility agreement. Interest was based on an annual rate equal to the lesser of the LIBOR rate plus 3.75% or the maximum rate as defined in the First Secured Revolving Loan Facility agreement. In December 2015, Jefferies entered into a second secured revolving loan facility (“Second Secured Revolving Loan Facility”) whereby the lender agreed to make available a revolving loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$50.0 million to purchase eligible receivables that met certain requirements as defined in the Second Secured Revolving Loan Facility agreement. Interest was based on an annual rate equal to the lesser of the LIBOR rate plus 4.25% or the maximum rate as defined in the Second Secured Revolving Loan Facility agreement. The First Secured Revolving Loan Facility was terminated with an effective date of December 6, 2016. The Second Secured Revolving Loan Facility was terminated with an effective date of January 24, 2017.

#### 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Parent Company Debt:		
Senior Notes:		
5.50% Senior Notes due October 18, 2023, \$750,000 principal	\$741,529	\$ 741,264
6.625% Senior Notes due October 23, 2043, \$250,000 principal	246,638	246,627
Total long-term debt – Parent Company	988,167	987,891
Subsidiary Debt (non-recourse to Parent Company):		
Jefferies:		
5.125% Senior Notes, due April 13, 2018, \$800,000 principal	814,623	817,813
8.50% Senior Notes, due July 15, 2019, \$700,000 principal	771,253	778,367
2.375% Euro Medium Term Notes, due May 20, 2020, \$529,825 and \$529,975 principal	528,220	528,250
6.875% Senior Notes, due April 15, 2021, \$750,000 principal	819,951	823,797
2.25% Euro Medium Term Notes, due July 13, 2022, \$4,239 and \$4,240 principal	3,863	3,848
5.125% Senior Notes, due January 20, 2023, \$600,000 principal	617,704	618,355
4.85% Senior Notes, due January 15, 2027, \$750,000 principal (1)	738,748	—
6.45% Senior Debentures, due June 8, 2027, \$350,000 principal	377,313	377,806
3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures, due November 1, 2029, \$345,000 principal	345,850	346,163
6.25% Senior Debentures, due January 15, 2036, \$500,000 principal	512,309	512,396
6.50% Senior Notes, due January 20, 2043, \$400,000 principal	421,249	421,333
Structured Notes (2)	316,408	255,203

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National Beef Term Loan	266,250	273,811
National Beef Revolving Credit Facility	6,593	—
54 Madison Term Loans	387,822	406,028
Foursight Capital Credit Facilities	154,327	97,138
Other	127,769	132,244
Total long-term debt – subsidiaries	7,210,252	6,392,552
Long-term debt	\$8,198,419	\$ 7,380,443

(1) Amount includes a decrease of \$5.4 million to the carrying value of long-term debt associated with an interest rate swap based on its designation as a fair value hedge. See Notes 2 and 4 for further information.

(2) Includes \$310.1 million and \$248.9 million at fair value at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

## Subsidiary Debt:

Jefferies 3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures due 2029 are convertible into our common shares; each \$1,000 are convertible into 22.8163 common shares (equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$43.83 per share). 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.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, Jefferies issued structured notes with a total principal amount of approximately \$48.6 million. Structured notes of \$310.1 million and \$248.9 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, contain various interest rate payment terms and are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value resulting from a change in the instrument specific credit risk presented in Accumulated other comprehensive income and changes in fair value resulting from non-credit components recognized in Principal transaction revenues.

In January 2017, Jefferies issued 4.85% senior notes with a principal amount of \$750.0 million, due 2027.

At March 31, 2017, National Beef's credit facility consisted of a term loan with an outstanding balance of \$266.3 million and a revolving credit facility with a commitment of \$285.0 million, both of which mature 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, 2017, the interest rate on the outstanding term loan was 2.53% and the interest rate on the outstanding revolving credit facility was 4.75%. The credit facility contains a minimum tangible net worth covenant; at March 31, 2017, 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 \$12.5 million were outstanding at March 31, 2017. Amounts available under the revolver are subject to a borrowing base calculation primarily comprised of receivable and inventory balances. At March 31, 2017, after deducting outstanding amounts and issued letters of credit, \$216.5 million of the unused revolver was available to National Beef.

54 Madison seeks long-term capital appreciation through real estate development and similar projects. Many of these development projects are funded through long-term debt at the project level. The debt holders do not have recourse to the Leucadia parent company. At March 31, 2017, 54 Madison had \$77.8 million of 6.0% term loan debt maturing in January 2018, \$129.7 million of 5.5% term loan debt maturing in February 2019, \$0.5 million of 3.5% term loan debt maturing in March 2019, \$78.3 million of 4.15% term loan debt maturing in April 2019, \$101.0 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 23, the majority of the debt holders are also investors in 54 Madison.

At March 31, 2017, Foursight Capital's credit facilities consisted of two warehouse credit commitments aggregating \$200.0 million, which mature in December 2018 and March 2019. The 2018 credit facility bears interest based on the one-month LIBOR plus a credit spread fixed through its maturity and the 2019 credit facility bears interest based on the three-month LIBOR plus a credit spread fixed through its maturity. As a condition of the 2019 credit facility, Foursight Capital is obligated to maintain cash reserves in an amount equal to the quoted price of an interest rate cap sufficient to meet the hedging requirements of the credit commitment. The credit facilities are secured by first priority liens on auto loan receivables owed to Foursight Capital of approximately \$176.9 million at March 31, 2017.

## Note 15. Mezzanine Equity

## Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Redeemable noncontrolling interests primarily relate to National Beef and are held by its minority owners, 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. Holders of the put rights had from December 30, 2016 through January 29, 2017 to make an election that would require us to purchase up to one-third of their interests. The holders of the put rights did not make such election.

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, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
As of January 1,	\$321,962	\$189,358
Income allocated to redeemable noncontrolling interests	12,049	4,384
Distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(7,117)	—
Increase in fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interests	1,038	12,835
Balance, March 31,	\$327,932	\$206,577

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, 2017, we calculated the fair value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests by updating our estimate of future cash flows. 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 (10.6%) 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, 2017 (dollars in millions):

	Discount Rates		
	10.35%	10.60%	10.85%
Terminal Growth			

Rates

1.75 %	\$332.7	\$323.4	\$314.6
2.00 %	\$337.6	\$327.9	\$318.8
2.25 %	\$342.8	\$332.7	\$323.2

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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, redeemable noncontrolling interests also include the other redeemable noncontrolling interest of \$14.6 million and \$14.8 million, respectively, primarily related to our oil and gas exploration and development businesses.

### 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. Stock-Based Compensation Plans

**Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units.** 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.

**Senior Executive Compensation Plan.** In January 2017, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors approved an executive compensation plan for our CEO and our President (together, our "Senior Executives") in respect of 2017 that will be based on performance metrics achieved over a three-year period from 2017 through 2019. This executive compensation plan is identical to the 2016 executive compensation plan where cash incentive bonuses were eliminated. 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 2019 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 2023.

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 30, 2016 stock price of \$23.25, 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 537,634 and 1,075,268 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.



Former Stock-Based Compensation Plans. Prior to the acquisition of Jefferies, we had a fixed stock option plan, which 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 ceased issuing options and rights under our option plan. No shares remain available for future issuances under this plan. At March 31, 2017, 341,462 of our common shares were reserved for stock options.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense. Compensation and benefits expense included \$10.0 million and \$6.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 \$3.6 million and \$2.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of March 31,

2017, total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation plans was \$89.8 million; this cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years.

At March 31, 2017, there were 1,442,000 shares of restricted stock outstanding with future service required, 5,666,000 RSUs outstanding with future service required (including target RSUs issuable under the senior executive compensation plan), 10,364,000 RSUs outstanding with no future service required and 689,000 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 16,719,000.

