

Virtu Financial, Inc.
Form S-1
November 06, 2015

Use these links to rapidly review the document

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2015

Registration No. 333-

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

FORM S-1

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

Virtu Financial, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

6200
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

32-0420206
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**900 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022-1010
(212) 418-0100**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Douglas A. Cifu
Chief Executive Officer
900 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022-1010
(212) 418-0100**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: **As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.**

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)(2)	Amount of Registration Fee(2)
Class A common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share	6,473,371	\$23.96	\$155,101,969.16	\$15,618.77

(1) Includes 397,534 shares of Class A common stock to be offered by Virtu Financial, Inc. and an additional 6,075,837 shares of Class A common stock to be offered by the selling stockholders.

(2)

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The offering price and registration fee are estimated pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based upon the average high and low prices for the shares of Class A common stock of Virtu Financial, Inc., as reported by The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, on November 4, 2015.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion. Dated November 6, 2015.

PROSPECTUS

6,473,371 Shares

Virtu Financial, Inc.

Class A Common Stock

Virtu Financial, Inc. is offering 397,534 shares of Class A common stock to be sold in the offering and we will use all of the net proceeds to repurchase an equivalent number of non-voting common interest units of Virtu Financial LLC and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock from one of our equityholders. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are offering an additional 6,075,837 shares of Class A common stock to be sold in the offering. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Class A common stock by the selling stockholders.

Our shares of Class A common stock are listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "VIRT." On November 5, 2015, the closing price for our shares of Class A common stock on NASDAQ was \$23.86 per share of Class A common stock.

We have four classes of authorized common stock. The Class A common stock offered hereby and the Class C common stock have one vote per share. The Class B common stock and the Class D common stock have 10 votes per share. TJMT Holdings LLC, an affiliate of Mr. Vincent Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman, and certain trusts for the benefit of the Viola family and others hold all of our issued and outstanding Class D common stock and control more than a majority of the combined voting power of our common stock. As a result, the Viola family is able to control any action requiring the general approval of our stockholders, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and the approval of any merger or sale of substantially all of our assets.

We are a "controlled company" under the corporate governance rules for NASDAQ-listed companies, and therefore are permitted, and have elected, not to comply with certain NASDAQ corporate governance requirements. See "Management - Controlled Company."

We are an "emerging growth company" under the federal securities laws. Investing in our Class A common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" on page 35 to read about factors you should consider before buying shares of our Class A common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total
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Public offering price	\$	\$
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Underwriting discounts and commissions	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us(1)	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to the selling stockholders	\$	\$

(1) See "Underwriting."

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares of Class A common stock against payment in New York, New York on or about _____, 2015.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Prospectus dated _____, 2015.

Table of Contents



Table of Contents

We, the selling stockholders and the underwriters have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectuses we have prepared. We, the selling stockholders and the underwriters take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give to you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the shares offered hereby, and only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of the date hereof.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Organizational Structure</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Market Prices and Dividend Policy</u>	<u>71</u>
<u>Capitalization</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Selected Consolidated Financial Data</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Business</u>	<u>116</u>
<u>Management</u>	<u>132</u>
<u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>137</u>
<u>Principal and Selling Stockholders</u>	<u>153</u>
<u>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions</u>	<u>155</u>
<u>Description of Capital Stock</u>	<u>165</u>
<u>Material U.S. Federal Tax Considerations</u>	<u>171</u>
<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>175</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>181</u>
<u>Experts</u>	<u>181</u>
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	<u>181</u>
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-1</u>

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Industry and market data used throughout this prospectus were obtained through company research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties and industry and general publications. Certain information contained in "Business" is based on studies, analyses and surveys prepared by the Bank for International Settlements, Bloomberg, BATS Global Markets, Inc., the Futures Industry Association, the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada and the World Federation of Exchanges. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the industry data presented herein, estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors."

Table of Contents

TRADEMARKS

This prospectus contains references to our trademarks and service marks and to those belonging to other entities. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this prospectus may appear without the ® or ™ symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the rights of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names. We do not intend our use or display of other companies' trade names, trademarks or service marks to imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, any other companies.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information about us and this offering but does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our Class A common stock. Before making an investment decision, you should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the discussion under the heading "Risk Factors" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This prospectus includes forward looking-statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "Forward-Looking Statements" for more information.

Unless we state otherwise or the context otherwise requires, the terms "we," "us," "our," "Virtu" and the "Company" refer to Virtu Financial, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries after giving effect to the reorganization transactions described under "Corporate History and Organizational Structure" below. Also, unless we state otherwise or the context otherwise requires, all information in this prospectus gives effect to the reorganization transactions described below. "Virtu Financial" refers to Virtu Financial LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a consolidated subsidiary of ours following the reorganization transactions.

Overview

Virtu is a leading technology-enabled market maker and liquidity provider to the global financial markets. We stand ready, at any time, to buy or sell a broad range of securities and other financial instruments, and we generate revenue by buying and selling securities and other financial instruments and earning small amounts of money on individual transactions based on the difference between what buyers are willing to pay and what sellers are willing to accept, which we refer to as "bid/ask spreads," across a large volume of transactions. We make markets by providing quotations to buyers and sellers in more than 11,000 securities and other financial instruments on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools in 35 countries around the world. We believe that our broad diversification, in combination with our proprietary technology platform and low-cost structure, enables us to facilitate risk transfer between global capital markets participants by supplying liquidity and competitive pricing while at the same time earning attractive margins and returns.

We believe that market makers like us serve an important role in maintaining and improving the overall health and efficiency of the global capital markets by continuously posting bids and offers for securities and other financial instruments and thereby providing to market participants an efficient means to transfer risk. Market participants benefit from the increased liquidity, lower overall trading costs and enhanced execution certainty that we provide. While in most cases we do not have customers in a traditional sense, we make markets for global banks, brokers and other intermediaries, in addition to retail and institutional investors, including corporations, individuals, hedge funds, mutual funds, pension funds and other investors, all of whom can access our liquidity on exchanges or venues in order to transfer risk in multiple securities and asset classes for their own accounts and/or on behalf of their customers. The following table illustrates our diversification and scale:

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Table of Contents

Asset Classes

North, Central and South America
("Americas") Equities
Europe, Middle East and Africa
("EMEA") Equities

Asia and Pacific ("APAC") Equities
Global Commodities (including energy,
metals and other commodities)
Global Currencies (including futures
contracts in FX)
Options, Fixed Income and
Other Securities

Selected Venues in Which We Make Markets

NYSE, NASDAQ, DirectEdge, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT, BATS, IEX, TMX, ICE,
CME, BM&F Bovespa, major private liquidity pools
London Stock Exchange, Borsa Italiana, SIX Swiss Exchange, Euronext (Paris,
Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon), XETRA, Bolsa de Madrid, EUREX, ICE Futures
Europe, Turquoise Exchange, BATS Chi-x Europe, Johannesburg Stock Exchange
TSE, SGX, OSE, SBI Japannext, TOCOM
CME, ICE, TOCOM, SGX, NYSE Liffe, EBS

CME, ICE, Currenex, EBS, HotSpot, Reuters, FXall, LMAX

CBOE, PHLX, NYSE Arca Options, eSpeed, BOX, BrokerTec

We refer to our market making activities as being "market neutral," which means that we are not dependent on the direction of any particular market and we do not speculate. Our market making activities are designed to minimize capital at risk at any given time by limiting the notional size of our positions. Our strategies are also designed to lock in returns through precise hedging in the primary instrument or in one or more economically equivalent instruments, as we seek to eliminate the price risk in any positions held. See "Business Overview" for more information regarding our strategies. Our revenue generation is driven primarily by transaction volume across a broad range of securities and other financial instruments, asset classes and geographies. We avoid the risk of long or short positions in favor of seeking to earn small bid/ask spreads on large trading volumes across thousands of securities and other financial instruments. While we seek to eliminate the price risk of long or short positions, a significant percentage of our trades are not profitable. For example, for the 252 trading days of 2014, we averaged approximately 5.3 million trades per day globally across all asset classes, and we profitably exited 49% of our overall positions.

We do not engage in the types of principal investing and predictive, momentum and signal trading in which many other broker-dealers and trading firms engage. In fact, in order to minimize the likelihood of unintended activities by our market making strategies, if our risk management system detects a trading strategy generating revenues outside of our preset limits, it will freeze, or "lockdown," that strategy and alert risk management personnel and management. Although this approach may prevent us from maximizing potential returns in times of extreme market volatility, we believe the reduction in risk is an appropriate trade-off that is in keeping with our aim of generating consistently strong revenue from trading.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

our total revenues were approximately \$403.5 million and \$336.3 million,

our trading income, net, was approximately \$383.7 million and \$318.5 million,

our Adjusted Net Trading Income was approximately \$254.3 million and \$200.3 million,

our net income was approximately \$85.0 million and \$79.7 million, and

our Adjusted Net Income was approximately \$143.7 million and \$99.6 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively:

our total revenues were approximately \$723.1 million and \$664.5 million,

our trading income, net, was approximately \$685.2 million and \$623.7 million,

our Adjusted Net Trading Income was approximately \$435.0 million and \$414.5 million,

Table of Contents

our net income was approximately \$190.1 million and \$182.2 million, and

our Adjusted Net Income was approximately \$226.5 million and \$215.4 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, we earned approximately 22% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities (of which approximately 17% was attributable to U.S. equities and approximately 5% was attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities), 12% from EMEA equities, 8% from APAC equities, 25% from global commodities, 26% from global currencies and 6% from options, fixed income and other securities. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we earned approximately 26% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities (of which approximately 20% was attributable to U.S. equities and approximately 6% was attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities), 12% from EMEA equities, 7% from APAC equities, 21% from global commodities, 25% from global currencies and 10% from options, fixed income and other securities. For a reconciliation of Adjusted Net Trading Income to trading income, net, and Adjusted Net Income to net income, see " Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data." Since our inception, we have sought to broadly diversify our market making across securities, asset classes and geographies, and as a result, for the six months ended June 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014, we achieved a diverse mix of Adjusted Net Trading Income results, with no one geography or asset class constituting more than 26% of our total Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Technology and operational efficiency are at the core of our business, and our focus on market making technology is a key element of our success. We have developed a proprietary, multi-asset, multi-currency technology platform that is highly reliable, scalable and modular, and we integrate directly with exchanges and other liquidity centers. Our market data, order routing, transaction processing, risk management and market surveillance technology modules manage our market making activities in an efficient manner and enable us to scale our market making activities globally and across additional securities and other financial instruments and asset classes without significant incremental costs or third-party licensing or processing fees.

Industry and Market Overview

A "market maker" or "liquidity provider" is commonly defined by stock exchanges, futures exchanges and regulatory authorities around the world as a person or entity who provides continuous, two-sided quotes at multiple price levels at or near the best bid or offer, taking market risk, through a variety of exchanges and markets, which are accessible broadly and continuously for immediate execution. Market makers, like us, serve a critical role in the functioning of all financial markets by providing bids and offers for securities and other financial instruments. Market makers enhance liquidity and execution certainty for all market participants, enabling buyers and sellers to efficiently transfer risk, and are compensated for this service by earning a small amount of money on the bid/ask spread on individual transactions. A market maker's success depends on it posting competitive prices and accurately and efficiently responding to relevant market data.

Historically, market making activities occurred on the physical floor of exchanges, where human traders would execute buy and sell orders for securities. Over the last 20 years, however, the global trading markets have been characterized by the electrification of trading, development of new asset classes, volume growth and improving technology and speed of communication. The advent of electronic trading venues has changed the traditional trading process for many types of securities in the equity, bond and currency markets. The practice of physical, "open outcry" trading has largely been replaced by electronic trading platforms. This shift, and the resulting increase in automation and speed and reduction in trading costs, has led to significant growth in electronic trading volumes, as implied by growth in the aggregate notional value and number of trades on exchanges around the world.

Market structures have become increasingly complex and diverse. Although in some geographies and asset classes trading continues to occur through a single exchange, many

Table of Contents

markets for many asset classes, such as U.S. and European equities, have become increasingly fragmented. While we believe this fragmentation and related competition have been beneficial to all market participants, leading to more compressed bid/ask spreads and creating deeper liquidity, they have also created greater complexity and have required electronic market makers to expand their infrastructure to connect with more venues. We believe this trend will enable larger firms with scalable infrastructure, like us, to capture more of these opportunities.

Our Competitive Strengths

Critical Component of an Efficient Market Eco-System. As a leading, low-cost market maker dedicated to providing improved efficiency and liquidity across multiple securities, asset classes and geographies, we aim to provide critical market functionality and robust price competition, leading to reduced trading costs and more efficient pricing in the securities and other financial instruments in which we provide liquidity. This contribution to the financial markets, and the scale and diversity of our market making activities, provides added liquidity and transparency, which we believe are necessary and valued components to the efficient functioning of market infrastructure and benefit all market participants. We support transparent and efficient, technologically advanced marketplaces and advocate for legislation and regulation that promotes fair and transparent access to markets.

Cutting Edge, Proprietary Technology. Technology is at the core of our business. Our team of software engineers develops all of our core software internally, and we utilize optimized infrastructure to integrate directly with the exchanges and other trading venues on which we provide liquidity. Wherever possible, we lease commercially available rack space that is co-located with, or in close proximity to, the exchanges and other venues where we provide liquidity. We do not pay any licensing or per-trade processing fees to any third parties, and the engineering cycles for enhancements or new technologies are entirely within our control. Our focus on technology and our ability to leverage our technology enables us to be one of the lowest cost providers of liquidity to the global electronic trading marketplace.

Consistent, Diversified and Growing Revenue Base. We generate revenues by making markets and earning small bid/ask spreads in more than 11,000 listed securities and other financial instruments on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools in 35 countries around the world. The reliability and scalability of our technology platform also allow us to capitalize on higher transaction volumes during periods of extraordinary market volatility and enable us to diversify our Adjusted Net Trading Income through asset class and geographic expansion. As a result, during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014, no single asset class or geography constituted more than 26% of our total Adjusted Net Trading Income. Our diversification, together with our revenue generation strategy of earning small bid/ask spreads on large trading volumes across thousands of securities, enables us to deliver consistent Adjusted Net Trading Income under a wide range of market conditions.

Low Costs and Large Economies of Scale. Our high degree of automation, together with our ability to reduce external costs by internalizing certain trade processing functions, enables us to leverage our low market making costs over large trading volumes. Our market making costs are low due to several factors. As a self-clearing member of the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), we avoid paying clearing fees to third parties in our U.S. equities market making business. In addition, because of our significant scale, we are able to obtain competitive pricing for trade processing functions and other costs that we do not internalize. Our significant volumes frequently place us in the lowest cost tiers of brokerage, clearing and exchange fees for venues that provide tiered pricing structures. Our low-cost structure allows us to maintain a marginal cost per trade that we believe is favorable compared to our competitors. Our scale is further demonstrated by our headcount as

Table of Contents

of June 30, 2015, we had only 148 employees. Our business efficiency is also reflected in our operating margins and our Adjusted EBITDA margins.

Real-Time Risk Management. Our trading is designed to be non-directional, non-speculative and market neutral. Our market making strategies are designed to put minimal capital at risk at any given time by limiting the notional size of our positions. Our strategies are also designed to lock in returns through precise hedging in the primary instrument or in one or more economically equivalent instruments, as we seek to eliminate the price risk in any positions held. Our real-time risk management system is built into our trading platform and is an integral part of our order life-cycle, analyzing real-time pricing data and ensuring that our order activity is conducted within strict pre-determined trading and position limits. If our risk management system detects that a trading strategy is generating revenues or losses in excess of our preset limits, it will lockdown that strategy and alert management. In addition, our risk management system continuously reconciles our internal transaction records against the records of the exchanges and other liquidity centers with which we interact.

Proven and Talented Management Team. Our management team, with an average of approximately 20 years of industry experience, is led by individuals with diverse backgrounds and deep knowledge and experience in the development and application of technology to the electronic trading industry. Mr. Vincent Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman, is the former Chairman of the NYMEX and has been a market maker his entire career since leaving active duty in the U.S. Army and joining the NYMEX in 1982. Mr. Viola is widely recognized as an innovator and pioneer in market making and electronic trading over his 30-plus year career. Our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Douglas A. Cifu, has been with us since our founding in 2008 and previously was a Partner with the international law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP. Our Chief Financial Officer, Joseph Molluso, has been with us since 2013 and previously was a Managing Director in the Investment Banking division at J.P. Morgan.

Our Key Growth Strategies

Capitalize on secular growth in electronic trading of global listed securities markets and continue to increase market penetration. We expect that global electronic trading volumes will continue to grow, driven by various factors, including technology, globalization, convergence of exchange and non-exchange markets and the evolving regulatory environment. According to the World Federation of Exchanges, the number of equity shares traded through an electronic order book grew at a compound annual rate of 15.8% since 2004, from approximately 3.5 billion shares in 2004 to approximately 15.1 billion shares in 2014. In addition, according to the Futures Industry Association, trading of futures and options on exchanges has grown at a compound annual rate of 9.4% since 2004, from 8.9 billion contracts in 2004 to 21.9 billion contracts in 2014, and we believe that a significant portion of this growth has come from the electrification of trading. Our ability to offer competitive bid and offer quotes, facilitated by our proprietary, scalable technology platform and our low-cost structure, has enabled us to grow our business and add trading volume at little incremental cost. As a result, we expect to be well positioned to capitalize on future growth in the global electronic trading markets, particularly in certain asset classes in which we have lower Adjusted Net Trading Income or are not yet a participant.

Provide increasing liquidity across a wider range of new securities and other financial instruments. We believe that the full implementation of the European Markets Infrastructure Regulation and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") in the U.S. will increase transparency, liquidity and efficiency in global trading markets and encourage the further development of trading opportunities in certain asset classes in which highly liquid electronic markets remain limited or nonexistent due to historical reliance on bilateral voice

Table of Contents

trading and other inefficient processes. The migration of these products to electronic markets will provide us with an opportunity to deploy our market making strategies in asset classes that are not accessible to us currently including, for example, interest rate swaps, interest rate swap futures, credit default swap ("CDS") index futures and over-the-counter ("OTC") energy swaps.

Grow geographically. We trade on over 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools around the world, located in 35 countries. We look to expand into new geographies when access is available to us and the applicable regulatory scheme permits us to deploy our strategy. Given the scalability of our platform, we believe we will be able to expand into new geographies and begin generating revenues quickly with little incremental cost. We intend to continue to expand our market making business into new geographic locations, including locations in the EMEA and APAC markets, where we began making markets in 2008 and 2010, respectively. We entered the Japanese, Australian and certain other Asian markets beginning in late 2011, and we expect those markets to be growth areas for us.

Leverage our technology to offer additional technology services to market participants. We believe that our order management, market data, order routing, processing, risk management and market surveillance technology modules offer a key value proposition to market participants and that sharing our technological capabilities with market participants in a manner that expands electronic trading will create more opportunities for market making as trading volumes increase. For example, we adapted our existing technology to provide a customized automated trading platform for foreign exchange products to a major financial institution. We believe this platform will increase transparency, liquidity and efficiency for that financial institution and will provide us with a unique opportunity to provide liquidity and market making services directly to other financial institutions as well. In 2014, we also entered into an order routing agreement with a registered broker-dealer in order to assist it in its execution of institutional order flow.

Expand customized liquidity solutions. We also provide liquidity and competitive pricing in foreign currency markets directly to market participants on our own trading platform called "VFX" and through other customized liquidity arrangements. We offered more than 75 different pairs of currency products as of June 30, 2015. We intend to offer this same type of customized liquidity in other asset classes globally.

Pursue strategic partnerships and acquisitions. We intend to selectively consider opportunities to grow through strategic partnerships or acquisitions that enhance our existing capabilities or enable us to enter new markets or provide new products and services. For example, the Madison Tyler Transactions described below created economies of scale with substantial synergy opportunities realized to date and allowed us to enhance our international presence. In addition, with our acquisition of the ETF market making assets of Nyenburgh Holding B.V. ("Nyenburgh") in the third quarter of 2012, we became an OTC market maker in ETFs and from time to time provide two-sided liquidity to a significant number of counterparties throughout Europe.

Recent Developments

On November 4, 2015, we announced our financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

Financial highlights

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015,

total revenues increased \$109.8 million, or 21.6%, to \$619.3 million, compared to \$509.5 million in the same period in 2014,

Table of Contents

trading income, net, increased \$109.8 million, or 22.8%, to \$590.6 million, compared to \$480.8 million in the same period in 2014,

net income increased \$33.4 million, or 27.6%, to \$154.5 million, compared to \$121.1 million in the same period in 2014, and

Basic EPS was \$0.36 and Diluted EPS was \$0.35.

As of September 30, 2015, we had \$161.5 million in cash and cash equivalents, and total long-term debt outstanding in an aggregate principal amount of \$501.1 million. The increase in cash and cash equivalents compared to the same period in 2014 was primarily attributable to the net proceeds contributed to Virtu Financial as a result of our initial public offering.

Business performance

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015,

Adjusted Net Trading Income increased \$89.4 million, or 29.4%, to \$392.9 million, compared to \$303.5 million in the same period in 2014,

Adjusted Net Income increased \$71.7 million, or 48.4%, to \$219.9 million, compared to \$148.2 million in the same period in 2014, and

Adjusted EBITDA increased \$85.8 million, or 44.1%, to \$280.4 million, compared to \$194.6 million in the same period in 2014.

Since our inception, we have sought to broadly diversify our market making across securities, asset classes and geographies, and as a result, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, no one category constituted more than 26.0% of our total Adjusted Net Trading Income and our Daily Adjusted Net Trading Income increased approximately \$0.476 million, or 29.5%, to \$2.090 million compared to the same period in 2014.

The increase in Adjusted Net Trading Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 was primarily driven by strong performances in Americas equities (which were 33.0% of Adjusted Net Trading Income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 due to high volatility in the U.S. markets), EMEA equities, APAC equities and Global Commodities, and reflected the overall increased volumes in most of the global markets we serve.

Adjusted Net Trading Income, Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures. For a description of these measures and their limitations, see footnotes 8 and 9 in " Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data."

Table of Contents

The following tables show our Adjusted Net Trading Income, average daily Adjusted Net Trading Income and percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income by category for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

Category	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2015	% of Total	2014	% of Total	% Change	
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Adjusted Net Trading Income:						
Americas Equities	\$ 102,278	26.0%	\$ 78,122	25.7%	30.9%	
EMEA Equities	46,013	11.7%	38,283	12.6%	20.2%	
APAC Equities	33,875	8.6%	20,450	6.7%	65.6%	
Global Commodities	90,514	23.0%	67,848	22.4%	33.4%	
Global Currencies	90,147	22.9%	70,557	23.2%	27.8%	
Options, Fixed Income and Other	24,911	6.3%	27,831	9.2%	10.5%	
Unallocated(1)	5,151	1.5%	425	0.2%	NM	
Total Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 392,889	100.0%	\$ 303,516	100.0%	29.4%	

Category	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2015	% of Total	2014	% of Total	% Change	
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Average Daily Adjusted Net Trading Income:						
Americas Equities	\$ 544	26.0%	\$ 416	25.7%	30.9%	
EMEA Equities	245	11.7%	204	12.6%	20.2%	
APAC Equities	180	8.6%	109	6.7%	65.6%	
Global Commodities	481	23.0%	361	22.4%	33.4%	
Global Currencies	480	22.9%	375	23.2%	27.8%	
Options, Fixed Income and Other	133	6.3%	148	9.2%	10.5%	
Unallocated(1)	27	1.5%	1	0.2%	NM	
Total Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 2,090	100.0%	\$ 1,614	100.0%	29.4%	

(1)

Under our methodology for recording "trading income, net" in our condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, we recognize revenues based on the exit price of assets in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP rules, and when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income for corresponding reporting periods, we start with trading income, net. By contrast, when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income by category, we recognize revenues on a daily basis, and as a result prices used in recognizing revenues may differ. Because we provide liquidity on a global basis, across asset classes and time zones, the timing of any particular daily Adjusted Net Trading Income calculation can effectively defer or accelerate revenue from one day to another or one reporting period to another, as the case may be. We do not allocate any resulting differences based on the timing of revenue recognition.

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Table of Contents

The table below sets forth our unaudited consolidated results of operations in thousands of dollars for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

**Nine Months Ended
September 30,
2015 2014
(in thousands, except share
and per share data)**

Revenues:			
Trading income, net	\$	590,554	\$ 480,799
Interest and dividends income		21,022	21,287
Technology services		7,733	7,419
Total revenues		619,309	509,505
Operating Expenses:			
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net		179,453	164,132
Communication and data processing		51,602	50,568
Employee compensation and payroll taxes		66,801	63,636
Interest and dividends expense		39,234	34,438
Operations and administrative		17,288	16,517
Depreciation and amortization		26,025	22,514
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software		159	159
Acquisition related retention bonus			2,639
Termination of office leases		2,729	849
Initial public offering fees and expenses			8,961
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO		45,301	
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility		22,066	23,114
Total operating expenses		450,658	387,527
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest		168,651	121,978
Provision for income taxes		14,103	829
Net income	\$	154,548	\$ 121,149
 Non-controlling interest		 (141,768)	
Net income available for common stockholders	\$	12,780	
 Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$	0.37	
Diluted	\$	0.37	
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic		34,305,052	
Diluted		34,641,497	
Comprehensive income:			
Net income	\$	154,548	\$ 121,149
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment, net of taxes		595	(3,683)
Comprehensive income	\$	155,143	\$ 117,466

Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests		(141,053)
Comprehensive income available for common stockholders	\$	14,090

Table of Contents

The table below sets forth our unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition in thousands of dollars as of September 30, 2015:

	September 30, 2015 (in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	161,538
Securities borrowed		510,600
Receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations		560,716
Trading assets, at fair value		1,454,558
Property, equipment and capitalized software, net		42,442
Goodwill		715,379
Intangibles (net of accumulated amortization)		1,255
Deferred taxes		160,782
Other assets		34,676
Total assets	\$	3,641,946
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$	28,000
Securities loaned		741,728
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		9,000
Payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations		328,054
Trading liabilities, at fair value		1,198,881
Tax receivable agreement obligations		184,679
Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities		128,278
Senior secured credit facility, net		494,498
Total liabilities	\$	3,113,118
Total equity		528,828
Total liabilities and equity	\$	3,641,946

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Table of Contents

The following tables reconcile trading income, net to Adjusted Net Trading Income, Net income to Adjusted to Net income, net income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands, except percentages)	
Reconciliation of Trading income, net to Adjusted Net Trading Income		
Trading income, net	\$ 590,554	\$ 480,799
Interest and dividends income	21,022	21,287
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	(179,453)	(164,132)
Interest and dividends expense	(39,234)	(34,438)
Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 392,889	\$ 303,516
Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted Net Income		
Net income	\$ 154,548	\$ 121,149
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	159	159
Severance	645	3,136
Initial public offering fees and expenses		8,961
Termination of office leases	2,729	849
Equipment write-off	1,719	
Acquisition related retention bonus		2,639
Share based compensation	11,907	11,299
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO, 2015 Management Incentive Plan	2,913	
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	45,301	
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 219,921	\$ 148,192
Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA		
Net income	\$ 154,548	\$ 121,149
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	22,066	23,114
Depreciation and amortization	26,025	22,514
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	159	159
Provision for income taxes	14,103	829
EBITDA	\$ 216,901	\$ 167,765
Severance	645	3,136
Initial public offering fees and expenses		8,961
Termination of office leases	2,729	849
Acquisition related retention bonus		2,639
Share based compensation	11,907	11,299
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO, 2015 Management Incentive Plan	2,913	
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	45,301	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 280,396	\$ 194,649

Table of Contents

Nine Months Ended
September 30,
2015 2014
(in thousands, except
percentages)

Selected Operating Margins		
Operating Margin(1)	56%	49%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin(2)	71%	64%

- (1) Calculated by dividing Adjusted Net Income by Adjusted Net Trading Income.
- (2) Calculated by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Risks Associated with Our Business

While we have set forth our competitive strengths and our key growth strategies above, we face numerous risks and uncertainties in operating our business, which may negatively impact our competitive strengths, prevent us from implementing our key growth strategies or have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Below is a summary of certain risk factors associated with our business that you should consider in evaluating an investment in shares of our Class A common stock.

Because our revenues and profitability depend on trading volume and volatility in the markets in which we operate, they are subject to factors beyond our control, are prone to significant fluctuations and are difficult to predict. Decreases in market volumes and lower levels of volatility generally result in lower revenues from our market making activities, which could inhibit our plans to capitalize on growth in electronic trading, to provide liquidity across a wider range of new securities and other financial instruments and to grow geographically.

We are dependent upon our trading counterparties and clearing houses to perform their obligations to us. If our trading counterparties do not meet their obligations to us, or if any central clearing parties fail to properly manage defaults by market participants, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may incur material trading losses from our market making activities despite our real-time risk management system.

We face competition in our market making activities and we may be unable to sustain what we believe are our existing business advantages or compete with new market participants with greater financial and other resources than us.

Regulatory and legal uncertainties could harm our business. These uncertainties could increase our costs and inhibit our plan to provide liquidity in new securities and other financial instruments as new regulations cause migration of certain products to electronic markets. The risk of unfavorable regulatory or legal changes may be enhanced by recent scrutiny of electronic trading and market structure from regulators, lawmakers and the financial news media.

We are subject to risks relating to litigation and potential securities law liability, which could increase our costs and negate any competitive advantage we have based on our low-cost structure.

We depend on our customized technology, and our future results may be negatively impacted if we cannot remain technologically competitive.

Table of Contents

Our reliance on our computer systems and software could expose us to great financial harm if any of our computer systems or software were subject to any material disruption or corruption and could compromise any competitive advantage we have based on our proprietary technology.

We may experience risks associated with future growth or expansion of our operations or acquisitions or dispositions of businesses, and we may never realize the anticipated benefits of such activities. Although growing geographically and pursuing strategic partnerships and acquisitions are two of our key growth strategies, these activities may not be successful and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are dependent on the continued service of certain key executives, the loss or diminished performance of whom could negatively impact one of our competitive advantages and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to identify, recruit and retain skilled management and technical personnel. If we fail to recruit and retain suitable candidates or if our relationship with our employees changes or deteriorates, it could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The above list is not exhaustive. See "Risk Factors" on page 28 for a more thorough discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties we face.

Corporate History and Organizational Structure

We and our predecessors have been in the electronic trading and market making business for approximately 12 years. We conduct our business through Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries. On July 8, 2011, we completed our acquisition of Madison Tyler Holdings, LLC ("Madison Tyler Holdings"), which was co-founded in 2002 by Mr. Vincent Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman. In connection with the acquisition, Virtu Financial paid approximately \$536.5 million in cash and issued interests in Virtu Financial to the members of Madison Tyler Holdings and Virtu Financial Operating LLC ("Virtu East"). We refer to the acquisition of Madison Tyler Holdings and the related transactions as the "Madison Tyler Transactions." To finance the Madison Tyler Transactions, (i) an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners invested approximately \$250.0 million in Virtu Financial, (ii) an affiliate of Mr. Viola invested approximately \$19.6 million in Virtu Financial and (iii) Virtu Financial borrowed approximately \$304.4 million, net of fees and expenses, under a term loan facility, which we refer to (as amended to date) as our "senior secured credit facility." The business that comprises Virtu Financial today is the result of the Madison Tyler Transactions, which combined Virtu East, our historical business, with Madison Tyler Holdings.

On December 31, 2014, through a series of transactions, Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited, whom we refer to as "Temasek," acting through two indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, acquired (i) direct interests in Virtu Financial from affiliates of Silver Lake Partners, Virtu Financial and a member of management (other than Messrs. Viola and Cifu and their affiliates) and (ii) indirect interests in Virtu Financial by acquiring an interest in an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners. For more information, see "Organizational Structure – The Temasek Transaction."

The Reorganization Transactions

Prior to the consummation of the reorganization transactions described below and our initial public offering, all of Virtu Financial's outstanding equity interests, including its Class A-1 interests,

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Table of Contents

Class A-2 capital interests, Class A-2 profits interests and Class B interests, were owned by the following persons, whom we refer to collectively as the "Virtu Pre-IPO Members":

three affiliates of Mr. Viola, whom we refer to collectively as the "Founder Pre-IPO Members";

an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners, whom we refer to as the "Silver Lake Pre-IPO Member";

an affiliate of Temasek, whom we refer to as the "Temasek Pre-IPO Member";

an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, whom we refer to as the "SLT Pre-IPO Member" and whom we refer to collectively with the Silver Lake Pre-IPO Member and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member as the "Investor Pre-IPO Members";

two entities, both of which were managed by Mr. Viola, whose equityholders included certain members of the management of Virtu Financial, whom we refer to together as the "Management Vehicles." Certain of the equity interests held by the Management Vehicles were subject to vesting restrictions; and

certain current and former members of the management of Virtu Financial and Madison Tyler Holdings and their affiliates, whom we refer to collectively as the "Management Members." Certain of the equity interests held by the Management Members were subject to vesting restrictions.

Prior to the completion of our initial public offering, we completed an internal reorganization, which we refer to as the "reorganization transactions." In connection with the reorganization transactions, the following steps occurred:

we became the sole managing member of Virtu Financial;

in a series of transactions, one of the Management Vehicles liquidated, with its equity interests in Virtu Financial either being distributed to its members, including certain members of management, or contributed to the other Management Vehicle (which we refer to as "Virtu Employee Holdco") and certain employees of ours based outside the United States were distributed equity interests in Virtu Financial held by Virtu Employee Holdco on behalf of such employees and such equity interests were contributed to a trust (which we refer to as the "Employee Trust"), whose trustee is one of our subsidiaries;

two of the Founder Pre-IPO Members liquidated and distributed their equity interests in Virtu Financial to their equityholders, one of whom was TJMT Holdings LLC, the third Founder Pre-IPO Member;

the SLT Pre-IPO Member distributed its equity interests in Virtu Financial to its equityholders, which consisted of investment funds and other entities affiliated with Silver Lake Partners and Temasek;

following a series of transactions, we acquired equity interests in Virtu Financial as a result of certain mergers involving wholly owned subsidiaries of ours, an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member (the "Mergers"), and in exchange we issued to an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners, whom we refer to as the "Silver Lake Post-IPO Stockholder," and an affiliate of Temasek, whom we refer to as the "Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder" and whom we refer to together with the Silver Lake Post-IPO Stockholder as the "Investor Post-IPO Stockholders," shares of our Class A common stock and rights to receive payments under a tax receivable agreement described below. The number of shares of Class A common stock issued to the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders was based on the value of the Virtu Financial equity interests that we acquired, which was

Table of Contents

determined based on a hypothetical liquidation of Virtu Financial and the initial public offering price per share of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering;

all of the existing equity interests in Virtu Financial were reclassified into Virtu Financial's non-voting common interest units, which we refer to as "Virtu Financial Units." The number of Virtu Financial Units issued to each member of Virtu Financial was determined based on a hypothetical liquidation of Virtu Financial and the initial public offering price per share of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering. The Virtu Financial Units received by Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust and the Management Members have the same vesting restrictions as the equity interests that were reclassified. Vested Virtu Financial Units are entitled to receive distributions, if any, from Virtu Financial. Subject to certain exceptions, unvested Virtu Financial Units are not entitled to receive such distributions (other than tax distributions). If any unvested Virtu Financial Units are forfeited, they are cancelled by Virtu Financial for no consideration (and we cancel the related shares of Class C common stock (described below) for no consideration);

we amended and restated our certificate of incorporation and are authorized to issue four classes of common stock: Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock, which we refer to collectively as our "common stock." The Class A common stock and Class C common stock each provide holders with one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, and the Class B common stock and Class D common stock each provide holders with 10 votes on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. The holders of Class C common stock and Class D common stock do not have any of the economic rights (including rights to dividends and distributions upon liquidation) provided to holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock. These attributes are summarized in the following table:

Class of Common Stock	Votes	Economic Rights
Class A common stock	1	Yes
Class B common stock	10	Yes
Class C common stock	1	No
Class D common stock	10	No

Shares of our common stock generally vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders;

the remaining members of Virtu Financial after giving effect to the reorganization transactions, other than us, whom we refer to collectively as the "Virtu Post-IPO Members," subscribed for and purchased shares of our common stock as follows, in each case at a purchase price of \$0.00001 per share and in an amount equal to the number of Virtu Financial Units held by each such Virtu Post-IPO Member:

TJMT Holdings LLC, whom we refer to as the "Founder Post-IPO Member," purchased 79,610,490 shares of our Class D common stock; and

affiliates of Silver Lake Partners, whom we refer to as the "Silver Lake Post-IPO Members," Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust, the Management Members and the other Virtu Post-IPO Members purchased 36,746,041 shares of our Class C common stock; and

the Founder Post-IPO Member was granted the right to exchange its Virtu Financial Units, together with a corresponding number of shares of our Class D common stock, for shares of our Class B common stock, and the other Virtu Post-IPO Members were granted the right to exchange their Virtu Financial Units, together with a corresponding number of shares of our

Table of Contents

Class C common stock, for shares of our Class A common stock. Each share of our Class B common stock and Class D common stock is convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, into one share of Class A common stock or Class C common stock, respectively.

See "Organizational Structure" for further details.

Initial Public Offering

On April 21, 2015, we completed our initial public offering of 19,012,112 shares of our Class A common stock and received \$335.9 million in aggregate net proceeds. As a result of the completion of the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering, we held a 24.8% equity interest in Virtu Financial.

We used the net proceeds from our initial public offering as follows:

we contributed \$58.8 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to Virtu Financial in exchange for a number of Virtu Financial Units equal to the contribution amount divided by the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering (3,327,164 Virtu Financial Units), and such contribution amount will be used by Virtu Financial for working capital and general corporate purposes, which may include financing growth; and

we used the remaining approximately \$277.2 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to repurchase 3,470,724 shares of Class A common stock from the Silver Lake Post-IPO Stockholder and 12,214,224 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from certain of the Virtu Post-IPO Members, including 4,862,609 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members and 7,351,615 Virtu Financial Units from certain employees at a net price equal to the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering. None of the Founder Pre-IPO Members, the Founder Post-IPO Member, Mr. Viola, Mr. Cifu or any of their family members sold any equity interests in the Company in connection with the reorganization transactions or our initial public offering. No additional shares of Class A common stock or Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock were purchased from our 5% equityholders, directors or executive officers.

See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - Purchases from Equityholders" for further details.

Table of Contents

The following diagram depicts our organizational structure following the reorganization transactions, our initial public offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom, including all of the transactions described above. This chart is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent all legal entities within our organizational structure and does not reflect the impact of this offering:

*

Includes 3,853,555 unvested Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock.

**

Represents economic interest in Virtu Financial, Inc. and not Virtu Financial LLC.

In connection with the reorganization transactions, we were appointed as the sole managing member of Virtu Financial pursuant to Virtu Financial's limited liability company agreement. Because we manage and operate the business and control the strategic decisions and day-to-day operations of Virtu Financial and also have a substantial financial interest in Virtu Financial, we consolidate the financial results of Virtu Financial, and a portion of our net income (loss) is allocated to the non-controlling interest to reflect the entitlement of the Virtu Post-IPO Members to a portion of Virtu Financial's net income (loss). In addition, because Virtu Financial is under the common control of Mr. Viola and

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his affiliates, we accounted for the reorganization transactions as a reorganization of entities under common control and initially measured the interests of the Virtu Pre-IPO Members in the assets and liabilities of Virtu Financial at their carrying amounts as of the date of the completion of the reorganization transactions.

Table of Contents

Following the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom, we held approximately 24.8% of the outstanding Virtu Financial Units, the Virtu Post-IPO Members held approximately 75.2% of the outstanding Virtu Financial Units and approximately 95.9% of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock, the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders held approximately 1.9% of the combined voting power of our common stock and the investors in our initial public offering held approximately 2.2% of the combined voting power of our common stock. See "Organizational Structure," "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" and "Description of Capital Stock" for more information on the rights associated with our capital stock and the Virtu Financial Units.

In connection with the reorganization transactions, we acquired existing equity interests in Virtu Financial from an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member in the Mergers described under "Organizational Structure – The Reorganization Transactions." In addition, as described above, we used a portion of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to purchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from certain Virtu Post-IPO Members, including the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members and certain employees. These acquisitions of interests in Virtu Financial resulted in tax basis adjustments to the assets of Virtu Financial that were allocated to us and our subsidiaries. Future acquisitions of interests in Virtu Financial, including through the use of the net proceeds received by us in this offering, are expected to produce favorable tax attributes. In addition, future exchanges by the Virtu Post-IPO Members of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as the case may be, for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, respectively, including the exchange by one of the selling stockholders to be completed in connection with this offering, are expected to produce favorable tax attributes. These tax attributes would not be available to us in the absence of those transactions. In connection with the reorganization transactions, we entered into tax receivable agreements that obligate us to make payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders generally equal to 85% of the applicable cash savings that we actually realize as a result of these tax attributes and tax attributes resulting from payments made under the tax receivable agreement. We will retain the benefit of the remaining 15% of these tax savings. See "Organizational Structure – Holding Company Structure and Tax Receivable Agreements" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions – Tax Receivable Agreements."

