

BGC Partners, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

OR

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

Commission File Numbers: 0-28191, 1-35591

BGC Partners, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of	13-4063515 (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
499 Park Avenue, New York, NY (Address of principal executive offices)	10022 (Zip Code)
(212) 610-2200 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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. (Check one):

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

On November 4, 2014, the registrant had 184,707,362 shares of Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value, and 34,848,107 shares of Class B common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding.

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SPECIAL NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Such statements are based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. For example, words such as may, will, should, estimates, predicts, possible, potential, continue, strate anticipates, plans, expects, intends, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Our actual results and the outcome and timing of certain events may differ significantly from the expectations discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such a discrepancy include, but are not limited to, the factors set forth below and may impact either or both of our operating segments:

market conditions, including trading volume and volatility, potential deterioration of equity and debt capital markets and markets for commercial real estate and related services, and our ability to access the capital markets;

pricing, commissions and fees, and market position with respect to our products and services and those of our competitors;

the effect of industry concentration and reorganization, reduction of customers, and consolidation;

liquidity, regulatory, and clearing capital requirements and the impact of credit market events;

our relationships with Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. and its affiliates (Cantor), including Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (CF&Co) and Cantor Commercial Real Estate Company, L.P. (CCRE), any related conflicts of interest, any impact of Cantor s results on our credit ratings and/or associated outlooks, CF&Co s acting as our sales agent under our controlled equity or other offerings, CF&Co s acting as our financial advisor and/or dealer manager in connection with potential business combinations, tender offers, dispositions, or other transactions, our participation in various investments, stock loans or cash management vehicles placed by or recommended by CF&Co, and any services provided by CCRE with respect to finding and reviewing suitable acquisition or partner candidates, structuring transactions, and negotiating and due diligence services;

economic or geopolitical conditions or uncertainties, the actions of governments or central banks, and the impact of natural disasters or weather-related or similar events, including power failures, communication and transportation disruptions, and other interruptions of utilities or other essential services;

the effect on our businesses, our clients, the markets in which we operate, and the economy in general of possible shutdowns of the U.S. government, sequestrations, uncertainties regarding the debt ceiling and the federal budget, and other potential political impasses;

the effect on our businesses of reductions in overall industry volumes in certain of our products as a result of Federal Reserve Board quantitative easing, the tapering or ending of quantitative easing, and other factors, including the level and timing of governmental debt issuances and outstanding amounts;

the effect on our businesses of worldwide governmental debt issuances, austerity programs, increases or decreases in deficits, changes in monetary policy, and potential political impasses or regulatory requirements, including increased capital requirements for banks and other financial institutions;

extensive regulation of our businesses, changes in regulations relating to the financial services, commercial real estate and other industries, and risks relating to compliance matters, including regulatory examinations, inspections, investigations and enforcement actions, and any resulting costs, fines, penalties, sanctions, enhanced oversight, increased financial and capital requirements, and changes to or restrictions or limitations on specific activities, operations, compensatory arrangements, and growth opportunities, including acquisitions, hiring, and new businesses, products, or services;

factors related to specific transactions or series of transactions, including credit, performance, and unmatched principal risk, trade failures, counterparty failures, and the impact of fraud and unauthorized trading;

costs and expenses of developing, maintaining, and protecting our intellectual property, as well as employment and other litigation and their related costs, including judgments or settlements paid or received and the impact thereof on our financial results in any given period;

certain financial risks, including the possibility of future losses, reduced cash flows from operations, increased leverage and the need for long-term borrowings or other sources of cash, relating to acquisitions, dispositions, tender offers or other matters, potential liquidity and other risks relating to our ability to obtain financing or refinancing of existing debt on terms acceptable to us, if at all, and risks of the resulting leverage, including potentially causing a reduction in our credit ratings and/or associated outlooks, increased borrowing costs, as well as interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;

risks associated with the temporary or longer-term investment of our available cash, including defaults or impairments on our investments or cash management vehicles and collectability of loan balances owed to us by partners, employees, or others;