#### 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Net unrealized gains on available for sale securities	\$571,658	\$ 561,497
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses	(179,557 )	(184,829 )
Net change in instrument specific credit risk	(16,189 )	(6,494 )
Net minimum pension liability	(60,275 )	(59,477 )
	\$315,637	\$ 310,697

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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
	2017	2016	
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities, net of income tax provision (benefit) of \$(11) and \$14	\$(18 )	\$26	Net realized securities gains
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses, net of income tax provision of \$1,097 and \$0	(5,290 )	—	Other income
Amortization of defined benefit pension plan actuarial gains (losses), net of income tax benefit of \$(204) and \$(178)	(433 )	(400 )	Compensation and benefits, which includes pension expense.
Other pension, net of income tax benefit of \$(1,231) and \$0	1,231	—	Income tax provision (benefit)
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax	\$(4,510)	\$(374)	

## Note 18. Income Taxes

The aggregate amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions at March 31, 2017 was \$197.9 million (including \$50.1 million for interest), of which \$149.7 million related to Jefferies. The aggregate amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions at December 31, 2016 was \$196.5 million (including \$47.7 million for interest), of which \$148.8 million related to Jefferies. If recognized, such amounts would lower our effective tax rate. Accrued interest is included in Payables, expense accruals and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. No material penalties were accrued for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016.

The statute of limitations with respect to our federal income tax returns has expired for all years through 2012. Our 2013 federal tax return is currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service. Our New York State and New York City income tax returns are currently being audited for the 2012 to 2014 period and 2011 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 federal income tax returns has expired for all years through 2006.

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, 2017 and 2016, the provision (benefit) for income taxes includes \$31.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, for state income taxes and \$8.8 million and \$(2.3) million, respectively, for foreign taxes. Our March 31, 2017 provision for income taxes was reduced by a \$31.9 million benefit resulting from the repatriation of Jefferies earnings from certain of its foreign subsidiaries, along with their associated foreign tax credits.

## Note 19. 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, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Numerator for earnings (loss) per share:		
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders	\$281,408	\$(222,880)
Allocation of earnings to participating securities (1)	(1,138 )	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders for basic earnings (loss) per share	280,270	(222,880 )
Adjustment to allocation of earnings to participating securities related to diluted shares (1)	8	—
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred share dividends	1,016	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Leucadia National Corporation common shareholders for diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$281,294	\$(222,880)
Denominator for earnings (loss) per share:		
Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share – weighted average shares	369,267	372,367
Stock options	16	—

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Warrants	—	—
Senior executive compensation plan awards	2,276	—
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	4,162	—
3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures	—	—
Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share	375,721	372,367

Represents dividends declared during the period on participating securities plus an allocation of undistributed (1) 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 weighted average shares of 1,500,000 and 2,899,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Dividends declared on participating securities were not material during three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

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 weighted-average shares of common stock were outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2016 but were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the effect was antidilutive. Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were not material.

In the table above, the denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share does not include weighted-average common shares of 3,000,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2016, 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, 2017 and 2016, 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. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, shares related to the mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares were not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts as the effect was antidilutive.

#### Note 20. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

##### Commitments

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

	Expected Maturity Date					Maximum Payout
	2017	2018	2019 and 2020	2021 and 2022	2023 and Later	
Equity commitments (1)	\$25.8	\$26.4	\$12.9	\$—	\$242.3	\$307.4
Loan commitments (1)	302.8	16.9	65.0	56.2	—	440.9
Mortgage-related and other purchase commitments	—	—	217.0	—	—	217.0
Underwriting commitments	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Forward starting reverse repos (2)	3,346.5	—	—	—	—	3,346.5
Forward starting repos (2)	2,609.3	—	—	—	—	2,609.3
Other unfunded commitments (1)	135.0	124.7	4.6	36.2	12.7	313.2
	\$6,419.5	\$168.0	\$299.5	\$92.4	\$255.0	\$7,234.4

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

(2) At March 31, 2017, \$3,303.6 million within forward starting reverse repos and \$2,609.3 million within forward starting repos settled within three business days.

**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 consists of a team led by Brian P. Friedman, our President and a Director. As of March 31, 2017, Jefferies outstanding commitments relating to Jefferies Capital Partners, LLC and its private equity funds were \$22.8 million.

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

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 \$130.4 million. Capital commitments are contingent upon approval of the related investment by the investment committee, which we control. Through March 31, 2017, approved unfunded commitments totaled \$36.0 million.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2017, we have other equity commitments to invest up to \$19.5 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, 2017, Jefferies has \$177.5 million of outstanding loan commitments to clients.

Loan commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2017, also include Jefferies portion of the outstanding secured revolving credit facility provided to Jefferies Finance to support loan underwritings by Jefferies Finance. At March 31, 2017, \$0.0 million of Jefferies \$250.0 million commitment was funded.

In August 2014, we and Solomon Kumin established 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, 2017, \$11.6 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 Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or 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, 2017 was \$14.4 million.

**Underwriting Commitments.** In connection with investment banking activities, Jefferies may from time to time provide underwriting commitments to our clients in connection with capital raising transactions.

**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

We and our subsidiaries are parties to 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.

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The following table summarizes the notional amounts associated with our derivative contracts meeting the definition of a guarantee under GAAP as of March 31, 2017 (in millions) :

Guarantee Type	Expected Maturity Date					Notional/ Maximum Payout
	2017	2018	2019 and 2020	2021 and 2022	2023 and Later	
Derivative contracts – non-credit related	\$17,839.8	\$1,562.1	\$—	\$—	\$421.7	\$19,823.6
Written derivative contracts – credit related	—	53.4	11.5	294.3	—	359.2
Total derivative contracts	\$17,839.8	\$1,615.5	\$11.5	\$294.3	\$421.7	\$20,182.8

The external credit ratings of the underlying or referenced assets for our credit related derivatives contracts as of March 31, 2017 is as follows (in millions):

Credit related derivative contracts:	External Credit Rating				Notional/ Maximum Payout
	AAA/AA/ Aaa Aa	A	BBB/Baa	Below Investment Grade	
Index credit default swaps	\$4.0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 4.0
Single name credit default swaps	\$—	\$—	\$115.1	\$ 59.9	\$ 180.2
					\$ 355.2

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 \$134.1 million as of March 31, 2017.

**Berkadia.** We have agreed to reimburse Berkshire Hathaway for up to one-half of any losses incurred under a \$1.5 billion surety policy securing outstanding commercial paper issued by an affiliate of Berkadia. As of March 31, 2017, 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. The maximum amount payable under the guarantee is \$17.8 million at March 31, 2017. Jefferies has also provided a guarantee of a portion of Energy Partners I, LP's obligations under a credit agreement. At March 31, 2017, the maximum exposure to loss of the guarantee is \$3.0 million.

**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, 2017 was approximately \$18.0 million. Substantially

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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, 2017, Jefferies provided guarantees to certain counterparties in the form of standby letters of credit in the amount of \$63.2 million. 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 \$13.6 million at March 31, 2017. Primarily all letters of credit expire within one year.

#### Note 21. 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 using the alternative method as permitted by Rule 15c3-1 in calculating net capital. Jefferies LLC is also registered as a futures commission merchant ("FCM") and is 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 as of March 31, 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies LLC	\$ 1,359,023	\$ 1,277,401
Jefferies Execution	\$ 9,158	\$ 8,908

FINRA is the designated self-regulatory organization ("DSRO") for Jefferies U.S. broker-dealers and the National Futures Association is the DSRO for Jefferies LLC 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 which is 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 Jefferies regulated subsidiaries. Some of our other consolidated subsidiaries also have credit agreements which may restrict the payment of cash dividends, or the ability to make loans or advances to the parent company.

#### Note 22. 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, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Receivables:				
Notes and loans receivable (1)	\$970,810	\$963,311	\$962,938	\$958,377

Financial Liabilities:

Short-term borrowings (2)	\$422,924	\$422,924	\$525,842	\$525,842
Long-term debt (2)	\$7,888,362	\$8,133,128	\$7,131,587	\$7,221,459

(1) 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.

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 23. Related Party Transactions

Jefferies Capital Partners Related Funds. Jefferies has equity investments in the JCP Manager and in private equity 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are Jefferies equity investments in Private Equity Related Funds of \$36.7 million and \$37.7 million, respectively. Net gains (losses) aggregating \$(1.3) million and \$(2.6) million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were recorded related to the Private Equity Related Funds. For further information regarding our commitments and funded amounts to the Private Equity Related Funds, see Notes 8 and 20.

Berkadia Commercial Mortgage, LLC. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Jefferies has commitments to purchase \$654.2 million and \$817.0 million, respectively, in agency commercial mortgage-backed securities from Berkadia.