This Offering

We are offering 397,534 shares of Class A common stock in this offering, and we intend to use our net proceeds from this offering to repurchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from one of our employees at a net price equal to the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in this offering. The selling stockholders are selling 6,075,837 shares of Class A common stock, 3,100,579 shares of which represent shares of Class A common stock to be issued by us to one of the selling stockholders in exchange for an equal number of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock. As described above, the acquisition by us of Virtu Financial Units with the net proceeds received by us in the offering and the exchange by one of our selling stockholders of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock are expected to produce favorable tax attributes.

Following the completion of this offering, the application of the net proceeds received by us and the exchange of the Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock by one of the selling stockholders for shares of Class A common stock in connection with this offering, we will hold approximately 27.3% of the outstanding Virtu Financial Units, the Virtu Post-IPO Members will hold approximately 72.7% of the outstanding Virtu Financial Units and

Table of Contents

approximately 95.6% of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock, the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders will hold approximately 1.4% of the combined voting power of our common stock and our public stockholders will hold approximately 3.0% of the combined voting power of our common stock.

Our Principal Equityholders

The Founder Post-IPO Member controls approximately 93.1% of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock. As a result, the Founder Post-IPO Member controls any action requiring the general approval of our stockholders, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and the approval of any merger or sale of substantially all of our assets. Because the Founder Post-IPO Member holds more than 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding common stock, we are a "controlled company" under the corporate governance rules for NASDAQ-listed companies. Therefore we are permitted, and we have elected, not to comply with certain NASDAQ corporate governance requirements. See "Management Controlled Company."

The Founder Post-IPO Member is controlled by family members of Mr. Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman. Mr. Viola has successfully led our Company since our inception and is one of the nation's foremost leaders in electronic trading. He was the founder of Virtu East in 2008, a founder of Madison Tyler Holdings in 2002 and the former Chairman of the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX"). None of the Founder Pre-IPO Members, the Founder Post-IPO Member, Mr. Viola or any of his family members sold any equity interests in the Company in connection with the reorganization transactions or our initial public offering.

Silver Lake is a global investment firm focused on the technology, technology-enabled and related growth industries with offices in Menlo Park, New York, London, Hong Kong and Tokyo. Silver Lake was founded in 1999 and has over \$26 billion in combined assets under management and committed capital across its large-cap private equity, middle-market private equity, growth equity and credit investment strategies. We refer to affiliates of Silver Lake Partners that own equity interests in us from time to time as the "Silver Lake Equityholders." Following this offering, the Silver Lake Equityholders will no longer hold any equity interest in us.

Incorporated in 1974, Temasek is an investment company based in Singapore, with a S\$266 billion (US\$177 billion) portfolio as of March 31, 2015. Temasek's portfolio encompasses companies across a broad spectrum of sectors, financial services; transportation, logistics and industrials; telecommunications, media and technology; life sciences, consumer and real estate; and energy and resources. In addition to Singapore, Temasek has offices in 10 other cities around the world, including Beijing, Shanghai, Mumbai, São Paulo, Mexico City, London and New York. We refer to Temasek entities that own equity interests in our Company prior to our initial public offering, namely Wilbur Investments LLC and Havelock Fund Investments Pte Ltd., as the "Temasek Equityholders."

Corporate Information

We were formed as a Delaware corporation on October 16, 2013. Our corporate headquarters are located at 900 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and our telephone number is (212) 418-0100. Our website address is www.virtu.com. Information contained on our website does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

The Offering

Class A common stock outstanding as of November 5, 2015	34,305,052 shares of Class A common stock.
Class A common stock offered by us	397,534 shares of Class A common stock.
Class A common stock offered by the selling stockholders	6,075,837 shares of Class A common stock (3,100,579 shares of which represent shares of Class A common stock to be issued by us to one of the selling stockholders in exchange for an equal number of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock prior to the consummation of this offering).
Class A common stock outstanding as of November 5, 2015 after giving effect to this offering	37,803,165 shares. If, immediately after this offering, all of the Virtu Post-IPO Members elected to exchange their Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock or Class D common stock for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock and all of the shares of Class B common stock were converted into shares of Class A common stock, 138,447,359 shares of our Class A common stock would have been outstanding as of November 5, 2015 (18% of which would have been owned by non-affiliates of the Company).
Class B common stock outstanding as of November 5, 2015	None.
Class C common stock outstanding as of November 5, 2015 after giving effect to this offering	21,033,704 shares. Shares of our Class C common stock have voting but no economic rights (including rights to dividends and distributions upon liquidation) and were issued in the reorganization transactions in an amount equal to the number of Virtu Financial Units held by the Virtu Post-IPO Members other than the Founder Post-IPO Member. When a Virtu Financial Unit, together with a share of our Class C common stock, is exchanged for a share of our Class A common stock, the corresponding share of our Class C common stock will be cancelled.

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Table of Contents

Class D common stock outstanding as of November 5, 2015	79,610,490 shares. Shares of our Class D common stock have voting but no economic rights (including rights to dividends and distributions upon liquidation) and were issued in an amount equal to the number of Virtu Financial Units held by the Founder Post-IPO Member. When a Virtu Financial Unit, together with a share of our Class D common stock, is exchanged for a share of our Class B common stock, the corresponding share of our Class D common stock will be cancelled.
Voting rights	<p>Each share of our Class A common stock entitles its holder to one vote per share, representing an aggregate of 4.0% of the combined voting power of our issued and outstanding common stock as of November 5, 2015 (or 4.4% after giving effect to this offering).</p> <p>Each share of our Class B common stock entitles its holder to 10 votes per share. Because no shares of Class B common stock will be issued and outstanding upon the completion of this offering and the application of the net proceeds from this offering, our Class B common stock will initially represent none of the combined voting power of our issued and outstanding common stock.</p> <p>Each share of our Class C common stock entitles its holder to one vote per share, representing an aggregate of 2.9% of the combined voting power of our issued and outstanding common stock as of November 5, 2015 (or 2.8% after giving effect to this offering).</p> <p>Each share of our Class D common stock entitles its holder to 10 votes per share, representing an aggregate of 93.1% of the combined voting power of our issued and outstanding common stock as of November 5, 2015.</p> <p>All classes of our common stock generally vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Our Class D common stock is held exclusively by the Founder Post-IPO Member and our Class C common stock is held by the Virtu Post-IPO Members other than the Founder Post-IPO Member. See "Description of Capital Stock."</p>
Exchange/conversion	<p>Virtu Financial Units held by the Founder Post-IPO Member, together with a corresponding number of shares of our Class D common stock, may be exchanged for shares of our Class B common stock on a one-for-one basis.</p> <p>Virtu Financial Units held by the Virtu Post-IPO Members other than the Founder Post-IPO Member, together with a corresponding number of shares of our Class C common stock, may be exchanged for shares of our Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis.</p>

Table of Contents

Each share of our Class B common stock and Class D common stock is convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, into one share of Class A common stock or Class C common stock, respectively.

Each share of our Class B common stock will automatically convert into one share of Class A common stock and each share of our Class D common stock will automatically convert into one share of our Class C common stock (a) immediately prior to any sale or other transfer of such share by a Founder Post-IPO Member or any of its affiliates or permitted transferees, subject to certain limited exceptions, such as transfers to permitted transferees, or (b) if the Founder Post-IPO Member or any of its affiliates or permitted transferees own less than 25% of our issued and outstanding common stock. See "Description of Capital Stock."

Use of proceeds

We estimate our net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$9.3 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$0.2 million, based on an offering price of \$23.86 per share (the closing price for our shares of Class A common stock on NASDAQ on November 5, 2015). We intend to use our net proceeds from this offering to repurchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from one of our employees at a net price equal to the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in this offering. The selling stockholders will receive all of the net proceeds from the sale of shares of Class A common stock to be sold by them in this offering.

We estimate that the offering expenses (other than the underwriting discounts) will be approximately \$1.0 million. All of such offering expenses (other than the underwriting discounts payable by the selling stockholders) will be paid for or otherwise borne by Virtu Financial.

See "Use of Proceeds."

Table of Contents

Dividend policy

Our board of directors declared a dividend of \$0.24 per share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock that is payable on December 15, 2015 to holders of record as of December 1, 2015. A dividend of \$0.24 per share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock was paid on September 15, 2015 to holders of record as of the close of business of September 1, 2015. Our current intent is to continue to pay a quarterly dividend of \$0.24 per share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Subject to the sole discretion of our board of directors and the considerations discussed below, we intend to continue to pay dividends that will annually equal, in the aggregate, between 70% and 100% of our net income. The payment of dividends will be subject to general economic and business conditions, including our financial condition and results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, including restrictions contained in the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facility, which we refer to as our "credit agreement," business prospects and other factors that our board of directors considers relevant.

Because we are a holding company and our principal asset is our direct and indirect equity interests in Virtu Financial, we fund dividends by causing Virtu Financial to make distributions to its equityholders, including the Founder Post-IPO Member, Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust, the Management Members and us.

Virtu Financial authorized distributions to certain Virtu Pre-IPO Members as of a record date prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, pro rata, in accordance with their respective interests in classes of equity entitled to participate in operating cash flow (as defined under "Market Prices and Dividend Policy") distributions, an amount based on operating cash flow of Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries for the fiscal period beginning on January 1, 2015 and ending on the date of the consummation of the reorganization transactions, less any reserves established during this period and less any operating cash flow for this period previously distributed to such Virtu Pre-IPO Members. Such amount was determined to be approximately \$50.0 million. As of November 5, 2015, \$10.0 million of such amount has been distributed to the Virtu Pre-IPO Members. We expect the remaining \$40.0 million of distributions to be funded from cash on hand. We refer to these distributions as the "2015 Distributions" (as further described under "Market Prices and Dividend Policy").

See "Market Prices and Dividend Policy."

NASDAQ symbol

"VIRT."

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Table of Contents

Risk factors

You should read the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus for a discussion of factors that you should consider carefully before deciding to invest in shares of our Class A common stock.

Unless we indicate otherwise throughout this prospectus, the number of shares of our Class A common stock and Class B common stock outstanding after this offering excludes:

9,224,627 shares of Class A common stock issuable pursuant to stock options and restricted stock units granted under the Virtu Financial, Inc. 2015 Management Incentive Plan (the "2015 Management Incentive Plan").

2,775,373 additional shares of Class A common stock, that remain available for issuance under the 2015 Management Incentive Plan.

21,033,704 shares of Class A common stock reserved for issuance upon the exchange of Virtu Financial Units (together with the corresponding shares of our Class C common stock), and 79,610,490 shares of Class B common stock reserved for issuance upon the exchange of Virtu Financial Units (together with the corresponding shares of our Class D common stock); and

79,610,490 shares of our Class A common stock reserved for issuance upon the conversion of our Class B common stock into Class A common stock.

Table of Contents

Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data

The following tables set forth summary historical consolidated financial and other data of Virtu Financial for the periods presented. We were formed as a Delaware corporation on October 16, 2013 and, prior to the consummation of the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering, did not conduct any activities other than those incident to our formation and our initial public offering.

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and statements of financial condition data as of June 30, 2015 have been derived from our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our financial statements reflect, for periods prior to April 16, 2015 (the period prior to completion of the reorganization transactions), the operations of Virtu Financial and its consolidated subsidiaries. On or after April 16, 2015, our financial statements reflect the operations of our Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (including Virtu Financial). The consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and statements of financial condition data as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been derived from Virtu Financial's audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 gives effect to (i) the reorganization transactions described under "Organizational Structure", (ii) our initial public offering and the use of net proceeds of our initial public offering, (iii) the creation of certain tax assets in connection with our initial public offering and the reorganization transactions and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with entering into the tax receivable agreements with the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders, (iv) this offering and the exchange by one of the selling stockholders of 3,100,579 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock for an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock, (v) the use of net proceeds received by us from this offering and (vi) the creation of certain tax assets in connection with this offering and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with the tax receivable agreements with certain Virtu Post-IPO Members and Investor Post-IPO Stockholders, as if each had occurred on January 1, 2014.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2015 gives effect to (i) this offering and the exchange by one of our selling stockholders of 3,100,579 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock for an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock, (ii) the use of net proceeds received by us from this offering, (iii) creation of certain tax assets in connection with this offering and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with the tax receivable agreements with certain Virtu Post-IPO Members and Investor Post-IPO Stockholders and (iv) the distribution of \$40.0 million to the Virtu Pre-IPO Members, which will be funded from cash on hand (as further described under "Market Prices and Dividend Policy"), as if each had occurred on June 30, 2015.

The summary historical and pro forma consolidated financial and other data presented below do not purport to be indicative of the results that can be expected for any future period and should be read together with "Capitalization," "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information," "Selected Consolidated Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our and Virtu Financial's audited consolidated financial statements, our

Table of Contents

unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands)	Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2015	2014
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Data:			
Revenues			
Trading income, net	\$ 383,722	\$ 383,722	\$ 318,539
Interest and dividends income	14,597	14,597	12,769
Technology services	5,188	5,188	4,963
Total revenue	403,507	403,507	336,271
Operating Expenses			
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	117,639	117,639	108,271
Communication and data processing	35,492	35,492	33,312
Employee compensation and payroll taxes(1)	44,334	42,065	38,868
Interest and dividends expense	26,407	26,407	22,710
Operations and administrative	12,431	12,431	12,125
Depreciation and amortization	17,849	17,849	13,962
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	106	106	106
Acquisition related retention bonus			2,487
Termination of office leases(2)	2,729	2,729	849
Initial public offering fees and expenses(3)			8,901
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO(4)	6,134	44,194	
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	13,900	14,861	15,299
Total operating expenses	277,021	313,773	256,890
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	126,486	89,734	79,381
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	15,692	4,725	(350)
Net income	110,794	85,009	\$ 79,731
Noncontrolling interest	(88,515)	(84,535)	
Net income available for common stockholders	\$ 22,279	\$ 474	
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class A common stockholders:			
Basic	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.01	
Diluted	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.01	
Weighted average common shares outstanding			

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Basic	37,803,165	34,305,052
Diluted	37,803,165	34,529,349

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Years Ended			
	Pro Forma Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Data:				
Revenues				
Trading income, net	\$ 685,150	\$ 685,150	\$ 623,733	\$ 581,476
Interest and dividends income	27,923	27,923	31,090	34,152
Technology services	9,980	9,980	9,682	
Total revenues	723,053	723,053	664,505	615,628
Operating Expenses				
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	230,965	230,965	195,146	200,587
Communication and data processing	68,847	68,847	64,689	55,384
Employee compensation and payroll taxes(1)	91,588	84,531	78,353	63,836
Interest and dividends expense	47,083	47,083	45,196	48,735
Operations and administrative	21,923	21,923	27,215	27,826
Depreciation and amortization	30,441	30,441	23,922	17,975
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	211	211	1,011	71,654
Acquisition cost				69
Acquisition related retention bonus	2,639	2,639	6,705	6,151
Impairment of intangible assets				1,489
Lease abandonment				6,134
Debt issue cost related to debt refinancing(5)			10,022	
Initial public offering fees and expenses(3)	8,961	8,961		
Transaction advisory fees and expenses(6)	3,000	3,000		
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO(4)	12,268			
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	28,322	30,894	24,646	26,460
Total operating expenses	546,248	529,495	476,905	526,300
Income before income taxes	176,805	193,558	187,600	89,328
Provision for income taxes	19,680	3,501	5,397	1,768
Net income	\$ 157,125	\$ 190,057	\$ 182,203	\$ 87,560
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	(125,983)			
Net income attributable to Virtu Financial, Inc.	31,142			
Basic and diluted earnings per share to Class A common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.82			
Diluted	\$ 0.82			

Weighted average number of shares used in computing
earnings per share:

Basic	37,803,165
Diluted	37,803,165

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Pro Forma As of June 30, 2015	As of June 30, 2015	As of Dec. 31, 2014	As of Dec. 31, 2013
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition Data:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,978	\$ 126,978	\$ 75,864	\$ 66,010
Total assets	4,528,584	4,536,720	3,324,561	3,963,570
Senior secured credit facility	495,312	495,312	500,827	507,725
Total liabilities	4,068,207	4,032,056	2,817,863	3,510,282
Class A-1 redeemable interest(7)			294,433	250,000
Total equity	460,377	504,664	212,265	203,288

(In thousands)	Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	2014
Unaudited Financial Data:			
Adjusted Net Income(8)	132,247	143,721	99,598
EBITDA(8)	158,341	122,550	108,748
Adjusted EBITDA(8)	179,688	179,688	128,509
Adjusted Net Trading Income(9)	254,273	254,273	200,327
Operating margin(10)	52.6	56.5	49.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin(10)	70.7	69.3	62.6

(In thousands)	Pro Forma Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014	Years Ended Dec. 31, 2014	2013	2012
Unaudited Financial Data:				
Adjusted Net Income(8)	\$ 212,929	\$ 226,536	\$ 215,372	\$ 188,305
EBITDA(8)	235,779	255,104	247,201	205,417
Adjusted EBITDA(8)	291,372	291,372	269,337	234,508
Adjusted Net Trading Income(9)	435,025	435,025	414,481	366,306
Operating margin(10)	49%	52%	52%	51%
Adjusted EBITDA margin(10)	67%	67%	65%	64%

(1)

Includes, on a pro forma basis, approximately \$2.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 of compensation expenses in respect of the time-based vesting of stock options with respect to an aggregate of 9,228,000 shares of Class A common stock issued in connection with our initial public offering under the 2015 Management Incentive Plan.

- (2) Represents an accelerated expense of approximately \$2.7 million from future lease payments of one of our office locations during the six months ended June 30, 2015. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded a deferred lease write-off of \$0.4 million and one-time payment of \$0.4 million for the termination of the lease of our London office.
- (3) Initial public offering fees and expenses reflect costs directly attributable to the Company's initial public offering process, which was postponed in April 2014. The Company accounted for such costs in accordance with ASC 340-10, *Other Assets and Deferred Costs*. ASC 340 states that costs directly attributable to a successfully completed offering of equity securities may be deferred and charged against the gross proceeds of the offering as a reduction of additional paid-in capital, but for an offering postponed for a period greater than 90 days, the offering costs must be charged as an expense in the period the offering process was postponed.
- (4) Represents primarily non-recurring, non-cash compensation expenses in respect of the outstanding time vested Class B interests of Virtu Financial and Class B interests of Virtu East MIP LLC ("East MIP Class B interests) recognized at the consummation of our initial public offering for the six months ended June 30, 2015. On a pro forma basis, represents recurring non-cash compensation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014.
- (5) In connection with the Madison Tyler Transactions, Virtu Financial entered into a \$320.0 million senior secured credit facility, which was subsequently refinanced. A portion of certain financing costs incurred in connection with the original credit facility that were scheduled to be amortized over the five-year term of the loan, including original issue discount and underwriting and legal fees, were accelerated and recognized at the closing of the refinancing.
- (6) Transaction advisory fees reflect professional fees incurred by the Company in connection with the Temasek Transaction (as defined below), which was consummated on December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

(7)

The Class A-1 interests of Virtu Financial were convertible by the holders at any time into an equivalent number of Class A-2 capital interests of Virtu Financial and, in a sale or other specified capital transaction, holders were entitled to receive distributions up to specified preference amounts before holders of Class A-2 capital interests were entitled to receive distributions. In connection with the reorganization transactions, all of the existing equity interests in Virtu Financial were reclassified into Virtu Financial Units. See "Organizational Structure The Reorganization Transactions."

(8)

"Adjusted Net Income" measures our operating performance by adjusting net income to exclude amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software, debt issue cost related to debt refinancing, impairment of intangible assets, lease abandonment, acquisition cost, terminated transaction fees and expenses, initial public offering fees and expenses, transaction advisory fees and expenses, expenses associated with termination of office leases, severance, equipment write-off, acquisition related retention bonus, stock-based compensation and stock-based compensation expense vested upon our initial public offering. "EBITDA" measures our operating performance by adjusting net income to exclude financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility, debt issue cost related to debt refinancing, depreciation and amortization, amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software, equipment write-off and income tax expense, and "Adjusted EBITDA" measures our operating performance by further adjusting EBITDA to exclude impairment of intangible assets, lease abandonment, terminated transaction fees and expenses, initial public offering fees and expenses, transaction advisory fees and expenses, expenses associated with termination of office leases, severance, equipment write-off, acquisition related retention bonus, stock-based compensation and stock-based compensation expense vested upon our initial public offering. Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures used by management in evaluating operating performance and in making strategic decisions. In addition, Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA or similar non-GAAP measures are used by research analysts, investment bankers and lenders to assess our operating performance. Management believes that the presentation of Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because it assists both investors and management in analyzing and benchmarking the performance and value of our business. Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA provide indicators of general economic performance that are not affected by fluctuations in certain costs or other items. Accordingly, management believes that these measurements are useful for comparing general operating performance from period to period. Furthermore, our credit agreement contains covenants and other tests based on metrics similar to Adjusted EBITDA. Other companies may define Adjusted Net Income or Adjusted EBITDA differently, and as a result our measures of Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA may not be directly comparable to those of other companies. Although we use Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as financial measures to assess the performance of our business, such use is limited because they do not include certain material costs necessary to operate our business. Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, net income in accordance with U.S. GAAP as a measure of performance. Our presentation of Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an indication that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or nonrecurring items. Adjusted Net Income and our EBITDA-based measures have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

they do not reflect every cash expenditure, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

our EBITDA-based measures do not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payment on our debt;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced or require improvements in the future, and our EBITDA-based measures do not reflect any cash requirement for such replacements or improvements;

they are not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our statements of cash flows;

they do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations; and

they do not reflect limitations on our costs related to transferring earnings from our subsidiaries to us.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not intended as alternatives to net income as indicators of our operating performance and should not be considered as measures of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or as measures of cash that will be available to us to meet our obligations. We compensate for these limitations by using Adjusted Net Income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA along with other comparative tools, together with U.S. GAAP measurements, to assist in the evaluation of operating performance. These U.S. GAAP measurements include operating income (loss), net income (loss), cash flows from operations and cash flow data. Our U.S. GAAP-based measures can be found in our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

The following tables reconcile net income to Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2015	2014
Net Income	\$ 110,794	\$ 85,009	\$ 79,731
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	106	106	106
Severance	303	303	395
IPO fees and expenses			8,901
Termination of office leases(a)	2,729	2,729	849
Equipment write-off(b)	1,468	1,468	
Acquisition related retention bonus			2,487
Share based compensation	8,653	8,653	7,129
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO, 2015 Management Incentive Plan(c)	3,528	1,259	
Charges related to share based compensation awards at IPO(d)	6,134	44,194	
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 133,715	\$ 143,721	\$ 99,598

- (a) Represents an accelerated expense of approximately \$2.7 million from future lease payments of one of our office locations during the six months ended June 30, 2015. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded a deferred lease write-off of \$0.4 million and one-time payment of \$0.4 million for the termination of the lease of our London office.
- (b) Represents accelerated depreciation from equipment that was deemed to be obsolete during the six months ended June 30, 2015.
- (c) Represents expenses in respect of stock options granted in connection with our initial public offering under the 2015 Management Incentive Plan vesting over a four year period.
- (d) Represents non-cash compensation expenses in respect of the outstanding time vested Class B interests of Virtu Financial and East MIP Class B interests recognized at the consummation of our initial public offering and through the period ended June 30, 2015, net of \$9.5 million and \$8.0 million in capitalization and amortization, respectively, of the costs attributable to employees incurred in development of software for internal use, during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

**Years Ended
Dec. 31,**

(In thousands)	Pro Forma Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014	2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 157,125	\$ 190,057	\$ 182,203	\$ 87,560
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	211	211	1,011	71,654
Debt issue cost related to debt refinancing			10,022	
Impairment of intangible assets				1,489
Lease abandonment				6,134
Acquisition cost				69
Terminated transaction fees and expenses(a)				4,727
Initial public offering fees and expenses	8,961	8,961		
Transaction advisory fees and expenses	3,000	3,000		
Expenses associated with termination of London leases(b)	849	849		
Severance(c)	4,786	4,786	1,990	2,123
Acquisition related retention bonus	2,639	2,639	6,705	6,151
Stock-based compensation	16,033	16,033	13,441	8,398
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO, 2015				
Management Incentive Plan	7,057			
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	12,268			
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 212,929	\$ 226,536	\$ 215,372	\$ 188,305

- (a) Represents expense of \$4.7 million incurred in connection with our attempt to purchase a publicly traded market making and financial services firm during the year ended December 31, 2012 and the professional and other fees incurred in connection therewith.
- (b) Represents deferred lease write-off of \$0.4 million and one-time payment of \$0.4 million for the termination of the lease of our London office.
- (c) Represents expense of \$4.8 million, \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million incurred for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily relating to the employee costs associated with consolidation of operations following the Madison Tyler Transactions.

Table of Contents

The following tables reconcile net income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2015	2014
Net Income	\$ 110,794	\$ 85,009	\$ 79,731
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	13,900	14,861	15,299
Depreciation and amortization	16,381	16,381	13,962
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	106	106	106
Equipment write-off(a)	1,468	1,468	
Provision for Income Taxes	15,692	4,725	(350)
EBITDA	\$ 158,341	\$ 122,550	\$ 108,748
Severance	303	303	395
IPO fees and expenses			8,901
Termination of office leases	2,729	2,729	849
Acquisition related retention bonus(b)			2,487
Share based compensation	8,653	8,653	7,129
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO, 2015 Management Incentive Plan(c)	3,528	1,259	
Charges related to share based compensation awards at IPO(d)	6,134	44,194	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 179,688	\$ 179,688	\$ 128,509

- (a) Represents accelerated depreciation from equipment that was deemed to be obsolete during the six months ended June 30, 2015.
- (b) Represents the termination of installment payments under the retention plan. The final installment payment was made on July 2014.
- (c) Represents expenses in respect of stock options granted in connection with our initial public offering under the 2015 Management Incentive Plan vesting over a four year period.
- (d) Represents non-cash compensation expenses in respect of the outstanding time vested Class B interests of Virtu Financial and East MIP Class B interests recognized at the consummation of our initial public offering and through the period ended June 30, 2015, net of \$9.5 million and \$8.0 million in capitalization and amortization, respectively, of the costs attributable to employees

incurred in development of software for internal use, during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Pro Forma Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014	Years Ended Dec. 31,		
		2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 157,125	\$ 190,057	\$ 182,203	\$ 87,560
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	28,322	30,894	24,646	26,460
Debt issue cost related to debt refinancing			10,022	
Depreciation and amortization	30,441	30,441	23,922	17,975
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	211	211	1,011	71,654
Income tax expense	19,680	3,501	5,397	1,768
EBITDA	\$ 235,779	\$ 255,104	\$ 247,201	\$ 205,417
Impairment of intangible assets				1,489
Lease abandonment				6,134
Acquisition cost				69
Terminated transaction fees and expenses(a)				4,727
Initial public offering fees and expenses	8,961	8,961		
Transaction advisory fees and expenses	3,000	3,000		
Expenses associated with termination of London leases(b)	849	849		
Severance(c)	4,786	4,786	1,990	2,123
Acquisition related retention bonus	2,639	2,639	6,705	6,151
Stock-based compensation	16,033	16,033	13,441	8,398
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO, 2015				
Management Incentive Plan	7,057			
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	12,268			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 291,372	\$ 291,372	\$ 269,337	\$ 234,508

- (a) Represents expense of \$4.7 million incurred in connection with our attempt to purchase a publicly traded market making and financial services firm during the year ended December 31, 2012 and the professional and other fees incurred in connection therewith.
- (b) Represents deferred lease write-off of \$0.4 million and one-time payment of \$0.4 million for the termination of the lease of our London office.
- (c) Represents expense of \$4.8 million, \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million incurred for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily relating to the employee costs associated

with consolidation of operations following the Madison Tyler Transactions.

(9)

"Adjusted Net Trading Income" is the amount of revenue we generate from our market making activities, or trading income, net, plus interest and dividends income and expense, net, less direct costs associated with those revenues, including brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net. Rather than analyzing these components of our operating results individually, we generally view them on an aggregate basis in the context of Adjusted Net Trading Income. Adjusted Net Trading Income is a non-GAAP financial measure. Our total Adjusted Net Trading Income is the primary metric used by management in evaluating performance, making strategic decisions and allocating resources, and the primary factor influencing Adjusted Net Trading Income is volume levels. Management believes that the presentation of Adjusted Net Trading Income provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because it assists both investors and management in analyzing and benchmarking the performance and value of our business. Adjusted Net Trading Income provides an indicator of the performance of our market making activities that is not affected by revenues or expenses that are not directly associated with such activities. Accordingly, management believes that this measurement is useful for comparing general operating performance from period to period. Although we use Adjusted Net Trading Income as a financial measure to assess the performance of our business, the use of Adjusted Net Trading Income is limited because it does not include certain material costs that are necessary to operate our business. Adjusted Net Trading Income should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, trading income, net, in accordance with U.S. GAAP as a measure of performance. Our presentation of Adjusted Net Trading Income should not be construed as an indication that our future results will be unaffected by revenues or expenses that are not directly associated with our market making activities. Adjusted Net Trading Income is limited as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Our U.S. GAAP-based measures can be found in our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

The following tables reconcile trading income, net, to Adjusted Net Trading Income for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended		
	Pro Forma	June 30,	
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	2015	2014
Trading income, net	\$ 383,722	\$ 383,722	\$ 318,539
Interest and dividends income	14,597	14,597	12,769
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	(117,639)	(117,639)	(108,271)
Interest and dividends expense	(26,407)	(26,407)	(22,710)
Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 254,273	\$ 254,273	\$ 200,327

(In thousands)	Years Ended Dec. 31,			
	Pro Forma	Years Ended Dec. 31,		
	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014	2014	2013	2012
Trading income, net	\$ 685,150	\$ 685,150	\$ 623,733	\$ 581,476
Interest and dividends income and expense, net	(19,160)	(19,160)	(14,106)	(14,583)
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	(230,965)	(230,965)	(195,146)	(200,587)
Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 435,025	\$ 435,025	\$ 414,481	\$ 366,306

The following table shows our Adjusted Net Trading Income, average daily Adjusted Net Trading Income and percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income by category for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

(In thousands, except percentages)	Six Months Ended June 30,						
	Total	2015			2014		
		Average Daily	%	Total	Average Daily	%	
Adjusted Net Trading Income:							
Asset Class							
Americas Equities (1)	\$ 56,463	\$ 455	22%	\$ 52,140	\$ 420	26%	
EMEA Equities	30,926	249	12%	25,959	209	13%	
APAC Equities	20,731	167	8%	13,418	108	7%	
Global Commodities	62,241	502	25%	49,391	398	25%	
Global Currencies	66,858	539	26%	45,346	366	23%	
Options, Fixed income and Other Securities	13,923	112	6%	17,768	143	9%	
Unallocated (2)	3,131	25	1%	(3,695)	(30)	3%	
Total Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 254,273	\$ 2,049	100%	\$ 200,327	\$ 1,614	100%	

(1)

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, our percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities consisted of 17% attributable to U.S. equities and 5% attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities, respectively.

(2)

Under our methodology for recording "trading income, net" in our condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, we recognize revenues based on the exit price of assets and liabilities in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP rules, and when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income for corresponding reporting periods, we start with trading income, net, so calculated. By contrast, when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income by asset class, we do so on a daily basis, and as a result prices used in recognizing revenues may differ. Because we provide liquidity on a global basis, across asset classes and time zones, the timing of any particular Adjusted Net Trading Income calculation can effectively defer or accelerate revenue from one day to another or one reporting period to another, as the case may be. We do not allocate any resulting differences based on the timing of revenue recognition.

Table of Contents

The following table shows our Adjusted Net Trading Income, average daily Adjusted Net Trading Income and percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income by asset class for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

(In thousands, except percentages)	Years Ended Dec. 31,								
	2014			2013			2012		
	Total	Average Daily(a)	%	Total	Average Daily(a)	%	Total	Average Daily(a)	%
Adjusted Net Trading Income:									
Asset Class									
Americas Equities(b)	\$ 113,402	\$ 450	26%	\$ 111,098	\$ 441	27%	\$ 108,845	435	30%
EMEA Equities	51,604	205	12%	44,435	176	11%	45,799	183	13%
APAC Equities	29,965	119	7%	45,566	181	11%	41,924	168	11%
Global Commodities	93,083	369	21%	94,934	377	23%	96,602	386	26%
Global Currencies	109,693	435	25%	81,014	321	20%	50,766	203	14%
Options, Fixed Income and Other Securities	42,321	168	10%	38,499	153	9%	26,628	106	7%
Unallocated(c)	(5,043)	(20)	(1)%	(1,065)	(4)	(1)%	(4,258)	(17)	(1)%
Total Adjusted Net Trading Income	\$ 435,025	\$ 1,726	100%	\$ 414,481	\$ 1,645	100%	\$ 366,306	\$ 1,464	100%

(a)

Average daily Adjusted Net Trading Income figures are based on (i) 252 trading days during the year ended December 31, 2014, (ii) 252 trading days during the year ended December 31, 2013 and (iii) 250 trading days during the year ended December 31, 2012.

(b)

In 2014, our Adjusted Net Trading Income, average daily Adjusted Net Trading Income and percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income for Americas Equities consisted of approximately \$86.5 million, \$343,000 and 20%, respectively, attributable to U.S. equities, and approximately \$26.9 million, \$107,000 and 6%, respectively, attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities.

(c)

Under our methodology for recording "trading income, net" in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income, we recognize revenues based on the exit price of assets in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP rules, and when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income for corresponding reporting periods, we start with trading income, net, so calculated. By contrast, when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income by asset class, we recognize revenues on a daily basis, and as a result prices used in recognizing revenues may differ. Because we provide liquidity on a global basis, across asset classes and time zones, the timing of any particular daily Adjusted Net Trading Income calculation can effectively defer or accelerate revenue from one day to another or one reporting period to another, as the case may be. We do not allocate any resulting differences based on the timing of revenue recognition.

(10)

We calculate "operating margin" by dividing Adjusted Net Income by Adjusted Net Trading Income. We calculate "Adjusted EBITDA margin" by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Operating margin and Adjusted EBITDA margin are non-GAAP financial measures used by management in evaluating operating performance and in making strategic decisions. Other companies may define operating margin and Adjusted EBITDA margin differently, and as a result our measures may not be directly comparable to those of other companies. These measures should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, the comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures as measures of our operating performance.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Class A common stock involves substantial risks. In addition to the other information in this prospectus, you should carefully consider the following factors before investing in our Class A common stock. Any of the risk factors we describe below could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. The market price of our Class A common stock could decline if one or more of these risks or uncertainties develop into actual events, causing you to lose all or part of your investment. While we believe these risks and uncertainties are especially important for you to consider, we may face other risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on our business. Certain statements contained in the risk factors described below are forward-looking statements. See "Forward-Looking Statements" for more information.

Risks Related to Our Business

Because our revenues and profitability depend on trading volume and volatility in the markets in which we operate, they are subject to factors beyond our control, are prone to significant fluctuations and are difficult to predict.

Our revenues and profitability depend in part on the level of trading activity of securities, derivatives and other financial products on exchanges and in other trading venues in the U.S. and abroad, which are directly affected by factors beyond our control, including economic and political conditions, broad trends in business and finance and changes in the markets in which such transactions occur. Weaknesses in the markets in which we operate, including economic slowdowns in recent years, have historically resulted in reduced trading volumes for us. Declines in trading volumes generally result in lower revenues from market making and transaction execution activities. Lower levels of volatility generally have the same directional impact. Declines in market values of securities or other financial instruments can also result in illiquid markets, which can also result in lower revenues and profitability from market making and transaction execution activities. Lower price levels of securities and other financial instruments, as well as compressed bid/ask spreads, which often follow lower pricing, can further result in reduced revenues and profitability. These factors can also increase the potential for losses on securities or other financial instruments held in inventory and failures of buyers and sellers to fulfill their obligations and settle their trades, as well as claims and litigation. Any of the foregoing factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In the past, our revenues and operating results have varied significantly from period to period due primarily to movements and trends in the underlying markets and to fluctuations in trading volumes and volatility levels. As a result, period to period comparisons of our revenues and operating results may not be meaningful, and future revenues and profitability may be subject to significant fluctuations or declines.

We are dependent upon our trading counterparties and clearing houses to perform their obligations to us.

Our business consists of providing consistent two-sided liquidity to market participants across numerous geographies and asset classes. In the event of a systemic market event, resulting from large price movements or otherwise, certain market participants may not be able to meet their obligations to their trading counterparties, who, in turn, may not be able to meet their obligations to their other trading counterparties, which could lead to major defaults by one or more market participants. Following the implementation of certain mandates under the Dodd-Frank Act in the U.S. and similar legislation worldwide, many trades in the securities and futures markets, and an increasing number of trades in the over-the-counter derivatives markets, are cleared through central counterparties. These central counterparties assume, and specialize in managing, counterparty performance risk relating to such trades. However, even when trades are cleared in this manner, there can be no assurance that a clearing house's risk management methodology will be adequate to manage one or more defaults. Given the concentration of counterparty performance risk that is concentrated in central clearing parties, any failure by a clearing house to properly manage a

Table of Contents

default could lead to a systemic market failure. If our trading counterparties do not meet their obligations to us, or if any central clearing parties fail to properly manage defaults by market participants, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may incur losses in our market making activities in the event of failures of our customized trading platform.

The success of our market making business is substantially dependent on the accuracy and performance of our customized trading platform, which evaluates and monitors the risks inherent in our market making strategies, assimilates market data and reevaluates our outstanding quotes continuously throughout the trading day. Our strategies are designed to automatically rebalance our positions throughout the trading day to manage risk exposures on our positions. Flaws in our strategies, latencies or inaccuracies in the market data that we use to generate our quotes, or human error in managing risk parameters or other strategy inputs, may lead to unexpected and unprofitable trades, which may result in material trading losses and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may incur material trading losses from our market making activities.

A significant portion of our revenues and operating profits are derived from our trading as principal in our role as a formal or registered market maker and liquidity provider on various exchanges and markets, including as a designated market maker ("DMM") on the New York Stock Exchange. We may incur trading losses relating to these activities since each primarily involves the purchase, sale or short sale of securities, futures and other financial instruments for our own account. In any period, we may incur significant trading losses for a variety of reasons, including price changes, lack of liquidity in instruments in which we have positions and the required performance of our market making obligations. Furthermore, we may from time to time develop large position concentrations in securities or other financial instruments of a single issuer or issuers engaged in a specific industry, or alternatively a single future or other financial instrument, which would result in the risk of higher trading losses than if our concentration were lower.

These risks may limit or restrict, for example, our ability to either resell securities we have purchased or to repurchase securities we have sold. In addition, we may experience difficulty borrowing securities to make delivery to purchasers to whom we have sold securities short or lenders from whom we have borrowed securities.

In our role as a market maker, we attempt to derive a profit from bid/ask spreads. However, competitive forces often require us to match or improve upon the quotes that other market makers display, thereby narrowing bid/ask spreads, and to hold long or short positions in securities, futures or other financial instruments. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage these risks successfully or that we will not experience significant losses from such activities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our risk management activities utilize a four-pronged approach, consisting of strategy lockdowns, centralized strategy monitoring, aggregate exposure monitoring and operational controls. In particular, messages that leave our trading environment first must pass through a series of preset risk controls or "lockdowns" that are intended to minimize the likelihood of unintended activities. In certain cases this layer of risk management, which adds a layer of latency to our process, may limit our ability to profit from acute volatility in the markets. This would be the case, for example, where a particular strategy being utilized by one of our traders is temporarily locked down for generating revenue in excess of the preset risk limit. Even if we are able to quickly and correctly identify the reasons for a lockdown and quickly resume the trading strategy, we may limit our potential upside as a result of our risk management policies.

Table of Contents

The valuation of the securities we hold at any particular time may result in large and occasionally anomalous swings in the value of our positions and in our earnings in any period.

The market prices of our long and short positions are reflected on our books at closing prices, which are typically the last trade prices before the official close of the primary exchange on which each such security trades. Given that we manage a globally integrated portfolio, we may have large and substantially offsetting positions in securities that trade on different exchanges that close at different times of the trading day and may be denominated in different currencies. Further, there may be large and occasionally anomalous swings in the value of our positions on any particular day and in our earnings in any period. Such swings may be especially pronounced on the last business day of each calendar quarter, as the discrepancy in official closing prices resulting from the asynchronous closing times may cause us to recognize a gain or loss in one quarter which would be substantially offset by a corresponding loss or gain in the following quarter.