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our ability to enter new markets or develop new products, trading desks, marketplaces, or services and to induce customers to use these products, trading desks, marketplaces, or services and to secure and maintain market share;

our ability to enter into marketing and strategic alliances and business combinations or other transactions in the financial services, real estate, and other industries, including acquisitions, tender offers, dispositions, reorganizations, partnering opportunities and joint ventures, and our ability to maintain or develop relationships with independently owned offices in our real estate services business, the anticipated benefits of any such transactions or relationships and the future impact of any such transactions or relationships on our financial results for current or future periods, the integration of any completed acquisitions and the use of proceeds of any completed dispositions, and the value of any hedging entered into in connection with consideration received or to be received in connection with such dispositions;

our estimates or determinations of potential value with respect to various assets or portions of our businesses, including with respect to the accuracy of the assumptions or the valuation models or multiples used;

our ability to hire and retain personnel, including brokers, managers, and other professionals;

our ability to expand the use of technology for hybrid and fully electronic trading in our product offerings;

our ability to effectively manage any growth that may be achieved, while ensuring compliance with all applicable financial reporting, internal control, legal compliance, and regulatory requirements;

our ability to identify and remediate any material weaknesses in our internal controls that could affect our ability to prepare financial statements and reports in a timely manner, control our policies, practices and procedures, operations and assets, assess and manage our operational, regulatory, and financial risks, and integrate our acquired businesses and brokers;

the effectiveness of our risk management policies and procedures, and the impact of unexpected market moves and similar events;

information technology implementation issues, capacity constraints, failures, or disruptions in our systems or those of the clients, counterparties, exchanges, clearing facilities, or other parties with which we interact, including cybersecurity risks and incidents;

the fact that the prices at which shares of our Class A common stock are sold in one or more of our controlled equity offerings or in other offerings or other transactions may vary significantly, and purchasers of shares in such offerings or transactions, as well as existing stockholders, may suffer significant dilution if

the price they paid for their shares is higher than the price paid by other purchasers in such offerings or transactions;

our ability to meet expectations with respect to payments of dividends and distributions and repurchases of shares of our Class A common stock and purchases or redemptions of limited partnership interests of BGC Holdings, L.P. (BGC Holdings) or other equity interests in our subsidiaries, including from Cantor, our executive officers, other employees, partners, and others, and the net proceeds to be realized by us from offerings of our shares of Class A common stock; and

the effect on the market for and trading price of our Class A common stock of various offerings and other transactions, including our controlled equity and other offerings of our Class A common stock and convertible or exchangeable debt securities, our repurchases of shares of our Class A common stock and purchases of BGC Holdings limited partnership interests or other equity interests in our subsidiaries, any exchanges or redemptions of limited partnership units and issuances of shares of Class A common stock in connection therewith, including in partnership restructurings, our payment of dividends on our Class A common stock and distributions on BGC Holdings limited partnership interests, convertible arbitrage, hedging, and other transactions engaged in by holders of our 4.50% convertible notes and counterparties to our capped call transactions, and resales of shares of our Class A common stock by Cantor or by others of shares acquired from us or Cantor, including pursuant to our employee benefit plans, unit exchanges and redemptions, partnership restructurings, acquisitions, conversions of our convertible notes, conversions or exchanges of our convertible or exchangeable debt securities, and distributions from Cantor pursuant to Cantor's distribution rights obligations and other distributions to Cantor partners, including deferred distribution rights shares.

The foregoing risks and uncertainties, as well as any risks and uncertainties discussed under the headings Part II, Item 1A Risk Factors, Part I, Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Part I, Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q, may cause actual results and events to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. The information included herein is given as of the filing date of this Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and future results or events could differ significantly from these forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at One Station Place, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can also request copies of the documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. These filings are also available to the public from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Our website address is www.bgcpartners.com. Through our website, we make available, free of charge, the following documents as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC: our Annual Reports on Form 10-K; our proxy statements for our annual and special stockholder meetings; our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q; our Current Reports on Form 8-K; Forms 3, 4 and 5 and Schedules 13D filed on behalf of Cantor, CF Group Management, Inc. ("CFGM"), our directors and our executive officers; and amendments to those documents. Our website also contains additional information with respect to our industry and business. The information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website is not part of, and is not incorporated into, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION****(in thousands, except per share data)****(unaudited)**

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 411,068	\$ 716,919
Cash segregated under regulatory requirements	9,965	8,687
Securities owned	36,928	33,119
Securities borrowed	6,806	
Marketable securities	176,679	45,002
Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers	1,001,541	349,915
Accrued commissions receivable, net	299,059	265,920
Loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners, net	143,282	142,769
Fixed assets, net	114,367	127,615
Investments	18,554	17,703
Goodwill	244,805	163,339
Other intangible assets, net	24,747	18,180
Receivables from related parties	8,371	15,211
Other assets	187,615	174,984
Total assets	\$ 2,683,787	\$ 2,079,363
Liabilities, Redeemable Partnership Interest, and Equity		
Accrued compensation	\$ 231,578	\$ 187,855
Securities sold, not yet purchased	4,984	2,031
Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers	944,009	303,549
Payables to related parties	7,178	15,382
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	383,840	392,525
Notes payable and collateralized borrowings	260,348	258,356
Notes payable to related parties	150,000	150,000
Total liabilities	1,981,937	1,309,698
Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)		
Redeemable partnership interest	61,033	66,918