Officers, Directors and Employees. We have \$40.4 million and \$41.2 million of loans outstanding to certain employees (none of whom are an executive officer or director of the Company) at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 26% and 36% of its cattle requirements under this agreement during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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, 2017, sales to this affiliate were \$7.1 million and purchases were \$2.8 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, sales to this affiliate were \$6.0 million and purchases were \$3.2 million. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 as well as 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, 2017. Our Chairman also serves as HomeFed's Chairman and our President is a Director of HomeFed.

54 Madison. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, approximately \$230.2 million and \$230.2 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 4.2% 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. See Note 9 for information on transactions with Jefferies Finance and Jefferies LoanCore.

Note 24. 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, Foursight

Capital, and our investments in Berkadia, HomeFed and FXCM. Our other merchant banking businesses and investments primarily include Idaho Timber, Conwed, Vitesse, JETX, real estate, and our investments in HRG, Linkem, Garcadia and Golden Queen.

Certain information concerning our segments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 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,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
Net Revenues:		
Reportable Segments:		
Jefferies	\$797,386	\$300,786
National Beef	1,561,456	1,634,451
Corporate and other	7,690	66,856
Total net revenues related to reportable segments	2,366,532	2,002,093
All other	501,450	13,013
Total consolidated net revenues	\$2,867,982	\$2,015,106
Income (loss) before income taxes:		
Reportable Segments:		
Jefferies	\$132,270	\$(245,797 )
National Beef	57,103	21,409
Corporate and other	(14,504 )	47,736
Income (loss) before income taxes related to reportable segments	174,869	(176,652 )
All other	237,958	(110,597 )
Parent Company interest	(14,730 )	(14,714 )
Total consolidated income (loss) before income taxes	\$398,097	\$(301,963 )
Depreciation and amortization expenses:		
Reportable Segments:		
Jefferies	\$15,601	\$14,590
National Beef	22,399	22,626
Corporate and other	867	943
Total depreciation and amortization expenses related to reportable segments	38,867	38,159
All other	10,643	11,451
Total consolidated depreciation and amortization expenses	\$49,510	\$49,610

Interest expense classified as a component of Net revenues relates to Jefferies. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, interest expense classified as a component of Expenses was primarily comprised of National Beef (\$1.8 million and \$4.0 million, respectively), parent company interest (\$14.7 million and \$14.7 million, respectively) and all other (\$10.8 million and \$3.6 million, respectively).

## 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, 2016 (the "2016 10-K").

## Results of Operations

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

A summary of results for the three months ended March 31, 2017 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	Total
Net revenues	\$797,386	\$1,561,456	\$56,223	\$445,227	\$7,690	\$—	\$2,867,982
Expenses:							
Cost of sales	—	1,463,838	—	69,256	—	—	1,533,094
Compensation and benefits	460,672	9,312	15,184	4,965	14,050	—	504,183
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	45,858	—	—	—	—	—	45,858
Interest	—	1,814	9,971	869	—	14,730	27,384
Depreciation and amortization	15,601	22,399	2,905	7,738	867	—	49,510
Selling, general and other expenses	142,985	6,990	14,196	9,254	7,857	—	181,282
Total expenses	665,116	1,504,353	42,256	92,082	22,774	14,730	2,341,311
Income (loss) before income taxes and income (loss) related to associated companies	132,270	57,103	13,967	353,145	(15,084)	(14,730)	526,671
Income (loss) related to associated companies	—	—	(133,003)	3,849	580	—	(128,574)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$132,270	\$57,103	\$(119,036)	\$356,994	\$(14,504)	\$(14,730)	\$398,097



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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	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	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 Jefferies	\$(245,797)	\$21,409	\$(126,301 )	\$ 15,704	\$ 47,736	\$(14,714)	\$(301,963 )

Jefferies is reflected in our consolidated financial statements and disclosures utilizing a one month lag; Jefferies year ends on November 30 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, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net revenues	\$797,386	\$300,786
Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	460,672	350,119
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	45,858	40,479
Depreciation and amortization	15,601	14,590
Selling, general and other expenses	142,985	141,395
Total expenses	665,116	546,583
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 132,270	\$(245,797)

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, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Equities	\$157,793	\$2,763
Fixed income	222,670	57,679
Total sales and trading	380,463	60,442
Investment banking:		
Capital markets:		
Equities	61,566	43,999
Debt	162,628	57,273
Advisory	183,827	129,658
Total investment banking	408,021	230,930
Other	8,902	9,414
 Total net revenues	 \$797,386	 \$300,786

#### Net Revenues

The increase in net revenues for Jefferies for the three months ended March 31, 2017, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2016, primarily reflects higher net revenues in equities, fixed income and investment banking. The increase in fixed income net revenues is primarily due to higher levels of trading activity due to improved market conditions compared with the prior year quarter. The increase in equities revenues was primarily attributable to a net gain of \$2.6 million recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2017 from Jefferies investment in two equity securities, including KCG Holdings, Inc. (“KCG”), compared with a net loss of \$82.2 million in the comparable prior year quarter from these two equity securities, as well as net revenues of \$21.0 million from Jefferies share of its Jefferies Finance LLC (“Jefferies Finance”) joint venture, compared with a net loss of \$22.3 million in the prior year quarter. Higher investment banking results during the three months ended March 31, 2017 reflect increased debt and equity capital markets revenues and advisory revenues, as a result of higher transaction volumes. In the prior year quarter, new issue equity and leveraged finance capital markets were virtually closed throughout January and February. Net revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2017 included investment income from managed funds of \$0.9 million, compared with investment losses from managed funds of \$1.7 million in the prior year quarter.

#### Equities Net Revenues

Equities net revenues include equity commissions, principal transactions (including Jefferies investment in KCG and other equity securities), and net interest revenue generated by its equities sales and trading, prime services and wealth management business relating to cash equities, electronic trading, equity derivatives, convertible securities, prime brokerage, securities finance and alternative investment strategies. Equities net revenues include Jefferies share of the net earnings of its joint venture investments in Jefferies Finance and Jefferies LoanCore, LLC (“Jefferies LoanCore”), which are accounted for under the equity method.

Equities net revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased \$155.0 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2016. Equities revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2017 include a net gain of \$2.6 million from Jefferies investment in two equity securities, including KCG, compared with a net loss of \$82.2 million in the 2016 period from these two equity securities.

Equities commission revenues declined slightly in Jefferies U.S. cash equities and equity derivative businesses during the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the prior year quarter, due to reduced trading volumes and lower levels of volatility.

Equities trading revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2017 from client market making improved in Jefferies U.S. cash equities businesses compared with losses incurred in its block trading activities in the prior year quarter. Convertibles trading revenues increased as the prior year quarter was impacted by downward trending equity markets resulting in mark-to-market losses on convertible security positions. Equity derivatives trading revenues declined due to a difficult volatility trading climate.

Equities revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2017 include net revenues of \$21.0 million from Jefferies share of Jefferies Finance, primarily due to an increase in activity, compared with a net loss of \$22.3 million in the prior year quarter, primarily due to the mark down of certain loans held for sale. Net revenues from Jefferies share of Jefferies LoanCore during the

three months ended March 31, 2017 also increased slightly as compared to the 2016 period due to an increase in loan closings and syndications.

#### Fixed Income Net Revenues

Fixed income net revenues include commissions, principal transactions and net interest revenue generated by Jefferies fixed income sales and trading businesses from investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, government and agency securities, interest rate derivatives, municipal bonds, emerging markets debt, high yield and distressed securities, bank loans, foreign exchange and commodities trading activities.

Fixed income net revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased \$165.0 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2016. Jefferies recorded higher revenues in virtually all of its businesses compared with the prior year quarter due to improved trading conditions and an increase in transaction volumes. The trading environment during the prior year quarter was characterized by significant market dislocation and lower trading volumes. In addition, Jefferies improved results in 2017 reflect continued strengthening of its sales and trading team.

Revenues in Jefferies leveraged credit business during the three months ended March 31, 2017 were strong on increased trading volumes within high yield and distressed products, as a result of an improved credit environment, as well as strategic growth in the business, compared with mark-to-market losses in the prior year quarter. Additionally, higher revenues in Jefferies international rates business resulted from higher transaction volumes given increased interest rate volatility, which presented additional trading opportunities. Jefferies municipal securities business performed well during the 2017 quarter, driven by improved trading activity. Revenues from Jefferies corporates businesses increased during the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the prior year quarter due to increased trading activity, as a result of new issuance activity and increased demand.