We are exposed to losses due to lack of perfect information.

As a market maker, we provide liquidity by consistently buying securities from sellers and selling securities to buyers. We may at times trade with others who have information that is more accurate or complete than the information we have, and as a result we may accumulate unfavorable positions preceding large price movements in a given instrument. Should the frequency or magnitude of these events increase, our losses would likely increase correspondingly, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face competition in our market making activities.

Revenues from our market making activities depend on our ability to offer to buy and sell financial instruments at prices that are attractive and represent the best bid and/or offer in a given instrument at a given time. To attract order flow, we compete with other firms not only on our ability to provide liquidity at competitive prices, but also on other factors such as order execution speed and technology. Our competitors include other registered market makers, as well as unregulated or lesser-regulated trading firms that also compete to provide liquidity. Our competitors range from sole proprietors with very limited resources to highly sophisticated groups, hedge funds, well-capitalized broker-dealers and proprietary trading firms or other market makers that have substantially greater financial and other resources than we do. These larger and better capitalized competitors may be better able to respond to changes in the market making industry, to compete for skilled professionals, to finance acquisitions, to fund internal growth, to manage costs and expenses and to compete for market share generally. Trading firms that are not registered as broker-dealers or broker-dealers not registered as market makers may in some instances have certain advantages over more regulated firms, including our subsidiaries, that may allow them to bypass regulatory restrictions and trade more cheaply than more regulated participants on some markets or exchanges. In addition, we may in the future face enhanced competition from new market participants that may also have substantially greater financial and other resources than we do, which may result in compressed bid/ask spreads in the marketplace that may negatively impact our financial performance. Moreover, current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties or may consolidate to enhance their services and products. The trend toward increased competition in our business is expected to continue, and it is possible that our competitors may acquire increased market share. Increased competition or consolidation in the marketplace could reduce the bid/ask spreads on which our business and profitability depend. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with current or future competitors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to liquidity risk in our operations.

We require liquidity to fund various ongoing obligations, including operating expenses, capital expenditures, debt service and dividend payments. Our main sources of liquidity are cash flow from

Table of Contents

the operations of our subsidiaries, our broker-dealer revolving credit facility (described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Credit Facilities"), margin financing provided by our prime brokers and cash on hand. Our liquidity could be materially impaired by a number of factors, including reduced business activity due to a market downturn, adverse regulatory action or a downgrade of our credit rating. If our business activities decrease or we are unable to borrow additional funds in the future on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Self-clearing and other elements of our trade processing operations expose us to significant operational, financial and liquidity risks.

We currently self-clear substantially all of our domestic equity trades and may expand our self-clearing operations internationally and across product offerings and asset classes in the future. Self-clearing exposes our business to operational risks, including business disruption, operational inefficiencies, liquidity, financing risks, counterparty performance risk and potentially increased expenses and lost revenue opportunities. While our clearing platform, operational processes, risk methodologies, enhanced infrastructure and current and future financing arrangements have been carefully designed, we may nevertheless encounter difficulties that may lead to operating inefficiencies, including delays in implementation, disruption in the infrastructure that supports the business, inadequate liquidity and financial loss. Any such delay, disruption or failure could negatively impact our ability to effect transactions and manage our exposure to risk and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Rules governing designated market makers may require us to make unprofitable trades or prevent us from making profitable trades from time to time.

DMMs are granted certain rights and have certain obligations to "make a market" in a particular security. They agree to specific obligations that are designed to maintain a fair and orderly market. In acting as a DMM, we are subject to a high degree of risk by having to support an orderly market. In this role, we may at times be required to make trades that negatively impact our profitability. In addition, we may at times be unable to trade for our own account in circumstances in which it may be to our advantage to trade, and we may be obligated to act as a principal when buying and selling interest is unbalanced. In those instances, we may take a position counter to the market, buying or selling securities to support an orderly market. Additionally, the rules of the markets that govern our activities as a DMM and the interpretations of such rules are subject to change. If these rules or interpretations impose new or more stringent obligations on us, our trading revenues and profits as a DMM could be negatively impacted and we could suffer a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regulatory and legal uncertainties could harm our business.

Securities and derivatives businesses are heavily regulated. Firms in the financial services industry have been subject to an increasingly regulated environment over recent years, and penalties and fines sought by regulatory authorities have increased considerably. In addition, following recent news media attention to electronic trading and market structure, this regulatory and enforcement environment has created uncertainty with respect to various types of transactions that historically had been entered into by financial services firms and that were generally believed to be permissible and appropriate. "High frequency" and other forms of low latency or electronic trading strategies continue to be the focus of extensive regulatory scrutiny by federal, state and foreign regulators and self-regulatory organizations ("SROs"), and such scrutiny is likely to continue. While we do not engage in the type of principal investing or predictive, momentum or signal trading that are often associated with high frequency trading, our market making and trading activities are characterized by substantial volumes, an emphasis on technology and certain other characteristics that are also commonly associated with high frequency trading. Specifically, both the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") have issued general concept releases on

Table of Contents

market structure requesting comment from market participants on topics including, among others, high frequency trading, co-location, dark liquidity, pre- and post-trade risk controls and system safeguards. The SEC has adopted rules that, among other results, have significantly limited the use of sponsored access by market participants to the U.S. equities exchanges, imposed large trader reporting requirements, restricted short sales in listed securities under certain conditions and required the planning and creation of a new comprehensive consolidated audit trail. The SEC has also approved by order a pilot proposal by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and the national securities exchanges establishing a "Limit Up-Limit Down" mechanism to address market volatility.

In addition, certain market participants, SROs, government officials and regulators have requested that the U.S. Congress, the SEC, and the CFTC propose and adopt additional laws and rules, including rules relating to additional registration requirements, restrictions on co-location, order-to-execution ratios, minimum quote life for orders, incremental messaging fees to be imposed by exchanges for "excessive" order placements and/or cancellations, further transaction taxes, tick sizes and other market structure proposals. For example, the SEC recently adopted Regulation SCI, which could impose significant compliance and other costs on market centers that may have to pass such costs on to their users, including us, and could impact our future business plans of establishing a market center to avoid or reduce market center costs for certain of our transactions. Similarly, the consolidated audit trail, which the SEC has required the SROs to propose a plan for and will require them to implement, is expected to entail significant costs both on market centers, which may pass these costs along to their users, and broker-dealers directly. In May 2015, the SEC approved a proposal by the NYSE to adopt a new rule to conduct a daily single-priced auction at a specified time in lower volume securities ("Midday Auction"). Beginning at a specified time, the NYSE would pause trading in the Midday Auction, suspend automatic executions and publish a zero quote on both the public and proprietary data feeds. The new rule could result in reduced opportunities for liquidity providers to provide liquidity in such lower-volume securities outside the Midday Auction while reducing spreads during the Midday Auction. The SEC also required that the SROs propose a pilot program to increase the minimum trading increment, or "tick size," for certain securities. The proposed pilot program approved by the SEC will include a "trade at" component, requiring that certain of these transactions occur only on an exchange. If not accompanied by a reduction in the fees paid to access liquidity on exchanges, the trade at requirement may increase the costs for certain of our transactions. Finally, the SEC has recently proposed amendments to regulations that would require our registered broker-dealer that is not currently a FINRA member to become a member of FINRA, which, if adopted as proposed, would subject the broker-dealer to FINRA's rules and require payment of additional fees per trade that could adversely affect our profits given that we seek to make small profits on individual trades.

Any or all of these proposals or additional proposals may be adopted by the SEC, CFTC or other U.S. or foreign legislative or regulatory bodies, and recent news media attention to electronic trading and market structure could increase the likelihood of adoption. These potential market structure and regulatory changes could cause a change in the manner in which we make markets, impose additional costs and expenses on our business or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the financial services industry is heavily regulated in many foreign countries, much like in the U.S. The varying compliance requirements of these different regulatory jurisdictions and other factors may limit our ability to conduct business or expand internationally. For example, the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID"), which was implemented in November 2007, is in the process of being replaced by MiFID II/Markets in Financial Investments Regulation ("MiFIR"), which was adopted by the European Parliament on April 15, 2014 and by the Council on May 13, 2014, and entered into force on July 2, 2014. The MiFID II/MiFIR proposals include many changes likely to affect our business. For example, MiFID II/MiFIR will require certain types of firms, including

Table of Contents

us, to post firm quotes at competitive prices and will supplement current requirements with regard to investment firms' risk controls related to the safe operation of electronic systems. MiFID II/MiFIR will also impose additional requirements on market structure, such as the introduction of a harmonized tick size regime, the introduction of new trading venues known as Organized Trading Facilities, new open access provisions, market making requirements and various other pre- and post-trade risk management requirements. Each of these and other proposals may impose technological and compliance costs on us. Any of these laws, rules or regulations, if adopted, as well as changes in legislation or regulation and changes in market customs and practices could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. These risks may be enhanced by recent scrutiny of electronic trading and market structure from regulators, lawmakers and the financial news media.

In addition, we maintain borrowing facilities with banks, prime brokers and Futures Commission Merchants ("FCMs"), and we obtain uncommitted margin financing from our prime brokers and FCMs, which are in many cases affiliated with banks. In response to the financial crisis, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision issued a new, more stringent capital and liquidity framework known as Basel III, which national banking regulators are in the process of implementing in the various jurisdictions in which our lenders may be incorporated. As these rules are implemented and impose more stringent capital and liquidity requirements, certain of our lenders may revise the terms of our borrowing facilities or margin financing arrangements, reduce the amount of financing they provide, or cease providing us financing, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Non-compliance with applicable laws or regulatory requirements could negatively impact our reputation, prospects, revenues and earnings.

Our subsidiaries are subject to regulations in the U.S., and our foreign subsidiaries are subject to regulations abroad, in each case covering all aspects of their business. Regulatory bodies that exercise or may exercise authority over us include, without limitation, in the U.S., the SEC, FINRA, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the CFTC, the National Futures Association ("NFA") and the various state securities regulators; in Ireland, the Central Bank of Ireland; in Switzerland, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority; in France, the Autorité des Marchés Financiers ("AMF"); in the United Kingdom, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"); in Hong Kong, the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC"); in Australia, the Australian Securities and Investment Commission; in Canada, the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada and various Canadian provincial securities commissions; in Singapore, the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Exchange; and in Japan, the Financial Services Agency and the Japan Securities Dealers Association. Our mode of operation and profitability may be directly affected by additional legislation and changes in rules promulgated by various domestic and foreign government agencies and SROs that oversee our businesses, as well as by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules, including the potential imposition of additional capital and margin requirements and/or transaction taxes. While we endeavor to timely deliver required annual filings in all jurisdictions, we cannot guarantee that we will meet every applicable filing deadline globally. Noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations could result in sanctions being levied against us, including fines, penalties, disgorgement and censures, suspension or expulsion from a certain jurisdiction, SRO or market or the revocation or limitation of licenses. Noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations could also negatively impact our reputation, prospects, revenues and earnings. In addition, changes in current laws or regulations or in governmental policies could negatively impact our operations, revenues and earnings.

Domestic and foreign stock exchanges, other SROs and state and foreign securities commissions can censure, fine, impose undertakings, issue cease-and-desist orders and suspend or expel a broker-dealer or other market participant or any of its officers or employees. Our ability to

Table of Contents

comply with all applicable laws and rules is largely dependent on our internal systems to ensure compliance, as well as our ability to attract and retain qualified compliance personnel. We could be subject to disciplinary or other actions in the future due to claimed noncompliance, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have been, are currently, and may in the future be, the subject of one or more regulatory or SRO enforcement actions, including but not limited to targeted and routine regulatory inquiries and investigations involving Regulation NMS, Regulation SHO, market access rules, capital requirements and other domestic and foreign securities rules and regulations. We and other broker-dealers and trading firms have also been the subject of requests for information and documents from the SEC and the State of New York Office of the Attorney General ("NYAG"). We have been cooperating and complying with the SEC's and NYAG's requests for information and documents. Our business or reputation could be negatively impacted if it were determined that disciplinary or other enforcement actions were required. For example, the AMF board has brought an enforcement action in connection with the trading activities of a subsidiary of MTH in certain French listed equity securities on or around 2009. The matter was referred to the AMF enforcement committee, which conducted a hearing on November 4, 2015, at which the AMF board sought a penalty of at least €5,000,000 based on its allegations that the subsidiary of MTH engaged in price manipulation and violations of the AMF General Regulation and Euronext Market Rules. The enforcement committee's decision is pending. Although we believe that the relevant trading engaged in by the subsidiary of MTH was conducted in accordance with applicable French law and regulations, the enforcement committee's decision may impose on us administrative sanctions or monetary penalties for market manipulation or breach of professional obligations. Additionally, the CFTC has requested certain information from us relating to our trading during the period from July 2011 to February 2014. We do not believe that our trading activity during this time period violated any statute or CFTC regulatory provision, but we cannot predict the outcome of this inquiry. While we maintain that the trading activity under review was conducted appropriately and in compliance with applicable law and regulation, a determination that disciplinary or other enforcement actions are required could negatively impact our reputation and business. To continue to operate and to expand our services internationally, we will have to comply with the regulatory controls of each country in which we conduct or intend to conduct business, the requirements of which may not be clearly defined. The varying compliance requirements of these different regulatory jurisdictions, which are often unclear, may limit our ability to continue existing international operations and further expand internationally.

Failure to comply with applicable regulatory capital requirements could subject us to sanctions imposed by the SEC, FINRA and other SROs or regulatory bodies.

Certain of our subsidiaries are subject to regulatory capital rules of the SEC, FINRA, other SROs and foreign regulators. These rules, which specify minimum capital requirements for our regulated subsidiaries, are designed to measure the general financial integrity and liquidity of a broker-dealer and require that at least a minimum part of its assets be kept in relatively liquid form. In general, net capital is defined as net worth (assets minus liabilities), plus qualifying subordinated borrowings, less certain mandatory deductions that result from, among other things, excluding assets that are not readily convertible into cash and from valuing conservatively certain other assets. Among these deductions are adjustments, commonly called haircuts, which reflect the possibility of a decline in the market value of an asset before disposition, and non-allowable assets.

Failure to maintain the required minimum capital may subject our regulated subsidiaries to a fine, requirement to cease conducting business, suspension, revocation of registration or expulsion by the applicable regulatory authorities, and ultimately could require the relevant entity's liquidation. Events relating to capital adequacy could give rise to regulatory actions that could limit business expansion or require business reduction. SEC and SRO net capital rules prohibit payments of dividends, redemptions of stock, prepayments of subordinated indebtedness and the making of any unsecured advances or loans to a stockholder, employee or affiliate, in certain circumstances,

Table of Contents

including if such payment would reduce the firm's net capital below required levels. Similar issues and risks arise in connection with the capital adequacy requirements of foreign regulators.

A change in the net capital rules, the imposition of new rules or any unusually large charges against net capital could limit our operations that require the intensive use of capital and also could restrict our ability to withdraw capital from our broker-dealer subsidiaries. A significant operating loss or any unusually large charge against net capital could negatively impact our ability to expand or even maintain our present levels of business. Similar issues and risks arise in connection with the capital adequacy requirements of foreign regulators. Any of these results could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks relating to litigation and potential securities law liability.

We are exposed to substantial risks of liability under federal and state securities laws and other federal and state laws and court decisions, as well as rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, the CFTC, state securities regulators, SROs and foreign regulatory agencies. These risks may be enhanced by recent scrutiny of electronic trading and market structure from regulators, lawmakers and the financial news media. We are also subject to the risk of litigation and claims that may be without merit. From time to time, we, our officers, directors and employees may be named in legal actions, regulatory investigations and proceedings, arbitrations and administrative claims and be subject to claims alleging the violations of laws, rules and regulations, some of which may ultimately result in the payment of fines, awards, judgments and settlements. We could incur significant legal expenses in defending ourselves against and resolving lawsuits or claims even if we believe them to be meritless. An adverse resolution of any future lawsuits or claims against us could result in a negative perception of our Company and cause the market price of our common stock to decline or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Proposed legislation in the European Union, the U.S. and other jurisdictions that would impose taxes on certain financial transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

On February 14, 2013, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a Council Directive to implement an enhanced cooperation procedure among 11 European Union Member States (Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia) for the purposes of a financial transaction tax among those Member States. Diplomats from the 11 EU member states had initially aimed to come to an agreement on the future European tax on financial transactions by the end of 2014; however, consensus on the final terms has not yet been reached. The proposal is not expected to be implemented earlier than 2016. The exact terms of the process by which such a financial transaction tax would be implemented are under consideration by the European Commission, but the envisioned tax would broadly apply to transactions in financial instruments, including equities, certain derivatives and potentially some other financial instruments. In September 2013, the European Legal Service issued an opinion questioning the legal validity of the European Commission's proposal, creating uncertainty as to the status of the proposal's implementation. Similarly, in 2013, U.S. Representative Peter DeFazio and former Senator Thomas Harkin introduced proposed legislation, a bill entitled the "Wall Street Trading and Speculators Tax Act," which would have, subject to certain exceptions, imposed an excise tax on the purchase of a security, including equities, bonds, debentures, other debt and interests in derivative financial instruments, if the purchase occurred or was cleared on a trading facility in the U.S. and the purchaser or seller is a U.S. person. More recently, U.S. Representative Chris Van Hollen presented an "action plan" that included a financial transaction fee. These proposed transaction taxes would apply to certain aspects of our business and transactions in which we are involved. Any such tax would increase our cost of doing business to the extent that (i) the tax is

Table of Contents

regularly applicable to transactions in the markets in which we operate, (ii) the tax does not include exceptions for market makers or market making activities that is broad enough to cover our activities or (iii) we are unable to widen our bid/ask spreads in the markets in which such a tax would be applicable to compensate for its imposition. Furthermore, the proposed taxes may reduce or negatively impact trading volume and transactions on which we are dependent for revenues. While it is difficult to assess the impact the proposed taxes could have on us, if either transaction tax is implemented or any similar tax is implemented in any other jurisdiction in which we operate, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could suffer a material adverse effect, and could be impacted to a greater degree than other market participants.

Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our international operations may increase costs, reduce profits, limit growth or subject us to broader liability.

Our business operations in countries outside the U.S. are subject to a number of laws and regulations, including restrictions imposed by the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA") and trade sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (the "OFAC"). The FCPA is intended to prohibit bribery of foreign officials and requires companies whose securities are listed in the U.S. to keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect those companies' transactions and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. The OFAC administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals against designated foreign states, organizations and individuals. We have policies in place reasonably designed to comply with applicable OFAC sanctions, rules and regulations. In addition, some of our operations may be subject to laws and regulations of non-U.S. jurisdictions containing prohibitions on bribery and other corrupt business activities. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we could be exposed to claims for damages, financial penalties, reputational harm, incarceration of employees and restrictions on our operations and cash flows.

We depend on our technology, and our future results may be negatively impacted if we cannot remain technologically competitive.

We believe that our success in the past has largely been attributable to our technology, which has taken many years to develop. If technology equivalent to ours becomes more widely available for any reason, our operating results may be negatively impacted. Additionally, adoption or development of similar or more advanced technologies by our competitors may require that we devote substantial resources to the development of more advanced technology to remain competitive. Regulators and exchanges may also introduce risk control and other technological requirements on our business that could result in increased costs of compliance and divert our technological resources away from their primary strategy development and maintenance duties. The markets in which we compete are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and changing trading systems, practices and techniques. The widespread adoption of new internet, networking or telecommunications technologies or other technological changes could require us to incur substantial expenditures to modify or adapt our services or infrastructure. We may not be able to anticipate or respond adequately or in a cost-efficient and competitive manner to technological advancements (including advancements related to low-latency technologies, execution and messaging speeds) or changing industry standards. If any of these risks materialize, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

Our reliance on our computer systems and software could expose us to great financial harm if any of our computer systems or software were subject to any material disruption or corruption.

We rely significantly on our computer systems and software to receive and properly process internal and external data and utilize such data to generate orders and other messages. A disruption or corruption of the proper functioning of our computer systems or software could cause us to make erroneous trades, which could result in material losses. We cannot guarantee that our efforts to maintain competitive computer systems and software will be successful. Our computer systems and software may fail or be subject to bugs or other errors, resulting in service interruptions or other unintended consequences. If any of these risks materialize, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our failure to protect our systems and network against cybersecurity breaches, or otherwise protect confidential and proprietary information, could damage our reputation and negatively impact our business.

Our cybersecurity measures may not detect or prevent all attempts to compromise our systems, including denial-of-service attacks, viruses, malicious software, break-ins, phishing attacks, social engineering, security breaches or other attacks and similar disruptions that may jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted by our systems or that we otherwise maintain. Breaches of our cybersecurity measures could result in any of the following: unauthorized access to our systems; unauthorized access to and misappropriation of information or data, including confidential or proprietary information about ourselves, third parties with whom we do business or our proprietary systems; viruses, worms, spyware or other malware being placed in our systems; deletion or modification of client information; or a denial-of-service or other interruptions to our business operations. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to or sabotage systems change frequently and may not be known until launched against us or our third-party service providers, we may be unable to anticipate these attacks or to implement adequate preventative measures. While we have not suffered any material breach of our cybersecurity, any actual or perceived breach of our cybersecurity could damage our reputation, expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability, require us to expend significant capital and other resources to alleviate problems caused by such breaches and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Capacity constraints, systems failures, malfunctions and delays could harm our business.

Our business activities are heavily dependent on the integrity and performance of the computer and communications systems supporting them. Our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from human error, software bugs and errors, electronic and physical security breaches, natural disasters, power loss, utility or internet outages, computer viruses, intentional acts of vandalism, terrorism and other similar events. Extraordinary trading volumes or other events could cause our computer systems to operate in ways that we did not intend, at an unacceptably low speed or even fail. While we have invested significant amounts of capital to upgrade the capacity, reliability and scalability of our systems, there can be no assurance that our systems will always operate properly or be sufficient to handle such extraordinary trading volumes. Any disruption for any reason in the proper functioning or any corruption of our software or erroneous or corrupted data may cause us to make erroneous trades or suspend our services and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Although our systems and infrastructure are generally designed to accommodate additional growth without redesign or replacement, we may need to make significant investments in additional

Table of Contents

hardware and software to accommodate growth. Failure to make necessary expansions and upgrades to our systems and infrastructure could not only limit our growth and business prospects but could also cause substantial losses and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Since the timing and impact of disasters and disruptions are unpredictable, we may not be able to respond to actual events as they occur. Business disruptions can vary in their scope and significance and can affect one or more of our facilities. Further, the severity of the disruption can also vary from minimal to severe. Although we have employed significant effort to develop, implement and maintain reasonable disaster recovery and business continuity plans, we cannot guarantee that our systems will fully recover after a significant business disruption in a timely fashion or at all. If we are prevented from using any of our current trading operations, or if our business continuity operations do not work effectively, we may not have complete business continuity, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure or poor performance of third-party software, infrastructure or systems on which we rely could adversely affect our business.

We depend on third parties to provide and maintain certain infrastructure that is critical to our business. For example, we rely on third parties to provide software, data center services and dedicated fiber optic, microwave, wireline and wireless communication infrastructure. This infrastructure may malfunction or fail due to events outside of our control, which could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any failure to maintain and renew our relationships with these third parties on commercially favorable terms, or to enter into similar relationships in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We also rely on certain third-party software, third-party computer systems and third-party service providers, including clearing systems, exchange systems, alternate trading systems, order routing systems, internet service providers, communications facilities and other facilities. Any interruption in these third-party services or software, deterioration in their performance, or other improper operation could interfere with our trading activities, cause losses due to erroneous or delayed responses, or otherwise be disruptive to our business. If our arrangements with any third party are terminated, we may not be able to find an alternative source of software or systems support on a timely basis or on commercially reasonable terms. This could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The use of open source software may expose us to additional risks.

We use software development tools covered by open source licenses and may incorporate such open source software into our proprietary software from time to time. "Open source software" refers to any code, shareware or other software that is made generally available to the public without requiring payment of fees or royalties and/or that may require disclosure or licensing of any software that incorporates such source code, shareware or other software. Given the nature of open source software, third parties might assert contractual or copyright and other intellectual property-related claims against us based on our use of such tools and software programs or might seek to compel the disclosure of the source code of our software or other proprietary information. If any such claims materialize, we could be required to (i) seek licenses from third parties in order to continue to use such tools and software or to continue to operate certain elements of our technology, (ii) release certain proprietary software code comprising our modifications to such open source software, (iii) make our software available under the terms of an open source license or (iv) re-engineer all, or a portion of, that software, any of which could materially and adversely affect

Table of Contents

our business, financial condition and results of operations. While we monitor the use of all open source software in our solutions, processes and technology and try to ensure that no open source software is used (i) in such a way as to require us to disclose the source code to the related solution when we do not wish to do so nor (ii) in connection with critical or fundamental elements of our software or technology, such use may have inadvertently occurred in deploying our proprietary solutions. If a third-party software provider has incorporated certain types of open source software into software we license from such third party for our products and solutions, we could, under certain circumstances, be required to disclose the source code to our solutions. In addition to risks related to license requirements, usage of open software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software because open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of the software. Many of the risks associated with usage of open source software cannot be eliminated and could potentially have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights or may be prevented from using intellectual property necessary for our business.

We rely primarily on trade secret, trademark, domain name, copyright and contract law to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology. It is possible that third parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property or proprietary technology without authorization or otherwise infringe on our rights. For example, while we have a policy of entering into confidentiality, intellectual property invention assignment and/or non-competition and non-solicitation agreements or restrictions with our employees, independent contractors and business partners, such agreements may not provide adequate protection or may be breached, or our proprietary technology may otherwise become available to or be independently developed by our competitors. Third parties have alleged and may in the future allege that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights. Third parties may initiate litigation against us without warning, or may send us letters or other communications that make allegations without initiating litigation. We may elect not to respond to these letters or other communications if we believe they are without merit, or we may attempt to resolve these disputes out of court by negotiating a license, but in either case it is possible that such disputes will ultimately result in litigation. Any such claims could interfere with our ability to use technology or intellectual property that is material to the operation of our business. Such claims may be made by competitors seeking to obtain a competitive advantage or by other parties, such as entities that purchase intellectual property assets for the purpose of bringing infringement claims. We also periodically employ individuals who were previously employed by our competitors or potential competitors, and we may therefore be subject to claims that such employees have used or disclosed the alleged trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former employers.

In the future, we may have to rely on litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets, determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Any such litigation, whether successful or unsuccessful, could result in substantial costs and the diversion of resources and the attention of management. If unsuccessful, such litigation could result in the loss of important intellectual property rights, require us to pay substantial damages, subject us to injunctions that prevent us from using certain intellectual property, require us to make admissions that affect our reputation in the marketplace and require us to enter into license agreements that may not be available on favorable terms or at all. Finally, even if we prevail in any litigation, the remedy may not be commercially meaningful or fully compensate us for the harm we suffer or the costs we incur. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

We are exposed to risks associated with our international operations and expansion.

We are exposed to risks and uncertainties inherent in doing business in international markets, particularly in the heavily regulated broker-dealer industry. Such risks and uncertainties include political, economic and financial instability, unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, tariffs and other trade barriers, exchange rate fluctuations, applicable currency controls, the imposition of restrictions on currency conversion or the transfer of funds, limitations on our ability to repatriate non-U.S. earnings in a tax efficient manner and difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, including reliance on local experts.

In addition, the varying compliance requirements of these different regulatory jurisdictions and other factors may limit our ability to successfully conduct or expand our business internationally and may increase our costs of investment. Expansion into international locations involves substantial operational and execution risk. We may not be able to manage these costs or risks effectively.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could negatively impact our earnings.

A significant portion of our international business is conducted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and changes in foreign exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar can therefore affect the value of our non-U.S. dollar net assets, revenues and expenses. Although we closely monitor potential exposures as a result of these fluctuations in currencies, and where cost-justified we adopt strategies that are designed to reduce the impact of these fluctuations on our financial performance, including the financing of non-U.S. dollar assets with borrowings in the same currency and the use of various hedging transactions related to net assets, revenues, expenses or cash flows, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in managing our foreign exchange risk. Our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations will grow if the relative contribution of our operations outside the U.S. increases. Any material fluctuations in currencies could have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may experience risks associated with future growth or expansion of our operations or acquisitions or dispositions of businesses, and we may never realize the anticipated benefits of such activities.

As a part of our business strategy, we may make acquisitions or significant investments in and/or disposals of businesses. Any such future acquisitions, investments and/or dispositions would be accompanied by risks such as difficulties in assimilating the operations and personnel of acquired companies or businesses, diversion of our management's attention from ongoing business concerns, our potential inability to maximize our financial and strategic position through the successful incorporation or disposition of operations, maintenance of uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies and the impairment of existing relationships with employees, contractors, suppliers and customers as a result of the integration of new management personnel and cost-saving initiatives.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully integrate any company or business that we might acquire in the future, and our failure to do so could harm our current business.

In addition, we may not realize the anticipated benefits of any such transactions, and there may be other unanticipated or unidentified effects. While we would seek protection, for example, through warranties and indemnities in the case of acquisitions, significant liabilities may not be identified in due diligence or come to light after the expiration of warranty or indemnity periods. Additionally, while we would seek to limit our ongoing exposure, for example, through liability caps and period limits on warranties and indemnities in the case of disposals, some warranties and indemnities may give rise to unexpected and significant liabilities. If we fail to realize any such

Table of Contents

anticipated benefits, or if we experience any such unanticipated or unidentified effects in connection with any future acquisitions, investments or dispositions, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our future efforts to sell shares of our common stock or raise additional capital may be delayed or prohibited by regulations.

As certain of our subsidiaries are members of FINRA and other SROs, we are subject to certain regulations regarding changes in ownership or control and material changes in operations. For example, FINRA's NASD Rule 1017 generally provides that FINRA approval must be obtained in connection with certain change of ownership or control transactions, such as a transaction that results in a single entity or person owning 25% or more our equity. Similarly, Virtu Financial Ireland Limited, one of our Irish subsidiaries, is subject to change in control regulations promulgated by the Central Bank of Ireland. As a result of these regulations, our future efforts to sell shares of our common stock or raise additional capital may be delayed or prohibited. We may be subject to similar restrictions in other jurisdictions in which we operate.

We are dependent on the continued service of certain key executives, the loss or diminished performance of whom could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our senior management, including Mr. Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman, Mr. Cifu, our Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Molluso, our Chief Financial Officer. In connection with our initial public offering, we entered into employment and/or severance protection agreements with certain members of our senior management team that restrict their ability to compete with us should they decide to leave our Company. Even though we have entered into these agreements, we cannot be sure that any member of our senior management will remain with us or that they will not compete with us in the future. The loss of any member of our senior management team could impair our ability to execute our business plan and growth strategy and have a negative impact on our revenues, in addition to potentially causing employee morale problems and/or the loss of key employees. In particular, Messrs. Viola and Cifu invest in other businesses and spend time on such matters, which could divert their attention from us. Our employment agreement with Mr. Cifu specifically permits his participation in and attention to certain other business activities, including but not necessarily limited to his role as the Vice Chairman and Alternate Governor of the Florida Panthers, a National Hockey League franchise, his role as a director of the Independent Bank Group, Inc., a regional bank holding company and his role as a director of Eastern Air Lines Group, Inc., a domestic airline. We cannot guarantee that these or other permitted outside activities will not impact his performance as Chief Executive Officer.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to identify, recruit and retain skilled management and technical personnel. If we fail to recruit and retain suitable candidates or if our relationship with our employees changes or deteriorates, it could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our future success depends, in part, upon our continued ability to identify, attract, hire and retain highly qualified personnel, including skilled technical, management, product and technology, trading, sales and marketing personnel, all of whom are in high demand and are often subject to competing offers. Competition for qualified personnel in the financial services industry is intense and we cannot assure you that we will be able to hire or retain a sufficient number of qualified personnel to meet our requirements, or that we will be able to do so at salary, benefit and other compensation costs that are acceptable to us or that would allow us to achieve operating results consistent with our historical results. A loss of qualified employees, or an inability to attract, retain

Table of Contents

and motivate additional highly skilled employees in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We could lose significant sources of revenues if we were to lose access to an important exchange or other trading venue.

Changes in applicable laws, regulations or rules promulgated by exchanges could conceivably prevent us from providing liquidity to an exchange or other trading venue where we provide liquidity today. Though our revenues are diversified across exchanges and other trading venues, asset classes and geographies, the loss of access to one or more significant exchanges and other trading venues for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

We are a holding company and our principal asset is our 24.8% equity interest in Virtu Financial, and we are accordingly dependent upon distributions from Virtu Financial to pay dividends, if any, taxes and other expenses.

We are a holding company and our principal asset is our direct and indirect ownership of 24.8% of the outstanding Virtu Financial Units (or 27.3% following the completion of this offering). See "Organizational Structure." We have no independent means of generating revenue. As the sole managing member of Virtu Financial, we cause Virtu Financial to make distributions to its equityholders, including the Founder Post-IPO Member, Virtu Employee Holdco, the Management Members and us, in amounts sufficient to fund dividends to our stockholders in accordance with our dividend policy and, as further described below, to cover all applicable taxes payable by us and any payments we are obligated to make under the tax receivable agreements we entered into as part of the reorganization transactions, but we are limited in our ability to cause Virtu Financial to make these and other distributions to us (including for purposes of paying corporate and other overhead expenses and dividends) under our credit agreement. In addition, certain laws and regulations may result in restrictions on Virtu Financial's ability to make distributions to its equityholders (including us), or the ability of its subsidiaries to make distributions to it. These include:

the SEC Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) requires each of Virtu Financial's registered broker-dealer subsidiaries to maintain specified levels of net capital;

FINRA Rule 4110 imposes a requirement of prior FINRA approval for any distribution by Virtu Financial's FINRA member registered broker-dealer subsidiary in excess of 10% of its excess net capital; and

Virtu Financial's regulated Irish subsidiary must obtain prior approval from the Central Bank of Ireland for any distribution or dividend.

To the extent that we need funds and Virtu Financial is restricted from making such distributions to us, under applicable law or regulation, as a result of covenants in our credit agreement or otherwise, we may not be able to obtain such funds on terms acceptable to us or at all and as a result could suffer a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

Under the Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Virtu Financial (the "Amended and Restated Virtu Financial LLC Agreement"), we expect Virtu Financial from time to time to make pro rata distributions in cash to its equityholders, including the Founder Post-IPO Member, the Employee Trust, Virtu Employee Holdco and us, in amounts sufficient to cover the taxes on their allocable share of the taxable income of Virtu Financial. As a result of (i) potential differences in the amount of net taxable income allocable to us and to Virtu Financial's

Table of Contents

other equityholders, (ii) the lower tax rate applicable to corporations than individuals and (iii) the favorable tax benefits that we anticipate from (a) the exchange of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock or Class D common stock, (b) payments under the tax receivable agreements and (c) future deductions attributable to the prior acquisition of interests in Virtu Financial by an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member, we expect that these tax distributions will be in amounts that exceed our tax liabilities. Our board of directors will determine the appropriate uses for any excess cash so accumulated, which may include, among other uses, the payment of obligations under the tax receivable agreements and the payment of other expenses. We will have no obligation to distribute such cash (or other available cash) to our shareholders. No adjustments to the exchange ratio for Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of common stock will be made as a result of any cash distribution by us or any retention of cash by us, and in any event the ratio will remain one-to-one.

We are controlled by the Founder Post-IPO Member, whose interests in our business may be different than yours, and certain statutory provisions afforded to stockholders are not applicable to us.

The Founder Post-IPO Member controls approximately 93.1% of the combined voting power of our common stock as a result of its ownership of our Class D common stock, each share of which is entitled to 10 votes on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders.

The Founder Post-IPO Member has the ability to substantially control our Company, including the ability to control any action requiring the general approval of our stockholders, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and the approval of any merger or sale of substantially all of our assets. This concentration of ownership and voting power may also delay, defer or even prevent an acquisition by a third party or other change of control of our Company and may make some transactions more difficult or impossible without the support of the Founder Post-IPO Member, even if such events are in the best interests of minority stockholders. This concentration of voting power with the Founder Post-IPO Member may have a negative impact on the price of our Class A common stock. In addition, because shares of our Class B common stock and Class D common stock each have 10 votes per share on matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, the Founder Post-IPO Member is able to control our Company as long as it owns at least 25% of our issued and outstanding common stock.

The Founder Post-IPO Member's interests may not be fully aligned with yours, which could lead to actions that are not in your best interest. Because the Founder Post-IPO Member holds part of its economic interest in our business through Virtu Financial, rather than through the public company, it may have conflicting interests with holders of shares of our Class A common stock. For example, the Founder Post-IPO Member may have a different tax position from us, which could influence its decisions regarding whether and when we should dispose of assets or incur new or refinance existing indebtedness, especially in light of the existence of the tax receivable agreements that we entered into in connection with our initial public offering, and whether and when we should undergo certain changes of control within the meaning of the tax receivable agreements or terminate the tax receivable agreements. In addition, the structuring of future transactions may take into consideration these tax or other considerations even where no similar benefit would accrue to us. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Tax Receivable Agreements." In addition, pursuant to the Exchange Agreement described under "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Exchange Agreement," the holders of Virtu Financial Units and shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common stock are not required to participate in a proposed sale of our Company that is tax-free for our stockholders unless the transaction is also tax-free for such holders of Virtu Financial Units and shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common

Table of Contents

stock. This requirement could limit structural alternatives available to us in any such proposed transaction and could have the effect of discouraging transactions that might benefit you as a holder of shares of our Class A common stock. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Exchange Agreement." In addition, the Founder Post-IPO Member's significant ownership in us and resulting ability to effectively control us may discourage someone from making a significant equity investment in us, or could discourage transactions involving a change in control, including transactions in which you as a holder of shares of our Class A common stock might otherwise receive a premium for your shares over the then-current market price.

We have opted out of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "Delaware General Corporation Law"), which prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination transaction with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the interested stockholder became such unless the transaction fits within an applicable exemption, such as board approval of the business combination or the transaction which resulted in such stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. Therefore, the Founder Post-IPO Member is able to transfer control of us to a third party by transferring its shares of our common stock (subject to certain restrictions and limitations), which would not require the approval of our board of directors or our other stockholders.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the doctrine of "corporate opportunity" does not apply against the Founder Post-IPO Member, Mr. Viola, the Silver Lake Equityholders, the Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder, any of our non-employee directors or any of their respective affiliates in a manner that would prohibit them from investing in competing businesses or doing business with our clients or customers. In addition, subject to the restrictions on competitive activities described below, Mr. Cifu is permitted to become engaged in, or provide services to, any other business or activity in which Mr. Viola is currently engaged or permitted to become engaged, to the extent that Mr. Cifu's level of participation in such businesses or activities is consistent with his current participation in such businesses and activities. The Amended and Restated Virtu Financial LLC Agreement provides that Mr. Viola, in addition to our other executive officers and our employees that are Virtu Post-IPO Members, including Mr. Cifu, may not directly or indirectly engage in certain competitive activities until the third anniversary of the date on which such person ceases to be an officer, director or employee of ours. The Silver Lake Equityholders, the Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder and our non-employee directors are not subject to any such restriction. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Amended and Restated Virtu Financial Limited Liability Company Agreement." To the extent that the Founder Post-IPO Member, Mr. Viola, the Silver Lake Equityholders, the Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder, our non-employee directors or any of their respective affiliates invests in other businesses, they may have differing interests than our other stockholders. Messrs. Viola and Cifu have business relationships outside of our business. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Other Transactions."

For additional information regarding the share ownership of, and our relationship with, the Founder Post-IPO Member, the Silver Lake Equityholders and the Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder, you should read the information under the headings "Principal and Selling Stockholders" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which could negatively impact our business and financial condition.

As of June 30, 2015, we had an aggregate of \$502.4 million outstanding indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility. If we cannot generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service our debt, we may need to refinance our debt, dispose of assets or issue equity to obtain

Table of Contents

necessary funds. We do not know whether we will be able to take any of such actions on a timely basis, on terms satisfactory to us or at all.

Our substantial amount of indebtedness could limit our ability to obtain necessary additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or other purposes in the future, plan for or react to changes in our business and the industries in which we operate, make future acquisitions or pursue other business opportunities and react in an extended economic downturn.

Despite our substantial indebtedness, we may still be able to incur significantly more debt. The incurrence of additional debt could increase the risks associated with our substantial leverage, including our ability to service our indebtedness. In addition, because borrowings under our senior secured credit facility bear interest at a variable rate, our interest expense could increase, exacerbating these risks. For instance, assuming an aggregate principal balance of \$502.4 million outstanding under our senior secured credit facility, which was the amount outstanding as of June 30, 2015, a 1% increase in the interest rate we are charged on our debt would increase our annual interest expense by \$5.02 million.