The higher revenues in Jefferies international credit businesses during the three months ended March 31, 2017 were due to improved trading conditions and increased demand for higher yielding products, while volatile oil prices and uncertainty as to bank liquidity negatively impacted revenues in our international credit businesses in the prior year quarter. Additionally, results in Jefferies emerging markets business during the three months ended March 31, 2017 were higher due to improved economic conditions as well as due to a full contribution from an enhanced sales and trading team that was onboarded during the prior year quarter.

#### Investment Banking Revenues

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

Total investment banking revenues were \$408.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, 77% higher than the three months ended March 31, 2016 and near to a Jefferies record for a first quarter. This increase was due to significantly increased debt capital markets revenues, equity capital markets revenues and advisory revenues as a result of higher transaction volumes. In the prior year quarter, new issue equity and leveraged finance capital markets were virtually closed throughout January and February. Advisory revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased 42% compared to the prior year quarter. Capital markets revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 increased 121% from the prior year quarter.

From equity and debt capital raising activities, Jefferies generated \$61.6 million and \$162.6 million in revenues, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2017. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, Jefferies completed 198 public and private debt financings that raised \$52.0 billion in aggregate and Jefferies completed 40 public and private equity and convertible offerings that raised \$20.5 billion (37 of which Jefferies acted as sole or joint bookrunner). Financial advisory revenues totaled \$183.8 million, including revenues from 38 merger and acquisition

transactions and four restructuring and recapitalization transactions with an aggregate transaction value of \$40.2 billion.

Investment banking revenue was \$230.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. From equity and debt capital raising activities, Jefferies generated \$44.0 million and \$57.3 million in revenues, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Jefferies completed 164 public and private debt financings that raised \$35.0 billion in aggregate and Jefferies completed 19 public and private equity and convertible 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 two restructuring and recapitalization transactions with an aggregate transaction value of \$40.5 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 and a portion of cash 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 portion of awards granted at year end as part of annual compensation is recorded in the year of the award. Included within Compensation and benefits expense is share-based amortization expense for senior executive awards granted in February 2016 and January 2017, non-annual share-based and cash-based awards to other employees and certain year end awards that contain future service requirements for vesting. Such senior executive awards contain market and performance conditions and are being amortized over their respective future service periods. Compensation expense related to the amortization of share-based and cash-based awards amounted to \$67.5 million and \$80.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Compensation and benefits as a percentage of Net revenues was 58% and 116% for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### 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 increase in non-compensation expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the prior year quarter was primarily due to an increase in floor brokerage and clearing expenses due to improved market and trading conditions across most core businesses and higher professional services expenses due to higher legal and consulting fees as part of implementing various regulatory requirements.

### National Beef

A summary of results of operations for National Beef for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net revenues	\$1,561,456	\$1,634,451
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,463,838	1,569,466
Compensation and benefits	9,312	9,333
Interest	1,814	3,967
Depreciation and amortization	22,399	22,626
Selling, general and other expenses	6,990	7,650
Total expenses	1,504,353	1,613,042
Income before income taxes	\$57,103	\$21,409

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. 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, with relatively higher margins in the spring and summer months and during times of ample cattle availability. National Beef's fiscal year consists of 52 or 53 weeks, ending on the last Saturday in December and its quarters range from twelve to fourteen weeks ending on the last Saturday of March, June, September or December.



Overall National Beef was more profitable during the first quarter of 2017 than the same quarter of 2016 because, although selling prices of boxed beef and other products declined, the cost of our raw material, live cattle, declined by an even greater amount. Revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased 4% in comparison to the same period in 2016, due to lower average selling prices, partially offset by a slight increase in the number of cattle processed. Cost of sales declined 7% for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. The decline is primarily due to a decrease in the price of fed cattle, partially offset by a slight increase in volume. Revenue and expense comparisons were also impacted by the first quarter of 2017 being a twelve week period for National Beef as compared to a thirteen week period in the first quarter of 2016. The combined effects of increased margin per head and an increase in volume led to significantly higher profitability in the first quarter of 2017 compared to the same period in 2016, despite the 2017 period being one week shorter.

#### Corporate and Other Results

A summary of results of operations for corporate and other for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net revenues	\$7,690	\$66,856
Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	14,050	9,448
Depreciation and amortization	867	943
Selling, general and other expenses	7,857	8,960
Total expenses	22,774	19,351
Income (loss) before income taxes and income related to associated companies	(15,084 )	47,505
Income related to associated companies	580	231
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(14,504)	\$47,736

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 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, include a \$6.1 million and \$65.6 million increase in a trading asset which is held at fair value.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, corporate compensation and benefits includes accrued incentive bonus expense of \$4.1 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Share-based compensation expense was \$4.2 million and \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, 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, 2017 and 2016.

## Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments

A summary of results for other financial services businesses and investments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net revenues	\$56,223	\$(111,967)
Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	15,184	13,263
Interest	9,971	2,922
Depreciation and amortization	2,905	2,722
Selling, general and other expenses	14,196	8,420
Total expenses	42,256	27,327
Income (loss) before income taxes and income (loss) related to associated companies	13,967	(139,294 )
Income (loss) related to associated companies	(133,003 )	12,993
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(119,036)	\$(126,301)

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 Group, LLC ("FXCM") and our share of the income of HomeFed.

As more fully discussed in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements, on September 1, 2016, we, Global Brokerage Inc. ("Global Brokerage" and formerly FXCM Inc.) and Global Brokerage Holdings, LLC ("Global Brokerage Holdings" and formerly FXCM Holdings, LLC) entered into an agreement that amended the terms of our loan and associated rights. Among other changes, the amendments gave Leucadia a 49.9% common membership interest in FXCM and we gained the ability to significantly influence FXCM through the amendments and as a result, we account for our equity interest in FXCM under the equity method of accounting. Net revenues include gains of \$10.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 from our FXCM term loan and losses of \$(53.2) million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 from our FXCM term loan and related rights. This includes the component related to interest income, which is recorded within Principal transactions revenues. We also recorded losses, before impairment charges, related to our equity method investment in FXCM in the first quarter of 2017 of \$(19.7) million.

During February 2017, Global Brokerage Holdings and FXCM's U.S. subsidiary, Forex Capital Markets LLC ("FXCM U.S.") settled complaints filed by the National Futures Association ("NFA") and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") against FXCM U.S. and certain of its principals relating to matters that occurred between 2010 and 2014. The NFA settlement has no monetary fine and the CFTC settlement has a \$7 million fine. As part of the settlements, FXCM U.S. withdrew from business and agreed to sell FXCM U.S.'s customer accounts to Gain Capital Holdings, Inc. FXCM U.S. generated approximately 20% of FXCM's revenue, but was not profitable. FXCM also announced the implementation of a restructuring plan that includes the termination of approximately 150 employees, which represents approximately 18% of its global workforce.

On February 21, 2017, Drew Niv resigned as the Chief Executive Officer of FXCM, although he remains in an advisory position. Brendan Callan became the interim Chief Executive Officer of FXCM and Jimmy Hallac (a Managing Director at Leucadia) became Chairman of the Board of FXCM.

Based on the above February 2017 actions, we evaluated in the first quarter of 2017 whether our equity method investment was fully recoverable. We engaged an independent valuation firm to assist management in estimating the fair value of FXCM. Our estimate of fair value was based on a discounted cash flow and comparable public company analysis. The result of our analysis indicated that the estimated fair value of our equity interest in FXCM was lower than our carrying value by \$130.2 million. We concluded based on the above regulatory actions, FXCM's restructuring plan, investor perception and declines in the trading price of Global Brokerage's common shares and convertible debt, that the decline in fair value of our equity interest was other than temporary. As such, we impaired our equity investment in FXCM in the first quarter of 2017 by \$130.2 million.

Excluding the FXCM revenues discussed above, the net revenues in other financial services businesses and investments reflect revenue (losses) of \$45.3 million and \$(58.8) million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The

year-over-year increase in revenues primarily reflects greater returns on investments recorded at market value related to the Leucadia Asset Management businesses and growth in our vehicle finance business and at our 54 Madison real estate fund.

All expense categories were impacted by the growth of our Leucadia Asset Management businesses and vehicle finance business for the three months ended March 31, 2017, as compared to the same period last year.

Income related to Berkadia was \$17.0 million and \$13.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our share of income (loss) related to HomeFed was \$0.3 million and \$(1.3) million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

#### Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments

A summary of results for other merchant banking businesses and investments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net revenues	\$445,227	\$124,980
Expenses:		
Cost of sales	69,256	78,586
Compensation and benefits	4,965	7,244
Interest	869	715
Depreciation and amortization	7,738	8,729
Selling, general and other expenses	9,254	20,830
Total expenses	92,082	116,104
Income before income taxes and income related to associated companies	353,145	8,876
Income related to associated companies	3,849	6,828
Income before income taxes	\$356,994	\$15,704

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

Net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 include \$175.2 million of unrealized gains from the change in value of our investment in HRG, \$260.1 million from our manufacturing companies, including the gain on the sale of Conwed of \$179.9 million, and \$3.2 million from our oil and gas exploration and development businesses.

Net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 include \$17.2 million of unrealized gains from the change in value of our investment in HRG, \$95.7 million from our manufacturing companies and \$9.9 million from our oil and gas exploration and development businesses.

As discussed further in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements, Vitesse uses swaps and call and put options in order to reduce exposure to future oil price fluctuations. Net unrealized gains (losses) of \$3.3 million and \$(0.4)

million, respectively, were recorded related to these options during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. JETX revenues in the first quarter of 2017 were impacted by a \$15.4 million unrealized loss on a trading asset which is held at fair value.

Total expenses decreased \$24.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily reflecting the sale of Conwed in early 2017 as well as lower costs for our oil and gas exploration and development businesses. Selling, general and other expenses for our oil and gas exploration and development businesses declined \$6.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily reflecting exploration costs and the write down of certain JETX leases in the first quarter of 2016.

Income related to associated companies for the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily includes income related to Garcadia of \$13.3 million offset by losses related to Linkem of \$8.1 million. For the comparable period in 2016, it primarily includes income related to Garcadia of \$15.3 million offset by losses related to Linkem of \$8.2 million. Pre-tax income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 includes \$175.2 million related to our investment in HRG and \$186.2 million from manufacturing, including the gain on the sale of Conwed of \$179.9 million, offset partially by pre-tax losses from the oil and gas exploration and development businesses of \$10.6 million. Pre-tax income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 includes \$17.2 million related to our investment in HRG and \$8.8 million from manufacturing, offset partially by pre-tax losses for the oil and gas exploration and development businesses of \$10.8 million.

#### Parent Company Interest

Parent company interest totaled \$14.7 million for both the three months ended March 31, 2017 and the three months ended March 31, 2016.

#### Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, our provision for income taxes was \$104.2 million, representing an effective tax rate of 26.2%. Our provision for income taxes was reduced by a \$31.9 million benefit resulting from the repatriation of Jefferies earnings from certain of its foreign subsidiaries, along with their associated foreign tax credits. This benefit reduced our effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2017 by approximately 8.0%. 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 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 for financial reporting purposes. This charge impacted our effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2016 by approximately 6.2%.

#### 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 information is useful to investors as it allows them to view our businesses and investments through the eyes of management while facilitating a comparison across historical periods. We define tangible capital as Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity less Intangible assets, net and goodwill.

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

March 31, 2017

	Jefferies	National Beef	Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments	Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	Corporate and other	Inter-company Eliminations	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,080,381	\$13,552	\$38,516	\$35,258	\$93,720	\$ —	\$4,261,427
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	705,313	—	—	—	—	—	705,313
Financial instruments owned	13,252,736	3,889	204,298	945,860	662,159	—	15,068,942
Investments in managed funds	170,762	—	327,767	—	—	—	498,529
Loans to and investments in associated companies	672,376	—	937,130	477,894	35,079	—	2,122,479
Securities borrowed	6,886,436	—	—	—	—	—	6,886,436
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4,468,494	—	—	—	—	—	4,468,494
Receivables	4,172,357	181,626	1,111,483	46,207	41,994	—	5,553,667
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	276,674	385,374	4,087	30,973	21,331	—	718,439
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	1,899,455	589,351	10,297	—	—	—	2,499,103
Deferred tax asset, net	213,918	—	—	—	1,146,861	—	1,360,779
Other assets	954,071	314,244	114,387	558,052	85,114	(189,479)	1,836,389
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>37,752,973</b>	<b>1,488,036</b>	<b>2,747,965</b>	<b>2,094,244</b>	<b>2,086,258</b>	<b>(189,479)</b>	<b>45,979,997</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Long-term debt (1)	6,267,491	275,388	577,552	89,821	988,167	—	8,198,419
Other liabilities	25,963,484	237,368	342,101	36,028	332,756	(189,479)	26,722,258
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>32,230,975</b>	<b>512,756</b>	<b>919,653</b>	<b>125,849</b>	<b>1,320,923</b>	<b>(189,479)</b>	<b>34,920,677</b>
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	327,932	752	13,890	—	—	342,574
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	—	—	125,000	—	125,000
Noncontrolling interests	652	—	160,218	32,718	—	—	193,588
<b>Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$5,521,346</b>	<b>\$647,348</b>	<b>\$1,667,342</b>	<b>\$1,921,787</b>	<b>\$640,335</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$10,398,158</b>
<b>Reconciliation to Tangible Capital</b>	<b>\$5,521,346</b>	<b>\$647,348</b>	<b>\$1,667,342</b>	<b>\$1,921,787</b>	<b>\$640,335</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$10,398,158</b>

Total Leucadia National  
Corporation shareholders'  
equity

Less: Intangible assets, net and goodwill	(1,899,455 )	(589,351 )	(10,297 )	—	—	—	(2,499,103 )
Tangible Capital	\$3,621,891	\$57,997	\$1,657,045	\$1,921,787	\$640,335	\$	— \$7,899,055

(1) Long-term debt within Other financial services businesses and investments of \$577.6 million at March 31, 2017, includes \$387.8 million for 54 Madison Capital, LLC ("54 Madison"), \$154.3 million for Foursight Capital and \$35.4 million for Chrome Capital. Long-term debt within Other merchant banking businesses and investments of \$89.8 million at March 31, 2017, includes \$55.1 million for real estate associated with the Garcadia investment and \$34.7 million for Vitesse.



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	December 31, 2016						
	Jefferies	National Beef	Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments (1)	Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	Corporate and other	Inter-company Eliminations	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,529,457	\$37,702	\$41,165	\$45,151	\$154,083	\$ —	\$3,807,558
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	857,337	—	—	—	—	—	857,337
Financial instruments owned	13,809,512	1,906	188,976	761,249	524,643	—	15,286,286
Investments in managed funds	186,508	—	301,171	—	27,639	—	515,318
Loans to and investments in associated companies	653,872	—	985,780	451,117	34,329	—	2,125,098
Securities borrowed	7,743,562	—	—	—	—	—	7,743,562
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,862,488	—	—	—	—	—	3,862,488
Receivables	3,163,171	179,313	938,254	47,761	96,679	—	4,425,178
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	265,553	385,599	4,551	31,351	22,188	—	709,242
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	1,903,335	599,794	10,549	—	—	—	2,513,678
Deferred tax asset, net	337,580	—	—	—	1,124,235	—	1,461,815
Assets held for sale	—	—	—	128,083	—	—	128,083
Other assets	679,721	294,003	117,274	563,905	63,442	(82,681)	1,635,664
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>36,992,096</b>	<b>1,498,317</b>	<b>2,587,720</b>	<b>2,028,617</b>	<b>2,047,238</b>	<b>(82,681)</b>	<b>45,071,307</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Long-term debt (2)	5,483,331	276,341	545,528	87,352	987,891	—	7,380,443
Other liabilities	26,090,308	270,184	351,505	64,315	231,775	(82,681)	26,925,406
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>31,573,639</b>	<b>546,525</b>	<b>897,033</b>	<b>151,667</b>	<b>1,219,666</b>	<b>(82,681)</b>	<b>34,305,849</b>
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	321,962	551	14,296	—	—	336,809
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	—	—	125,000	—	125,000
Noncontrolling interests	651	—	141,847	33,051	—	—	175,549
<b>Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$5,417,806</b>	<b>\$629,830</b>	<b>\$1,548,289</b>	<b>\$1,829,603</b>	<b>\$702,572</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$10,128,100</b>
<b>Reconciliation to Tangible Capital</b>							

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Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	\$5,417,806	\$629,830	\$1,548,289	\$1,829,603	\$702,572	\$	—	\$10,128,100
Less: Intangible assets, net and goodwill	(1,903,335 )	(599,794 )	(10,549 )	—	—	—		(2,513,678 )
Tangible Capital	\$3,514,471	\$30,036	\$1,537,740	\$1,829,603	\$702,572	\$	—	\$7,614,422

(1) Other financial services businesses and investments excludes \$89.1 million at December 31, 2016 of liquid marketable securities that are available for sale immediately. These liquid marketable securities are included in Corporate and other.