In addition, the covenants in our credit agreement may negatively impact our ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities. Our credit agreement requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and tests, including interest coverage and total leverage ratios, which may require us to take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our business objectives. Our credit agreement also restricts our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, dispose of assets, guarantee debt obligations, repay other indebtedness, pay dividends, pledge assets, make investments, including in certain of our operating subsidiaries, make acquisitions or consummate mergers or consolidations and engage in certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates.

A failure to comply with the restrictions contained in our credit agreement could lead to an event of default, which could result in an acceleration of our indebtedness. Our future operating results may not be sufficient to enable compliance with the covenants in our credit agreement or to remedy such a default. In addition, in the event of an acceleration, we may not have or be able to obtain sufficient funds to refinance our indebtedness or to make any accelerated payments. Even if we were able to obtain new financing, we would not be able to guarantee that the new financing would be on commercially reasonable terms. If we default on our indebtedness, our business, financial condition and results of operation could suffer a material adverse effect.

We are exempt from certain corporate governance requirements since we are a "controlled company" within the meaning of the NASDAQ rules, and as a result our stockholders do not have the protections afforded by these corporate governance requirements.

The Founder Post-IPO Member controls more than 50% of our combined voting power. As a result, we are considered a "controlled company" for purposes of the NASDAQ rules and corporate governance standards, and therefore we are permitted and have elected not to, comply with certain NASDAQ corporate governance requirements, including those that would otherwise require our board of directors to have a majority of independent directors and require that we either establish a Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees, each comprised entirely of independent directors, or otherwise ensure that the compensation of our executive officers and nominees for directors are determined or recommended to the board of directors by the independent members of the board of directors. Accordingly, holders of our Class A common stock do not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the NASDAQ rules and corporate governance standards, and the ability of our independent directors to influence our business policies and affairs may be reduced. See "Management Controlled Company."

Table of Contents

We are required to pay the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders for certain tax benefits we may claim, and the amounts we may pay could be significant.

In connection with the reorganization transactions, we acquired equity interests in Virtu Financial from an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member in the Mergers. In addition, we used a portion of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to purchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from certain Virtu Post-IPO Members, including the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members, and certain employees. These acquisitions of interests in Virtu Financial resulted in tax basis adjustments to the assets of Virtu Financial that were allocated to us and our subsidiaries. Future acquisitions of interests in Virtu Financial, including through the use of the net proceeds received by us in this offering, are expected to produce favorable tax attributes. In addition, future exchanges by the Virtu Post-IPO Members of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as the case may be, for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, respectively, including the exchange by one of the selling stockholders to be completed in connection with this offering, are expected to produce favorable tax attributes. These tax attributes would not be available to us in the absence of such transactions. Both the existing and anticipated tax basis adjustments are expected to reduce the amount of tax that we would otherwise be required to pay in the future.

We entered into three tax receivable agreements with the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders (one with the Founder Post-IPO Member, the Employee Trust, Virtu Employee Holdco and other post-IPO investors, other than affiliates of Silver Lake Partners and affiliates of Temasek, another with the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders and the other with the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members) that provide for the payment by us to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders (or their transferees of Virtu Financial Units or other assignees) of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that we actually realize as a result of (i) any increase in tax basis in Virtu Financial's assets resulting from (a) the acquisition of equity interests in Virtu Financial from an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member in the reorganization transactions (which represents the unamortized portion of the increase in tax basis in Virtu Financial's assets resulting from a prior acquisition of interests in Virtu Financial by an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member), (b) the purchases of Virtu Financial Units (along with the corresponding shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable) from certain of the Virtu Post-IPO Members using a portion of the net proceeds from our initial public offering or in any future offering, (c) exchanges by the Virtu Post-IPO Members of Virtu Financial Units (along with the corresponding shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable) for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, as applicable, or (d) payments under the tax receivable agreements, (ii) any net operating losses available to us as a result of the Mergers and (iii) tax benefits related to imputed interest deemed arising as a result of payments made under the tax receivable agreements.

The actual increase in tax basis, as well as the amount and timing of any payments under these tax receivable agreements, will vary depending upon a number of factors, including the timing of exchanges by the Virtu Post-IPO Members, the price of our Class A common stock at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the amount and timing of the taxable income we generate in the future and the tax rate then applicable and the portion of our payments under the tax receivable agreements constituting imputed interest.

The payments we are required to make under the tax receivable agreements could be substantial. We expect that, as a result of the amount of the increases in the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of Virtu Financial, assuming no material changes in the relevant tax law and that we earn sufficient taxable income to realize in full the potential tax benefits described

Table of Contents

above, future payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders in respect of the purchases, the exchanges and the Mergers in connection with our initial public offering, and the purchases and exchanges to be completed in connection with this offering (assuming an offering price of \$23.86 per share of Class A common stock, the closing price for our shares of Class A common stock on NASDAQ on November 5, 2015) will aggregate approximately \$220.8 million and range from approximately \$8.1 million to \$16.1 million per year over the next 15 years. Future payments under the tax receivable agreements in respect of subsequent exchanges would be in addition to these amounts and are expected to be substantial. The payments under the tax receivable agreements are not conditioned upon the Virtu Post-IPO Members' or the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders' continued ownership of us.

In addition, although we are not aware of any issue that would cause the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") to challenge the tax basis increases or other benefits arising under the tax receivable agreements, the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders (or their transferees or other assignees) will not reimburse us for any payments previously made if such tax basis increases or other tax benefits are subsequently disallowed, except that any excess payments made to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders will be netted against future payments otherwise to be made under the tax receivable agreements, if any, after our determination of such excess. As a result, in such circumstances we could make payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders under the tax receivable agreements that are greater than our actual cash tax savings and may not be able to recoup those payments, which could negatively impact our liquidity.

In addition, the tax receivable agreements provide that, upon certain mergers, asset sales or other forms of business combination, or certain other changes of control, our or our successor's obligations with respect to tax benefits would be based on certain assumptions, including that we or our successor would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the increased tax deductions and tax basis and other benefits covered by the tax receivable agreements. As a result, upon a change of control, we could be required to make payments under a tax receivable agreement that are greater than the specified percentage of our actual cash tax savings, which could negatively impact our liquidity.

In addition, the tax receivable agreements provide that in the case of a change in control of the Company, the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders have the option to terminate the applicable tax receivable agreement, and we are required to make a payment to such electing party in an amount equal to the present value of future payments (calculated using a discount rate equal to the lesser of 6.5% or LIBOR plus 100 basis points, which may differ from our, or a potential acquirer's, then-current cost of capital) under the tax receivable agreement, which payment would be based on certain assumptions, including those relating to our future taxable income. In these situations, our obligations under the tax receivable agreements could have a substantial negative impact on our, or a potential acquirer's, liquidity and could have the effect of delaying, deferring, modifying or preventing certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations or other changes of control. These provisions of the tax receivable agreements may result in situations where the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholder have interests that differ from or are in addition to those of our other shareholders. In addition, we could be required to make payments under the tax receivable agreements that are substantial and in excess of our, or a potential acquirer's, actual cash savings in income tax.

Finally, because we are a holding company with no operations of our own, our ability to make payments under the tax receivable agreements are dependent on the ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions to us. Our credit agreement restricts the ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions to us, which could affect our ability to make payments under the tax receivable agreements. To the extent that we are unable to make payments under the tax receivable

Table of Contents

agreements for any reason, such payments will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid, which could negatively impact our results of operations and could also affect our liquidity in periods in which such payments are made.

Risks Related to Our Class A Common Stock

Substantial future sales of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market could cause our stock price to fall.

As of November 5, 2015, we had 34,305,052 shares (or 37,803,165 shares after giving effect to this offering) of Class A common stock outstanding, excluding 12,000,000 shares of Class A common stock issuable pursuant to the 2015 Management Incentive Plan and 104,142,307 shares (or 100,644,194 shares after giving effect to this offering) of Class A common stock issuable upon potential exchanges and/or conversions. Of these shares, the 25,485,483 shares sold in our initial public offering and this offering will be freely tradable without further restriction under the Securities Act. Upon the completion of this offering, the remaining 112,961,876 outstanding shares of Class A common stock, including shares issuable upon exchange and/or conversion are "restricted securities," as that term is defined under Rule 144 of the Securities Act. The holders of these remaining 112,961,876 shares of our Class A common stock, including shares issuable upon exchange or conversion as described above are entitled to dispose of their shares pursuant to (i) the applicable holding period, volume and other restrictions of Rule 144 or (ii) another exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Additional sales of a substantial number of our shares of Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that sales could occur, could have a material adverse effect on the price of our Class A common stock.

We have filed a registration statement under the Securities Act registering 12,000,000 shares of our Class A common stock reserved for issuance under our 2015 Management Incentive Plan, and we entered into the Registration Rights Agreement pursuant to which we granted demand and piggyback registration rights to the Founder Post-IPO Member, the Silver Lake Equityholders and the Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder and piggyback registration rights to certain of the other Virtu Post-IPO Members. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part was filed as a result of the exercise of demand registration rights by certain of the selling stockholders under the Registration Rights Agreement.

Failure to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and stock price.

Maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is important in helping to prevent financial fraud. If we are unable to maintain adequate internal controls, our business and operating results could be harmed. We have begun to evaluate how to document and test our internal control procedures to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley") and the related rules of the SEC, which require, among other things, our management to assess annually the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and, if we are no longer an emerging growth company under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the "JOBS Act"), our independent registered public accounting firm to issue a report on that assessment beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2016. During the course of this documentation and testing, we may identify weaknesses or deficiencies that we may be unable to remedy before the requisite deadline for those reports. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting. This material weakness related to our inability to prepare accurate financial statements, resulting from a lack of reconciliations, a lack of detailed review and

Table of Contents

insufficient resources and level of technical accounting expertise within the accounting function. To address this material weakness, we hired senior accounting and finance employees, reallocated existing internal resources and retained third-party consultants to help enhance our internal controls over financial reporting following reviews of our accounting and finance function conducted by members of senior management and by a third-party consultant. Although no material weakness was identified for the year ended December 31, 2014, there can be no assurance that we will avoid future weaknesses or deficiencies. Any future weaknesses or deficiencies or any failure to implement required new or improved controls or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. If our management or our independent registered public accounting firm were to conclude in their reports that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our Class A common stock could drop significantly. Failure to comply with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley could potentially subject us to sanctions or investigations by the SEC, FINRA or other regulatory authorities, as well as increasing the risk of liability arising from litigation based on securities law.

We intend to pay regular dividends to our stockholders, but our ability to do so may be limited by our holding company structure, contractual restrictions and regulatory requirements.

We intend to pay cash dividends on a quarterly basis. See "Market Prices and Dividend Policy." However, we are a holding company, with our principal asset being our direct and indirect equity interests in Virtu Financial, and we will have no independent means of generating revenue. Accordingly, as the sole managing member of Virtu Financial, we intend to cause, and will rely on, Virtu Financial to make distributions to its equityholders, including the Founder Post-IPO Member, the Employee Trust, Virtu Employee Holdco and us, to fund our dividends. When Virtu Financial makes such distributions, the other equityholders of Virtu Financial will be entitled to receive equivalent distributions pro rata based on their economic interests in Virtu Financial. See "Organizational Structure." In order for Virtu Financial to make distributions, it may need to receive distributions from its subsidiaries. Certain of these subsidiaries are or may in the future be subject to regulatory capital requirements that limit the size or frequency of distributions. See "Risks Related to Our Business Failure to comply with applicable regulatory capital requirements could subject us to sanctions imposed by the SEC, FINRA and other SROs or regulatory bodies." If Virtu Financial is unable to cause these subsidiaries to make distributions, we may not receive adequate distributions from Virtu Financial in order to fund our dividends.

Our board of directors will periodically review the cash generated from our business and the capital expenditures required to finance our global growth plans and determine whether to modify the amount of regular dividends and/or declare periodic special dividends to our stockholders. Our board of directors will take into account general economic and business conditions, including our financial condition and results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, including restrictions contained in our credit agreement, business prospects and other factors that our board of directors considers relevant. There can be no assurance that our board of directors will not reduce the amount of regular cash dividends or cause us to cease paying dividends altogether. In addition, our credit agreement limits the amount of distributions our subsidiaries, including Virtu Financial, can make to us and the purposes for which distributions could be made. Accordingly, we may not be able to pay dividends even if our board of directors would otherwise deem it appropriate. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Description of Capital Stock."

Table of Contents

Provisions in our charter documents and certain rules imposed by regulatory authorities may delay or prevent our acquisition by a third party.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain several provisions that may make it more difficult or expensive for a third party to acquire control of us without the approval of our board of directors. These provisions, which may delay, prevent or deter a merger, acquisition, tender offer, proxy contest or other transaction that stockholders may consider favorable, include the following, some of which may only become effective when the Founder Post-IPO Member or any of its affiliates or permitted transferees no longer beneficially own shares representing 25% of our issued and outstanding common stock (the "Triggering Event"):

the 10 vote per share feature of our Class B common stock and Class D common stock;

the division of our board of directors into three classes and the election of each class for three-year terms;

the sole ability of the board of directors to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of the board of directors;

advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and director nominations;

after the Triggering Event, provisions limiting stockholders ability to call special meetings of stockholders, to require special meetings of stockholders to be called and to take action by written consent;

after the Triggering Event, in certain cases, the approval of holders of at least 75% of the shares entitled to vote generally on the making, alteration, amendment or repeal of our certificate of incorporation or by-laws will be required to adopt, amend or repeal our by-laws, or amend or repeal certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation;

after the Triggering Event, the required approval of holders of at least 75% of the shares entitled to vote at an election of the directors to remove directors, which removal may only be for cause; and

the ability of our board of directors to designate the terms of and issue new series of preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could be used, among other things, to institute a rights plan that would have the effect of significantly diluting the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer, likely preventing acquisitions that have not been approved by our board of directors.

These provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws could discourage potential takeover attempts and reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay for shares of our Class A common stock in the future, which could reduce the market price of our Class A common stock. For more information, see "Description of Capital Stock."

In addition, a third party attempting to acquire us or a substantial position in our Class A common stock may be delayed or ultimately prevented from doing so by change in ownership or control regulations to which certain of our regulated subsidiaries are subject. FINRA's NASD Rule 1017 generally provides that FINRA approval must be obtained in connection with any transaction resulting in a single person or entity owning, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of a member firm's equity and would include a change in control of a parent company. Similarly, Virtu Financial Ireland Limited is subject to change in control regulations promulgated by the Central Bank of Ireland. We may also be subject to similar restrictions in other jurisdictions in which we operate. These regulations could discourage potential takeover attempts and reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay for shares of our Class A common stock in the future, which could reduce the market price of our Class A common stock.

Table of Contents

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our Class A common stock is subject to significant fluctuations in response to, among other factors, variations in our operating results and market conditions specific to our business. Furthermore, in recent years the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including companies in our industry. The changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. As such, the price of our Class A common stock could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with us, and these fluctuations could materially reduce the price of our Class A common stock and materially affect the value of your investment.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a public company.

We have a limited history operating as a public company. As a public company, we incur significant levels of legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a privately-owned corporation. Sarbanes-Oxley and related rules of the SEC, together with the listing requirements of NASDAQ, impose significant requirements relating to disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We have incurred increased costs as a result of compliance with these public company requirements, which require additional resources and make some activities more time consuming than they have been in the past when we were privately owned. We are required to expend considerable time and resources complying with public company regulations. In addition, these laws and regulations may make it more difficult or costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. In addition, these laws and regulations could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers and may divert management's attention. Furthermore, if we are unable to satisfy our obligations as a public company, we could be subject to delisting of our Class A common stock, fines, sanctions and other regulatory action.

Our anticipated reliance on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements under the JOBS Act may deter trading in our Class A common stock.

We qualify as an "emerging growth company" under the JOBS Act. As a result, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements. For so long as we are an emerging growth company, we will not be required to:

provide an auditor attestation and report with respect to management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;

comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (i.e., an auditor discussion and analysis); and

submit certain executive compensation matters to shareholder advisory votes, such as "say-on-pay" and "say-on-frequency," and disclose certain executive compensation related items such as the correlation between executive compensation and performance and comparisons of the Chief Executive Officer's compensation to median employee compensation.

Table of Contents

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected not to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period.

We will remain an "emerging growth company" for up to five years, or until the earliest of (i) the last day of the first fiscal year in which our total annual gross revenues exceed \$1 billion, (ii) the date that we become a "large accelerated filer" as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), which would occur if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter or (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the preceding three-year period.

Until such time, however, we cannot predict if investors will find our Class A common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our Class A common stock less attractive, there may be a less active trading market for our Class A common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

If securities or industry analysts cease to publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about us or our business, or publish projections for our business that exceed our actual results, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock may be affected by the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades our Class A common stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price could decline. In addition, the analysts' projections may have little or no relationship to the results we actually achieve and could cause our stock price to decline if we fail to meet their projections. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of us or fails to publish reports on us regularly, our stock price or trading volume could decline.

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because they are subject to numerous uncertainties and factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, including descriptions of our business strategy. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms "may," "will," "should," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "project" or, in each case, their negative, or other variations or comparable terminology and expressions. These statements are based on assumptions that we have made in light of our experience in the industry as well as our perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. As you read and consider this prospectus, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results and that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which we operate, may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Although we believe that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus are based on reasonable assumptions, you should be aware that many factors could affect our actual financial results or results of operations and could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to:

reduced levels of overall trading activity;

dependence upon trading counterparties and clearing houses performing their obligations to us;

failures of our customized trading platform;

risks inherent to the electronic market making business and trading generally;

increased competition in market making activities;

dependence on continued access to sources of liquidity;

risks associated with self-clearing and other operational elements of our business;

compliance with laws and regulations, including those specific to our industry;

obligation to comply with applicable regulatory capital requirements;

litigation or other legal and regulatory-based liabilities;

proposed legislation that would impose taxes on certain financial transactions in the European Union, the U.S. and other jurisdictions;

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obligation to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our international operations;

enhanced media and regulatory scrutiny and its impact upon public perception of us or of companies in our industry;

need to maintain and continue developing proprietary technologies;

failure to maintain system security or otherwise maintain confidential and proprietary information;

capacity constraints, system failures, and delays;

Table of Contents

dependence on third party infrastructure or systems;

use of open source software;

failure to protect or enforce our intellectual property rights in our proprietary technology;

risks associated with international operations and expansion, including failed acquisitions or dispositions;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

risks associated with potential growth and associated corporate actions;

inability to, or delay, in accessing the capital markets to sell shares or raise additional capital;

loss of key executives and failure to recruit and retain qualified personnel; and

risks associated with losing access to a significant exchange or other trading venue.

These and other factors are more fully discussed in the "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" sections and elsewhere in this prospectus. These risks could cause actual results to differ materially from those implied by forward-looking statements in this prospectus. Even if our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity and the development of the industry in which we operate are consistent with the forward looking statements contained in this prospectus, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods.

All information contained in this prospectus is materially accurate and complete as of the date of this prospectus. You should keep in mind, however, that any forward-looking statement made by us in this prospectus, or elsewhere, speaks only as of the date on which we make it. New risks and uncertainties come up from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict these events or how they may affect us. We have no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in this prospectus after the date of this prospectus, except as required by federal securities laws. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning the proposed transaction or other matters and attributable to us or any other person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to within this prospectus. In light of these risks and uncertainties, you should keep in mind that any event described in a forward-looking statement made in this prospectus or elsewhere might not occur.

Table of Contents

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Structure Prior to the Reorganization Transactions

We and our predecessors have been in the electronic trading and market making business for approximately 12 years. We currently conduct our business through Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries. Mr. Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman, is the sole manager of Virtu Financial.

Prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, Virtu Financial had limited liability company interests outstanding in the form of Class A-1 interests, Class A-2 interests and Class B interests. Class A-2 interests included both Class A-2 capital interests and Class A-2 profits interests.

The following diagram depicts Virtu Financial's organizational structure prior to the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering. This chart is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent all legal entities within Virtu Financial's organizational structure.

Class A Interests

Prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, the Class A-1 interests, Class A-2 capital interests and Class A-2 profits interests were owned as follows:

the Founder Pre-IPO Members owned 1,964,826 Class A-1 interests and 79,239,978 Class A-2 capital interests;

the Silver Lake Pre-IPO Member owned 7,381,224 Class A-1 interests;

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the Temasek Pre-IPO Member owned 5,376,603 Class A-1 interests and 1,828,755 Class A-2 Capital interests;

the SLT Pre-IPO Member owned 12,242,173 Class A-1 interests;

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Table of Contents

Virtu Employee Holdco owned 5,485,438 vested and 576,493 unvested Class A-2 profits interests, and Virtu East MIP LLC, the other Management Vehicle ("Virtu East MIP"), owned 2,625,000 Class A-2 capital interests; and

the Management Members and other Virtu Pre-IPO Members owned 12,717,927 Class A-2 capital interests.

In a sale or other specified capital transaction, holders of Class A-1 interests were entitled to receive distributions up to specified preference amounts before holders of Class A-2 capital interests were entitled to receive distributions.

The Class A-2 profits interests are treated similarly to the Class A-2 capital interests, except that they are not entitled to receive any distributions resulting from a transaction that implied a liquidation value of Virtu Financial that was less than the liquidation value of Virtu Financial on their date of grant. Certain of the Class A-2 profits interests vested over specified time periods, subject to the continued service of the applicable employee or director on each annual vesting date.

Class B Interests

Prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, Virtu Financial also had limited liability company interests outstanding in the form of Class B interests, which represented, in a sale or other specified capital transaction, a percentage of the profits and appreciation in the equity value of Virtu Financial arising after the date of grant (such percentage of profits and appreciation, a "Class B percentage interest"). The Class B interests were issued directly to, and were held by, Virtu Employee Holdco, on behalf of certain members of the management of Virtu Financial that participate in the Virtu Financial LLC Management Incentive Plan (the "Existing Equity Incentive Plan"), and two of our executive officers. The Class B interests vested over a four-year period, subject to (i) the direct or indirect recipient's continued employment on each annual vesting date and (ii) the consummation of a sale transaction meeting specified criteria or an initial public offering (which vesting criteria was satisfied upon our initial public offering). Prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, Virtu Financial had outstanding Class B interests representing an aggregate 12.915% Class B percentage interest. Class B interests were not entitled to receive distributions of operating cash flow from Virtu Financial.

The Temasek Transaction

On December 31, 2014, through a series of transactions, Temasek, acting through two indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, acquired direct or indirect ownership of 10,535,891 Class A-1 redeemable interests and 1,828,755 Class A-2 capital interests in Virtu Financial (the "Temasek Transaction"). Such investment was made as follows:

Temasek, acting through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, the Temasek Pre-IPO Member, acquired 5,376,603 Class A-1 redeemable interests from investment funds and other entities affiliated with Silver Lake Partners;

Temasek, acting through the Temasek Pre-IPO Member, acquired 1,828,755 Class A-2 capital interests through a combination of the direct purchase of 1,614,322 Class A-2 capital interests from one Management Member (other than Messrs. Viola or Cifu and their affiliates) who held Class A-2 capital interests in Virtu Financial directly and the direct purchase of newly issued 214,433 Class A-2 capital interests from Virtu Financial, which used the proceeds of such purchase to redeem 214,433 Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Financial held by Virtu Employee Holdco, which in turn used such proceeds to redeem Class A-2 profits interests of Virtu Employee Holdco that corresponded to such redeemed Class A-2

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Table of Contents

profits interests in Virtu Financial and that were held by certain Management Members (other than Messrs. Viola and Cifu and their affiliates); and

Temasek, acting through one of its indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, acquired a 42.1% interest in an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners, which indirectly held 12,242,173 Class A-1 interests. As a result, Temasek acquired an indirect interest in 5,159,288 Class A-1 redeemable interests.

Following the Temasek Transaction, affiliates of Silver Lake Partners retained direct or indirect ownership of 14,464,109 Class A-1 redeemable interests.

The Reorganization Transactions

Prior to our initial public offering, we completed an internal reorganization, which we refer to as the "reorganization transactions." In connection with the reorganization transactions, the following steps occurred:

we became the sole managing member of Virtu Financial;

in a series of transactions, Virtu East MIP liquidated, with its equity interests in Virtu Financial either being distributed to its members, including certain members of management, or contributed to Virtu Employee Holdco and certain employees of ours based outside the United States were distributed equity interests in Virtu Financial held by Virtu Employee Holdco on behalf of such employees and such equity interests were contributed to the Employee Trust;

two of the Founder Pre-IPO Members liquidated and distributed their equity interests in Virtu Financial to their equityholders, one of whom was TJMT Holdings LLC;

the SLT Pre-IPO Member distributed its equity interests in Virtu Financial to its equityholders, including Silver Lake Technology Associates III, L.P., one of the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members, and an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek;

following a series of transactions, we acquired equity interests in Virtu Financial as a result of the Mergers, and in exchange we issued to the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders shares of our Class A common stock and rights to receive payments under a tax receivable agreement described below. The number of shares of Class A common stock issued to the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders was based on the value of the Virtu Financial equity interests that we acquired, which was determined based on a hypothetical liquidation of Virtu Financial and the initial public offering price per share of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering;

all of the existing equity interests in Virtu Financial were reclassified into Virtu Financial Units. The number of Virtu Financial Units issued to each member of Virtu Financial was determined based on a hypothetical liquidation of Virtu Financial and the initial public offering price per share of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering. The Virtu Financial Units received by Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust and the Management Members have the same vesting restrictions as the equity interests that were reclassified. Vested Virtu Financial Units are entitled to receive distributions, if any, from Virtu Financial. Subject to certain exceptions, unvested Virtu Financial Units are not entitled to receive such distributions (other than tax distributions). If any unvested Virtu Financial Units are forfeited, they are cancelled by Virtu Financial for no consideration (and we cancel the related shares of Class C common stock for no consideration);

we amended and restated our certificate of incorporation and are authorized to issue four classes of common stock: Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C

Table of Contents

common stock and Class D common stock. The Class A common stock and Class C common stock each provide holders with one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, and the Class B common stock and Class D common stock each provide holders with 10 votes on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. The holders of Class C common stock and Class D common stock do not have any of the economic rights (including rights to dividends and distributions upon liquidation) provided to holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock. These attributes are summarized in the following table:

Class of Common Stock	Votes	Economic Rights
Class A common stock	1	Yes
Class B common stock	10	Yes
Class C common stock	1	No
Class D common stock	10	No

Shares of our common stock generally vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders:

the Virtu Post-IPO Members subscribed for and purchased shares of our common stock as follows, in each case at a purchase price of \$0.00001 per share and in an amount equal to the number of Virtu Financial Units held by each such Virtu Post-IPO Member:

the Founder Post-IPO Member purchased 79,610,490 shares of our Class D common stock; and

the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members, Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust, the Management Members and the other Virtu Post-IPO Members purchased 25,087,373 shares of our Class C common stock;

the Founder Post-IPO Member was granted the right to exchange its Virtu Financial Units, together with a corresponding number of shares of our Class D common stock, for shares of our Class B common stock, and the other Virtu Post-IPO Members were granted the right to exchange their Virtu Financial Units, together with a corresponding number of shares of our Class C common stock, for shares of our Class A common stock. Each share of our Class B common stock and Class D common stock is convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, into one share of Class A common stock or Class C common stock, respectively.

the limited liability company agreement of Virtu Employee Holdco was amended such that, following our initial public offering:

the membership interests of Virtu Employee Holdco were reclassified into a number of restricted common units of Virtu Employee Holdco equal to the number of Virtu Financial Units held by Virtu Employee Holdco on behalf of its members;

the restricted common units of Virtu Employee Holdco remain subject to the vesting restrictions applicable to the membership interests from which they were reclassified;

at any time, subject to certain restrictions, members of Virtu Employee Holdco desiring to transfer their vested interests in us can elect to (i) cause Virtu Employee Holdco to distribute the vested Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock indirectly owned by such member to such member in redemption of its corresponding interests in Virtu Employee Holdco, (ii) exchange such Virtu Financial

Table of Contents

Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock into shares of Class A common stock and/or (iii) transfer such shares of Class A common stock; and

the manager directs Virtu Employee Holdco to vote all securities attributable to it entitled to vote upon the election of our directors in accordance with the recommendation of our board of directors.

We have not engaged in any business or other activities except in connection with the reorganization transactions and have no material assets other than our interest in Virtu Financial. Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries continue to operate the historical business of our Company.

Effect of the Reorganization Transactions and Our Initial Public Offering

The reorganization transactions were intended to create a holding company that facilitates public ownership of, and investment in, our Company and were structured in a tax-efficient manner for our investors. Because we manage and operate the business and control the strategic decisions and day-to-day operations of Virtu Financial, as its sole managing member, and also have a substantial financial interest in Virtu Financial, we consolidate the financial results of Virtu Financial, and a portion of our net income (loss) is allocated to the non-controlling interest to reflect the entitlement of the Virtu Post-IPO Members to a portion of Virtu Financial's net income (loss). In addition, because Virtu Financial is under the common control of Mr. Viola and his affiliates, we accounted for the reorganization transactions as a reorganization of entities under common control and initially measured the interests of the Virtu Pre-IPO Members in the assets and liabilities of Virtu Financial at their carrying amounts as of the date of the completion of the reorganization transactions.

Certain Virtu Pre-IPO Members desired that their investment in us maintain its existing tax treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, therefore, continue to hold their ownership interests in Virtu Financial until such time in the future as they may elect to exchange their Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable, with Virtu Financial for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, as applicable, on a one-for-one basis.

On April 21, 2015, we completed our initial public offering of 19,012,112 shares of our Class A common stock and received \$335.9 million in aggregate net proceeds. As a result of the completion of the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering, we held a 24.8% equity interest in Virtu Financial.

After the completion of our initial public offering, we used the net proceeds from our initial public offering as follows:

we contributed \$58.8 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to Virtu Financial in exchange for a number of Virtu Financial Units equal to the contribution amount divided by the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering (3,327,164 Virtu Financial Units), and such contribution amount will be used by Virtu Financial for working capital and general corporate purposes, which included financing growth; and

we used the remaining approximately \$277.2 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to repurchase 3,470,724 shares of Class A common stock from the Silver Lake Post-IPO Stockholder and 12,214,224 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from certain of the Virtu Post-IPO Members, including 4,862,609 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members and 7,351,615 Virtu Financial Units from certain employees at a net price equal to the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering. None of the Founder Pre-IPO Members, the Founder Post-IPO

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Table of Contents

Member, Mr. Viola, Mr. Cifu or any of their family members sold any equity interests in the Company in connection with the reorganization transactions or our initial public offering.

See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions – Purchases from Equityholders" for further details.

The following diagram depicts our organizational structure following the reorganization transactions, our initial public offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom, including all of the transactions described above. This chart is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent all legal entities within our organizational structure and does not reflect the impact of this offering:

*

Includes 3,853,555 unvested Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock.

**

Represents economic interest in Virtu Financial, Inc. and not Virtu Financial LLC.

Upon completion of the transactions described above, our initial public offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom:

we were appointed as the sole managing member of Virtu Financial and directly or indirectly held 34,305,052 Virtu Financial Units, constituting 24.8% of the outstanding equity interests in Virtu Financial;

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the Founder Post-IPO Member held an aggregate of 79,610,490 shares of our Class D common stock and 79,610,490 Virtu Financial Units, constituting 57.5% of the outstanding equity interests in Virtu Financial, collectively representing 93.1%;

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Table of Contents

the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members held an aggregate of 3,100,579 shares of our Class C common stock and 3,100,579 Virtu Financial Units, representing 2.2% of the outstanding equity interests in Virtu Financial, collectively representing 0.4% of the combined voting power in us;

the Silver Lake Post-IPO Stockholder (collectively with the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members, the "Silver Lake Equityholders") held an aggregate of 2,975,258 shares of our Class A common stock, representing 0.4% of the combined voting power in us;

the Temasek Post-IPO Stockholder held an aggregate of 12,317,682 shares of our Class A common stock, representing 1.4% of the combined voting power in us;

Virtu Employee Holdco and the Employee Trust held, subject to the vesting restrictions described above, an aggregate of 15,451,532 shares of our Class C common stock and 15,451,532 Virtu Financial Units, constituting 11.2% of the outstanding equity interests in Virtu Financial, collectively representing 1.8% of the combined voting power in us;

the other Virtu Post-IPO Members, including the Management Members and other pre-IPO investors, held, subject to the vesting restrictions described above, an aggregate of 5,979,706 shares of Class C common stock and 5,979,706 Virtu Financial Units, constituting 4.3% of the outstanding equity interests in Virtu Financial, collectively representing 0.7% of the combined voting power in us; and

our public stockholders collectively held 19,012,112 shares of our Class A common stock, representing 2.2% of the combined voting power in us.

Following this offering, the Silver Lake Equityholders will no longer hold any equity interest in us. Our public stockholders collectively will hold 25,485,483 shares of our Class A common stock, representing 3.0% of the combined voting power in us.

Holding Company Structure and Tax Receivable Agreements

We are a holding company, and our principal asset is our ownership interests in Virtu Financial, which we hold directly and indirectly. The number of Virtu Financial Units we own, directly or indirectly, at any time equals the aggregate number of outstanding shares of our Class A common stock and Class B common stock. The economic interest represented by each Virtu Financial Unit that we own corresponds to one share of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, and the total number of Virtu Financial Units owned directly or indirectly by us and the holders of our Class C common stock and Class D common stock at any given time equals the sum of the outstanding shares of all classes of our common stock. Shares of our Class C common stock and Class D common stock cannot be transferred except in connection with a transfer or exchange of Virtu Financial Units.

We do not list our Class B common stock, Class C common stock or Class D common stock on any stock exchange.

In connection with the reorganization transactions, we acquired existing equity interests in Virtu Financial from an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member in the Mergers in exchange for the issuance of shares of our Class A common stock and rights to receive payments under a tax receivable agreement to the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders. In addition, as described above, we used a portion of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to purchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from certain Virtu Post-IPO Members, including the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members, and certain members of management. These acquisitions of interests in Virtu Financial resulted in favorable tax basis adjustments to the assets of Virtu Financial, and these basis adjustments were allocated to us and

Table of Contents

our subsidiaries. Future acquisitions of interests in Virtu Financial, including through the use of the net proceeds received by us in this offering, are expected to produce favorable tax attributes. In addition, future exchanges by the Virtu Post-IPO Members of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as the case may be, for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, respectively, including the exchanges by one of the selling stockholders to be completed in connection with this offering, are expected to produce favorable tax attributes. These tax attributes would not be available to us in the absence of those transactions.

We entered into three tax receivable agreements with the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders (one with the Founder Post-IPO Member, Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust, the Management Members and other pre-IPO investors other than affiliates of Silver Lake Partners and affiliates of Temasek, another with the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders and the other with the Silver Lake Post-IPO Members) that provide for the payment by us to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders (or their transferees of Virtu Financial Units or other assignees) of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that we actually realize as a result of (i) any increase in tax basis in Virtu Financial's assets resulting from (a) the acquisition of equity interests in Virtu Financial from an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member in the reorganization transactions (which represents the unamortized portion of the increase in tax basis in Virtu Financial's assets resulting from a prior acquisition of interests in Virtu Financial by an affiliate of Silver Lake Partners and Temasek, and the Temasek Pre-IPO Member), (b) the purchases of Virtu Financial Units (along with the corresponding shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable) from certain of the Virtu Post-IPO Members using a portion of the net proceeds from our initial public offering or in any future offering, (c) exchanges by the Virtu Post-IPO Members of Virtu Financial Units (along with the corresponding shares of our Class C common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable) for shares of our Class A common stock or Class B common stock, as applicable, or (d) payments under the tax receivable agreements, (ii) any net operating losses available to us as a result of the Mergers, and (iii) tax benefits related to imputed interest deemed arising as a result of payments made under the tax receivable agreements. Although we are not aware of any issue that would cause the IRS to challenge the tax basis increases or other benefits arising under the tax receivable agreements, the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders (or their transferees or assignees) will not reimburse us for any payments previously made if such basis increases or other benefits are subsequently disallowed, except that excess payments made to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders will be netted against future payments otherwise to be made under the tax receivable agreements, if any, after our determination of such excess. As a result, in such circumstances we could make future payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders under the tax receivable agreements that are greater than our actual cash tax savings and may not be able to recoup those payments, which could negatively impact our liquidity. See "Risk Factors – We are required to pay the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders for certain tax benefits we may claim, and the amounts we may pay could be significant" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions – Tax Receivable Agreements."

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate our net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$9.3 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$0.2 million, based on an offering price of \$23.86 per share (the closing price for our shares of Class A common stock on NASDAQ on November 5, 2015). We intend to use our net proceeds from this offering to repurchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from one of our employees at a net price equal to the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in this offering.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Class A common stock by the selling stockholders that may be sold by them pursuant to this prospectus. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, we have agreed to pay certain expenses of the selling stockholders incurred in connection with the sale of shares of Class A common stock pursuant to this prospectus, excluding underwriters' discounts and commissions.

We estimate that the offering expenses (other than the underwriting discounts) will be approximately \$1.0 million. All of such offering expenses (other than the underwriting discounts payable by the selling stockholders) will be paid for or otherwise borne by Virtu Financial.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICES AND DIVIDEND POLICY**

Market Prices. Our Class A common stock has been listed on NASDAQ under the symbol "VIRT" since April 16, 2015. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sale prices for our Class A common stock as reported by NASDAQ.

	High	Low
Period from April 16, 2015 through June 30, 2015	\$ 24.22	\$ 21.15
Period from July 1 through September 30, 2015	\$ 24.29	\$ 20.23
Period from October 1 through November 5, 2015	\$ 25.26	\$ 20.23

The closing price of our common stock on NASDAQ on November 5, 2015 was \$23.86 per share.

Holdings. As of November 5, 2015, there were two stockholders of record of our Class A common stock, one of which was Cede & Co., a nominee for The Depository Trust Company. All of our Class A common stock held by brokerage firms, banks and other financial institutions as nominees for beneficial owners is considered to be held of record by Cede & Co., who is considered to be one stockholder of record. A substantially greater number of holders of our Class A common stock are "street name" or beneficial holders, whose shares of Class A common stock are held of record by banks, brokers and other financial institutions. Because such shares of Class A common stock are held on behalf of stockholders, and not by the stockholders directly, and because a stockholder can have multiple positions with different brokerage firms, banks and other financial institutions, we are unable to determine the total number of stockholders we have.

Dividend Policy. Our board of directors has adopted a policy of returning excess cash to our stockholders. Subject to the sole discretion of our board of directors and the considerations discussed below, we intend to pay dividends that will annually equal, in the aggregate, between 70% and 100% of our net income.

The payment of dividends will be subject to general economic and business conditions, including our financial condition and results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, including restrictions contained in our credit agreement, regulatory restrictions, business prospects and other factors that our board of directors considers relevant.

Historically, Virtu Financial has generated cash from market making activities significantly in excess of the capital required to fund its required capital expenditures and the capital required to support its market making activities.

Our board of directors declared a dividend of \$0.24 per share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock that is payable on December 15, 2015 to holders of record as of December 1, 2015. A dividend of \$0.24 per share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock was paid on September 15, 2015 to holders of record as of the close of business of September 1, 2015. Our current intent is to continue to pay a quarterly dividend of \$0.24 per share of Class A common stock.

Our board of directors will periodically review the cash generated from our business and the capital expenditures required to finance our growth plans and determine whether to increase this regular dividend and/or declare and pay periodic special dividends to our stockholders. Any future determination to change the amount of dividends and/or declare special dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon then-existing conditions, including our financial condition and results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, including restrictions contained in our credit agreement, business prospects and other factors that our board of directors considers relevant.

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Table of Contents

We have funded our initial dividend from our portion of distributions made by Virtu Financial, from its available cash generations from operations. Because we are a holding company, we intend to continue funding any future dividends by causing Virtu Financial, in our capacity as its sole managing member, to make distributions to its equityholders, including the Founder Post-IPO Member, Virtu Employee Holdco, the Employee Trust, the Management Members and us.