(2) Long-term debt within Other financial services businesses and investments of \$545.5 million at December 31, 2016, includes \$406.0 million for 54 Madison, \$97.1 million for Foursight Capital and \$42.4 million for Chrome Capital. Long-term debt within Other merchant banking businesses and investments of \$87.4 million at December 31, 2016, includes \$55.7 million for real estate associated with the Garcadia investment and \$31.7 million for Vitesse.

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

	Tangible Capital as of	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Jefferies	\$3,621,891	\$3,514,471
National Beef	57,997	30,036
Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments:		
Leucadia Asset Management (1)	714,562	483,687
FXCM	319,507	500,758
HomeFed	301,373	269,421
Berkadia	199,575	184,443
Foursight Capital and Chrome Capital	94,472	100,516
Other	27,556	(1,085 )
Total Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments	1,657,045	1,537,740
Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments:		
HRG	900,312	725,096
Vitesse	314,383	309,837
JETX	117,393	159,182
Garcadia	207,331	206,760
Linkem	181,368	154,000
Golden Queen	77,559	78,474
Idaho Timber	77,724	76,551
Conwed	—	100,649
Other	45,717	19,054
Total Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments	1,921,787	1,829,603
Corporate and other assets, net of all Corporate liabilities including long-term debt	640,335	702,572
Total Tangible Capital (2)	\$7,899,055	\$7,614,422

(1) Leucadia Asset Management does not include \$89.1 million at December 31, 2016 of liquid marketable securities that are available for sale immediately. These liquid marketable securities are included in Corporate and other assets, net of all Corporate liabilities including long-term debt.

(2) Tangible Capital, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity less Intangible assets, net and goodwill. See reconciliation of Tangible Capital to Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity in the tables above.

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.

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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 supports 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 2018 (\$123.0 million outstanding at March 31, 2017) and a 49.9% equity method interest in FXCM and up to 65% of all distributions.

FXCM is a leading online provider of foreign exchange trading services.

We own an approximate 70% 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 Inc., is a U.S. commercial real estate company providing capital solutions, investment sales advisory, research and mortgage 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 owns and manages a portfolio of leases on used Harley-Davidson motorcycles and is in the process of winding down. 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 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, as well as the Denver-Julesburg Basin in Wyoming.

JETX is our 98% owned consolidated subsidiary that engages in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from onshore, unconventional resource areas. JETX currently has non-operated working interests and acreage in the Texas Gulf Coast region.

Garcadia is an equity method joint venture that owns and operates 28 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 53% of Linkem's common equity at March 31, 2017. Linkem provides residential broadband services using 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.

Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC ("Golden Queen") owns the Soledad Mountain project, an open pit, heap leach gold and silver mining project in Kern County, California, which commenced gold and silver production in March 2016. 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.

Idaho Timber is our consolidated subsidiary engaged in the manufacture and distribution of various wood products, including the following principal 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.

In January 2017, we sold 100% of Conwed Plastics ("Conwed") to Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc., (NYSE: SWM) for \$295 million in cash plus potential earn-out payments over five years of up to \$40 million in cash to the extent the results of Conwed's subsidiary, Filtrexx International, exceed certain performance thresholds.

Corporate 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.

## 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 noncontrolling 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, receivables and investments in managed funds. Together these total \$1,112.5 million at March 31, 2017, 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, 2017), 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.

In January 2017, we sold 100% of Conwed to Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc., (NYSE:SWM) for \$295 million in cash plus potential earn-out payments over five years of up to \$40 million in cash to the extent the results of Conwed's subsidiary, Filtrexx International, exceed certain performance thresholds.

We received \$42.7 million of principal and interest from FXCM during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

In the first quarter of 2017, we invested \$124.6 million in a separate account managed by Folger Hill Asia.

In the first quarter of 2017, we participated in a preferred equity financing for Linkem. Existing shareholders, along with funds managed by BlackRock, invested €100 million in cash in exchange for shares of Linkem to fund future expansion plans, of which Leucadia's share was €30 million (\$32 million). The financing was based on a pre-money valuation of €700 million (post-money valuation of €800 million) and our fully-diluted ownership post-transaction is 53%.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we bought 783,889 common shares of HomeFed for \$31.3 million in a privately-negotiated transaction.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.0625 per share which aggregated \$22.7 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, 2017, we had outstanding 359,815,689 common shares and 16,719,000 share-based awards that do not require the holder to pay any exercise price (potentially an aggregate of 376,534,689 outstanding common shares if all awards become outstanding common shares). The 16,719,000 share-based awards include the target number of shares under the senior executive award plan, which is more fully discussed in Note 16.

## 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, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

Total Leucadia National Corporation shareholders' equity	\$ 10,398,158	
Less, investment in Jefferies	(5,521,346 )	
Equity excluding Jefferies	4,876,812	
Less, our two largest investments:		
National Beef	(647,348 )	
HRG, at cost	(475,600 )	
Equity in a stressed scenario	3,753,864	
Less, net deferred tax asset excluding Jefferies amount	(1,146,861 )	
Equity in a stressed scenario less net deferred tax asset	\$ 2,607,003	
Balance sheet amounts:		
Available liquidity	\$ 1,122,485	
Parent company debt (see Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements)	\$ 988,167	
Ratio of parent company debt to stressed equity:		
Maximum	0.50	x
Actual, equity in a stressed scenario	0.26	x
Actual, equity in a stressed scenario excluding net deferred tax asset	0.38	x
Liquidity reserve:		
Minimum	\$ 426,000	
Actual	\$ 1,122,485	

## 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 \$193.0 million and \$922.8 million was used for operating activities during three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Jefferies generated funds of \$11.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and used funds of \$1,229.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016. Included in these amounts are distributions received from associated companies of \$2.2 million during 2017.

National Beef used funds of \$10.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and generated funds \$15.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Within our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments, cash of \$124.6 million and \$44.6 million, respectively, was used during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 to make additional investments in the Leucadia Asset Management platform. Additionally, during the three months ended March 31, 2017 cash of \$20.6 million was used to make additional investments in our trading portfolio. 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 \$1.9 million during 2017 and \$5.4 million during 2016. Cash used for operating activities also includes net cash used of \$24.2 million during 2017 and \$40.6 million during 2016 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 \$4.9 million and \$1.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We received distributions from Garcadia, an associated company, of \$9.5 million during 2017 and \$8.5 million during 2016.

The change in operating cash flows also reflects greater interest payments during 2017 as compared to 2016.

Net cash of \$124.8 million was provided by investing activities and \$512.5 million was used for investing activities during three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets related to Jefferies include \$22.4 million during 2017 and \$48.5 million during 2016. Jefferies made loans to and investments in associated companies of \$1,134.7 million during 2017 and \$141.7 million during 2016. Jefferies received capital distributions and loan repayments from its associated companies of \$1,140.2 million during 2017 and \$188.1 million during 2016.

Acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets within National Beef include \$11.8 million during 2017 and \$8.7 million during 2016.

Within our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments, acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets were \$0.7 million during 2017 and \$17.1 million during 2016. Advances on notes, loans and other receivables during 2017 and 2016 primarily relate to real estate projects in 54 Madison. Collections on notes, loans and other receivables during 2017 include \$39.5 million related to real estate projects in 54 Madison and \$42.6 million related to FXCM. Collections on notes, loans and other receivables during 2016 primarily relate to FXCM. Loans to and investments in associated companies include \$31.3 million in HomeFed during 2017, and \$25.8 million and \$107.7 million, respectively, in 54 Madison during 2017 and 2016, of which \$14.4 million and \$60.1 million, respectively, of that was contributed from noncontrolling interests.