Historically, Virtu Financial has regularly declared and paid distributions on its equity interests during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2012, Virtu Financial declared and paid the following cash distributions, by quarter:

Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In millions)	Aggregate Cash Distributions	
1st Quarter	\$	22.0
2nd Quarter		70.0
3rd Quarter		19.5
4th Quarter		22.9
Total distributions	\$	134.4

During the year ended December 31, 2013, Virtu Financial declared and paid the following cash distributions, by quarter:

Year Ended December 31, 2013 (In millions)	Aggregate Cash Distributions	
1st Quarter	\$	12.4
2nd Quarter		241.0(1)
3rd Quarter		55.0
4th Quarter		125.0(2)
Total distributions	\$	433.4

(1) Includes a special distribution of \$147.1 million to the members of Virtu Financial, representing the proceeds from an incremental term loan under our senior secured credit facility in May 2013.

(2) Includes a special distribution of \$98.4 million to the members of Virtu Financial, representing the incremental proceeds from the most recent refinancing of our senior secured credit facility in November 2013.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, Virtu Financial declared the following cash distributions, by quarter:

Year Ended December 31, 2014 (In millions)	Aggregate Cash Distributions	
1st Quarter	\$	45.0
2nd Quarter		45.7
3rd Quarter		35.0
4th Quarter		15.0
Total distributions	\$	140.7

Table of Contents

In addition, during years ended December 31, 2006 through 2011, Virtu Financial and Madison Tyler Holdings regularly declared and paid significant cash distributions to their respective members, in an aggregate amount of \$934.5 million.

In January, February and March 2015, Virtu Financial made additional cash distributions to its equityholders in an aggregate amount of \$50.0 million, \$20.0 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. Subsequent to the consummation of our initial public offering, in June, August and September 2015, Virtu Financial made additional cash distributions to its equityholders, including us, in an aggregate amount of \$37.0 million, \$10.0 million, and \$42.0 million, respectively, inclusive of the amount described in the following paragraph.

Virtu Financial authorized distributions to certain Virtu Pre-IPO Members as of a record date prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, pro rata, in accordance with their respective interests in classes of equity entitled to participate in operating cash flow (as defined under "Market Prices and Dividend Policy") distributions, an amount based on operating cash flow of Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries for the fiscal period beginning on January 1, 2015 and ending on the date of the consummation of the reorganization transactions, less any reserves established during this period and less any operating cash flow for this period previously distributed to such Virtu Pre-IPO Members. Such amount was determined to be approximately \$50.0 million. As of November 5, 2015, \$10.0 million of such amount has been distributed to the Virtu Pre-IPO Members. We expect the remaining \$40.0 million of distributions, or the 2015 Distributions, will be funded from cash on hand.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of June 30, 2015 on an actual basis and on a pro forma basis to reflect (i) this offering and the exchange by one of our selling stockholders of 3,100,579 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock for an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock, (ii) the use of net proceeds received by us from this offering, (iii) creation of certain tax assets in connection with this offering and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with the tax receivable agreements with certain Virtu Post-IPO Members and Investor Post-IPO Stockholders and (iv) the 2015 Distributions, as if each had occurred on June 30, 2015.

This table should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands)	As of June 30, 2015	
	Actual	Pro Forma
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,978	\$ 81,978
Total long-term indebtedness	\$ 495,312	\$ 495,312
Equity:		
Class A common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share		
Class B common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share		
Class C common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share		
Class D common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	115,274	115,987
Accumulated deficit	474	474
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	412	412
Total stockholders' equity	116,161	116,874
Non-controlling interest	388,503	343,503
Total equity	504,664	460,377
Total capitalization	\$ 999,976	\$ 955,689

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014 gives effect to (i) the reorganization transactions described under "Organizational Structure", (ii) our initial public offering and the use of proceeds of our initial public offering, (iii) the creation of certain tax assets in connection with our initial public offering and the reorganization transactions and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with entering into the tax receivable agreements with the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders, (iv) this offering and the exchange by one of the selling stockholders of 3,100,579 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock for an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock, (v) the use of net proceeds received by us from this offering and (vi) the creation of certain tax assets in connection with this offering and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with the tax receivable agreements with certain Virtu Post-IPO Members and Investor Post-IPO Stockholders, as if each had occurred on January 1, 2014.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2015 gives effect to (i) this offering and the exchange by one of our selling stockholders of 3,100,579 Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock for an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock, (ii) the use of net proceeds received by us from this offering, (iii) creation of certain tax assets in connection with this offering and the creation or acquisition of related liabilities in connection with the tax receivable agreements with certain Virtu Post-IPO Members and Investor Post-IPO Stockholders and (iv) the distribution of \$40.0 million to the Virtu Pre-IPO Members, which will be funded from cash on hand (as further described under "Market Prices and Dividend Policy"), as if each had occurred on June 30, 2015.

The unaudited pro forma financial information has been prepared by our management and is based on Virtu Financial's historical financial statements and the assumptions and adjustments described in the notes to the unaudited pro forma financial information below. The presentation of the unaudited pro forma financial information is prepared in conformity with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

Our historical financial information reflect, for periods prior to April 16, 2015 (the period prior to completion of the reorganization transactions), the operations of Virtu Financial and its consolidated subsidiaries. On or after April 16, 2015, our historical financial information reflects the operations of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (including Virtu Financial).

For purposes of the unaudited pro forma financial information, the ownership percentage represented by Virtu Financial Units not held by us will be 72.7%; and the net income attributable to Virtu Financial Units not held by us will accordingly represent 79.9% of our net income. The higher percentage of net income attributable to Virtu Financial Units not held by us over the ownership percentage of Virtu Financial Units not held by us is due to the recognition of additional current income tax expense after giving effect to the adjustments for the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering that is entirely attributable to our interest.

We based the pro forma adjustments on available information and on assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances in order to reflect, on a pro forma basis, the impact of the relevant transactions on the historical financial information of Virtu Financial. See "Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information" for a discussion of assumptions made. The unaudited pro forma financial information does not purport to be indicative of our results of operations or financial position had the relevant transactions occurred on the dates assumed and does not project our results of operations or financial position for any future period or date.

The unaudited pro forma financial information should be read together with "Selected Consolidated Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our and Virtu Financial's respective consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

Virtu Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

(In thousands, except per share data)	Actual	Adjustments for the Reorganization Transaction	Adjustments for our initial public offering	As Adjusted Before this offering	Adjustments for this Offering and the Use of Proceeds	Pro Forma
Revenues:						
Trading income, net	\$ 383,722			\$ 383,722		\$ 383,722
Interest and dividends income	14,597			14,597		14,597
Technology services	5,188			5,188		5,188
Total revenue	403,507			403,507		403,507
Operating Expenses:						
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	117,639			117,639		117,639
Communication and data processing	35,492			35,492		35,492
Employee compensation and payroll taxes	42,065		2,269(a)	44,334		44,334
Interest and dividends expense	26,407			26,407		26,407
Operations and administrative	12,431			12,431		12,431
Depreciation and amortization	17,849			17,849		17,849
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	106			106		106
Termination of office leases	2,729			2,729		2,729
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	44,194		(38,060)(a)	6,134		6,134
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	14,861		(961)(b)	13,900		13,900
Total operating expenses	313,773		(36,752)	277,021		277,021
Income before income taxes and non controlling interest	89,734		36,752	126,486		126,486
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	4,725	6,727(c)	3,236(c)	14,688	1,004(c)	15,692
Net income	\$ 85,009	(6,727)	33,516	111,798	(1,004)	110,794
Non-controlling interest	(84,535)		(7,057)(d)	(91,592)	3,076(d)	(88,515)
Net income available for common stockholders	\$ 474	\$ (6,727)	\$ 26,460	\$ 20,206	\$ 2,072	\$ 22,279
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class A Common stockholders:						
Basic	0.01				(e\$)	0.59
Diluted	0.01				(e\$)	0.59

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**Weighted average common shares
outstanding**

Basic	34,305,052	(e) 37,803,165
Diluted	34,529,349	(e) 37,803,165

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma financial information.

Table of Contents

Virtu Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

Year Ended December 31, 2014

(In thousands, except per share data)	Actual	Adjustments for the Reorganization Transactions	Adjustments for Our Initial Public Offering	As Adjusted Before this Offering	Adjustments for this Offering and the Use of Proceeds	Pro Forma
Revenues:						
Trading income, net	\$ 685,150			\$ 685,150		\$ 685,150
Interest and dividends income	27,923			27,923		27,923
Technology services	9,980			9,980		9,980
Total revenue	723,053			723,053		723,053
Operating Expenses:						
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	230,965			230,965		230,965
Communication and data processing	68,847			68,847		68,847
Employee compensation and payroll taxes	84,531		7,057(a)	91,588		91,588
Interest and dividends expense	47,083			47,083		47,083
Operations and administrative	21,923			21,923		21,923
Depreciation and amortization	30,441			30,441		30,441
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	211			211		211
Acquisition related retention bonus	2,639			2,639		2,639
Initial public offering fees and expenses	8,961			8,961		8,961
Transaction advisory fees and expenses	3,000			3,000		3,000
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO			12,268(a)	12,268		12,268
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	30,894		(2,572)(b)	28,322		28,322
Total operating expenses	529,495		16,753	546,248		546,248
Income before income taxes	193,558		(16,753)	176,805		176,805
Provision for income taxes	3,501	16,173(f)	(1,475)(f)	18,199	1,481(f)	19,680

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Net income	\$ 190,057	(16,173)	(15,278)	158,606	(1,481)	157,125
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest			(130,362)(d)	((130,362)	4,379(d)	(125,983)
Net income attributable to Virtu Financial, Inc.	\$ 190,057	\$ (16,173)	\$ (145,640)	\$ 28,244	\$ 2,898	\$ 31,142

Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class A Common stockholders:

Basic	(e\$	0.82
Diluted	(e\$	0.82

Weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share

Basic	(e)	37,803,165
Diluted	(e)	37,803,165

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma financial information.

Virtu Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

As of June 30, 2015

(in thousands, except share and interest data)	Actual	Adjustments for 2015 Distributions to Pre-IPO Equityholders	As Adjusted Before this Offering	Adjustments for this Offering	Adjustments for the Use of Proceeds	Pro Forma
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,978	\$ (45,000)(g)	81,978	9,270(h)	(9,270)(h)	\$ 81,978
Securities borrowed	667,970		667,970			667,970
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	31,050		31,050			31,050
Receivables from broker dealers and clearing organizations	691,163		691,163			691,163
Trading assets, at fair value:						
Financial instruments owned	1,658,086		1,658,086			1,658,086
Financial instruments owned and pledged	399,306		399,306			399,306
Property, equipment and capitalized software (net of accumulated depreciation of \$107,605 as of June 30, 2015)	47,113		47,113			47,113
Goodwill	715,379		715,379			715,379
Intangibles (net of accumulated amortization)	1,308		1,308			1,308
Deferred tax asset	163,423		163,423	37,890(i)		201,313
Other assets	34,944		34,944		(1,026)(k)	33,918
Total assets	\$ 4,536,720	\$ (45,000)	\$ 4,491,720	\$ 47,160	\$ (10,296)	\$ 4,528,584

Liabilities and equity

Liabilities

Securities loaned	\$ 876,782		876,782			876,782
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	246		246			246
	568,459		568,459			568,459

Payables to broker dealers and clearing organizations				
Trading liabilities, at fair value:				
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	1,785,628	1,785,628		1,785,628
Tax receivable agreement obligations	184,679	184,679	36,151(i)	220,830
Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities	120,950	120,950		120,950
Senior secured credit facility	495,312	495,312		495,312
Total liabilities	\$ 4,032,056	\$ 4,032,056	\$ 36,151	\$ 4,068,207

Stockholders' equity				
Class A common stock (par value \$0.00001), Authorized 1,000,000,000 shares, Issued and Outstanding 37,803,165 shares at June 30, 2015				(h)(j)
Class B common stock (par value \$0.00001), Authorized 175,000,000 shares, Issued and Outstanding 0 shares at June 30, 2015				
Class C common stock (par value \$0.00001), Authorized 90,000,000 shares, Issued and Outstanding 21,033,704 shares at June 30, 2015				(h)(j)
Class D common stock (par value \$0.00001), Authorized 175,000,000 shares, Issued and Outstanding 79,610,490 shares at June 30, 2015	1	1		1
Additional paid-in capital	115,274	115,274	11,009(i)(j)(k)	(10,296)(k) 115,987
Retained Earnings (Accumulated deficit)	474	474		474
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	412	412		412

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Total stockholders' equity	116,161		116,161	11,009	(10,296)	116,874
Noncontrolling interest	388,503	(45,000)(g)	343,503			343,503
Total equity	\$ 504,664	\$ (45,000)	\$ 459,664	\$ 11,009	\$ (10,296)	\$ 460,377
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,536,720	\$ (45,000)	\$ 4,491,720	\$ 47,160	\$ (10,296)	\$ 4,528,584

Table of Contents

Virtu Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

(a)

Reflects the effects of the following:

Employee compensation and payroll taxes

Approximately \$3.5 million and \$(1.2) million of (i) expected recurring compensation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2015 in respect of the time-based vesting of stock options with respect to an aggregate of 9,228,000 shares of Class A common stock issued in connection with our initial public offering under the 2015 Management Incentive Plan and (ii) exclusion of compensation expenses reflected in our historical financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively. The stock options had an exercise price equal to the public offering price of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering and vest equally over a four-year period beginning on the grant date; and

Approximately \$7.1 million of expected recurring compensation expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 in respect of the time-based vesting of stock options with respect to an aggregate of 9,228,000 shares of Class A common stock issued in connection with our initial public offering under the 2015 Management Incentive Plan. The stock options had an exercise price equal to the public offering price of our Class A common stock in our initial public offering and vest equally over a four-year period beginning on the grant date.

Charges related to share based compensation at IPO

Approximately \$6.1 million and \$(44.2) million of (i) expected recurring compensation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2015 in respect of the time-based vesting of pre-IPO Class B and East MIP Class B interests in Virtu Financial vesting upon the consummation of our initial public offering and (ii) exclusion of non-recurring compensation expenses reflected in our historical financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, in respect of the outstanding time vested Class B and East MIP Class B recognized at the consummation of our initial public offering, respectively; and

Approximately \$12.3 million of expected recurring compensation expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 in respect of the time-based vesting of pre-IPO Class B and East MIP Class B interests in Virtu Financial vesting upon the consummation of our initial public offering.

The remaining unvested amounts relating to Class B interests and stock options were \$3.4 million and \$17.6 million as of June 30, 2015, respectively, and vest over a weighted average time period of 0.3 and 2.5 years, respectively. With respect to the unvested pre-IPO Class B interests, such vesting over a period ending on December 31, 2017 increases the non-controlling interests, assuming such interests are not exchanged for Class A common stock of Virtu Financial, Inc.

We applied ASC 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation, in accounting for the Class B interests and stock option awards. Share-based compensation expense relating to Class B interests, which is recognized over a four-year service period and only upon the occurrence of an initial public offering, was determined using the fair value at the date of grant based on the equity value of Virtu Financial through the application of the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The volatility assumption used in the Black-Scholes-Merton model was based on the historical volatilities of comparable companies for a period equal to the estimated time until the liquidity event.

Table of Contents

Virtu Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

Share-based compensation expense relating to the stock options, which is recognized over a four-year service period, was determined using the fair value at the date of grant through the application of the Black-Scholes-Merton model, using the initial public offering price, the expected dividend rate, the risk-free interest rate and the "simplified" method in accordance Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 to determine the expected term. The volatility assumption used in the Black-Scholes-Merton model was based on the historical volatilities of comparable companies.

- (b) Reflects a 0.5% per annum reduction in the interest rate applicable to the outstanding term loan balance under our senior secured credit facility upon the consummation of our initial public offering.
- (c) Represents the additional current income tax expense for the period based on an effective income tax rate of 12.4%, determined based on the U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to corporations of 35.0%, less the rate attributable to non-controlling interest of 25.4%, plus any state, local and foreign taxes net of federal tax benefit of 2.8%. After giving effect to the adjustments for the reorganization transactions, our initial public offering and this offering, the additional current income tax provision (benefit) on our 27.3% interest in Virtu Financial was \$6.7 million, \$3.2 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2015.
- (d) Represents the portion of the stockholder's equity owned by the current members of Virtu Financial after the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering. Immediately following the completion of our initial public offering and this offering, the ownership percentage represented by Virtu Financial Units not held by us will be 72.7%, and the net income attributable to Virtu Financial Units not held by us accordingly will represent 79.9% of our net income. The higher percentage of net income attributable to Virtu Financial Units not held by us over the ownership percentage of Virtu Financial Units not held by us is due to the recognition of additional current income tax expense after giving effect to the adjustments for the reorganization transactions, our initial public offering and this offering that is entirely attributable to our interest.
- (e) The weighted average number of shares underlying the basic earnings per share calculation reflects 37,803,165 shares of Class A common stock outstanding after our initial public offering and this offering as they are the only outstanding shares which participate in the economics of Virtu Financial, Inc. The weighted average number of shares underlying the diluted earnings per share calculation similarly reflects the 37,803,165 shares of Class A common stock outstanding after our initial public offering but does not include the conversion of the Class A common stock options as they were deemed to have an anti-dilutive impact at this time. Additionally, the conversion of Class C and Class D common shares would not have a dilutive effect on earnings per share as net income attributable to controlling interests would increase proportionately with each conversion.
- (f) Represents the additional current income tax expense for the period based on an effective income tax rate of 11.1%, determined based on the U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to corporations of 35.0%, less the rate attributable to non-controlling interest of 25.4%, plus any state, local and foreign taxes net of federal tax benefit of 1.5%. After giving effect to the adjustments for the reorganization transactions, our initial public offering and this offering, the additional current income tax provision (benefit) on our 27.3% interest in Virtu Financial was

Table of Contents

Virtu Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

\$16.2 million, \$1.5 million and \$(1.5) million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014.

- (g) Virtu Financial authorized distributions to certain Virtu Pre-IPO Members as of a record date prior to the commencement of the reorganization transactions, pro rata, in accordance with their respective interests in classes of equity entitled to participate in operating cash flow (as defined under "Market Prices and Dividend Policy") distributions, an amount based on operating cash flow of Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries for the fiscal period beginning on January 1, 2015 and ending on the date of the consummation of the reorganization transactions, less any reserves established during this period and less any operating cash flow for this period previously distributed to such Virtu Pre-IPO Members. Such amount was determined to be approximately \$50.0 million. As of June 30, 2015, \$5.0 million of such amount has been distributed to the Virtu Pre-IPO Members (\$10.0 million as of November 5, 2015). We expect the remaining \$45.0 million of distributions will be funded from cash on hand (\$40.0 million remaining as of November 5, 2015).
- (h) We estimate our gross proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$9.3 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$0.2 million, based on an offering price of \$23.86 per share (the closing price for our shares of Class A common stock on NASDAQ on November 5, 2015). We intend to use our net proceeds from this offering to repurchase Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of Class C common stock from one of our employees at a net price equal to the price paid by the underwriters for shares of our Class A common stock in this offering.
- (i) Reflects adjustment to give effect to \$37.9 million of amortizable tax basis related to amounts recognized as taxable income by SLP Virtu Investors, LLC and one of our employees. The total tax benefit expected in connection with the amortization of this tax basis is approximately \$42.5 million, which is amortized over 15 years pursuant to Section 197 of the Internal Revenue Code. We have entered into an agreement with the Virtu Pre-IPO Members to pay them 85% of the tax savings (or \$36.2 million) as the tax reduction is realized by us and the obligation to make those payments has been recognized as a liability (referred to as "TRA liability"). The \$1.7 million difference between the deferred tax asset recognized and the TRA liability is recorded as an increase to additional paid-in-capital.
- (j) Reflects adjustments to give effect to issuance of 3,100,579 shares of Class A common stock to one of the selling stockholders, and rights to receive payments under a tax receivable agreement, upon exchange for an equal number of Virtu Financial Units and corresponding shares of our Class C common stock.
- (k) Reflects the effects on additional paid-in capital relating to the following (\$ in thousands):

Gross proceeds from offering of Class A common stock	\$ 9,485
Payment of underwriting discounts and commissions in connection with this offering	(215)
Purchase of Virtu Financial Units and shares of Class C common stock from certain Virtu Post-IPO Members	(9,270)
Reclassification of costs incurred in this offering from other assets to additional paid-in capital	(1,026)
	\$ (1,026)

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated financial data of Virtu Financial for the periods beginning on and after January 1, 2012. We were formed on October 16, 2013 and, prior to the consummation of the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering, did not conduct any activities other than those incident to our formation and our initial public offering. The consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and statements of financial condition data as of June 30, 2015 have been derived from our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our financial statements reflect, for all the periods prior to April 16, 2015 (the period prior to completion of the reorganization transactions), the operations of Virtu Financial and its consolidated subsidiaries, and for all periods on or after April 16, 2015, the operations of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (including Virtu Financial). The consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and statements of financial condition data as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been derived from Virtu Financial's audited financial statements.

You should read the following information in conjunction with "Capitalization," "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our and Virtu Financial's respective consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended Dec. 31,		
	2015	2014	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Data:					
Revenues					
Trading income, net	\$ 383,722	\$ 318,539	\$ 685,150	\$ 623,733	\$ 581,476
Interest and dividends income	14,597	12,769	27,923	31,090	34,152
Technology services	5,188	4,963	9,980	9,682	
Total revenues	403,507	336,271	723,053	664,505	615,628
Operating Expenses					
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	117,639	108,271	230,965	195,146	200,587
Communication and data processing	35,492	33,312	68,847	64,689	55,384
Employee compensation and payroll taxes	42,065	38,868	84,531	78,353	63,836
Interest and dividends expense	26,407	22,710	47,083	45,196	48,735
Operations and administrative	12,431	12,125	21,923	27,215	27,826
Depreciation and amortization	17,849	13,962	30,441	23,922	17,975
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	106	106	211	1,011	71,654
Acquisition cost					69
Acquisition related retention bonus		2,487	2,639	6,705	6,151
Termination of office leases(1)	2,729	849			
Impairment of intangible assets					1,489
Lease abandonment					6,134
Debt issue cost related to debt refinancing(2)				10,022	
Initial public offering fees and expenses(3)		8,901	8,961		
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO(4)	44,194				
Transaction advisory fees and expenses(5)			3,000		
	14,861	15,299	30,894	24,646	26,460

Financing interest expense on senior secured
credit facility

Total operating expenses	313,773	256,890	529,495	476,905	526,300
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Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Six Months		Years Ended Dec. 31,		
	Ended June 30, 2015	2014	2014	2013	2012
Income before income taxes	89,734	79,381	193,558	187,600	89,328
Provision for income taxes	4,725	(350)	3,501	5,397	1,768
Net income	85,009	\$ 79,731	\$ 190,057	\$ 182,203	\$ 87,560
Noncontrolling interest	(84,535)				
Net income available for common stockholders	474				

Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Taxes

Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(3,001)	(163)	(5,032)	1,382	548
Comprehensive income	82,008	\$ 79,568	\$ 185,025	\$ 183,585	\$ 88,108

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition Data:	As of June 30,		As of Dec. 31,	
	2015	2014	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,978	\$ 75,864	\$ 66,010	
Total assets	4,536,720	3,324,561	3,963,570	
Senior secured credit facility	495,312	500,827	507,725	
Total liabilities	4,032,056	2,817,863	3,510,282	
Class A-1 redeemable interest(7)		294,433	250,000	
Total equity	504,664	212,265	203,288	

(1) Represents an accelerated expense of approximately \$2.7 million from future lease payments of one of our office locations during the six months ended June 30, 2015. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded a deferred lease write-off of \$0.4 million and one-time payment of \$0.4 million for the termination of the lease of our London office.

(2) In connection with the Madison Tyler Transactions, Virtu Financial entered into a \$320.0 million senior secured credit facility, which was subsequently refinanced. A portion of certain financing costs incurred in connection with the original credit facility that were scheduled to be amortized over the five-year term of the loan, including original issue discount and underwriting and legal fees, were accelerated and recognized at the closing of the refinancing.

(3)

Initial public offering fees and expenses reflect costs directly attributable to the Company's initial public offering process, which was postponed in April 2014. The Company accounted for such costs in accordance with ASC 340-10, *Other Assets and Deferred Costs*. ASC 340 states that costs directly attributable to a successfully completed offering of equity securities may be deferred and charged against the gross proceeds of the offering as a reduction of additional paid-in capital, but for an offering postponed for a period greater than 90 days, the offering costs must be charged as an expense in the period the offering process was postponed.

- (4) Represents non-cash compensation expenses in respect of the outstanding time vested Class B interests of Virtu Financial and East MIP Class B interests recognized at the consummation of our initial public offering and through the period ended June 30, 2015, net of \$9.5 million and \$8.0 million in capitalization and amortization, respectively, of the costs attributable to employees incurred in development of software for internal use, during the six months ended June 30, 2015.
- (5) Transaction advisory fees reflect professional fees incurred by the Company in connection with the Temasek Transaction, which was consummated on December 31, 2014.
- (6) The Class A-1 interests of Virtu Financial were convertible by the holders at any time into an equivalent number of Class A-2 capital interests of Virtu Financial and, in a sale or other specified capital transaction, holders were entitled to receive distributions up to specified preference amounts before holders of Class A-2 capital interests of Virtu Financial were entitled to receive distributions. In connection with the reorganization transactions, all of the existing equity interests in Virtu Financial were reclassified into Virtu Financial Units. See "Organizational Structure The Reorganization Transactions."

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations covers the six months ended June 2015 and 2014 and the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. You should read the following discussion together with our and Virtu Financial's consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results and timing of events could differ materially from those discussed in or implied by these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

Virtu is a leading technology-enabled market maker and liquidity provider to the global financial markets. We stand ready, at any time, to buy or sell a broad range of securities and other financial instruments, and we generate revenue by buying and selling large volumes of securities and other financial instruments and earning small bid/ask spreads on individual transactions. We make markets by providing quotations to buyers and sellers in more than 11,000 securities and other financial instruments on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools in 35 countries around the world. We believe that our broad diversification, in combination with our proprietary technology platform and low-cost structure, enables us to facilitate risk transfer between global capital markets participants by supplying liquidity and competitive pricing while at the same time earning attractive margins and returns.

We believe that market makers like us serve an important role in maintaining and improving the overall health and efficiency of the global capital markets by continuously posting bids and offers for securities and other financial instruments and thereby providing to market participants an efficient means to transfer risk. Market participants benefit from the increased liquidity, lower overall trading costs and execution certainty that we provide.

We refer to our market making activities as being "market neutral," which means that we are not dependent on the direction of any particular market and we do not speculate. Our market making activities are designed to minimize capital at risk at any given time by limiting the notional size of our positions. Our strategies are also designed to lock in returns through precise hedging in the primary instrument or in one or more economically equivalent instruments, as we seek to eliminate the price risk in any positions held.

Our revenue generation is driven primarily by transaction volume across a broad range of securities and other financial instruments, asset classes and geographies. We avoid the risk of long or short positions in favor of earning small bid/ask spreads on large trading volumes across thousands of securities and financial instruments. We also generate revenue from interest and dividends on securities that we hold from time to time in connection with our market making activities and, beginning in 2013, from the sale of licensed technology and related services. Our revenues are also impacted by levels of volatility in a given period. Increases in market volatility can cause bid/ask spreads to widen as market participants are willing to incur greater costs to transact, which we benefit from.

Virtu Financial was formed as a Delaware limited liability company on April 8, 2011 in connection with the Madison Tyler Transactions, when the members of Virtu Financial's predecessor entity, Virtu East, which was formed and commenced operations on March 19, 2008, exchanged their interests in Virtu East for interests in Virtu Financial. On July 8, 2011, we completed our acquisition of Madison Tyler Holdings, which was co-founded by Mr. Vincent Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman. Madison Tyler Holdings was an electronic trading firm and market maker on

Table of Contents

numerous exchanges and electronic marketplaces in equities, fixed income, currencies and commodities, and the Madison Tyler Transactions expanded our geographic and product market as well as our market penetration in existing markets. On December 9, 2011, we acquired the DMM business of Cohen Capital Group ("CCG"), giving us the right to act as a DMM in 258 symbols on the NYSE and NYSE MKT (formerly NYSE Amex). On September 14, 2012, we acquired the European ETF market making assets of Nyenburgh, which include market making relationships with European ETF issuers and trading relationships with over-the-counter counterparties. Virtu Financial is a holding company that conducts its business through its operating subsidiaries.

We believe that the key variable that impacts our revenues most strongly is the overall level of volumes in the various markets we serve. We make markets in more than 11,000 listed securities and other financial instruments on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools in 35 countries around the world, and we generate revenue by earning small bid/ask spreads on large trading volumes. We believe that the most relevant asset class distinctions and venues for the markets we serve include the following:

Asset Classes	Selected Venues in Which We Make Markets
Americas Equities	NYSE, NASDAQ, DirectEdge, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT, BATS, IEX, TMX, ICE, CME, BM&F Bovespa, major private liquidity pools
EMEA Equities	London Stock Exchange, Borsa Italiana, SIX Swiss Exchange, Euronext (Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon), XETRA, Bolsa de Madrid, EUREX, ICE Futures Europe, Turquoise Exchange, BATS Chi-x Europe, Johannesburg Stock Exchange
APAC Equities	TSE, SGX, OSE, SBI Japannext, TOCOM
Global Commodities	CME, ICE, TOCOM, SGX, NYSE Liffe, EBS
Global Currencies	CME, ICE, Currenx, EBS, HotSpot, Reuters, FXall, LMAX
Options, Fixed Income and Other Securities	CBOE, PHLX, NYSE Arca Options, eSpeed, BOX, BrokerTec

Basis of Preparation

We were formed as a Delaware corporation on October 16, 2013 and, prior to the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering, did not conduct any activities other than those incident to our formation and our initial public offering. The consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and statements of financial condition data as of June 30, 2015 have been derived from our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our financial statements reflect, for periods prior to April 16, 2015 (the period prior to completion of the reorganization transactions), the operations of Virtu Financial and its consolidated subsidiaries and for all periods on or after April 16, 2015, the operations of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (including Virtu Financial). The consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and statements of financial condition data as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been derived from Virtu Financial's audited financial statements. As a result, our historical financial statements may not reflect our future operating results because they do not reflect the reorganization transactions on our initial public offering for all periods.

Table of Contents

Components of Our Results of Operations

The following discussion sets forth certain components of our consolidated statements of comprehensive income as well as factors that impact such components. We present our results under one reportable segment, which is consistent with our structure and how we manage our business.

Total Revenues

The majority of our revenues are generated through market making activities and are recorded as trading income. In addition, we generate revenues from interest and dividends income as well as the sale of licensed technology and related services.

Trading Income, Net. Trading income, net, represents revenue earned from bid/ask spreads. Trading income is generated in the normal course of our market making activities and is typically proportional to the level of trading activity, or volumes, in the asset classes we serve. Our trading income is highly diversified by asset class and geography and is comprised of small amounts earned on millions of trades on various exchanges, primarily in Americas, EMEA and APAC equities, global currencies, global commodities, including energy and metals, and options, fixed income and other securities. Trading income, net, includes trading income earned from bid/ask spreads. Our trading income, net, results from gains and losses associated with economically neutral trading strategies, which are designed to capture small bid ask spreads and often involve making markets in a derivative versus a correlated instrument that is not a derivative. These transactions often result in a gain or loss on the derivative and a corresponding loss or gain on the non-derivative. Trading income, net, accounted for 95% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Trading income, net, accounted for approximately 95%, 94% and 94% of our total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Interest and Dividends Income. Our market making activities require us to hold an inventory of securities on a regular basis, and we generate revenues in the form of interest and dividends income from these securities. Interest is earned on securities borrowed from other market participants pursuant to collateralized financing arrangements and on cash held by brokers. Dividends income arises from holding market making positions over dates on which dividends are paid to shareholders of record.

Technology Services. We began providing technology services to a third party in 2013 pursuant to a three-year arrangement. Technology services revenues represent fees charged for the licensing of our proprietary technology and the provision of related services, including hosting, management and support. These fees generally include an up-front component and a recurring fee for the relevant term. Revenue is recognized ratably for these services over the contractual term of the agreement.

Adjusted Net Trading Income

Adjusted Net Trading Income is the amount of revenue we generate from our market making activities, or trading income, net, plus interest and dividends income and expense, net, less direct costs associated with those revenues, including brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net. Rather than analyzing these components of our operating results individually, we generally view them on an aggregate net basis in the context of Adjusted Net Trading Income. Adjusted Net Trading Income is a non-GAAP financial measure. Our total Adjusted Net Trading Income is the primary metric used by management in evaluating performance, making strategic decisions and allocating resources, and the primary factor influencing Adjusted Net Trading Income is overall market volume levels in securities and other financial instruments. Management believes that the

Table of Contents

presentation of Adjusted Net Trading Income provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because it assists both investors and management in analyzing and benchmarking the performance and value of our business. Adjusted Net Trading Income provides an indicator of the performance of our market making activities that is not affected by revenues or expenses that are not directly associated with such activities. Accordingly, management believes that this measurement is useful for comparing general operating performance from period to period. Although we use Adjusted Net Trading Income as a financial measure to assess the performance of our business, the use of Adjusted Net Trading Income is limited because it does not include certain material costs that are necessary to operate our business. Adjusted Net Trading Income should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, trading income, net, in accordance with U.S. GAAP as a measure of performance. Our presentation of Adjusted Net Trading Income should not be construed as an indication that our future results will be unaffected by revenues or expenses that are not directly associated with our market making activities. Adjusted Net Trading Income is limited as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Our U.S. GAAP-based measures can be found in our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The following table shows our percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income by asset class for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

	Percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income by Asset Class					
	Six Months Ended			Years Ended Dec. 31,		
	June 30,					
	2015	2014		2014	2013	2012
Americas Equities(1)	22%	26%	26%	26%	27%	30%
EMEA Equities	12%	13%	12%	12%	11%	13%
APAC Equities	8%	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%
Global Commodities	25%	25%	21%	23%	26%	
Global Currencies	26%	23%	25%	20%	14%	
Options, Fixed Income and Other Securities	6%	9%	10%	9%	7%	
Unallocated(2)	1%	(3)%	(1)%	(1)%	(1)%	
Total Adjusted Net Trading Income	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

(1)

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, our percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities consisted of 17% attributable to U.S. equities and 5% attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities, respectively. In 2014, 2013 and 2012, our percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income for Americas Equities consisted of 20%, 20% and 24% attributable to U.S. equities and 6%, 7% and 6% attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities, respectively.

(2)

Under our methodology for recording "trading income, net" in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income, we recognize revenues based on the exit price of assets and liabilities in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP rules, and when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income for corresponding reporting periods, we start with trading income, net, so calculated. By contrast, when we calculate Adjusted Net Trading Income by asset class, we do so on a daily basis, and as a result prices used in recognizing revenues may differ. Because we provide liquidity on a global basis, across asset classes and time zones, the timing of any particular Adjusted Net Trading Income calculation can effectively defer or accelerate revenue

Table of Contents

from one day to another or one reporting period to another, as the case may be. We do not allocate any resulting differences based on the timing of revenue recognition.

Operating Expenses

Brokerage, Exchange and Clearance Fees, Net. Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees are our most significant expense and include the direct expenses of executing and clearing transactions we consummate in the course of our market making activities. Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees include fees paid to various prime brokers, exchanges and clearing firms for services such as execution of transactions, prime brokerage fees, access fees and clearing expenses. These expenses generally increase and decrease in direct correlation with our volumes and the level of trading activity in the markets we serve. Execution fees are paid primarily to electronic exchanges and venues where we trade. Clearance fees are paid to clearing houses and clearing agents. Rebates based on volume discounts, credits or payments received from exchanges or other market places are netted against brokerage, exchange and clearance fees.

Communication and Data Processing. Communication and data processing represent primarily fixed expenses for leased equipment, equipment co-location, network lines and connectivity for our trading centers and co-location facilities. More specifically, communications expense consists primarily of the cost of voice and data telecommunication lines supporting our business, including connectivity to data centers and exchanges, markets and liquidity pools around the world, and data processing expense consists primarily of market data fees that we pay to third parties to receive price quotes and related information.

Employee Compensation and Payroll Taxes. Employee compensation and payroll taxes include employee salaries, cash incentive compensation, employee benefits, payroll taxes, severance and other employee related costs. Non-cash compensation includes the stock-based-incentive compensation paid to employees in the form of Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco, which holds corresponding Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Financial. Upon the consummation of our initial public offering, the Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco converted into common units of Virtu Employee Holdco, and the corresponding Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Financial that are held by Virtu Employee Holdco, together with all other equity interests in Virtu Financial converted into Virtu Financial Units. We have capitalized and excluded from this calculation employee compensation and benefits related to software development of \$5.5 million and \$5.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$9.8 million, \$10.1 million and \$11.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Interest and Dividends Expense. We incur interest expense from loaning certain equity securities in the general course of our market making activities pursuant to collateralized lending transactions. Typically, dividend expense is incurred when a dividend is paid on securities sold short.

Operations and Administrative. Operations and administrative expense represents occupancy, recruiting, travel and related expense, professional fees and other expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense results from the depreciation of fixed assets, such as computing and communications hardware, as well as amortization of leasehold improvements and capitalized in-house software development. We depreciate our computer hardware and related software, office hardware and furniture and fixtures on a straight line basis over a period of 3 to 7 years based on the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, and we amortize our capitalized software development costs on a straight line basis over a period of 1.4 to 2.5 years, which represents the estimated useful lives of the underlying

Table of Contents

software. We amortize leasehold improvements on a straight line basis over the lesser of the life of the improvement or the term of the lease. Intangible assets with definite lives, including purchased intangibles, are amortized over their useful lives, ranging from 1.4 to 9 years.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles and Acquired Capitalized Software. Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software consists primarily of the amortization of \$110 million of assets purchased in the Madison Tyler Transactions (\$108 million of which were amortized based on useful lives of 1.4 years and were fully amortized as of December 31, 2012 and \$2 million of which were amortized on useful lives of 2.5 years and were fully amortized as of December 31, 2013) and the amortization of \$1.9 million of European-traded funds market making assets of Nyenburgh Holding B.V.

Acquisition Cost. From time to time we have pursued and may, in the future, pursue strategic mergers, acquisitions or other corporate transactions as part of our growth strategy. The pursuit of such transactions generally results in the incurrence of professional, advisory and other related expenses in connection with the due diligence, negotiation and consummation of such transactions.

Acquisition Related Retention Bonus. In connection with the Madison Tyler Transactions, we established a \$21.5 million retention bonus plan for Madison Tyler Holdings employees, to be paid out in five installments through July 8, 2014. This expense is amortized on a straight line basis and, in the absence of changes in the amounts capitalized as related to software development, the expense is consistent over equivalent periods.

Termination of Office Leases. From time to time, we may relocate office space prior to the expiration of the existing lease agreement and, as a result, may incur charges representing the contractual commitments or acceleration of depreciation on leasehold improvements on the departing office location.

Initial Public Offering Fees and Expenses. Initial public offering fees and expenses reflect costs directly attributable to the Company's initial public offering process, which was postponed in April 2014. The Company accounted for such costs in accordance with ASC 340-10, *Other Assets and Deferred Costs*. ASC 340 states that costs directly attributable to a successfully completed offering of equity securities may be deferred and charged against the gross proceeds of the offering as a reduction of additional paid-in capital, but for an offering postponed for a period greater than 90 days, the offering costs must be charged as an expense in the period the offering process was postponed.

Transaction Advisory Fees and Expenses. Transaction advisory fees and expenses reflect professional fees incurred by the Company in connection with the Temasek Transaction, which was consummated on December 31, 2014.

Charges Related to Share Based Compensation. At the consummation of our initial public offering and through the period ended June 30, 2015, the Company recognized non-cash compensation expenses of the approximately \$44.2 million in respect of the outstanding time vested Class B and East MIP Class B interests, net of \$9.5 million and \$8.0 million in capitalization and amortization, respectively, of the costs attributable to employees incurred in development of software for internal use.

Impairment of Intangible Assets. We test intangible assets for impairment annually or when impairment indicators are present, and if they are impaired, intangible assets are written down to fair value.

Table of Contents

Lease Abandonment. From time to time, based on changes in technology or our business needs, we may abandon leased properties or equipment in favor of more optimal technology, or assets and, as a result, may incur charges representing the acceleration of depreciation, amortization or contractual commitments.

Debt Issue Costs Related to Debt Refinancing. The refinancing of our senior secured credit facility or any other indebtedness has and, may in the future result in the acceleration of debt issue costs incurred at issuance and originally scheduled to be amortized over the life of the loan.

Financing Interest Expense on Senior Secured Credit Facility. Financing interest expense reflects interest accrued on outstanding indebtedness, under our senior secured credit facility.

Non-Controlling Interest

In connection with the reorganization transactions, we were appointed as the sole managing member of Virtu Financial pursuant to Virtu Financial's limited liability company agreement. Because we manage and operate the business and control the strategic decisions and day-to-day operations of Virtu Financial and also have a substantial financial interest in Virtu Financial, we consolidate the financial results of Virtu Financial, and a portion of our net income (loss) is allocated to the non-controlling interest to reflect the entitlement of the Virtu Post-IPO Members to a portion of Virtu Financial's net income (loss). Following the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering we held approximately 24.8% of the outstanding Virtu Financial Units, and the remaining Virtu Financial Units were held by the Virtu Post-IPO Members.

Provision for Income Taxes

Prior to the consummation of the reorganization transactions and our initial public offering, our business was operated through a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and as such most of our income was not subject to U.S. federal and was subject to certain state income taxes. Our income tax expense for historical periods reflects taxes payable by certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. As a result of the reorganization transactions, we became subject to U.S. federal and certain state taxes applicable to entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes on taxable income attributable to the Company's controlling interest in Virtu Financial.

Public Company Expenses

We became a public company on April 16, 2015 and therefore have a limited history operating as a public company. We expect our operating expenses to increase now that we are a public company following our initial public offering. We expect our accounting, legal and personnel-related expenses and directors' and officers' insurance costs to increase as we establish more comprehensive compliance and governance functions, maintain and review internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Sarbanes-Oxley and prepare and distribute periodic reports as required by the rules and regulations of the SEC.

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Table of Contents

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth our historical consolidated results of operations in thousands of dollars for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended Dec. 31,		
	2015	2014	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Data:					
Revenues					
Trading income, net	\$ 383,722	\$ 318,539	\$ 685,150	\$ 623,733	\$ 581,476
Interest and dividends income	14,597	12,769	27,923	31,090	34,152
Technology services	5,188	4,963	9,980	9,682	
Total revenues	403,507	336,271	723,053	664,505	615,628
Operating Expenses					
Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	117,639	108,271	230,965	195,146	200,587
Communication and data processing	35,492	33,312	68,847	64,689	55,384
Employee compensation and payroll taxes	42,065	38,868	84,531	78,353	63,836
Interest and dividends expense	26,407	22,710	47,083	45,196	48,735
Operations and administrative	12,431	12,125	21,923	27,215	27,826
Depreciation and amortization	17,849	13,962	30,441	23,922	17,975
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software	106	106	211	1,011	71,654
Acquisition cost					69
Acquisition related retention bonus		2,487	2,639	6,705	6,151
Termination of office leases	2,729	849			
Impairment of intangible assets					1,489
Lease abandonment					6,134
Debt issue cost related to debt refinancing				10,022	
Initial public offering fees and expenses		8,901	8,961		
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	44,194				
Transaction advisory fees and expenses			3,000		
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	14,861	15,299	30,894	24,646	26,460
Total operating expenses	313,773	256,890	529,495	476,905	526,300
Income before income taxes	89,734	79,381	193,558	187,600	89,328
Provision for income taxes	4,725	(350)	3,501	5,397	1,768
Net income	85,009	\$ 79,731	\$ 190,057	\$ 182,203	\$ 87,560
Noncontrolling interest	(84,535)				
Net income available for common stockholders	474				
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Taxes					
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(3,001)	(163)	(5,032)	1,382	548
Comprehensive income	82,008	\$ 79,568	\$ 185,025	\$ 183,585	\$ 88,108

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended Dec. 31,		
	2015	2014	2014	2013	2012
Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes:					
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(3,001)	(163)	(5,032)	1,382	548
Comprehensive income	82,008	\$ 79,568	185,025	183,585	88,108

Percentage of Total Revenues:

Revenues:					
Trading income, net	95%	95%	95%	94%	94%
Interest and dividends income	4	4	4	5	6
Technology services	1	1	1	1	
Total revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Operating Expenses:

Brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net	29%	32%	32%	29%	33%
Communication and data processing	9	10	10	10	9
Employee compensation and payroll taxes	10	12	12	12	10
Interest and dividends expense	7	7	7	7	8
Operations and administrative	3	4	3	4	5
Depreciation and amortization	4	4	4	4	3
Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software					12
Acquisition related retention bonus		1		1	1
Termination of office leases	1				
Lease abandonment					1
Debt issue cost related to debt refinancing				2	
Initial public offering fees and expenses		3	1		
Charges related to share based compensation at IPO	11				
Transaction advisory fees and expenses			1		
Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility	4	5	4	4	4
Total operating expenses	78%	78%	74%	73%	86%
Income before income taxes	22%	22%	26%	27%	14%
Provision for income taxes	1%		1%	1%	1%
Net income	21%	22%	25%	26%	13%

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2014*Total Revenues*

Our total revenues increased \$67.2 million, or 20.0%, to \$403.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$336.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in trading income, net, of \$65.2 million, an increase in interest and dividends income of \$1.8 million and \$0.2 million increase in revenues generated from our deployment and delivery of technology services.

Table of Contents

Trading Income, Net. Trading income, net, increased \$65.2 million, or 20.5%, to \$383.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$318.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase was primarily attributable to increased market volumes and volatility in the Global Commodities and Global Currencies instruments in which we make markets, as well as strong performance from EMEA Equities, Americas Equities and improved performance from APAC Equities trading relative to the market benchmark volumes. Rather than analyzing trading income, net, in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income, together with interest and dividends income, interest and dividends expense and brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, each of which are described below.

Interest and Dividends Income. Interest and dividends income increased \$1.8 million, or 14.1%, to \$14.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$12.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to higher interest income earned on cash collateral posted as part of securities loaned transactions. As indicated above, rather than analyzing interest and dividends income in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Technology Services. Technology services revenues increased \$0.2 million, or 4.0%, to \$5.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$5.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily due to a non-recurring adjustment of the reimbursable third party costs.

Adjusted Net Trading Income

Adjusted Net Trading Income increased \$54.0 million, or 27.0%, to \$254.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$200.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase compared to the prior period reflects increases in Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities trading of \$4.4 million, \$4.9 million from EMEA equities, \$7.3 million from APAC equities, \$12.8 million from global commodities and \$21.6 million from global currencies. These increases in Adjusted Net Trading Income were partially offset by decrease in Adjusted Net Trading Income from trading options, fixed income and other securities of \$3.9 million compared to the prior period. Adjusted Net Trading Income per day increased \$0.43 million, or 26.6%, to \$2.05 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$1.62 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The number of trading days for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were 124 and 124, respectively.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses increased \$56.9 million, or 22.1%, to \$313.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$256.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily due to increases in brokerage, exchange, and clearance fees of \$9.3 million, communication and data processing expense of \$2.2 million, employee compensation and payroll taxes of \$3.0 million, interest and dividends expense of \$3.7 million, operations and administrative expense of \$0.3 million, depreciation and amortization expense of \$4.3 million, and termination of office leases of \$1.9 million. These increases in operating expenses were partially offset by decreases in acquisition related retention bonus of \$2.5 million, IPO fees and expenses of \$8.9 million, and \$0.4 million decrease in financing interest expense on senior secured facility. There was no change for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014 for amortization of purchased intangible and acquired capitalized software.

Brokerage, Exchange and Clearance Fees, Net. Brokerage exchange and clearance fees, net, increased \$9.3 million, or 8.6%, to \$117.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$108.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to the increased market volumes and volatility in the EMEA equities, Global

Table of Contents

Commodities and Global Currencies instruments in which we make markets. As indicated above, rather than analyzing brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Communication and Data Processing. Communication and data processing expense increased \$2.2 million, or 6.6%, to \$35.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$33.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to increased costs from the use of new telecommunication technologies.

Employee Compensation and Payroll Taxes. Employee compensation and payroll taxes increased \$3.2 million, or 8.2%, to \$42.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$38.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase in compensation levels was attributable to increased incentive compensation as a result of the increase in overall profitability of our business.

Interest and Dividends Expense. Interest and dividends expense increased \$3.7 million, or 16.3%, to \$26.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$22.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This decrease was primarily attributable to higher interest expense incurred on cash collateral received as part of securities lending transactions. As indicated above, rather than analyzing interest and dividends expense in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Operations and Administrative. Operations and administrative expense increased \$0.3 million, or 2.5%, to \$12.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$12.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to the costs incurred from having become a public company.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased \$3.8 million, or 27.1%, to \$17.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$14 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to recognition of approximately \$1.5 million in accelerated depreciation from equipment that was deemed to be obsolete in the current quarter, as well as increased capital expenditures on telecommunication, networking and other assets.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles and Acquired Capitalized Software. Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software did not change, from \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Acquisition Related Retention Bonus. Acquisition related retention bonus expense decreased \$2.5 million, or 100%, to \$0 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$2.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The final installment payment under the retention plan was made on July 2014 and we no longer incurred such expenses after the final payment.

Termination of Office Leases. Termination of office leases expense increased \$1.9 million, or 237.5%, to \$2.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, we recognized an accelerated expense of approximately \$2.7 million from future lease payments of one of our office locations assuming no sub-lessee could be identified during the remainder of the lease terms. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded a deferred lease write-off of \$0.4 million and one-time payment of \$0.4 million for the termination of the lease of our London office.

Initial Public Offering Fees and Expenses. IPO fees and expenses were \$8.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. These costs reflect nonrecurring expenses incurred as a result of

Table of Contents

the IPO postponement in April 2014. We had no such expense for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Charges related to share based compensation at IPO. At the consummation of the IPO and through the period ended June 30, 2015, the Company recognized non-cash compensation expenses of the approximately \$44.2 million in respect the outstanding time vested Class B and East MIP Class B interests, net of \$9.5 million and \$8.0 million in capitalization and amortization, respectively, of the costs attributable to employees incurred in development of software for internal use, as discussed in Note 13 to the notes of the condensed consolidated financial statements. We had no such expense for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Financing Interest Expense on Senior Secured Credit Facility. Financing interest expense on one senior secured credit facility decreased \$0.4 million, or 2.6%, to \$14.9 million, compared to \$15.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This decrease was due to the 0.50% incremental spread reduction after the amendment of our existing senior secured credit facility upon the consummation of the IPO on April 21, 2015, as discussed in Note 8 to the notes of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes

Historically, as a limited liability company treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, most of our income has not been subject to corporate tax, but instead our members have been taxed on their proportionate share of our net income. However, following the consummation of the Reorganization Transactions, we expect to incur corporate tax at the U.S. federal income tax rate on our taxable income, as adjusted for noncontrolling interests in Virtu Financial. Our income tax expense reflects such U.S. federal income tax as well as taxes payable by certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Provision for (benefit from) income taxes increased \$5.1 million, to \$4.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$(0.4) million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in taxable income in foreign jurisdictions where we are subject to corporate level taxation, including increased profitability in our EMEA and APAC operations due to higher observed market volumes and improved performance.

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

Total Revenues

Our total revenues increased \$58.6 million, or 8.8%, to \$723.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$664.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in trading income, net, of \$61.5 million, a decrease in interest and dividends income of \$3.2 million and \$0.3 million increase in revenues generated from our initial deployment and delivery of technology services in February 2013.

Trading Income, Net. Trading income, net, increased \$61.5 million, or 9.8%, to \$685.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$623.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to the diversification of our revenues despite overall decreased average daily volumes and volatility across certain asset classes, in particular APAC equities, global commodities, and global currencies. Rather than analyzing trading income, net, in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income, together with interest and dividends income, interest and dividends expense and brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, each of which are described below.

Interest and Dividends Income. Interest and dividends income decreased \$3.2 million, or 10.2%, to \$27.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$31.1 million for the

Table of Contents

year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower interest income earned on cash collateral posted as part of securities borrowed transactions.

Technology Services. Technology services revenues increased \$0.3 million, or 3.1%, to \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. We commenced providing technology services and recognized revenues starting in February 2013, compared to the full year of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Adjusted Net Trading Income

Adjusted Net Trading Income increased \$20.5 million, or 5.0%, to \$435.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$414.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to the increased scale and diversification of our trading compared to the prior period and reflects increases in Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities trading of \$2.3 million, \$7.2 million from EMEA equities trading, \$28.7 million from global currencies trading and \$3.8 million from trading options, fixed income and other securities. These increases in Adjusted Net Trading Income were partially offset by a decrease in Adjusted Net Trading Income from APAC equities trading of \$15.6 million and \$1.9 million from global commodities compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, which was primarily attributable to overall decreased average daily volumes and volatility across certain asset classes in these categories. Adjusted Net Trading Income per day increased \$0.08 million, or 5.0%, to \$1.73 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$1.65 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The number of trading days for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was 252 and 252, respectively. See "Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data" for the reconciliation between Net Income and Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses increased \$52.6 million, or 11.0%, to \$529.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$476.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily due to increases in brokerage, exchange, and clearance fees of \$35.9 million, interest and dividends expense of \$1.9 million, communication and data processing expense of \$4.1 million, employee compensation and payroll taxes of \$6.1 million, operations and administrative expense of \$5.3 million, financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility of \$6.3 million, initial public offering fees and expenses of \$9.0 million, transaction advisory fees and expenses of \$3.0 million and \$6.5 million in depreciation and amortization expense. These increases in operating expenses were partially offset by decreases in debt issue cost related to debt refinancing of \$10.0 million, \$4.1 million in acquisition related retention bonus, and \$0.8 million in amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software.

Brokerage, Exchange and Clearance Fees, Net. Brokerage exchange and clearance fees, net, increased \$35.9 million, or 18.4%, to \$231.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$195.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to the higher fees incurred in our Americas equities trading. As indicated above, rather than analyzing brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Communication and Data Processing. Communication and data processing expense increased \$4.1 million, or 6.4%, to \$68.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$64.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to increased costs from the use of new telecommunication and market data technologies.

Employee Compensation and Payroll Taxes. Employee compensation and payroll taxes increased \$6.1 million, or 7.9%, to \$84.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared

Table of Contents

to \$78.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase in compensation levels was attributable to increased incentive compensation as a result of the increase in overall profitability of our business and costs associated with a reduction in force for certain terminated employees. As of December 31, 2014, our global headcount was 148 employees as compared to 151 as of December 31, 2013.

Interest and Dividends Expense. Interest and dividends expense increased \$1.9 million, or 4.2%, to \$47.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$45.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to greater financing and dividend costs incurred from our market making activities. As indicated above, rather than analyzing interest and dividends expense in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Operations and Administrative. Operations and administrative expense decreased \$5.3 million, or 19.4%, to \$21.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$27.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to the operational efficiencies achieved in our overhead expenses such as travel and entertainment, freight, and occupancy costs, resulting in part from the relocation of our Dublin trading centers following the closure of our London trading office and the consolidation of our European operations in Dublin during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased \$6.5 million, or 27.3%, to \$30.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$23.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to increased capital expenditures on telecommunication, networking and other assets.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles and Acquired Capitalized Software. Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software decreased \$0.8 million, or 79.1%, to \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease was primarily attributable to the full amortization of the majority of the purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software related to the Madison Tyler Transactions, all of which was amortized by December 31, 2013.

Acquisition Related Retention Bonus. Acquisition related retention bonus expense decreased \$4.1 million, or 60.6%, to \$2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The final installment payment under the retention plan was made on July 2014, compared against the full year of expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Debt Issue Costs Related to Debt Refinancing. Expense from debt issue costs related to debt refinancing was \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. These costs reflect nonrecurring expenses incurred as a result of the refinancing of our senior secured credit facility in February 2013 and November 2013. We had no such expense in the year ended December 31, 2014.

Initial Public Offering Fees and Expenses. Initial public offering fees and expenses were \$9.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. These costs reflect nonrecurring expenses incurred as a result of the Initial Public Offering postponement in April 2014. We had no such expense for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Transaction Advisory Fees and Expenses. Transaction advisory fees and expenses were \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. These costs reflect nonrecurring professional fees incurred in connection with the Temasek Transaction, which was consummated on December 31, 2014. We had no such expense for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

Financing Interest Expense on Senior Secured Credit Facility. Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility increased \$6.3 million, or 25.4%, to \$30.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$24.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$150.0 million and \$106.7 million increase in the principal amount outstanding under our senior secured credit facility in May and November 2013, respectively.

Provision for Income Taxes

Historically, as a limited liability company treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, most of our income has not been subject to corporate tax, but instead our members have been taxed on their proportionate share of our net income. Our income tax expense reflects taxes payable by certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Provision for income taxes decreased \$1.9 million, or 35.1%, to \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease was primarily attributable to decreased profitability in foreign jurisdictions where we are subject to corporate level taxation, in particular APAC operations due to lower observed market volumes.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Total Revenues*

Our total revenues increased \$48.9 million, or 7.9%, to \$664.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$615.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in trading income, net, of \$42.2 million and to our initial deployment in 2013 and delivery of technology services, which generated revenues of \$9.7 million during the period.

Trading Income, Net. Trading income, net, increased \$42.2 million, or 7.3%, to \$623.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$581.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was partially attributable to our growth across new asset classes and geographies, which is discussed in more detail below under "Adjusted Net Trading Income," despite decreased average daily volumes and volatility in the Americas equities markets. Rather than analyzing trading income, net, in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income, together with interest and dividends income, interest and dividends expense and brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, each of which are described below.

Interest and Dividends Income. Interest and dividends income decreased \$3.1 million, or 9.0%, to \$31.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$34.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily due to decreased trading volumes.

Technology Services. Technology services revenues were \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. We commenced providing technology services in 2013. As such, we did not generate technology services revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Adjusted Net Trading Income

Adjusted Net Trading Income increased \$48.2 million, or 13.0%, to \$414.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$366.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This increase reflects an increase in Adjusted Net Trading Income from global currencies of \$30.2 million compared to the prior period as a result of an increase in global foreign currency exchange volumes as well as increased usage of VFX, our platform for providing customized liquidity in foreign currencies, an increase of \$11.9 million from trading options, fixed income and other securities compared to the prior period as a result of an increase in relevant options volumes, an increase of \$3.6 million from trading APAC equities compared to the prior period as a result of

Table of Contents

an increase in relevant market volumes and an increase of \$2.3 million from trading Americas equities compared to the prior period as a result of increasingly favorable fee arrangements with certain venues. These increases in Adjusted Net Trading Income were partially offset by a decrease in Adjusted Net Trading Income from global commodities trading of \$1.7 million compared to the prior period as a result of lower observed market volumes in certain energy products and a decrease of \$1.4 million from EMEA equities trading compared to the prior period as a result of lower market volumes in European equities. In addition, brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, decreased \$5.5 million due to improved fee arrangements with brokers, exchanges and clearing parties and a shift in Adjusted Net Trading Income to asset classes with lower associated expenses. Adjusted Net Trading Income per day increased \$0.2 million, or 12%, to \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses decreased \$49.4 million, or 9.4%, to \$476.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$526.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software of \$70.6 million and a decrease in interest and dividends expense of \$3.5 million, which were partially offset by increases of \$9.3 million in communication and data processing, \$14.6 million in employee compensation and payroll taxes and \$5.9 million in depreciation and amortization expense.

Brokerage, Exchange and Clearance Fees, Net. Brokerage exchange and clearance fees, net, decreased \$5.5 million, or 2.7%, to \$195.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$200.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily attributable to improved fee arrangements with brokers, exchanges and clearing parties, as well as a shift in trading volumes to asset classes, in particular global currencies, with lower associated brokerage expenses. As indicated above, rather than analyzing brokerage, exchange and clearance fees, net, in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Communication and Data Processing. Communication and data processing expense increased \$9.3 million, or 16.8%, to \$64.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$55.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This increase was primarily attributable to the expansion of our market making activities into new markets in Asia and increased costs from the use of new telecommunication technologies.

Employee Compensation and Payroll Taxes. Employee compensation and payroll taxes increased \$14.6 million, or 22.7%, to \$78.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$63.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This increase was partially attributable to an increase in salaries due to increased headcount and compensation levels in support of the growth of our business, as well as an increase in cash bonus compensation as a result of increased overall profitability, in addition to severance expense incurred in connection with the consolidation of our European operations in Dublin.

Interest and Dividends Expense. Interest and dividends expense decreased \$3.5 million, or 7.3%, to \$45.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$48.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in trading volumes. As indicated above, rather than analyzing interest and dividends expense in isolation, we generally evaluate it in the broader context of our Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Operations and Administrative. Operations and administrative expense decreased \$0.6 million, or 2.2%, to \$27.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to

Table of Contents

\$27.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily attributable to the \$4.7 million expense incurred in connection with our attempt to purchase a publicly traded market making and financial services firm during the year ended December 31, 2012. We did not incur such expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease was partially offset by increases in recruiting expense, travel and entertainment expense, professional fees and occupancy expense, resulting in part from the relocation of our Dublin trading centers to a larger space following the closure of our London trading office and the consolidation of our European operations in Dublin.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased \$6.0 million, or 33.0%, to \$24.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$18.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This increase was primarily attributable to increased capital expenditures on telecommunication, networking and other assets.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles and Acquired Capitalized Software. Amortization of purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software decreased \$70.6 million, or 98.6%, to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$71.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily attributable to the full amortization of the majority of the purchased intangibles and acquired capitalized software related to the Madison Tyler Transactions, all of which was amortized by December 31, 2013.

Acquisition Cost. Acquisition cost was \$0.07 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 due to the acquisition of Nyenburgh. We had no such expense for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Acquisition Related Retention Bonus. Acquisition related retention bonus expense increased \$0.5 million, or 9.0%, to \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$6.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This increase was attributable to the accelerated recognition of expenses related to certain employees.

Impairment of Intangible Assets. Impairment of intangible asset expense of \$1.5 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012, as we determined the DMM rights to be fully impaired. We had no such expense for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Lease Abandonment. Lease abandonment expense was \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 due to a lease abandoned on telecommunications equipment related to the Madison Tyler Transactions. We had no such expense for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Debt Issue Costs Related to Debt Refinancing. Expense from debt issue costs related to debt refinancing was \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. These costs reflect nonrecurring expenses incurred as a result of the refinancing of our senior secured credit facility in February 2013 and November 2013. We had no such expense in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Financing Interest Expense on Senior Secured Credit Facility. Financing interest expense on senior secured credit facility decreased \$1.9 million, or 6.9%, to \$24.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$26.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in the effective interest rate under our senior secured credit facility as of February 2013, from 7.50% to 5.75%, which was partially offset by a \$150.0 million and \$106.7 million increase in the principal amount outstanding under our senior secured credit facility in May and November 2013, respectively.

Provision for Income Taxes

Historically, as a limited liability company treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, most of our income has not been subject to corporate tax, but instead our members

Table of Contents

have been taxed on their proportionate share of our net income. Our income tax expense reflects taxes payable by certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Provision for income taxes increased \$3.6 million, or 205.3%, to \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in taxable incomes in foreign jurisdictions where we are subject to corporate level taxation, including increased profitability in our European operations following a consolidation of such operations. We anticipate that our income tax provision will increase following the reorganization transactions, as we will be subject to corporate level taxation on taxable income, as adjusted for any non-controlling interest.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*General*

As of June 30, 2015, we had \$127.0 million in cash and cash equivalents, which included \$58.8 million of net proceeds received from our initial public offering, compared to \$75.9 million in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2014. These balances are maintained primarily to support operating activities and for capital expenditures and short-term access to liquidity, and other general corporate purposes, which may include financing growth. As of June 30, 2015, we had borrowings under our short-term credit facilities of approximately \$206.4 million, which is included as a deduction from receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations within the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, and long-term debt outstanding in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$502.4 million, compared to short-term debt outstanding of \$0 and long-term debt outstanding in aggregate principal amount of \$502.7 million as of December 31, 2014. As of June 30, 2015, our regulatory capital requirements for domestic U.S. subsidiaries were \$4.4 million, in aggregate, compared to \$3.7 million in aggregate as of December 31, 2014.

The majority of our assets consist of exchange-listed marketable securities, which are marked-to-market daily, and collateralized receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations arising from proprietary securities transactions. Collateralized receivables consist primarily of securities borrowed, receivables from clearing houses for settlement of securities transactions and, to a lesser extent, securities purchased under agreements to resell. We actively manage our liquidity, and we maintain significant borrowing facilities through the securities lending markets and with banks and prime brokers. We have continually received the benefit of uncommitted margin financing from our prime brokers globally. These margin facilities are secured by securities in accounts held at the prime broker. For purposes of providing additional liquidity, we maintain a committed revolving credit facility for Virtu Financial BD LLC, one of our wholly owned broker-dealer subsidiaries. Effective July 20, 2015, the Company entered into an amendment to extend the term of the committed broker-dealer credit facilities, to July 18, 2016.

Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flows from operations, available cash and available borrowings under our broker-dealer revolving credit facility will be adequate to meet our future liquidity needs for more than the next twelve months. We anticipate that our primary upcoming cash and liquidity needs will be increased margin requirements from increased trading activities in markets where we currently provide liquidity and in new markets into which we expand, as well as the payment of quarterly dividends and tax distributions for the equityholders of Virtu Financial. We manage and monitor our margin and liquidity needs on a real-time basis and can adjust our requirements both intra-day and inter-day, as required.

Table of Contents

We expect our principal sources of future liquidity to come from cash flows provided by operating activities and financing activities. In addition, we have broad discretion as to the application of \$58.8 million of the net proceeds received from the IPO for working capital and general corporate purposes. Certain of our cash balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, generally up to \$250,000 per account but without a cap under certain conditions. From time to time these cash balances may exceed insured limits, but we select financial institutions deemed highly creditworthy to minimize risk. We consider highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months when acquired to be cash equivalents.

Tax Receivable Agreements

Generally, we are required under the tax receivable agreements described in "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Tax Receivable Agreements" to make payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders that are generally equal to 85% of the applicable cash tax savings, if any, that we actually realize as a result of favorable tax attributes that were and will continue to be available to us as a result of the reorganization transactions, exchanges of membership interests for Class A common stock or Class B common stock and payments made under the tax receivable agreements. We will retain the remaining 15% of these cash tax savings. We expect that future payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders in respect of the purchases, the exchanges and the Mergers described in "Organizational Structure The Reorganization Transactions", and the purchases and exchanges to be completed in connection with this offering (assuming an offering price of \$23.86 per share of Class A common stock, the closing price for our shares of Class A common stock on NASDAQ on November 5, 2015) will aggregate to approximately \$220.8 million in the aggregate, ranging from approximately \$8.1 million to \$16.1 million per year, over the next 15 years. Such payments will occur only after the Company has filed its U.S. federal and state income tax returns and realized the cash tax savings from the favorable tax attributes. The first payment would be due after the filing of the Company's tax return for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is due March 15, 2016, but the due date can be extended until September 15, 2016. Future payments under the tax receivable agreements in respect of subsequent exchanges would be in addition to these amounts. We currently expect to fund these payments from cash flow from operations generated by our subsidiaries as well as from excess tax distributions that we receive from our subsidiaries.

Under the tax receivable agreements, as a result of certain types of transactions and other factors, including a transaction resulting in a change of control, we may also be required to make payments to the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders in amounts equal to the present value of future payments we are obligated to make under the tax receivable agreements. If the payments under the tax receivable agreements are accelerated, we may be required to raise additional debt or equity to fund such payments. To the extent that we are unable to make payments under the tax receivable agreements for any reason (including because our credit agreement restricts the ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions to us) such payments will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid. For a full description of the tax receivable agreements, see "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure We will be required to pay the Virtu Post-IPO Members and the Investor Post-IPO Stockholders for certain tax benefits we may claim, and the amounts we may pay could be significant" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Tax Receivable Agreements."

Table of Contents**Regulatory Capital Requirements**

Certain of our principal operating subsidiaries are subject to separate regulation and capital requirements in the United States and other jurisdictions. Virtu Financial BD LLC and Virtu Financial Capital Markets LLC are registered U.S. broker-dealers, and their primary regulators include the SEC, the Chicago Stock Exchange and FINRA. Virtu Financial Ireland Limited is a registered investment firm under the Market in Financial Instruments Directive, and its primary regulator is the Central Bank of Ireland.

The SEC and FINRA impose rules that require notification when regulatory capital falls below certain pre-defined criteria. These rules also dictate the ratio of debt-to-equity in the regulatory capital composition of a broker-dealer and constrain the ability of a broker-dealer to expand its business under certain circumstances. If a firm fails to maintain the required regulatory capital, it may be subject to suspension or revocation of registration by the applicable regulatory agency, and suspension or expulsion by these regulators could ultimately lead to the firm's liquidation. Additionally, certain applicable rules impose requirements that may have the effect of prohibiting a broker-dealer from distributing or withdrawing capital and requiring prior notice to and/or approval from the SEC, the Chicago Stock Exchange and FINRA for certain capital withdrawals. Virtu Financial Capital Markets LLC is also subject to rules set forth by NYSE MKT (formerly NYSE Amex) and is required to maintain a certain level of capital in connection with the operation of its DMM business. Virtu Financial Ireland Limited is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland as an Investment Firm and in accordance with European Union law is required to maintain a minimum amount of regulatory capital to cover its regulatory capital requirements. In addition to periodic requirements to report its regulatory capital and submit other regulatory reports, Virtu Financial Ireland Limited is required to obtain consent prior to receiving capital contributions or making capital distributions from its regulatory capital. Failure to comply with its regulatory capital requirements could result in regulatory sanction or revocation of its regulatory license.

The following table sets forth the regulatory capital level, requirement and excess for domestic U.S. subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015:

(In thousands)	Regulatory Capital	Regulatory Capital Requirement	Excess Regulatory Capital
Virtu Financial BD LLC	39,437	1,000	38,437
Virtu Financial Capital Markets LLC	8,246	3,400	4,846

Cash Flows

The table below summarizes our primary sources and uses of cash for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 182,921	\$ 105,636
Investing activities	(17,778)	(14,708)
Financing activities	(111,028)	(106,046)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,001)	(163)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,114	\$ (15,281)

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Table of Contents

The table below summarizes our primary sources and uses of cash for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

(In thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 272,699	\$ 259,361	\$ 160,446
Investing activities	(36,159)	(32,016)	(28,356)
Financing activities	(221,654)	(202,695)	(128,760)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5,032)	1,382	548
 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	 \$ 9,854	 \$ 26,032	 \$ 3,878

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$182.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$105.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase of \$77.3 million in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to \$64.5 million net increase in cash and securities positions held at our prime brokers and clearing organizations and from collateralized transactions and \$6.0 million increase from accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities. This increase was partially offset by \$6.7 million decrease in other assets.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$272.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$259.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase of \$13.3 million in net cash provided by operating activities is largely a reflection of the increased profitability of our business and the use of proceeds from excess funds held at prime brokers and clearinghouses towards repayment of the short term borrowings.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$259.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$160.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase of \$99.0 million in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to an increase in net income of \$94.6 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$17.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$14.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase of \$3.1 million was due to an increase of \$3.0 million in property and equipment purchases as a result of increased investment in networking and communication equipment for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and \$0.1 million in development of capitalized software.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$36.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The \$4.2 million increase in net cash used in investing activities was due to a \$6.2 million increase in property and equipment purchases offset by a \$0.3 million decrease in capitalized software development. The property and equipment purchases in the year ended December 31, 2014 increased as a result of investments in networking and communication equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$28.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in net cash used in investing activities was due to a \$6.1 million increase in property and equipment purchases, partially offset by a reduction of \$1.3 million in cash used for acquisitions and a \$1.1 million decrease in capitalized software expense.

Table of Contents

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities of \$111.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and \$106.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 are as a result of increased distributions to members of Virtu Financial, including mandatory tax distributions of \$83.9 million and the decrease in repayment of borrowings under short-term lending arrangements and senior secured credit facility of \$15.0 million. The increase was partially offset by the Company holding approximately 24.8% interest in Virtu Financial as a result of the completion of the IPO and the Reorganization Transactions and consequently participating in distributions by Virtu Financial to its members as of a date subsequent to the IPO and the Reorganization Transactions.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$221.7 million, \$202.7 million and \$128.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, are primarily a result of distributions to members of Virtu Financial, including mandatory tax distributions, repurchase of Class A-2 interests and changes in borrowings under short-term lending arrangements and our senior secured credit facility.

Credit Facilities

We originally entered into our senior secured credit facility with Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, in July 2011 in connection with the Madison Tyler Transactions. Subsequently, we refinanced our senior secured credit facility in February 2013, we obtained an incremental term loan thereunder in May 2013 and we refinanced our senior secured credit facility again in November 2013. As of June 30, 2015, our senior secured credit facility had an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$502.4 million, and it matures in November 2019. Prior to the consummation of our initial public offering, borrowings under our senior secured credit facility bear interest, at our election, at either (i) the greatest of (a) the prime rate in effect, (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5%, (c) an adjusted LIBOR rate for a Eurodollar borrowing with an interest period of one month plus 1% and (d) 2.25%, plus, in each case, 3.5%, or (ii) the greater of (x) an adjusted LIBOR rate for the interest period in effect and (y) 1.25%, plus, in each case, 4.5%. Following the consummation of the IPO, such borrowings now bear interest, at our election, at either (i) the greatest of (a) the prime rate in effect, (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5%, (c) an adjusted LIBOR rate for a Eurodollar borrowing with an interest period of one month plus 1% and (d) 2.25%, plus, in each case, 3.0%, or (ii) the greater of (x) an adjusted LIBOR rate for the interest period in effect and (y) 1.25%, plus, in each case, 4.0%.

Our senior secured credit facility is subject to certain financial covenants, which require us to maintain specified financial ratios and tests, including interest coverage and total leverage ratios, which may require us to take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our business objectives. Our senior secured credit facility is also subject to certain negative covenants that restricts our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, dispose of assets, guarantee debt obligations, repay other indebtedness, pay dividends, pledge assets, make investments, including in certain of our operating subsidiaries, make acquisitions or consummate mergers or consolidations and engage in certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates. We are also subject to contingent principal payments based on excess cash flow and certain other triggering events. As of June 30, 2015, we were in compliance with all of our covenants and made contingent principal payments totaling \$3.5 million since the latest refinancing.

Borrowings under our senior secured credit facility are secured by substantially all of our assets, other than the equity interests in and assets of our subsidiaries that are subject to, or potentially subject to, regulatory oversight, and our foreign subsidiaries, but including 100% of the non-voting stock and 65% of the voting stock of these subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

On April 15, 2015, VFH Parent LLC, Virtu Financial's wholly owned subsidiary, entered into the new revolving credit facility with a syndicate of lenders in the amount of \$100 million for general corporate purposes. The new revolving credit facility became available upon the consummation of the IPO on April 21, 2015 and the payment of fees and expenses related to the new revolving credit facility. The new revolving credit facility was implemented pursuant to an amendment to its existing senior secured credit facility, is secured on a pari passu basis with the existing term loan under our senior secured credit facility and is subject to the same financial covenants and negative covenants. Borrowings under the new revolving credit facility will bear interest, at our election, at either (i) the greatest of (a) the prime rate in effect, (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5% and (c) an adjusted LIBOR rate for a Eurodollar borrowing with an interest period of one month plus 1% plus, in each case, 2.0%, or (ii) an adjusted LIBOR rate for the interest period in effect plus 3.0%. A commitment fee of 0.50% per annum is applied on the average daily unused portion of the facility. In connection with the amendment described above and as discussed in Note 8, the incremental spread under the existing term loan was reduced by 0.50% upon the consummation of our initial public offering on April 21, 2015.

In addition, we can borrow up to an additional \$200 million in incremental term loans and revolving loans. We have entered into the new revolving credit facility with a syndicate of lenders in the amount of \$100 million for general corporate purposes. The new revolving credit facility was made available upon payment of related fees and expenses and consummation of the IPO. The new revolving credit facility was implemented pursuant to an amendment to our senior secured credit facility, is secured on a pari passu basis with the existing term loan under our senior secured credit facility and is subject to the same financial covenants and negative covenants. Borrowings under the new revolving credit facility bear interest, at our election, at either (i) the greatest of (a) the prime rate in effect, (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5% and (c) an adjusted LIBOR rate for a Eurodollar borrowing with an interest period of one month plus 1% plus, in each case, 2.0%, or (ii) an adjusted LIBOR rate for the interest period in effect plus 3.0%. We will also pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the average daily unused portion of the facility.

On July 22, 2013, Virtu Financial BD LLC, our wholly owned broker-dealer subsidiary, entered into a \$50.0 million, one-year secured revolving credit facility with BMO Harris Bank N.A. The maturity date for this facility was subsequently extended for an additional year, and, effective as of April 24, 2015, the commitment was increased to \$75.0 million. Borrowings under this facility are used to finance the purchase and settlement of securities and bear interest at the adjusted LIBOR rate or base rate, plus a margin of 1.25% per annum. A commitment fee of 0.25% per annum on the average daily unused portion of this facility is payable quarterly in arrears. An upfront fee of \$0.5 million was payable in four equal installments, on the closing date and on the last day of each of the three subsequent quarters. This facility requires, among other items, maintenance of minimum net worth, minimum excess net capital and a maximum total assets to equity ratio.

Table of Contents**Commitments and Contingencies**

The following table reflects our minimum contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014. Amounts we pay in future periods may vary from those reflected in the table.

(In thousands)	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	502,714	2,914	10,200	489,600	
Capital leases	16,546	11,135	5,411		
Operating leases	20,634	7,488	7,054	4,148	1,944
Total contractual obligations(1)	539,894	21,537	22,665	493,748	1,944

(1)

Excludes the Class A-1 interests of Virtu Financial, which were convertible by the holders at any time into an equivalent number of Class A-2 capital interests of Virtu Financial and, in a sale or other specified capital transaction, holders were entitled to receive distributions up to specified preference amounts before holders of Class A-2 capital interests of Virtu Financial were entitled to receive distributions. In connection with the reorganization transactions, all of the existing equity interests in Virtu Financial were reclassified into Virtu Financial Units.

Inflation

We believe inflation has not had a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations in the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Quantitative and Qualitative Information about Market Risk*Interest Rate Risk, Derivative Instruments*

In the normal course of business, we utilize derivative financial instruments in connection with our proprietary trading activities. We do not designate our derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments under Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 815 "Derivatives and Hedging." Instead, we carry our derivative instruments at fair value with gains and losses included in trading income, net, in the accompanying statements of comprehensive income. Fair value of derivatives that are freely tradable and listed on a national exchange is determined at their last sale price as of the last business day of the period.

Since gains and losses are included in earnings, we have elected not to separately disclose gains and losses on derivative instruments, but instead to disclose gains and losses within trading revenue for both derivative and non-derivative instruments.

Futures Contracts. As part of our proprietary market making trading strategies, we use futures contracts to gain exposure to changes in values of various indices, commodities, interest rates or foreign currencies. A futures contract represents a commitment for the future purchase or sale of an asset at a specified price on a specified date. Upon entering into a futures contract, we are required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities or other assets equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount. Subsequent payments, known as variation margin, are made or received by us each day, depending on the daily fluctuations in the fair values of the underlying securities. We recognize a gain or loss equal to the daily variation margin.

Table of Contents

Due from Brokers and Clearing Organizations. Management periodically evaluates our counterparty credit exposures to various brokers and clearing organizations with a view to limiting potential losses resulting from counterparty insolvency.

Foreign Currency Risk

As a result of our international market making activities and accumulated earnings in our foreign subsidiaries, our income and net worth are subject to fluctuation in foreign exchange rates. While we generate revenues in several currencies, a majority of our operating expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Therefore, depreciation in these other currencies against the U.S. dollar would negatively impact revenue upon translation to the U.S. dollar. The impact of any translation of our foreign denominated earnings to the U.S. dollar is mitigated, however, through the impact of daily hedging practices that are employed by the company.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with non-U.S. dollar functional currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates. Income, expense and cash flow items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. The resulting currency translation adjustments are recorded as foreign exchange translation adjustment in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income and changes in members' equity. Our primary currency translation exposures historically relate to net investments in subsidiaries having functional currencies denominated in the Euro.

Market Risk

The purchase and sale of futures contracts requires margin deposits with an FCM. The Commodity Exchange Act requires an FCM to segregate all customer transactions and assets from the FCM's proprietary activities. A customer's cash and other equity deposited with an FCM are considered commingled with all other customer funds subject to the FCM's segregation requirements. In the event of an FCM's insolvency, recovery may be limited to the Company's pro rata share of segregated customer funds available. It is possible that the recovery amount could be less than the total cash and other equity deposited.

Financial Instruments with Off Balance Sheet Risk

We enter into various transactions involving derivatives and other off-balance sheet financial instruments. These financial instruments include futures, forward contracts, and exchange-traded options. These derivative financial instruments are used to conduct trading activities and manage market risks and are, therefore, subject to varying degrees of market and credit risk. Derivative transactions are entered into for trading purposes or to economically hedge other positions or transactions.