Within our Other Merchant Banking Businesses and Investments, acquisitions of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, and other assets primarily reflect activity in our oil and gas exploration and production businesses. They totaled \$12.1 million during 2017 and \$16.4 million during 2016. Proceeds from sale of subsidiary relates to the sale of Conwed. Loans to and investments in associated companies include \$32.0 million and \$33.3 million to Linkem during 2017 and 2016, respectively. We received capital distributions from Garcadia, of \$3.1 million during 2017 and \$5.8 million during 2016.

Net cash of \$525.7 million and \$411.0 million was provided by financing activities during three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Issuance of debt includes \$792.4 million during 2017 and \$65.7 million during 2016 related to Jefferies. Net change in bank overdrafts of \$4.2 million in 2017 related to Jefferies. Net change in other secured financings includes payments of \$161.5 million during 2017 and proceeds of \$134.4 million during 2016 related to Jefferies.

Issuance of debt for National Beef includes \$7.6 million during 2017 of borrowings under its bank credit facility. National Beef reflects repayment of debt of \$8.8 million in 2017 and \$18.1 million during 2016.

Within our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments, borrowings include \$77.4 million during 2017 and \$195.5 million during 2016. Their repayment of debt includes \$46.0 million during 2017 and \$16.3 million during 2016. Net change in other secured financings includes payments of \$28.0 million during 2017 and \$14.6 million during 2016

related to our Other Financial Services Businesses and Investments. Contributions from noncontrolling interests include \$18.6 million during 2017 and \$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. In connection with the government and agency fixed income business and Jefferies role as a primary dealer in these markets, a sizable portion of its securities inventory is comprised of U.S. government and agency securities and other G-7 government securities. For further detail on Jefferies outstanding sovereign exposure, refer to Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk below.

At March 31, 2017, our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes Jefferies Level 3 trading assets that are approximately 3% of total trading assets.

Securities financing assets and liabilities include both financing for financial instruments trading activity, matched book transactions and mortgage finance transactions. Matched book transactions accommodate customers, as well as obtain securities for the settlement and financing of inventory positions.

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, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Securities purchased under agreements to resell:		
Period end	\$4,468	\$ 3,862
Month end average	\$6,533	\$ 5,265
Maximum month end	\$7,723	\$ 7,001

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:

Period end	\$7,315	\$ 6,792
Month end average	\$10,621	\$ 11,410
Maximum month end	\$12,822	\$ 16,620

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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:

- repayment of all unsecured debt maturing within one year and no incremental unsecured debt issuance;
- maturity rolloff of outstanding letters of credit with no further issuance and replacement with cash collateral;
- higher margin requirements than currently exist on assets on securities financing activity, including repurchase agreements;
- liquidity outflows related to possible credit downgrade;
- lower availability of secured funding;
- client cash withdrawals;
- the anticipated funding of outstanding investment and loan commitments; and
- 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:

- illiquid assets such as equipment, goodwill, net intangible assets, exchange memberships, deferred tax assets and certain investments;
- 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
- 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. Jefferies regularly refines its model to reflect changes in market or economic conditions and the firm's business mix.

#### 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, 2017	Average Balance First Quarter 2017 (1)	December 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash in banks	\$984,033	\$951,163	\$ 905,391
Certificates of deposit	25,000	25,000	25,000
Money market investments	3,071,348	2,104,956	2,599,066
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,080,381	3,081,119	3,529,457
Other sources of liquidity:			
Debt securities owned and securities purchased under agreements to resell (2)	1,307,625	1,275,859	1,455,398
Other (3)	498,485	490,305	318,646
Total other sources	1,806,110	1,766,164	1,774,044
Total cash and cash equivalents and other liquidity sources	\$5,886,491	\$4,847,283	\$ 5,303,501

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

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

(2) 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.

Other includes unencumbered inventory representing an estimate of the amount of additional secured financing that (3) 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 approximately 70.5% of Jefferies inventory at haircuts of 10% or less, which reflects the liquidity of the inventory. 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. 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, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Liquid Financial Instruments	Unencumbered Liquid Financial Instruments (2)	Liquid Financial Instruments	Unencumbered Liquid Financial Instruments (2)
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,667,744	\$ 276,436	\$ 1,815,819	\$ 280,733
Corporate debt securities	1,308,081	91,621	1,818,150	—
U.S. Government, agency and municipal securities	1,827,457	600,725	3,157,737	600,456
Other sovereign obligations	2,452,496	773,657	2,258,035	854,942
Agency mortgage-backed securities (1)	1,921,495	—	1,090,391	—
Loans and other receivables	171,354	—	274,842	—
	\$ 9,348,627	\$ 1,742,439	\$ 10,414,974	\$ 1,736,131

Consists solely of agency mortgage-backed securities issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae. These (1) 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 74.6% of Jefferies cash and non-cash 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. For those asset classes not eligible for central clearinghouse financing, bi-lateral financings are sought on an extended term basis and the tenor of Jefferies repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements generally exceeds the expected holding period of the assets Jefferies is financing. 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, 2017, short-term borrowings, which must be repaid within one year or less and include bank loans and overdrafts, borrowings under revolving credit facilities, structured notes and a demand loan margin financing facility, totaled

\$422.9 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 outstanding for Jefferies were \$448.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Jefferies short-term borrowings include the following facilities:

**Intraday Credit Facility.** The Bank of New York Mellon agrees to make revolving intraday credit advances (“Intraday Credit Facility”) for an aggregate committed amount of \$250.0 million. 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, 2017, Jefferies was in compliance with all debt covenants under the Intraday Credit Facility.

**Secured Revolving Loan Facility.** On October 29, 2015, Jefferies entered into a secured revolving loan facility (“First Secured Revolving Loan Facility”) whereby the lender agreed to make available a revolving loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$50.0 million. On December 14, 2015, Jefferies entered into a second secured revolving loan facility (“Second Revolving Loan Facility”) whereby the lender agreed to make available a revolving loan facility in a maximum principal amount of \$50.0 million. The First Secured Revolving Loan Facility was terminated with an effective date of December 6, 2016. The Second Secured Revolving Loan Facility was terminated with an effective date of January 24, 2017.

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 \$560.0 million in aggregate, which is presented within Other secured financings in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2017. Of the \$560.0 million aggregate notes, \$267.9 million matures in May 2018, but is currently redeemable at the option of the noteholders and all bears interest at a spread over one month LIBOR. The remaining \$292.1 million matures in February 2018 and bears interest at a spread over one month LIBOR.

#### Long-Term Debt

Jefferies long-term debt reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2017 is \$6.3 billion. Jefferies long-term debt has a weighted average maturity of approximately eight years.

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 access to external financing to finance its day to day operations, 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 \$55.7 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 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 using 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 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 as of March 31, 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies LLC	\$ 1,359,023	\$ 1,277,401
Jefferies Execution	9,158	8,908

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 which is subject to the regulatory supervision and requirements of 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 Financial Services, Inc., which registered as swap dealer 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. Some of our other consolidated subsidiaries also have credit agreements which may restrict the payment of cash dividends, or the ability to make loans or advances to the parent company.

## Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information

This report contains or incorporates by reference “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements include statements about our future and statements that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements are usually preceded by the words “believe,” “intend,” “may,” “will,” or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements may contain expectations regarding revenues, earnings, operations and other results, and may include statements of future performance, plans and objectives. Forward-looking statements also include statements pertaining to our strategies for future development of our businesses and products. Forward-looking statements represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which by their nature are inherently uncertain. It is possible that the actual results may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results indicated in these forward-looking statements. Information regarding important factors that could cause actual results to differ, perhaps materially, from those in our forward-looking statements is contained in this report and other documents we file. You should read and interpret any forward-looking statement together with these documents, including the following:

the description of our business and risk factors contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2017;  
the discussion and analysis of financial condition and result of operations contained in this report under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" herein;  
the notes to the consolidated financial statements in this report; and  
cautionary statements we make in our public documents, reports and announcements.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which that statement is made. We will not update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date on which the statement is made, except as required by applicable law.

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 separately for Jefferies and the balance of our company. 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 2016 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 \$900.3 million at March 31, 2017. Assuming a decline of 10% in market prices, the value of our investment in HRG could decrease by approximately \$90.0 million.

Jefferies

The potential for changes in the value of financial instruments is referred to as market risk. 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 due to adverse market movements 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. 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.