Futures and forward contracts provide for delayed delivery of the underlying instrument. In situations where we write listed options, we receive a premium in exchange for giving the buyer the right to buy or sell the security at a future date at a contracted price. The contractual or notional amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity and do not necessarily reflect the amounts at risk. Futures contracts are executed on an exchange, and cash settlement is made on a daily basis for market movements, typically with a central clearing house as the counterparty. Accordingly, futures contracts generally do not have credit risk. The credit risk for forward contracts, options, and swaps is limited to the unrealized market valuation gains recorded in the statements of financial condition. Market risk is substantially dependent upon the value of the underlying financial instruments and is affected by market forces, such as volatility and changes in interest and foreign exchange rates.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the applicable reporting period. Critical accounting policies are those that are the most important portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and that require our most difficult, subjective and complex judgments as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to our financial statements, our most critical accounting policies are discussed below. In applying such policies, we must use some amounts that are based upon our informed judgments and best estimates. Estimates, by their nature, are based upon judgments and available information. The estimates that we make are based upon historical factors, current circumstances and the experience and judgment of management. We evaluate our assumptions and estimates on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Earnings Per Share

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

Principles of Consolidation, including Noncontrolling Interests

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of us and our majority and wholly owned subsidiaries. As sole managing member of Virtu Financial, we exert control over the Group's operations. In accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation*, we consolidate Virtu Financial and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements and record the interests in Virtu Financial that we do not own as noncontrolling interests. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

Due to the nature of our operations, substantially all of our financial instrument assets, comprised of financial instruments owned, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations are carried at fair value based on published market prices and are marked to market daily, or are assets which are short-term in nature and are reflected at amounts approximating fair value. Similarly, all of our financial instrument liabilities that arise from financial instruments sold but not yet purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, securities loaned and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations are short-term in nature and are reported at quoted market prices or at amounts approximating fair value.

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition

Trading Income, Net

Trading income, net, consists of trading gains and losses that are recorded on a trade date basis and reported on a net basis. Trading income, net, is comprised of changes in fair value of assets and liabilities (i.e., unrealized gains and losses) and realized gains and losses on equities, fixed income securities, currencies and commodities.

Interest and Dividends Income/Interest and Dividends Expense

Interest income and interest expense are accrued in accordance with contractual rates. Interest income consists of income earned on collateralized financing arrangements and on cash held by brokers. Interest expense includes interest expense from collateralized transactions, margin and related short-term lending facilities. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date, and interest is recognized on the accrual basis.

Technology Services

Technology services revenues consist of fees paid by third parties for licensing of our proprietary risk management and trading infrastructure technology and provision of associated management and hosting services. These fees include both upfront and annual recurring fees. Income from existing arrangements for technology services is recorded as a services contract in accordance with SEC Topic 13 (SAB 104), SEC Topic 13.A.3 (f), with revenue being recognized once persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable. Revenue is recognized ratably over the contractual services period.

Software Development Costs

We account for the costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with ASC 350-40, Internal-Use Software. We capitalize costs of materials, consultants and payroll and payroll related costs for employees incurred in developing internal-use software. Costs incurred during the preliminary project and post-implementation stages are charged to expense.

Management's judgment is required in determining the point when various projects enter the stages at which costs may be capitalized, in assessing the ongoing value of the capitalized costs and in determining the estimated useful lives over which the costs are amortized. Capitalization of such costs begins when a program or functionality under development has established technological feasibility and ends when the resulting program or functionality is available for release to users.

Our capitalized software development costs were \$5.5 million and \$5.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively with related accumulated amortization expense of approximately \$5.2 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, our capitalized software development costs were approximately \$47.5 million and \$38.0 million with related accumulated amortization of approximately \$39.8 million and \$29.6 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Capitalized software development costs and related accumulated amortization are included in property, equipment and capitalized software on the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition and are amortized over a period of 1.4 to 2.5 years, which represents the estimated useful lives of the underlying software. The estimated useful lives of the underlying software are based on analysis performed by a third party in connection with the Madison Tyler Transaction.

Table of Contents**Stock-Based Compensation**

We account for stock-based compensation transactions with employees under the provisions of ASC 718, Compensation: Stock Compensation. ASC 718 requires the recognition of the fair value of stock-based awards in net income. The fair value of awards issued for compensation is determined using a third-party valuation on the date of grant. The fair value of stock-based awards granted to employees is amortized over the vesting period of the award, if any.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we recorded expense relating to Class A-2 profits interests granted during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 to certain employees and non-employees, which vest immediately or over a period of up to four years, in each case subject to repurchase provisions upon certain termination events. These awards are accounted for as equity awards and are measured at the date of grant. Additionally, we recorded expense relating to the expected issuance of Class A-2 profits interests or other equity interests at year-end. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we recorded \$1.9 million in expense recognized relating to these awards. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded \$16.0 million, \$13.4 million and \$8.4 million, respectively, in expense recognized relating to these awards. Total unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to these Class A-2 profits interests, which were reclassified into non-voting common interest units subject to the same vesting schedule as their corresponding Class A-2 profits interests in connection with the reorganization transactions, that have not vested was \$2.9 million and \$3.6 million as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. This amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.1 years.

Activity in the Class A-2 profits interests is as follows:

	Number of Interests	Weighted Average Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Life
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	2,298,957	\$ 6.40	0.70
Interests Granted	2,223,814	\$ 7.19	
Interests Repurchased	(88,319)	\$ 6.57	
Outstanding December 31, 2013	4,434,452	\$ 6.82	3.40
Interests granted		\$	
Interests repurchased	(6,796)	\$ 6.46	
Outstanding June 30, 2014	4,427,656	\$ 6.82	2.90
Outstanding December 31, 2014	6,069,007	\$ 7.05	2.54
Interests granted	6,418	\$ 7.52	3.00
Interests repurchased	(13,495)	\$ 7.17	
Outstanding June 30, 2015	6,061,930	\$ 7.05	2.07

We estimated the fair value of the Class A-2 profits interests using Contingent Claim Analysis based on the Merton framework, an option pricing methodology based on expected volatility, risk-free rates and expected life. Expected volatility is calculated based on companies in our peer

Table of Contents

group. The weighted average assumptions we used in estimating the grant date fair values of the Class A-2 profits interests during the year ended December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

	As of December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Expected life (in years)	0.5	0.5	1.5
Expected stock price volatility	25%	25%	30%
Expected dividend yield			
Risk-free interest rate	0.12%	0.10%	0.20%

East MIP Class B interests are subject to time based vesting over four years and only fully vest upon the consummation of a qualifying capital transaction by the Company, including an initial public offering. Upon the consummation of our initial public offering, time vested East MIP Class B interests were fully vested, resulting in a non-cash compensation expense of \$11.8 million, which reflects the fair value of the outstanding time-vested East MIP Class B interests as of the date of the transaction. An additional compensation expense in respect of East MIP Class B interests still subject to time vesting of \$0.6 million was recognized ratably over the remainder of the period ended June 30, 2015, resulting in a total expense for the period of \$12.4 million relating to the East MIP Class B interests. As of December 31, 2014, a capital transaction was not probable, and therefore none of the East MIP Class B interests were vested and no compensation expense was recognized relating to these awards.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, no employees have been granted Class B interests. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, certain employees were granted Class B interests in Virtu Financial, and no Class B interests were granted for the year ended December 31, 2014. Class B interests vest only upon the occurrence of both time-based vesting over a four year period and the consummation of a qualifying capital transaction by the Company. These interests vest in accordance with the terms of the Existing Equity Incentive Plan and are subject to repurchase provisions, upon certain termination events. These interests are accounted for as equity awards.

Upon the consummation of our initial public offering, time vested Class B interests were fully vested, resulting in a non-cash compensation expense of \$31.4 million, which reflects the fair value of the outstanding time-vested Class B interests as of the date of the transaction. An additional compensation expense in respect of Class B Interests still subject to time vesting of \$1.9 million was recognized ratably over the remainder of the period ended June 30, 2015, resulting in a total expense for the period of \$33.3 million relating to the Class B interests. As of December 31, 2014, respectively, a capital transaction was not probable, and therefore none of the Class B interests were vested and no compensation expense was recognized relating to previously awarded Class B interests.

Additionally, in connection with the compensation charges related to Class B and Virtu East MIP interests mentioned above, we capitalized and amortized \$9.5 million and \$8.0 million, respectively, of the costs attributable to employees incurred in development of software for internal use, which were netted within charges related to share based compensation at the initial public offering in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

In connection with our initial public offering, non-qualified stock options to purchase 9,228,000 shares were granted at the initial public offering per share price, each of which vests in equal annual installments over a period of four years from grant date and expires not later than 10 years from the date of grant. In connection with and subsequent to our initial public offering, 25,647 restricted stock units were granted, each of which vest on the one year anniversary of date of grant and are settled in shares of Class A common stock. Stock-based compensation expense relating to

Table of Contents

the stock options is recognized over a four year service period and determined using the fair value at the date of grant through the application of the Black-Scholes-Merton model, using the initial public offering price, the expected dividend rate, the risk-free interest rate and the "simplified" method in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 to determine the expected term. The volatility assumption used in the Black-Scholes-Merton model was based on the historical volatilities of comparable companies. Similarly, the fair value of the restricted stock units was determined based on our initial public offering per share price and will be recognized on a straight line basis over the vesting period.

Income Taxes

We conduct our business globally through a number of separate legal entities. Consequently, our effective tax rate is dependent upon the geographic distribution of our earnings or losses and the tax laws and regulations of each legal jurisdiction in which we operate. We may pay taxes in some jurisdictions and not others.

Certain of our wholly owned subsidiaries are subject to income taxes in foreign jurisdictions. The provision for income tax is comprised of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax represents the tax on current year tax returns, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position, in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of the appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in our condensed consolidated financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit for each such position that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution. Many factors are considered when evaluating and estimating the tax positions and tax benefits. Such estimates involve interpretations of regulations, rulings, case law, etc. and are inherently complex. Our estimates may require periodic adjustments and may not accurately anticipate actual outcomes as resolution of income tax treatments in individual jurisdictions typically would not be known for several years after completion of any fiscal year. We have determined that there are no uncertain tax positions that would have a material impact on our financial position as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 or the results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the underlying net tangible and intangible assets of our acquisitions. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. We operate in one operating segment, which is our only reporting unit.

The goodwill impairment test is a two-step process. The first step is used to identify potential impairment and compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test must be performed. The second step is used to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any, and compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of reporting unit goodwill exceeds the

Table of Contents

implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss must be recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

The primary valuation methods we use to estimate the fair value of our reporting unit are the income and market approaches. In applying the income approach, projected available cash flows and the terminal value are discounted to present value to derive an indication of fair value of the business enterprise. The market approach compares the reporting unit to selected reasonably similar publicly-traded companies.

We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis on July 1 and on an interim basis when certain events or circumstances exist. Based on the results of the annual impairment tests performed as of July 1, 2014 and 2013, no goodwill impairment was recognized during the six months ended June 2015 and 2014 and years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model that requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within that period, beginning after December 15, 2016 (fiscal year 2018 for us) and early adoption is not permitted. Companies may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adopt ASU 2014-09. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*. ASU No. 2015-14 defers the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 by one year for public companies. ASU 2015-14 applies for annual reporting periods begin after December 15, 2017, including interim report periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company has not yet determined the potential effects of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2015-14 on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Repurchase Agreements In June, 2014, the FASB released ASU No. 2014-11 *Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures*. The amendment changes the accounting for repurchase financing transactions and for repurchase-to-maturity transactions to secured borrowing accounting. The accounting changes became effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2015. The effect of the accounting changes on transactions outstanding as of the effective date were required to be presented as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as January 1, 2015. We currently do not enter into these types of repurchase transactions. The amendment also required additional disclosures for repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions regarding the class of collateral pledged and the remaining contractual tenor of the agreements, as well as a discussion of the potential risks associated with the agreements and the related collateral pledged, and how those risks are managed. Additional disclosures were required for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, sales with a total return swap, and other similar transfers of financial assets that are accounted for as a sale.

Compensation In June 2014, the Emerging Issues Task Force (the "EITF") of the FASB issued ASU 2014-12 *Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period*. The amendment

Table of Contents

requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The ASU is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

Going Concern In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15 *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*. The guidance will explicitly require management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. The new standard will be effective in the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016. Earlier adoption is permitted. We will implement this new standard on the required effective date.

Hybrid Financial Instruments In November 2014, the EITF of the FASB issued ASU 2014-16 *Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share is More Akin to Debt or to Equity*. The ASU requires that for hybrid financial instruments issued in the form of a share, an entity should determine the nature of the host contract by considering all stated and implied substantive terms and features of the hybrid financial instrument, weighing each term and feature on the basis of relevant facts and circumstances. An entity should use judgment based on an evaluation of all the relevant terms and features, and should consider the economic characteristics and risks of the entire hybrid financial instrument, including the embedded derivative feature that is being evaluated for separate accounting from the host contract. The ASU is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. For all other entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 (fiscal year 2016 for us) and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption, including adoption in an interim period, is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Debt Issuance Costs In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03 *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. The ASU requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts, rather than as a deferred charge asset. The ASU is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 (fiscal year 2016 for us), and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the amendment is permitted and the Company has elected to early adopt this ASU effective as of June 30, 2015. The new guidance has been applied on a retrospective basis, wherein the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of financial condition have been adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance.

Table of Contents**BUSINESS****Overview**

Virtu is a leading technology-enabled market maker and liquidity provider to the global financial markets. We stand ready, at any time, to buy or sell a broad range of securities and other financial instruments, and we generate revenue by buying and selling securities and other financial instruments and earning small bid/ask spreads across a large volume of transactions. We make markets by providing quotations to buyers and sellers in more than 11,000 securities and other financial instruments on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools in 35 countries around the world. We believe that our broad diversification, in combination with our proprietary technology platform and low-cost structure, enables us to facilitate risk transfer between global capital markets participants by supplying liquidity and competitive pricing while at the same time earning attractive margins and returns.

We believe that market makers like us serve an important role in maintaining and improving the overall health and efficiency of the global capital markets by continuously posting bids and offers for financial instruments and thereby providing to market participants an efficient means to transfer risk. All market participants benefit from the increased liquidity, lower overall trading costs and enhanced execution certainty that we provide. While in most cases we do not have customers in a traditional sense, we make markets for global banks, brokers and other intermediaries, in addition to retail and institutional investors, including corporations, individuals, hedge funds, mutual funds, pension funds and other investors, all of whom can access our liquidity on exchanges or venues in order to transfer risk in multiple securities and asset classes for their own accounts and/or on behalf of their customers. The following table illustrates our diversification and scale:

Asset Classes	Percentage of Adjusted Net Trading Income(1) (Year Ended December 31, 2014)	Selected Venues in Which We Make Markets
Americas Equities	26%	NYSE, NASDAQ, DirectEdge, NYSE Arca, NYSE MKT, BATS, IEX, TMX, ICE, CME, BM&F Bovespa, major private liquidity pools
EMEA Equities	12%	London Stock Exchange, Borsa Italiana, SIX Swiss Exchange, Euronext (Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon), XETRA, Bolsa de Madrid, EUREX, ICE Futures Europe, Turquoise Exchange, BATS Chi-x Europe, Johannesburg Stock Exchange
APAC Equities	7%	TSE, SGX, OSE, SBI Japannext, TOCOM
Global Commodities	21%	CME, ICE, TOCOM, SGX, NYSE Liffe, EBS
Global Currencies	25%	CME, ICE, Currenex, EBS, HotSpot, Reuters, FXall, LMAX
Options, Fixed Income and Other Securities	10%	CBOE, PHLX, NYSE Arca Options, eSpeed, BOX, BrokerTec

(1) For a full description of Adjusted Net Trading Income and a reconciliation of Adjusted Net Trading Income to trading income, net, see "Prospectus Summary Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data."

Table of Contents

We refer to our market making activities as being "market neutral," which means that we are not dependent on the direction of any particular market and we do not speculate. Our market making activities are designed to minimize capital at risk at any given time by limiting the notional size of our positions. Our strategies are also designed to lock in returns through precise hedging in the primary instrument or in one or more economically equivalent instruments, as we seek to eliminate the price risk in any positions held. Our revenue generation is driven primarily by transaction volume across a broad range of securities and other financial instruments, asset classes and geographies. We avoid the risk of long or short positions in favor of seeking to earn small bid/ask spreads on large trading volumes across thousands of securities and financial instruments. While we seek to eliminate the price risk of long or short positions, a great number of our trades are not profitable. For example, for the 252 trading days of 2014, we averaged approximately 5.3 million trades per day globally across all asset classes, and we profitably exited 49% of our overall positions.

We do not engage in the types of principal investing and predictive, momentum and signal trading in which many other broker-dealers and trading firms engage. In fact, in order to minimize the likelihood of unintended activities by our market making strategies, if our risk management system detects a trading strategy generating revenues outside of our preset limits, it will freeze, or "lockdown," that strategy and alert risk management personnel and management. Although this approach may prevent us from maximizing potential returns in times of extreme market volatility, we believe the reduction in risk is an appropriate trade-off that is in keeping with our aim of generating consistently strong revenue from trading.

Our market making activities employ the following three basic strategies: a "single instrument" market making strategy, a "one to one" market making strategy and a "one to many" market making strategy. The single instrument market making strategy involves actively quoting in a single instrument with the intention of profiting by capturing the spread between the bid and offer. This strategy places buy orders, or bids, and sell orders, or offers, in the market for the subject instrument at or near the inside of the market with the intention of achieving an execution. If another market participant executes against the strategy's bid or offer by crossing the spread, the strategy will attempt to exit the position by continuing to quote on the opposite side of the market in order to execute an offsetting position. The one to one market making strategy involves continuously quoting a two-sided market in a single instrument with the intention of either capturing the spread in the primary instrument or locking in a return by hedging in a different but economically similar instrument. The one to many market making strategy involves continuously quoting a two-sided market in a primary instrument (typically an ETF) with the intention of either capturing the spread in the primary instrument or attempting to lock in a return by hedging in a basket of instruments that represent an economically equivalent value to the primary instrument.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

our total revenues were approximately \$403.5 million and \$336.3 million,

our trading income, net, was approximately \$383.7 million and \$318.5 million,

our Adjusted Net Trading Income was approximately \$254.3 million and \$200.3 million,

our net income was approximately \$85.0 million and \$79.7 million, and

our Adjusted Net Income was approximately \$143.7 million and \$99.6 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively:

our total revenues were approximately \$723.1 million and \$664.5 million,

our trading income, net, was approximately \$685.2 million and \$623.7 million,

Table of Contents

our Adjusted Net Trading Income was approximately \$435.0 million and \$414.5 million,

our net income was approximately \$190.1 million and \$182.2 million, and

our Adjusted Net Income was approximately \$226.5 million and \$215.4 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, we earned approximately 22% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities (of which approximately 17% was attributable to U.S. equities and approximately 5% was attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities), 12% from EMEA equities, 8% from APAC equities, 25% from global commodities, 26% from global currencies and 6% from options, fixed income and other securities. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we earned approximately 26% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income from Americas equities (of which approximately 20% was attributable to U.S. equities and approximately 6% was attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities), 12% from EMEA equities, 7% from APAC equities, 21% from global commodities, 25% from global currencies and 10% from options, fixed income and other securities. For a reconciliation of Adjusted Net Trading Income to trading income, net, and Adjusted Net Income to net income, see "Prospectus Summary Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data." Since our inception, we have sought to broadly diversify our market making across securities, asset classes and geographies, and as a result, for the year ended December 31, 2014, we achieved a diverse mix of Adjusted Net Trading Income results, with no one geography or asset class constituting more than 26% of our total Adjusted Net Trading Income.

Technology and operational efficiency are at the core of our business, and our focus on market making technology is a key element of our success. We have developed a proprietary, multi-asset, multi-currency technology platform that is highly reliable, scalable and modular, and we integrate directly with exchanges and other liquidity centers. Our market data, order routing, transaction processing, risk management and market surveillance technology modules manage our market making activities in an efficient manner and enable us to scale our market making activities globally and across additional securities and other financial instruments and asset classes without significant incremental costs or third-party licensing or processing fees.

We are a self-clearing registered broker-dealer in the U.S. and are registered with the Central Bank of Ireland for our European trading. We participate on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools globally and register as a market maker or liquidity provider and/or enter into direct obligations to provide liquidity on nearly every exchange or venue that offers such programs. We engage regularly with regulators around the world on issues affecting electronic trading and have been a proponent with the SEC of affirmative market making obligations for electronic market makers in U.S. equities in an effort to enhance the transparency and liquidity provided to capital markets. In the U.S., we conduct our business from our headquarters in New York, New York and our trading center in Austin, Texas. Abroad, we conduct our business through trading centers located in Dublin and Singapore.

Industry and Market Overview

A "market maker" or "liquidity provider" is commonly defined by stock exchanges, futures exchanges and regulatory authorities around the world as a person or entity who provides continuous, two-sided quotes at multiple price levels at or near the best bid or offer, taking market risk, through a variety of exchanges and markets, which are accessible broadly and continuously for immediate execution. Market makers, like us, serve a critical role in the functioning of all financial markets by providing bids and offers for securities and other financial instruments. Market makers enhance liquidity and execution certainty for all market participants, enabling buyers and sellers to efficiently transfer risk, and are compensated for this service by earning a small amount of

Table of Contents

money on the bid/ask spread on individual transactions. A market maker's success depends on it posting competitive prices and accurately and efficiently responding to relevant market data.

Historically, market making activities occurred on the physical floor of exchanges, where human traders would execute buy and sell orders for securities. Over the last 20 years, however, the global trading markets have been characterized by the electronification of trading, development of new asset classes, volume growth and improving technology and speed of communication. The advent of electronic trading venues has changed the traditional trading process for many types of securities in the equity, bond and currency markets. The practice of physical, "open outcry" trading has largely been replaced by electronic trading platforms. This shift, and the resulting increase in automation and speed and reduction in trading costs, has led to significant growth in electronic trading volumes, as implied by growth in the aggregate notional value and number of trades on exchanges around the world. According to the World Federation of Exchanges, the number of equity shares traded electronically grew at a compound annual rate of 15.8% since 2004, from approximately 3.5 billion shares in 2004 to approximately 15.1 billion shares in 2014. In addition, according to the Futures Industry Association, trading of futures and options on exchanges has grown at a compound annual rate of 9.4% since 2004, from 8.9 billion contracts in 2004 to 21.9 billion contracts in 2014, and we believe that a significant portion of this growth has come from the electronification of trading.

**Yearly Global Exchange Electronic Order Book Volumes
(billions of shares)**

**Yearly Global Futures and Options Volumes
(billions of contracts)**

Source: World Federation of Exchanges.

Source: Futures Industry Association.

Growth in foreign exchange market volumes has also been robust. According to the Bank for International Settlements, the daily average market turnover across foreign exchange instruments in 2013 was \$5.3 trillion. This rate represents 12.0% compound annual growth from the April 2004 daily average of \$1.9 trillion. Among the various foreign exchange instruments, outright spots and swaps led this growth as turnover in foreign exchange spot transactions more than tripled from

Table of Contents

\$631 billion in April 2004 to \$2.0 trillion in April 2013 and the daily average turnover of foreign exchange swaps increased from \$954 billion to \$2.2 trillion during the same period.

**Global Foreign Exchange Market Volumes, Net-Net Basis
(dollars in trillions)**

Source: Bank for International Settlements.

Growth in the electronic trading markets has led to increased competition among market makers. Successful firms have had to automate their trading and develop efficient, scalable technology platforms to remain competitive. Electronic market makers employ technology and automated trading applications to place bids and offers more quickly and transact at a lower cost than their predecessors, leading to enhanced liquidity and more efficient pricing for all market participants.

Market structures have become increasingly complex and diverse. Although in some geographies and asset classes trading continues to occur through a single exchange, many markets for many asset classes, such as U.S. and European equities, have become increasingly fragmented. While we believe this fragmentation and related competition have been beneficial to all market participants, leading to more compressed bid/ask spreads and creating deeper liquidity, they have also created greater complexity and have required electronic market makers to expand their infrastructure to connect with more venues. We believe this trend will enable larger firms with scalable infrastructure, like us, to capture more of these opportunities. The chart below illustrates decreasing shares of market volumes in cash equities on certain major exchanges across the world, signifying increased market fragmentation.

U.S. (NYSE & NASDAQ)	Percentage of Cash Equities Market Volumes			Germany (Deutsche Boerse)
	Canada (TSX)	United Kingdom (LSE)		

Source: BATS Global Markets for U.S., London and Germany, Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (IIROC) for Canada.

Increased volumes and penetration of electronic trading have been greatest in developed markets, particularly in the U.S. However, we believe that many other global markets will become

Table of Contents

more liquid, efficient and electronic over time, in part through the increased participation of electronic market makers, which will result in greater volume growth and transaction velocity. Automated services that provide continuous bids and offers across many securities and asset classes are fundamental to this transformation. Furthermore, regulatory changes impacting the OTC derivatives markets, such as the European Markets Infrastructure Regulation and the Dodd-Frank Act, will require many formerly OTC products to be cleared through central clearing houses, potentially causing an increase in market-traded futures volumes. Unlike exchange traded futures, OTC derivatives have historically traded between two parties. However, increased regulatory requirements for transactions in OTC derivatives may cause some market participants to shift their trading toward exchange traded futures. The OTC derivatives market is large but has significantly less trading volume than the listed futures market. The "futurization" of the large OTC derivatives markets and the potential for increased trading volume could result in higher volumes and subsequently more opportunities for electronic market makers.

**The OTC Market Is Currently Larger
than the Exchange Market**
(Notional Outstanding Value, dollars in trillions)

**Exchange Contracts Experience
Higher Trading Levels**
(Turnover/Notional)

Source: Bank for International Settlements.

Our Competitive Strengths

Critical Component of an Efficient Market Eco-System. As a leading, low-cost market maker dedicated to providing improved efficiency and liquidity across multiple securities, asset classes and geographies, we aim to provide critical market functionality and robust price competition, leading to reduced trading costs and more efficient pricing in the securities and other financial instruments in which we provide liquidity. This contribution to the financial markets, and the scale and diversity of our market making activities, provides added liquidity and transparency, which we believe are necessary and valued components to the efficient functioning of market infrastructure and benefit all market participants. We support transparent and efficient, technologically advanced marketplaces, and advocate for legislation and regulation that promotes fair and transparent access to markets.

Cutting Edge, Proprietary Technology. Technology is at the core of our business. Our team of software engineers develops all of our core software internally, and we utilize optimized infrastructure to integrate directly with the exchanges and other trading venues on which we provide liquidity. Wherever possible, we lease commercially available rack space that is co-located with, or in close proximity to, the exchanges and other venues where we provide liquidity. We do not pay any licensing or per-trade processing fees to any third parties, and the engineering cycles for enhancements or new technologies are entirely within our control. Our focus on technology and our

Table of Contents

ability to leverage our technology enables us to be one of the lowest cost providers of liquidity to the global electronic trading marketplace.

Consistent, Diversified and Growing Revenue Base. We generate revenues by making markets and earning small bid/ask spreads in more than 11,000 listed securities and other financial instruments on more than 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools in 35 countries around the world. The reliability and scalability of our technology platform also allow us to capitalize on higher transaction volumes during periods of extraordinary market volatility and enable us to diversify our Adjusted Net Trading Income through asset class and geographic expansion. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2014, no single asset class or geography constituted more than 26% of our total Adjusted Net Trading Income. Our diversification, together with our revenue generation strategy of earning small bid/ask spreads on large trading volumes across thousands of securities, enables us to deliver consistent Adjusted Net Trading Income under a wide range of market conditions.

Low Costs and Large Economies of Scale. Our high degree of automation, together with our ability to reduce external costs by internalizing certain trade processing functions, enables us to leverage our low market making costs over large trading volumes. Our market making costs are low due to several factors. As a self-clearing DTC member, we avoid paying clearing fees to third parties in our U.S. equities market making business. In addition, because of our significant scale, we are able to obtain competitive pricing for trade processing functions and other costs that we do not internalize. Our significant volumes frequently place us in the lowest cost tiers of brokerage, clearing and exchange fees for venues that provide tiered pricing structures. Our low-cost structure allows us to maintain a marginal cost per trade that we believe is favorable compared to our competitors. Our scale is further demonstrated by our headcount – as of December 31, 2014, we had only 148 employees. Our business efficiency is also reflected in our operating margins and our Adjusted EBITDA margins.

Real-Time Risk Management. Our trading is designed to be non-directional, non-speculative and market neutral. Our market making strategies are designed to put minimal capital at risk at any given time by limiting the notional size of our positions. Our strategies are also designed to lock in returns through precise hedging in the primary instrument or in one or more economically equivalent instruments, as we seek to eliminate the price risk in any positions held. Our real-time risk management system is built into our trading platform and is an integral part of our order life-cycle, analyzing real-time pricing data and ensuring that our order activity is conducted within strict pre-determined trading and position limits. If our risk management system detects that a trading strategy is generating revenues or losses in excess of our preset limits, it will lockdown that strategy and alert management. In addition, our risk management system continuously reconciles our internal transaction records against the records of the exchanges and other liquidity centers with which we interact.

Proven and Talented Management Team. Our management team, with an average of approximately 20 years of industry experience, is led by individuals with diverse backgrounds and deep knowledge and experience in the development and application of technology to the electronic trading industry. Mr. Vincent Viola, our Founder and Executive Chairman, is the former Chairman of the NYMEX and has been a market maker his entire career since leaving active duty in the U.S. Army and joining the NYMEX in 1982. Mr. Viola is widely recognized as an innovator and pioneer in market making and electronic trading over his 30-plus year career. Our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Douglas A. Cifu has been with us since our founding in 2008 and previously was a Partner with the international law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP. Our Chief Financial Officer, Joseph Molluso, has been with us since 2013 and previously was a Managing Director in the Investment Banking division at J.P. Morgan.

Table of Contents

Our Key Growth Strategies

Capitalize on secular growth in electronic trading of global listed securities markets and continue to increase market penetration. We expect that global electronic trading volumes will continue to grow, driven by various factors, including technology, globalization, convergence of exchange and non-exchange markets and the evolving regulatory environment. According to the World Federation of Exchanges, the number of equity shares traded through an electronic order book grew at a compound annual rate of 15.8% since 2004, from approximately 3.5 billion shares in 2004 to approximately 15.1 billion shares in 2014. In addition, according to the Futures Industry Association, trading of futures and options on exchanges has grown at a compound annual rate of 9.4% since 2004, from 8.9 billion contracts in 2004 to 21.9 billion contracts in 2014, and we believe that a significant portion of this growth has come from the electrification of trading. Our ability to offer competitive bid and offer quotes, facilitated by our proprietary, scalable technology platform and our low-cost structure, has enabled us to grow our business and add trading volume at little incremental cost. As a result, we expect to be well positioned to capitalize on future growth in the global electronic trading markets, particularly in certain asset classes in which we have lower Adjusted Net Trading Income or are not yet a participant.

Provide increasing liquidity across a wider range of new securities and other financial instruments. We believe that the full implementation of the European Markets Infrastructure Regulation and the Dodd-Frank Act in the U.S. will increase transparency, liquidity and efficiency in global trading markets and encourage the further development of trading opportunities in certain asset classes in which highly liquid electronic markets remain limited or nonexistent due to historical reliance on bilateral voice trading and other inefficient processes. The migration of these products to electronic markets will provide us with an opportunity to deploy our market making strategies in asset classes that are not accessible to us currently including, for example, interest rate swaps, interest rate swap futures, CDS index futures and OTC energy swaps.

Grow geographically. We trade on over 225 unique exchanges, markets and liquidity pools around the world, located in 35 countries. We look to expand into new geographies when access is available to us and the applicable regulatory scheme permits us to deploy our strategy. Given the scalability of our platform, we believe we will be able to expand into new geographies and begin generating revenues quickly with little incremental cost. We intend to continue to expand our market making business into new geographic locations, including locations in the EMEA and APAC markets, where we began making markets in 2008 and 2010, respectively. We entered the Japanese, Australian and certain other Asian markets beginning in late 2011, and we expect those markets to be growth areas for us.

Leverage our technology to offer additional technology services to market participants. We believe that our order management, market data, order routing, processing, risk management and market surveillance technology modules offer a key value proposition to market participants and that sharing our technological capabilities with market participants in a manner that expands electronic trading will create more opportunities for market making as trading volumes increase. For example, we adapted our existing technology to provide a customized automated trading platform for foreign exchange products to a major financial institution. We believe this platform will increase transparency, liquidity and efficiency for that financial institution and will provide us with a unique opportunity to provide liquidity and market making services directly to other financial institutions as well. In 2014, we also entered into an order routing agreement with a registered broker-dealer in order to assist it in its execution of institutional order flow.

Expand customized liquidity solutions. We also provide liquidity and competitive pricing in foreign currency markets directly to market participants on our VFX platform and through other

Table of Contents

customized liquidity arrangements. We offered more than 75 different pairs of currency products as of December 31, 2014. We intend to offer this same type of customized liquidity in other asset classes globally.

Pursue strategic partnerships and acquisitions. We intend to selectively consider opportunities to grow through strategic partnerships or acquisitions that enhance our existing capabilities or enable us to enter new markets or provide new products and services. For example, the Madison Tyler Transactions created economies of scale with substantial synergy opportunities realized to date and allowed us to enhance our international presence. In addition, with our acquisition of the ETF market making assets of Nyenburgh in the third quarter of 2012, we became an OTC market maker in ETFs and from time to time provide two-sided liquidity to a significant number of counterparties throughout Europe.

Diversity of Our Market Making

We make markets in a number of different assets classes, which are discussed in more detail below.

Americas Equities

Americas equities trading accounted for approximately 22% and 26% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 26% and 27% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In 2014, of the 26% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income attributable to Americas equities, approximately 20% was attributable to U.S. equities and approximately 6% was attributable to Canadian and Latin American equities. We trade approximately 6,000 Americas equity securities including, among others, equity related futures and exchange traded funds, on eleven SEC registered exchanges as well as other alternative trading systems, including the NYSE, the NASDAQ, Direct Edge, NYSE Arca, BATS and IEX, the TSX in Canada, Bovespa in Brazil and BMV in Mexico, and we connect to more than 20 private liquidity pools. In 2011, we became a DMM in over 260 stocks on the floor of the NYSE and the NYSE MKT (formerly NYSE Amex), and we are seeking to increase the number of listed NYSE stocks for which we serve as a DMM.

As exchange traded funds, or "ETFs," and other similar products have proliferated both domestically and internationally, demand has increased for trading the underlying assets or hedging such funds. Our technology has enabled us to expand into providing liquidity to this growing area by making markets across these assets in a variety of trading venues globally. We are authorized participants and can create and/or redeem ETFs in Americas equities, EMEA equities and APAC equities.

EMEA Equities

EMEA equities trading accounted for approximately 12% and 13% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 12% and 11% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Similar to our strategy in the Americas, we utilize proprietary connections to all of the registered exchanges in a particular jurisdiction including the LSE, BATS-Chi-X Europe and NYSE Euronext, as well as any additional pools of liquidity to which we can gain access either directly or through a broker. We are also well positioned in European ETFs, as an authorized participant in many European ETFs. In addition, after our acquisition of the ETF market making assets of Nyenburgh, we provide two-sided liquidity to a significant number of counterparties throughout Europe.

Table of Contents

APAC Equities

APAC equities trading accounted for approximately 8% and 7% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 7% and 11% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We utilize proprietary connections to the ASX, TSX and SGX, among other exchanges and liquidity pools.

Global Commodities

Trading in global commodities accounted for approximately 25% and 25% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 21% and 23% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During these periods, we had leading volumes on both the CME and ICE in trading crude oil, natural gas, heating oil and gasoline futures. We trade approximately 100 energy products and futures on the ICE, CME, TOCOM and NYSE Liffe US. We also actively trade precious metals, including gold, silver, platinum and palladium.

Global Currencies

Trading in global currencies, including spot, futures and forwards, accounted for approximately 26% and 23% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 25% and 20% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During these periods, we were a leading participant in the major foreign exchange venues, including Reuters, Currenex, Hotspot FX and EBS. Currency trading has historically utilized intermediaries and large broker-dealers, and as a result, market making opportunities in foreign exchange have been limited.

Options, Fixed Income and Other Securities

Trading in other products, U.S. and foreign government fixed income products and options accounted for approximately 6% and 9% of our Adjusted Net Trading Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 10% and 9% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We trade these products on a variety of specialized exchanges and other trading venues, including all of the U.S. options exchanges of which we are a member (i.e., CBOE, ISE and NYSE Arca) and through the U.S. futures exchanges. We believe that we can increase our volumes in certain of these products.

Technology

We have developed, in-house, a single proprietary, scalable and modular technology platform that we directly integrate with exchanges and other trading venues through customized infrastructure to provide continuous bid and offer quotations on a wide variety of assets traded electronically around the world. Our platform incorporates market data and evaluates risk exposure on a real-time basis to update outstanding quotes often many times per second, enabling us to offer competitive bid/ask spreads. Our high degree of automation reduces our costs, and we believe our cost per trade is as low as or lower than any other market participants. Leveraging the scalability and low costs of our platform, we are able to test and rapidly deploy new liquidity provisioning strategies, expand to new securities, asset classes and geographies and increase transaction volumes at little incremental cost. These efficiencies are central to our ability to deliver consistently positive Adjusted Net Trading Income as our profitability per trade and per instrument is not significant, particularly in U.S. equities.

Our transaction processing is automated over the full life cycle of a trade. Our platform generates and disseminates continuous bid and offer quotes on over 11,000 tradable listed

Table of Contents

products. It simultaneously searches for the best possible combination of prices available at the time an order is placed and immediately seeks to execute that order electronically or send it where the order has the highest probability of execution at the best price. At the moment a trade is executed, our systems capture and deliver this information back to the source, in most cases within a fraction of a second, and the trade record is written into our clearing system, where it flows through a chain of control accounts that allow us to reconcile trades, positions and payments until the final settlement occurs.

Our core software technology is developed internally, and we do not generally rely on outside vendors for software development or maintenance. To achieve optimal performance from our systems, we continuously test and upgrade our software. Our focus on cutting-edge technology not only improves our performance but also helps us attract and retain talented developers.

Virtually all of our software has been developed and maintained with a unified purpose. We track and test new software releases with proprietary automated testing tools and are not hindered by disparate or limiting legacy systems assembled through acquisitions. Although we acquired new technology as a result of the Madison Tyler Transactions in 2011, we had substantially completed integration of core trading technologies within eight to twelve months of the close of the transaction.

We have built and continuously refined our automated and integrated, real-time systems for world-wide trading, risk management, clearing and cash management, among other purposes. We have also assembled a proprietary connectivity network between us and exchanges around the world. Efficiency and speed in performing prescribed functions are always crucial requirements for our systems, and generally we focus on opportunities in markets that are sufficiently advanced to allow the seamless deployment of our automated strategies, risk management system and core technology.

Our systems are monitored 24 hours a day, five days a week by our core operations team and are substantially identical across our four offices, in New York, New York, Austin, Texas, Dublin, Ireland and Singapore. This redundancy covers our full technology platform, including our market data, order routing, transaction processing, risk management and market surveillance technology modules. Because our systems can be operated by qualified personnel in any office at any time across our globally distributed offices, we have an effective, organic disaster recovery and business continuity plan in place, allowing for seamless operation of our trading strategies in the event of disruption.

Risk Management

We are intensely focused on risk management and monitor our activities on a continuous basis using our fully integrated technology systems.

Risk management is at the core of our trading infrastructure. Our real-time risk controls monitor all of our market making positions, incorporating market data and evaluating our risk exposure to continuously update our outstanding bid and offer quotes, often many times per second. Although our market making is automated, the trading process and our risk exposure are monitored by a team of individuals, including members of our senior management team, who oversee our risk management processes in real time. Our risk management system is intrinsic to our trading infrastructure that is utilized in each of our four trading centers.

Our risk management policies are set by our Risk Committee and overseen by our Chief Risk Officer. We utilize the following three-pronged approach to managing risk:

Strategy Lockdowns. Messages that leave our trading environment must first pass through a series of preset risk controls, or "lockdowns," which are intended to minimize the likelihood

Table of Contents

of unintended activities by our market making algorithms, and which cannot be modified by our traders. Not only do we implement preset risk controls to limit downside risk, but we also do the same to limit upside risk. If our risk management system detects that a trading strategy is generating revenues or losses in excess of our preset limits, a lockdown will be triggered. When a lockdown is triggered, our risk management system alerts us and automatically freezes the applicable trading strategy, cancels all applicable open orders and prevents the placement of additional related orders. Following a lockdown, a trader must manually reset the applicable trading strategy. While this risk prevention layer adds a degree of latency to our trading infrastructure and can prevent us from earning outsized returns in times of extreme market volatility, we believe that this trade-off is necessary to properly limit our downside risk.