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(In millions)	VaR at February 28, 2017	Daily VaR (1) Value-at-Risk In Trading Portfolios Daily VaR for the Three Months Ended February 28, 2017			VaR at November 30, 2016	Daily VaR (1) Value-at-Risk In Trading Portfolios Daily VaR for the Three Months Ended November 30, 2016		
		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low
Interest Rates	\$ 5.63	\$7.69	\$9.59	\$5.44	\$ 5.82	\$5.22	\$6.99	\$3.48
Equity Prices	6.22	7.27	9.42	5.32	6.71	5.75	8.90	3.89
Currency Rates	0.09	0.20	0.60	0.07	0.19	0.20	0.38	0.08
Commodity Prices	0.85	0.89	2.20	0.39	0.51	0.84	1.83	0.32
Diversification Effect (2)	(4.10 )	(5.75 )	N/A	N/A	(4.79 )	(3.55 )	N/A	N/A
Firmwide	\$ 8.69	\$10.30	\$13.03	\$8.27	\$ 8.44	\$8.46	\$10.75	\$6.56

(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 increased to \$10.30 million for the three months ended February 28, 2017 from \$8.46 million for the three months ended November 30, 2016. The increase was primarily driven by higher fixed income volatility, partially offset by an increase in the diversification effect. Excluding the investment in KCG, average VaR increased to \$8.26 million for the three months ended February 28, 2017 from \$5.93 million for the three months ended November 30, 2016.

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 28, 2017, results of the evaluation at the aggregate level demonstrated no days when the net trading loss exceeded the 95% one day VaR.

Certain 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 28, 2017 (in thousands):

	10% Sensitivity
Private investments	\$ 14,301
Corporate debt securities in default	\$ 8,890
Trade claims	\$ 791

There were three days with trading losses out of a total of 60 trading days in the three months ended February 28, 2017. There were no additional days with trading losses associated with the daily marking to market of the investment

in KCG.

#### 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

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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 Jefferies 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 that were 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.

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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 below are for amounts included in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (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, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016		At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	
AAA Range	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$3,073.3	\$2,601.8	\$3,073.3	\$2,601.8
AA Range	44.0	44.0	101.4	87.3	2.4	2.1	147.8	133.4	64.1	37.0	211.9	170.4
A Range	5.8	4.2	529.2	539.2	45.8	214.7	580.8	758.1	837.4	814.1	1,418.2	1,572.2
BBB Range	2.3	4.9	215.5	117.3	10.0	9.4	227.8	131.6	51.0	51.2	278.8	182.8
BB or Lower	102.8	100.1	6.4	6.2	25.9	23.8	135.1	130.1	50.1	25.1	185.2	155.2
Unrated	119.7	93.5	—	—	—	—	119.7	93.5	4.5	0.3	124.2	93.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$274.6</b>	<b>\$246.7</b>	<b>\$852.5</b>	<b>\$750.0</b>	<b>\$84.1</b>	<b>\$250.0</b>	<b>\$1,211.2</b>	<b>\$1,246.7</b>	<b>\$4,080.4</b>	<b>\$3,529.5</b>	<b>\$5,291.6</b>	<b>\$4,776.2</b>

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, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016		At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	
Asia/Latin America/Other	\$5.0	\$4.9	\$19.2	\$16.3	\$22.8	\$32.7	\$47.0	\$53.9	\$183.0	\$165.8	\$230.0	\$219.7
Europe	0.7	—	305.6	234.4	16.5	20.9	322.8	255.3	321.8	248.0	644.6	503.3
North America	268.9	241.8	527.7	499.3	44.8	196.4	841.4	937.5	3,575.6	3,115.7	4,417.0	4,053.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$274.6</b>	<b>\$246.7</b>	<b>\$852.5</b>	<b>\$750.0</b>	<b>\$84.1</b>	<b>\$250.0</b>	<b>\$1,211.2</b>	<b>\$1,246.7</b>	<b>\$4,080.4</b>	<b>\$3,529.5</b>	<b>\$5,291.6</b>	<b>\$4,776.2</b>

Counterparty Credit Exposure by Industry

	Loans and Lending		Securities and Margin Finance		OTC Derivatives		Total	Cash and Cash Equivalents		Total with Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016		At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	At March 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	
Asset Managers	\$—	\$—	\$27.0	\$39.7	\$—	\$10.9	\$27.0	\$50.6	\$3,071.7	\$2,599.5	\$3,098.7	\$2,650.1
Banks, Broker-dealers	1.1	0.2	530.1	435.9	40.8	170.4	572.0	606.5	1,008.7	930.0	1,580.7	1,536.5
Commodities	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	—	—	4.0	3.3
Corporates	196.4	204.4	—	—	16.5	18.4	212.9	222.8	—	—	212.9	222.8
Other	77.1	42.1	295.4	274.4	22.8	47.0	395.3	363.5	—	—	395.3	363.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$274.6</b>	<b>\$246.7</b>	<b>\$852.5</b>	<b>\$750.0</b>	<b>\$84.1</b>	<b>\$250.0</b>	<b>\$1,211.2</b>	<b>\$1,246.7</b>	<b>\$4,080.4</b>	<b>\$3,529.5</b>	<b>\$5,291.6</b>	<b>\$4,776.2</b>

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 the country of 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, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in millions):

March 31, 2017

	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
Germany	\$310.3	\$(187.9)	\$ 111.1	\$—	\$ 97.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 152.7	\$331.9	\$ 484.6
Italy	1,247.0	(1,245.5)	422.5	—	—	0.1	—	424.1	424.1
United Kingdom	344.3	(161.2)	(42.8)	0.7	101.7	9.6	139.8	252.3	392.1
Spain	389.6	(318.5)	—	—	0.1	0.2	54.0	71.4	125.4
Finland	116.8	(7.3)	—	—	—	—	3.1	109.5	112.6
Netherlands	361.3	(333.1)	13.8	—	54.5	1.9	—	98.4	98.4
Hong Kong	29.8	(13.4)	—	—	0.4	—	79.6	16.8	96.4
Puerto Rico	64.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.0	64.0
India	19.7	(4.6)	(1.3)	—	—	—	42.7	13.8	56.5
Australia	30.4	(10.2)	(0.2)	5.0	17.5	0.3	4.5	42.8	47.3
Total	\$2,913.2	\$(2,281.7)	\$ 503.1	\$5.7	\$ 272.0	\$ 12.7	\$ 476.4	\$1,425.0	\$ 1,901.4

December 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
Germany	\$318.9	\$(166.4)	\$ 815.3	\$—	\$ 86.9	\$ 0.3	\$ 111.9	\$1,055.0	\$ 1,166.9
Italy	1,069.8	(844.2)	69.8	—	—	0.2	—	295.6	295.6
France	356.2	(538.4)	419.5	—	24.8	3.4	—	265.5	265.5
United Kingdom	290.1	(136.4)	(12.7)	—	61.0	13.4	37.7	215.4	253.1
Spain	210.4	(151.7)	—	—	—	0.3	50.2	59.0	109.2
Hong Kong	34.0	(30.2)	1.3	—	0.5	—	79.1	5.6	84.7
Switzerland	80.7	(33.6)	12.1	—	11.4	2.2	4.1	72.8	76.9
Ireland	124.4	(61.2)	4.4	—	0.6	—	—	68.2	68.2
Singapore	36.2	(9.6)	3.9	—	—	—	16.1	30.5	46.6
Qatar	15.2	(0.7)	—	—	—	27.1	—	41.6	41.6
Total	\$2,535.9	\$(1,972.4)	\$ 1,313.6	\$—	\$ 185.2	\$ 46.9	\$ 299.1	\$2,109.2	\$ 2,408.3

In addition, Jefferies' issuer and counterparty risk exposure to Puerto Rico was \$64.0 million, as reflected in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at March 31, 2017, which is in connection with its municipal securities market-making activities. The government of Puerto Rico is seeking to restructure much of its \$74.8 billion in debt on a voluntary basis. At March 31, 2017, 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, 2017. 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, 2017.

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, 2017 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 20, 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, 2017:

	(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, 2017 to January 31, 2017	120,613	\$ 23.25	—	16,161,588
February 1, 2017 to February 28, 2017	13,538	\$ 23.69	—	16,161,588
March 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017	12,938	\$ 25.51	—	16,161,588
Total	147,089		—	

Includes an aggregate 147,089 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 (1) 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, 2017, 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 3, 2017 By: /s/ John M. Dalton  
Name: John M. Dalton  
Title: Vice President and Controller  
(Chief Accounting Officer)

Exhibit Index

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