Aggregate Exposure Monitoring. Pursuant to our risk management policies, our automated management information systems generate reports in real-time, as well as on daily and periodic bases. These reports include risk profiles, profit and loss analyses and trading performance reports. Our assets and liabilities are marked-to-market daily for financial reporting purposes by reference to official exchange prices, and they are re-valued continuously throughout the trading day for risk management and asset/liability management purposes.

Operational Controls. We have automated the full cycle of controls of our business. Key automated controls include:

our technical operations system continuously monitors our network and the proper functioning of each of our trading centers around the world;

our market making system continuously evaluates over 11,000 listed securities in which we provide bid and offer quotes and changes its bids and offers in such a way as to minimize exposure to directional price movements. The speed of communicating with exchanges and market centers is maximized through continuous software and network engineering innovation, allowing us to achieve real-time controls over market exposure. We connect to exchanges and other electronic venues through a network of co-location facilities around the world that are monitored 24 hours a day, five days a week, by our staff of experienced network professionals;

our clearing system captures trades in real time and performs automated reconciliations of trades and positions, corporate action processing, options exercises, securities lending and inventory management, allowing us to effectively manage operational risk; and

software developed to support our market making systems performs daily profit and loss and position reconciliations.

In addition, we seek to minimize our liquidity risk by focusing our trading in highly active and liquid instruments. The diversity of assets and venues in which we provide liquidity serves as a further form of portfolio risk management.

Our Risk Committee includes key personnel from each of our locations globally and is comprised of our Chief Risk Officer, members of our senior management team, senior technologists and traders, and certain senior compliance officers. Our board of directors is regularly apprised of the activities of our Risk Committee and our risk management policies, procedures and controls through board updates and other communications. All of our risk controls and settings are reviewed and approved by our Risk Committee.

Table of Contents

Competition

Historically, our competition has been registered market making firms ranging from sole proprietors with very limited resources to large, integrated broker-dealers. Today, a range of market participants may compete with us for revenues generated by market making activities across one or more asset classes and geographies, including large broker-dealers, such as Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Citigroup, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley and UBS, and other participants, such as Citadel, DRW Holdings, Hudson River Trading, IMC, KCG Holdings, Optiver, Susquehanna, Timber Hill and Wolverine Trading. Some of our competitors in market making are larger than we are and have more captive order flow in certain assets. We believe that the high cost of developing a competitive technological framework is a significant barrier to entry by new market participants.

We believe that we must have more sophisticated, versatile and robust software than our competitors in order to maintain a competitive advantage. Technology and software innovation is a primary focus for us, rather than relying solely on the speed of our network. We believe that our scalable technology allows us to access new markets and increase volumes with limited incremental costs.

In addition, we believe our lack of direct customers and customer accounts allows us increased flexibility as we face fewer constraints in reallocating resources to pursue market opportunities as they arise. We are also a self-clearing DTC participant, so we avoid paying clearing fees to third parties in our U.S. equities market making business.

Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

We rely primarily on trade secret, trademark, domain name, copyright and contract law to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology. We enter into confidentiality, intellectual property invention assignment and/or non-competition and non-solicitation agreements or restrictions with our employees, independent contractors and business partners, and we strictly control access to, and distribution of, our intellectual property.

Properties

We lease office space in New York, New York, which serves as our corporate headquarters and as a trading center, and office space in other locations, including Austin, Texas, which serves as a trading center, and Dublin and Singapore, our respective European and Asian regional headquarters and trading centers. We also lease rack space in data centers that are co-located with exchanges around the world.

Employees

As of June 30, 2015, we had 148 employees, all of whom were employed on a full-time basis. None of our employees is covered by collective bargaining agreements. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time we may be involved in disputes or litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations. We have also been, are currently, and may in the future be, the subject of one or more regulatory or SRO enforcement actions, including but not limited to targeted and routine regulatory inquiries and investigations involving Regulation NMS, Regulation SHO, market access rules, capital requirements and other domestic and foreign securities rules and regulations. In addition, the AMF has brought an enforcement action in connection with the trading activities of a subsidiary of MTH in certain French listed equity securities on or around 2009. The AMF board

Table of Contents

referred the matter to the AMF enforcement committee, which conducted a hearing on November 4, 2015 at which the board sought a penalty of at least €5,000,000 based on its allegations that the subsidiary of MTH engaged in price manipulation and violations of the AMF General Regulation and Euronext Market Rules. The enforcement committee's decision is pending, and it could decide to impose administrative sanctions or monetary penalties on the Company. We believe that the relevant trading engaged in by the subsidiary of MTH was conducted in accordance with applicable French law and regulations. We and other broker-dealers and trading firms have also been the subject of requests for information and documents from the SEC and the NYAG. We have been cooperating and complying with the SEC's and NYAG's requests for information and documents.

Regulation

We conduct our U.S. equities market making activities through our two SEC-registered broker-dealers, Virtu Financial BD LLC and Virtu Financial Capital Markets LLC. Virtu Financial BD LLC is a self-clearing broker-dealer, is regulated by the SEC and its designated examining authority is the Chicago Stock Exchange. Virtu Financial Capital Markets LLC is a dual-clearing broker-dealer (which means it self-clears its proprietary transactions and introduces its customer accounts and the accounts of their affiliates, such as Virtu Financial Ireland Limited, on an agency basis to other clearing firms that clear and settle transactions in those accounts), is regulated by the SEC and its designated examining authority is FINRA.

Our activities in U.S. equities are almost entirely self-cleared. We are a full clearing member of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, or NSCC, and the DTC. In other asset classes, we use the services of prime brokers who provide us direct market access to markets and often the benefits of cross-margining and margin financing in return for an execution and clearing fee. We continually monitor the credit quality of our prime brokers and rely on large multinational banks for most of our execution and clearing needs globally.

Our energy, commodities and currency market making and trading activities are conducted through Virtu Financial Global Markets LLC.

We conduct our EMEA market making and trading activities from Dublin and through our Irish subsidiaries, Virtu Financial Ireland Limited, which is authorized as an "Investment Firm" with the Central Bank of Ireland, and Virtu Financial Europe Limited.

We conduct our APAC market making and trading activities from Singapore and through our Singapore subsidiary, Virtu Financial Singapore Pte. Ltd., and our Australian subsidiary, Virtu Financial Asia Pty. Ltd. Virtu Financial Singapore Pte. Ltd. is registered with the Monetary Authority of Singapore for an investment incentive arrangement, and Virtu Financial Asia Pty. Ltd. holds a financial services license issued by, and is therefore subject to the regulatory oversight of, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Most aspects of our business are subject to extensive regulation under federal, state and foreign laws and regulations, as well as the rules of the various SROs of which our subsidiaries are members. The SEC, CFTC, state securities regulators, FCA, SFC, FINRA, NFA, other SROs and other U.S. and foreign governmental regulatory bodies promulgate numerous rules and regulations that may impact our business. As a matter of public policy, regulatory bodies are charged with safeguarding the integrity of the securities and other financial markets and with protecting the interests of investors in those markets. Regulated entities are subject to regulations concerning all aspects of their business, including trading practices, order handling, best execution practices, anti-money laundering, handling of material non-public information, safeguarding data, securities credit, capital adequacy, reporting, record retention, market access and the conduct of officers, employees and other associated persons. We do not carry customer accounts and are therefore

Table of Contents

exempt from otherwise applicable SEC requirements relating to the protection of customer securities and the maintenance of a cash reserve account for the benefit of customers.

Rulemaking by these and other regulators (foreign and domestic), including resulting market structure changes, has had an impact on our regulated subsidiaries by directly affecting our method of operation and, at times, our profitability. Legislation can impose, and has imposed, significant obligations on broker-dealers, including our regulated subsidiaries. These increased obligations require the implementation and maintenance of internal practices, procedures and controls which have increased our costs and may subject us to government and regulatory inquiries, claims or penalties.

Failure to comply with any laws, rules or regulations could result in administrative or court proceedings, censures, fines, penalties, disgorgement and censures, suspension or expulsion from a certain jurisdiction, SRO or market, the revocation or limitation of licenses, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or injunctions or the suspension or disqualification of the entity and/or its officers, employees or other associated persons. These administrative or court proceedings, whether or not resulting in adverse findings, can require substantial expenditures of time and money and can have an adverse impact on a firm's reputation and profitability.

The regulatory environment in which we operate is subject to constant change. Our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations imposed by the U.S. Congress, foreign legislative bodies, state securities regulators, U.S. and foreign governmental regulatory bodies and SROs. Additional regulations, changes in existing laws and rules, or changes in interpretations or enforcement of existing laws and rules often directly affect the method of operation and profitability of regulated broker-dealers. We cannot predict what effect, if any, such changes might have. However, there have been in the past, and could be in the future, significant technological, operational and compliance costs associated with the obligations which derive from compliance with such regulations.

Since March 2014, in connection with news media attention to electronic trading and market structure, we and other broker-dealers and trading firms have been the subject of requests for information and documents from the SEC and NYAG. We have been cooperating and complying with the SEC's and NYAG's requests for information and documents.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was enacted in the U.S. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act is being accomplished through extensive rulemaking by the SEC, the CFTC and other governmental agencies. The Dodd-Frank Act includes the "Volcker Rule," which significantly limits the ability of banks and their affiliates to engage in proprietary trading, and Title VII, which provides a framework for the regulation of the swap markets. The CFTC has largely finalized its rules with respect to those swaps markets and participants it regulates, while the SEC has not yet completed all of its rules relating to security-based swaps. One of our subsidiaries is registered with the CFTC as a floor trader, and is exempt from registration as a swap dealer based on its current activity. Registration as a swap dealer would subject our subsidiary to various requirements, including those related to capital, conduct, and reporting.

We have foreign subsidiaries and plan to continue to expand our international presence. The market making industry in many foreign countries is heavily regulated, much like in the U.S. The varying compliance requirements of these different regulatory jurisdictions and other factors may limit our ability to conduct business or expand internationally. For example, MiFID, which was implemented in November 2007, is now under further review by the European Parliament. MiFID represented one of the more significant changes to take place in the operation of European capital markets. In October 2012, the European Parliament adopted, with amendments, MiFID II/MiFIR. MiFID II/MiFIR will not be finalized until the completion of dialogues among the European Commission, European Parliament and Council of the European Union, which began in the third

Table of Contents

quarter of 2013. Some broader trends of the proposals address increased transparency and oversight of financial firms, with a focus on high frequency trading, broker liquidity private pools, crossing networks and multilateral trading facilities. For example, the current proposal would require firms like us to conduct all trading on European markets through authorized investment firms. MiFID II/MiFIR will also require certain types of firms, including us, to post firm quotes at competitive prices and will supplement current requirements with regard to investment firms' risk controls related to the safe operation of electronic systems. MiFID II/MiFIR may also impose additional requirements on our trading platforms, such as a minimum order resting time, cancellation fees, circuit breakers and limits on the ratio of unexecuted orders to trades. Each of these proposals may impose technological and compliance costs on us. Any of these laws, rules or regulations, if adopted, as well as any regulatory or legal actions or proceedings, changes in legislation or regulation and changes in market customs and practices could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our subsidiaries are subject to regulatory capital rules of the SEC, FINRA, other SROs and foreign regulators. These rules, which specify minimum capital requirements for our regulated subsidiaries, are designed to measure the general financial integrity and liquidity of a broker-dealer and require that at least a minimum part of its assets be kept in relatively liquid form. Failure to maintain required minimum capital may subject a regulated subsidiary to a fine, requirement to cease conducting business, suspension, revocation of registration or expulsion by applicable regulatory authorities, and ultimately could require the relevant entity's liquidation. See "Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Failure to comply with applicable regulatory capital requirements could subject us to sanctions imposed by the SEC, FINRA and other SROs or regulatory bodies."

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our executive officers and directors as of the date of this prospectus.

Name	Age	Position
Vincent Viola	59	Founder, Executive Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Douglas A. Cifu	50	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Joseph Molluso	46	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Venu Palaparthi	44	Senior Vice President, Compliance, Regulatory and Government Affairs
General John Philip Abizaïd (Ret.)	64	Director
Michael Bingle	43	Director
William F. Cruger, Jr.	57	Director
John D. Nixon	60	Director
Joseph Osnoos	37	Director
John F. (Jack) Sandner	74	Director

Set forth below is a brief biography of each of our executive officers and directors.

Vincent Viola is our Founder and has served as our Executive Chairman since November 2013. He is also the Chairman of our board of directors. He previously served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of Virtu Financial and its predecessors since April 2008. Mr. Viola is one of the nation's foremost leaders in electronic trading. He was the founder of Virtu East in 2008, a founder of Madison Tyler Holdings in 2002 and the former Chairman of the NYMEX. Mr. Viola started his career in the financial services industry on the floor of the NYMEX and became Vice Chairman from 1993 to 1996 and Chairman from 2001 to 2004. Mr. Viola graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1977. He later graduated from the U.S. Army Airborne, Infantry and Ranger Schools and served in the 101st Airborne Division. In 1983, he graduated from the New York Law School. Mr. Viola's extensive business experience in the financial services industry provides the board of directors with valuable knowledge and experience in the electronic trading and market making business. In addition, as our founder, Mr. Viola has successfully led Virtu since its inception and provides the board of directors with valuable insight regarding strategic decisions and the future direction of our Company.

Douglas A. Cifu has been our Chief Executive Officer and a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. since November 2013. He previously served as Virtu Financial's President and Chief Operating Officer and has served on its board of directors since co-founding the firm in April 2008. Prior to co-founding Virtu, Mr. Cifu was a partner at the international law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, where he practiced corporate law from 1990 to 2008. Mr. Cifu also serves on the board of directors of Independent Bank Group, Inc., a regional bank holding company. Mr. Cifu completed his J.D. at Columbia Law School in 1990 and received his B.A. from Columbia University in 1987, from which he graduated magna cum laude. Mr. Cifu's experience as a corporate attorney provides us with valuable insight regarding acquisitions, debt financings, equity financings and public markets.

Joseph Molluso has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since November 2013. Prior to joining Virtu, Mr. Molluso was a Managing Director in Investment Banking at J.P. Morgan from March 2006 to November 2013, where he provided strategic advice to financial institutions with a focus on market structure related companies. Mr. Molluso started his career as an investment banker specializing in financial services companies in 1997 at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette and its successor, Credit Suisse, where he helped establish the global financial technology group. Mr. Molluso received his M.B.A. from New York University in 1997 and his B.B.A. from Pace University in 1991.

Table of Contents

Venu Palaparathi has been our Senior Vice President for Compliance, Regulatory and Government Affairs since December 2014. Mr. Palaparathi also serves as Chief Executive Officer of our two registered broker-dealers. Between 2011 and 2014, Mr. Palaparathi served as an officer at Nasdaq in the Global Trading and Market Services division. While at Nasdaq, he was CEO of Nasdaq's broker-dealer subsidiaries Nasdaq Execution Services LLC, Execution Access LLC and NPM Securities LLC. Mr. Palaparathi was responsible for regulatory compliance for Transaction Services U.S. and led various market structure and post-execution initiatives for Nasdaq's U.S. marketplaces. Prior to Nasdaq, Mr. Palaparathi was Chief Compliance Officer of Instinet LLC between 2008 and 2011. From 2000 to 2008, Mr. Palaparathi worked in a variety of functions at Instinet including Head of Business Audit and Technology Compliance Officer. Mr. Palaparathi started his career as an analyst at Reuters in 1994. Mr. Palaparathi received his MBA from The University of Texas at Arlington in 1994. He earned a dual degree BE (Honors) in Computer Science and M.Sc. (Honors) in Economics from Birla Institute of Technology and Science in Pilani, India.

General John Philip Abizaïd (Ret.) became a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. in April 2015 and has been a member of Virtu Financial's board of directors since July 2011. Since 2007, Gen. Abizaïd has served as an international business and leadership consultant. Gen. Abizaïd retired from the U.S. Army in 2007 after 34 years of service, during which time he rose from an infantry platoon leader to become a four-star general and the longest-serving commander of U.S. Central Command. During his distinguished career, his command assignments ranged from infantry combat to delicate international negotiations. Gen. Abizaïd serves as the Distinguished Chair of the Combating Terrorism Center at West Point. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the International Institute for Strategic Studies, and serves as a Director of the George Olmsted Foundation. In addition to serving on our board, Gen. Abizaïd serves on the board of directors for USAA, RPM, Inc., Vast Exploration Inc. and the Defense Venture Group. Gen. Abizaïd's extensive international, military and governmental experience and previous service on the boards of other companies adds significant value to the board of directors and to our Company.

Michael Bingle became a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. in April 2015 and has been a member of Virtu Financial's board of directors since July 2011. Mr. Bingle is a managing partner and managing director for Silver Lake Partners. Prior to joining Silver Lake in 2000, Mr. Bingle was a principal at Apollo Management, L.P., then a large-scale and diversified private equity firm. Prior to Apollo, he worked as an investment banker in the Leveraged Finance Group of Goldman, Sachs & Co. In addition to serving on our board of directors, Mr. Bingle serves on the board of directors of Fanatics, Inc., Gartner, Inc. and Interactive Data Corporation, and is on the Annual Fund Executive Committee of Duke University's School of Engineering. He is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Previously Mr. Bingle was a director of Gerson Lehrman Group, Inc., Ameritrade Holding Corp., Datek Online Holdings, Inc., Mercury Payment Systems, LLC, Instinet, Inc. and IPC Systems, Inc. Mr. Bingle holds a B.S.E. in Biomedical Engineering from Duke University. Mr. Bingle's extensive experience in private equity, technology investing, large-scale mergers and acquisitions and his previous service on the boards of other companies adds significant value to the board of directors.

William F. Cruger, Jr. became a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. in April 2015 and has been a member of Virtu Financial's board of directors since February 2015. He was most recently Vice Chairman of Investment Banking at J.P. Morgan and Co. where he was responsible for key client relationships on a global basis. Previously Mr. Cruger held a number of senior positions at J.P. Morgan, including Managing Director in the Financial Institutions group from 1996 to 2011. During this time he also oversaw the rationalization of the firm's private equity investments in trading platforms and related ventures at Lab Morgan from 2000-2001. Prior to this, Mr. Cruger ran the firm's investment banking practices in Japan from 1991-1996, Latin America from 1989-1991 and Emerging Asia from 1984-1988. Mr. Cruger currently serves on the board of

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Table of Contents

MarketAxess Holdings Inc. and People's United Financial, Inc., and has previously served on the boards of Archipelago Holdings, Inc., CreditTrade, Inc. and Capital IQ, Inc. He has an M.B.A. from Columbia University and a B.A. from Clark University. Mr. Cruger's extensive experience in financial markets and financial leadership adds significant value to the board of directors.

John D. Nixon became a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. in May 2015. Mr. Nixon has more than 30 years' international experience in the interdealer broker industry with ICAP and, previously, with Tullett Prebon. He served as a non-executive director of ICAP plc ("ICAP") from 1998 to 2002 and was appointed an executive director in May 2008. Mr. Nixon was a member of ICAP's Global Executive Management Group since 2003 with responsibility, over that period, for business divisions and strategic acquisitions. He represented the ICAP Americas businesses to the ICAP board, was chairman of the i-Swap business and had been responsible for the implementation of the ICAP Swap Execution Facility. Mr. Nixon holds a degree in Commerce from Queen's University, Ontario. On March 31, 2015, Mr. Nixon retired from the ICAP board.

Joseph Osnoss became a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. in April 2015 and has been a member of Virtu Financial's board of directors since July 2011. Mr. Osnoss is a managing director of Silver Lake, which he joined in 2002. From 2010 to 2014, before returning to the U.S., he was based in Silver Lake's London office, where he helped oversee the firm's activities in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Mr. Osnoss is a director of Cast & Crew Entertainment Services, LLC, Global Blue S.A., Interactive Data Corporation and Sabre Corporation, and previously served on the boards of Mercury Payment Systems, LLC and Instinet Incorporated. Prior to joining Silver Lake, Mr. Osnoss worked in investment banking at Goldman, Sachs & Co., where he focused on mergers and financings in technology and related industries. Mr. Osnoss graduated summa cum laude from Harvard College with an A.B. in Applied Mathematics-Economics and a citation in French language. He is a Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics, where he participates in teaching and research activities within the Department of Finance. Mr. Osnoss' extensive experience investing in private equity and serving on the boards of other companies, both domestically and internationally, positions him to contribute meaningfully to our board of directors.

John F. (Jack) Sandner became a member of the board of directors of Virtu Financial, Inc. in April 2015 and has been a member of Virtu Financial's board of directors since November 2011. Mr. Sandner has served as a member of the board of directors of CME Group Inc. since 1978 and a member of CME for more than 30 years. He also served as Special Policy Advisor from 1998 to 2005. Previously, he served as Chairman of the board of CME Group Inc. for 13 years. Mr. Sandner has served as Chairman of E*Trade Futures, LLC since 2003. Mr. Sandner previously served as President and CEO of RB&H Financial Services, L.P., a futures commission merchant and clearing firm, from 1985 to 2003. RB&H Financial Services, L.P. is now a division of MF Global. Mr. Sandner serves as a consultant to RB&H Financial Services, L.P. Mr. Sandner currently serves on the board of the NFA and serves as one of our board representatives on the Dubai Mercantile Exchange. Mr. Sandner currently serves on the board of CME Group Inc. and Echo Global Logistics, Inc. and previously served on the board of Click Commerce Inc. Mr. Sandner's extensive business experience in the electronic market making business and his previous service on the boards of other public companies adds significant value to the board of directors.

Controlled Company

As the Founder Post-IPO Member will continue to control more than 50% of our combined voting power upon the completion of this offering, we are considered a "controlled company" for the purposes of NASDAQ rules and corporate governance standards. As a "controlled company," we are permitted and have elected not to comply with certain NASDAQ corporate governance requirements, including those that would otherwise require our board of directors to have a majority of independent directors and require that we either establish a Compensation and Nominating and

Table of Contents

Corporate Governance Committees, each comprised entirely of independent directors, or otherwise ensure that the compensation of our executive officers and nominees for directors are determined or recommended to the board of directors by the independent members of the board of directors.

Director Independence

The board of directors has determined that Messrs. Bingle, Cruger, Nixon, Osnoss and Sandner are each "independent directors" as such term is defined by the applicable rules and regulations of NASDAQ.

Board Structure

Composition

Our board of directors consists of eight directors. In accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws, the number of directors on our board of directors will be determined from time to time by the board of directors but shall not be less than three persons nor more than 20 persons.

Each director is to hold office until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified or until his or her earlier death, resignation or removal. Vacancies and newly created directorships on the board of directors may be filled at any time by the remaining directors. In addition, at any point prior to the occurrence of the Triggering Event (defined as the time at which the Founder Post-IPO Member or any of its affiliates or permitted transferees no longer beneficially own shares representing 25% of our issued and outstanding common stock), vacancies on the board of directors may also be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock.

Until the Triggering Event, any director may be removed with or without cause by the affirmative vote of a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock. Thereafter, directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of at least 75% of our outstanding shares of common stock. At any meeting of the board of directors, except as otherwise required by law, a majority of the total number of directors then in office will constitute a quorum for all purposes.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors is divided into three classes of directors, with staggered three-year terms, with the classes to be as nearly equal in number as possible. As a result, approximately one-third of the board of directors will be elected each year. The classification of directors has the effect of making it more difficult for stockholders to change the composition of the board of directors. Messrs. Cruger, Osnoss and Viola are Class I directors, Messrs. Cifu and Sandner are Class II directors and Messrs. Abizaid, Bingle and Nixon are Class III directors.

Committees of the Board

Our board of directors has three standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Under the rules of NASDAQ, the membership of the Audit Committee is required to consist entirely of independent directors, subject to applicable phase-in periods. As a controlled company, we are not required to have fully independent Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees. The following is a brief description of our committees.

Audit

Our Audit Committee assists the board in monitoring the audit of our financial statements, our independent auditors' qualifications and independence, the performance of our audit function and independent auditors and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee has direct responsibility for the appointment, compensation, retention (including

Table of Contents

termination) and oversight of our independent auditors, and our independent auditors report directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will also review and approve related party transactions as required by the rules of NASDAQ.

Messrs. Cruger, Osness and Sandner are the members of our Audit Committee. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Cruger qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as such term is defined under the rules of the SEC implementing Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and that each of Messrs. Cruger and Sandner are "independent" for purposes of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and under the listing standards of NASDAQ. In addition, the board of directors has determined that Mr. Osness is not "independent" for purposes of serving on an audit committee under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and under the listing standards of NASDAQ because his relationship with Silver Lake Partners may cause him to be deemed our "affiliate." Accordingly, we are relying on the phase-in provisions of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and the NASDAQ transition rules applicable to companies completing an initial public offering, and we plan to have an audit committee comprised solely of independent directors that are independent for purposes of serving on an audit committee within one year of our listing. We believe that the functioning of our audit committee complies with the applicable requirements of the SEC and NASDAQ.

Compensation

Our Compensation Committee reviews and recommends policies relating to compensation and benefits of our directors and employees and is responsible for approving the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers. Our Compensation Committee will also administer the issuance of awards under our 2015 Management Incentive Plan.

Messrs. Abizaïd, Bingle and Sandner are the members of our Compensation Committee. Because we are a "controlled company" under the rules of NASDAQ, our Compensation Committee is not required to be fully independent, although if such rules change in the future or we no longer meet the definition of a controlled company under the current rules, we will adjust the composition of the Compensation Committee accordingly in order to comply with such rules.

Nominating and Corporate Governance

Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee selects or recommends that the board of directors select candidates for election to our board of directors, develops and recommends to the board of directors corporate governance guidelines that are applicable to us and oversees board of director and management evaluations.

Messrs. Abizaïd and Viola are the members of our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Because we are a "controlled company" under the rules of NASDAQ, our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is not required to be fully independent, although if such rules change in the future or we no longer meet the definition of a controlled company under the current rules, we will adjust the composition of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee accordingly in order to comply with such rules.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION****Summary Compensation Table**

The following table shows the compensation earned by our principal executive officer for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, our Founder and Executive Chairman and our two most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers as of December 31, 2014, whom we refer to collectively as our "named executive officers."

The principal positions listed in the table refer to the positions of our named executive officers as of December 31, 2014.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Equity Awards	All Other Compensation	Total(1)
Vincent Viola	2014					
<i>Founder and Executive Chairman</i>	2013					
Douglas A. Cifu(2)	2014	\$ 1,000,000			\$ 41,774(9)	\$ 1,041,774
<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2013	\$ 1,000,000				\$ 1,000,000
Joseph Molluso	2014	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 289,634(3)		\$ 1,189,634
<i>Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer</i>	2013	\$ 76,293	\$ 975,000(4)	\$ 3,209,919(5)		\$ 4,261,212
Venu Palaparthi(7)	2014	\$ 17,307	\$ 600,000(6)	\$ 482,723(8)		\$ 1,100,030
<i>Senior Vice President, Compliance, Regulatory and Government Affairs</i>						

(1) All amounts set forth in this table were paid by Virtu Financial. Prior to our initial public offering, the Company had not paid or provided the named executive officers with any compensation.

(2) Mr. Cifu became our Chief Executive Officer upon the completion of the initial public offering.

(3) This amount represents the grant date fair value calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 with respect to the grant of fully vested Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco granted on December 31, 2014. Assumptions used in calculating this amount are described in Note 15 of the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

(4) This amount represents a one-time starting bonus of \$600,000 and a year-end cash bonus of \$375,000.

(5) This amount represents the grant date fair value calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 with respect to (i) the grant of Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco granted on November 4, 2013, which vest on each of the first four anniversaries of the date of grant, and (ii) the grant of fully vested Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco granted on December 31, 2013. Assumptions used in

calculating this amount are described in Note 15 of the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

(6) This amount represents a one-time starting bonus of \$200,000 and a year-end cash bonus of \$400,000.

(7) Mr. Palaparathi became our Senior Vice President for Compliance, Regulatory and Government Affairs on December 1, 2014.

(8) This amount represents the grant date fair value calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 with respect to the grant of Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco granted on December 8, 2014, which vest on each of the first three anniversaries of the date of grant. Assumptions used in calculating this amount are described in Note 15 of the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

(9) This amount represents the cost of providing transportation services to Mr. Cifu for the fiscal year December 31, 2014.

Since our inception, Mr. Viola has not received any salary, bonus or other cash or equity compensation, and Mr. Cifu has not received any cash bonus compensation. Each of Messrs. Cifu, Molluso and Palaparathi and affiliates of Mr. Viola have received, and will continue to receive, distributions in respect of their direct and indirect equity holdings in Virtu Financial.

Employment Agreements and Restrictive Covenant Agreements

In connection with our initial public offering, we entered into employment agreements with Messrs. Viola and Cifu that provide for the grant of equity compensation in us as compensation for the services they will provide to us. All of our named executive officers are subject to the

Table of Contents

non-compete and non-solicitation provisions included in the Amended and Restated Virtu Financial LLC Agreement discussed under "Certain Relationship and Related Party Transactions Amended and Restated Virtu Financial Limited Liability Company Agreement."

Employment Agreement with Messrs. Viola and Cifu

The employment agreements entered into with Messrs. Viola and Cifu became effective as of the day prior to the pricing date of our initial public offering, and have an initial term of three years with automatic renewals for successive one-year terms thereafter unless either we or the executive provides notice of non-renewal at least ninety days in advance of the expiration of the then-current term. However, if a change in control of the Company occurs at a time when there are less than two years remaining in the term, the term will automatically be extended so that the expiration date is two years from the effective date of the change in control.

The employment agreement with Mr. Viola provides that he will serve as our Executive Chairman, and the employment agreement with Mr. Cifu will provide that he will serve as our Chief Executive Officer. Messrs. Viola and Cifu report to our board of directors. During the term, their principal place of employment is in our principal office in Manhattan, New York. Each of their employment agreements further provide that to the extent such activities do not significantly interfere with the performance of his duties, service and responsibilities, each of Messrs. Viola and Cifu are permitted to manage his personal, financial and legal affairs, serve on civic or charitable boards and committees and, to the extent approved by our board of directors, serve on corporate boards and committees; provided that (1) Mr. Viola is permitted to continue to be engaged in, or provide services to, certain specified businesses and activities, and to become engaged in, or provide services to, any other business or activity, to the extent that he reasonably believes that such business or activity is not appropriate for us to pursue; and (2) Mr. Cifu is permitted to continue to be engaged in, or provide services to, certain specified businesses and activities (including but not necessarily limited to his role as the Vice Chairman and Alternate Governor of the Florida Panthers, a National Hockey League franchise, and his role as a director of the Independent Bank Group, Inc., a regional bank holding company), and, to the extent such activities do not significantly interfere with the performance of his duties, service and responsibilities, to become engaged in, or provide services to, any other business or activity in which Mr. Viola is permitted to become engaged in, to the extent that Mr. Cifu's level of participation in such businesses or activities are consistent with his participation in the aforementioned specified businesses or activities prior to the effective date of the employment agreement. Notwithstanding the above, Messrs. Viola and Cifu will be subject to non-compete obligations until the third anniversary of the date on which such person ceases to be an officer, director or employee of ours. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Amended and Restated Virtu Financial Limited Liability Company Agreement."

The employment agreements provide for a base salary of \$1 for Mr. Viola and \$1,000,000 for Mr. Cifu, and provide each executive with the opportunity to earn a discretionary annual bonus based on such business objectives and/or business performance as determined by the non-employee members of our board of directors or our compensation committee in their or its sole discretion. The employment agreements with Messrs. Viola and Cifu provide for a grant of stock options with respect to shares of our Class A common stock. These stock options will have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of a share of Class A common stock on the date of grant.

The employment agreements provide that Messrs. Viola and Cifu are entitled to participate in all of our benefit plans and programs, and to receive perquisites, commensurate with their respective positions, that are provided by us from time to time for our senior executives generally, and to receive director and officer indemnification and insurance protection. If Mr. Viola elects to

Table of Contents

seek reimbursement for the use of his privately owned aircraft for business purposes, he will be reimbursed at the then-prevailing charter rates for his aircraft.

The employment agreements include an acknowledgment from Messrs. Viola and Cifu that they are bound by the confidentiality and restrictive covenant provisions set forth in the Amended and Restated Virtu Financial LLC Agreement, which provisions are incorporated by reference into their stock option agreements. The employment agreements also provide that we will pay as incurred, to the fullest extent permitted by law, all legal fees and expenses that Mr. Viola or Mr. Cifu incur as a result of any contest (regardless of the outcome) by us, the executive or others of the validity or enforceability of, or liability under, any provision of their employment agreement or any guarantee of performance of their employment agreement that arises in connection with or following a change in control, plus interest on any delayed payment at the applicable federal rate under Section 7872 of the Code.

The employment agreements for Messrs. Viola and Cifu provide for severance upon certain terminations of employment as described below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control."

Employment Agreement with Mr. Molluso

Virtu East entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Molluso on August 7, 2013 on an "at will" employment basis. The employment agreement provides for a salary of \$500,000 per year and a starting bonus of \$600,000 (which must be repaid upon a termination for "cause" or certain violations of his restrictive covenants). In addition, the employment agreement provides for eligibility to earn an annual cash bonus, as determined at the sole discretion of Virtu East; provided that, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014, Mr. Molluso is guaranteed a minimum bonus of \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively. The employment agreement also provides for a grant of Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco with the number of Class A-2 profits interests to be granted determined by dividing \$6,000,000 by the most recent valuation of a Class A-2 capital interest of Virtu Financial. Mr. Molluso is eligible to participate in all benefit programs of Virtu East available to similarly situated employees.

In connection with his employment agreement, Mr. Molluso entered into a restrictive covenant agreement which provides that he will not engage in any business that competes with Virtu or its affiliates, and he will not solicit or hire employees, consultants or members of Virtu East, its subsidiaries or its affiliates during his employment and for a period of three years thereafter. He is also subject to confidentiality and non-disparagement restrictions. The employment agreement provides for severance upon certain terminations of employment as described below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control."

Employment Agreement with Mr. Palaparathi

Virtu East entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Palaparathi on October 29, 2014 on an "at will" employment basis. The employment agreement provides for a salary of \$300,000 per year and a starting bonus of \$200,000 (which must be repaid upon a termination for "cause," certain violations of his restrictive covenants or his voluntary termination on or prior to December 1, 2015). In addition, the employment agreement provides for eligibility to earn an annual cash bonus, as determined at the sole discretion of Virtu East; provided that, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and ending December 31, 2015, Mr. Palaparathi is guaranteed a minimum bonus of \$400,000 and \$350,000, respectively. The employment agreement also provides for a grant of Class A-2 profits interests in Virtu Employee Holdco with the number of Class A-2 profits interests to be granted determined by dividing \$1,000,000 by the most recent valuation of a Class A-2 capital interest of Virtu Financial. Mr. Palaparathi is eligible to participate in all benefit programs of Virtu East available to similarly situated employees.

Table of Contents

In connection with his employment agreement, Mr. Palaparathi entered into a restrictive covenant agreement which provides that for a period of 12 months or, if longer, the period during which Mr. Palaparathi receives severance payments from Virtu or any of its affiliates (the "Restrictive Covenant Period"), he will not be employed by, engage in any business, or own any interest in any person or entity that (i) is a past, current or prospective client of, (ii) is an investor in or (iii) competes with, Virtu or its affiliates. In addition, during the Restrictive Covenant Period, Mr. Palaparathi may not solicit or encourage any current or prospective employee, consultant, agent, client or vendor of Virtu or its affiliates to terminate its relationship with Virtu or its affiliates or enter into any other business or employment relationship with any other person, and may not solicit or accept funds from any actual or prospective client, shareholder or investor in Virtu or its affiliates. He is also subject to confidentiality and non-disparagement restrictions.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following tables provide information about the outstanding equity awards held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2014. Mr. Viola does not hold any outstanding equity awards.

Class B Interests

Name	Grant Date	Unvested Class B Interest Percentage(1)	Market Value of Unvested Class B Interests(2)
Douglas A. Cifu	July 8, 2011	0.50%	\$4,729,664

- (1) As of December 31, 2014, the unvested Class B interests were scheduled to vest in equal installments on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date, subject to (i) continued employment on each annual vesting date and (ii) the consummation of a sale transaction meeting specified criteria or an initial public offering.
- (2) There was no public market for the Class B interests as of December 31, 2014, and thus the market value reflected in the table above is based on the total fair market value after marketability discounts of 4% of the capital proceeds attributable to all such Class B interests having a threshold of \$1.046 billion as of such date. The marketability discount was determined using a formulaic approach by applying a methodology that determines the marketability discount based on the value of an "average-strike" (or "Asian") put option.

In connection with the Madison Tyler Transactions, on July 8, 2011, Mr. Cifu was awarded equity-based interests in Virtu Financial, which allow him to share in the future appreciation of Virtu Financial, subject to two vesting conditions: time-based vesting (based on continued employment) and transaction-based vesting (based on the occurrence of certain corporate events), as described in more detail below. These equity-based interests are designed to provide an opportunity for long-term incentive compensation in order to motivate Mr. Cifu and reward him for growth in our equity value.

The equity interests were granted pursuant to the Existing Equity Incentive Plan in the form of profits interests, called Class B interests. Each Class B interest represents an equity interest in Virtu Financial that, in a sale or other specified capital transaction, entitles the holder to a percentage of the profits and appreciation in the equity value of Virtu Financial arising after the date of grant. Mr. Cifu's awarded Class B interests represent 0.5% of such profits and appreciation in equity value. The awards were structured so that if Virtu Financial's equity value were to appreciate, Mr. Cifu would share in a specified percentage of the profits and equity value appreciation from the date of grant solely with respect to the vested portion of the executive's Class B interests. If Virtu Financial's equity value had not appreciated in value or decreased in value after the date of grant, then the Class B interests would have no value.

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Table of Contents

These awards also provide a retention tool because the Class B interests vest over a four-year period, subject to Mr. Cifu's continued employment on each annual vesting date. Further, to incentivize Mr. Cifu to work towards certain corporate objectives, the Class B interests vest only if Virtu Financial consummates a sale transaction meeting specified criteria or an initial public offering. In addition, by accepting an award of Class B interests, the Existing Equity Incentive Plan imposes non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions on the named executive officer so that his Class B interests are subject to forfeiture if he violates those restrictions.

Class A-2 Profits Interests

Name	Grant Date	Unvested Class A-2 Profits Interests	Market Value of Unvested Class A-2 Profits Interests(3)
Joseph Molluso	November 4, 2013	308,954 (1)	\$2,359,031
Venu Palaparathi	December 8, 2014	64,181 (2)	\$482,492

- (1) As of December 31, 2014, Mr. Molluso's remaining Class A-2 profits interests were scheduled to vest in three equal installments on November 4, 2015, 2016 and 2017, subject to continued employment on each annual vesting date.
- (2) As of December 31, 2014, Mr. Palaparathi's Class A-2 profits interests were 100% unvested and scheduled to vest in three equal installments on December 8, 2015, 2016 and 2017.
- (3) There was no public market for the Class A-2 profits interests as of December 31, 2014, and thus the market value reflected in the table above is based on the total fair market value after marketability discounts of 4% attributable to all Class A-2 profits interests having a threshold of \$1.971 billion for Mr. Molluso with respect to his grants dated November 4, 2013 and \$2.031 billion for Mr. Palaparathi as of December 31, 2014. The marketability discount was determined using a formulaic approach by applying a methodology that determines the marketability discount based on the value of an "average-strike" (or "Asian") put option.

Messrs. Molluso and Palaparathi were awarded an equity-based interest in Virtu Employee Holdco (which in turn holds an interest in Virtu Financial) that allows them to share in distributions and the future appreciation of Virtu Financial, subject to time-based vesting (based on continued employment) as described in more detail below. These equity-based interests are designed to provide an opportunity for long-term incentive compensation in order to motivate Messrs. Molluso and Palaparathi and reward them for growth in our equity value.

The equity interests were granted pursuant to the Virtu Employee Holdco Limited Liability Company Agreement in the form of Class A-2 profits interests. Each Class A-2 profits interest of Virtu Employee Holdco corresponds to a Class A-2 profits interest in Virtu Financial and entitles the holder to a percentage of distributions of available cash flow and, in connection with a sale or other specified capital transaction of Virtu Financial, a percentage of the proceeds of such sale or capital transaction, subject to satisfying certain valuation hurdles determined by Virtu Financial at the time of the grant.

These awards provide a retention tool because the Class A-2 profits interests vest over a four-year period for Mr. Molluso and a three-year period for Mr. Palaparathi, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment on each annual vesting date. In addition, by accepting an award of Class A-2 profits interests, the Virtu Employee Holdco Limited Liability Company Agreement imposes non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions on the named executive officer so that his Class A-2 profits interests are subje