Equity

Stockholders' equity:

Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 500,000 shares authorized; 217,011 and 202,671 shares issued at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively; and 185,381 and 181,583 shares outstanding at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	2,170	2,027
Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 100,000 shares authorized; 34,848 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, convertible into Class A common stock	348	348
Additional paid-in capital	801,494	745,678
Contingent Class A common stock	23,483	12,051
Treasury stock, at cost: 31,630 and 21,088 shares of Class A common stock at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	(179,506)	(121,753)
Retained deficit	(223,901)	(167,923)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	6,196	(6,060)
Total stockholders' equity	430,284	464,368
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	210,533	238,379
Total equity	640,817	702,747
Total liabilities, redeemable partnership interest, and equity	\$ 2,683,787	\$ 2,079,363

The accompanying Notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(in thousands, except per share data)****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues:				
Commissions	\$ 331,466	\$ 283,293	\$ 926,730	\$ 906,829
Principal transactions	51,327	67,785	203,585	241,131
Real estate management services	40,452	40,447	119,298	119,608
Fees from related parties	6,749	8,071	21,748	33,461
Market data	1,660	1,178	4,786	8,946
Software solutions	709	444	2,113	5,540
Interest income	1,642	1,563	5,639	4,762
Other revenues	2,211	1,408	14,308	3,413
Total revenues	436,216	404,189	1,298,207	1,323,690
Expenses:				
Compensation and employee benefits	270,642	258,642	810,259	986,136
Allocations of net income and grant of exchangeability to limited partnership units and FPU's	52,516	10,365	106,241	391,464
Total compensation and employee benefits	323,158	269,007	916,500	1,377,600
Occupancy and equipment	35,575	37,908	112,197	114,475
Fees to related parties	2,681	2,022	6,621	7,151
Professional and consulting fees	10,565	11,772	31,810	38,080
Communications	20,087	22,451	61,857	69,547
Selling and promotion	16,730	19,839	53,010	63,393
Commissions and floor brokerage	4,806	5,075	14,587	17,243
Interest expense	9,197	9,164	27,762	28,853
Other expenses	26,732	13,444	56,898	90,528
Total expenses	449,531	390,682	1,281,242	1,806,870
Other Income (losses), net:				
Gain on divestiture and sale of investments				723,147
Losses on equity method investments	(2,640)	(2,705)	(6,203)	(7,217)
Other Income	45,892	31,861	45,336	31,861
Total other income (losses), net	43,252	29,156	39,133	747,791
Income from operations before income taxes	29,937	42,663	56,098	264,611

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Provision for income taxes	18,808	10,675	23,152	92,481
Consolidated net income	\$ 11,129	\$ 31,988	\$ 32,946	\$ 172,130
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	3,918	6,662	10,126	105,340
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 7,211	\$ 25,326	\$ 22,820	\$ 66,790
Per share data:				
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>				
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 7,211	\$ 25,326	\$ 22,820	\$ 66,790
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.36
Basic weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	220,388	219,174	220,588	184,924
<i>Fully diluted earnings per share</i>				
Net income for fully diluted shares	\$ 10,749	\$ 40,600	\$ 33,412	\$ 128,916
Fully diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.35
Fully diluted weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	331,209	355,167	326,610	363,148
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36
Dividends declared and paid per share of common stock	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36

The accompanying Notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Consolidated net income	\$ 11,129	\$ 31,988	\$ 32,946	\$ 172,130
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(4,285)	1,569	(3,032)	(1,554)
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	18,592	60	17,433	60
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	14,307	1,629	14,401	(1,494)
Comprehensive income	25,436	33,617	47,347	170,636
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries, net of tax	6,048	6,908	12,271	105,126
Comprehensive income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 19,388	\$ 26,709	\$ 35,076	\$ 65,510

The accompanying Notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Consolidated net income	\$ 32,946	\$ 172,130
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Fixed asset depreciation and intangible asset amortization	32,771	35,519
Employee loan amortization and reserves on employee loans	21,417	187,927
Equity-based compensation and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU's	115,265	400,408
Losses on equity method investments	6,203	7,217
Accretion of discount on convertible notes	3,591	3,892
Impairment of fixed assets	4,099	1,174
Deferred tax (benefit) provision	(2,968)	(71,466)
Sublease provision adjustment	494	
Gain on divestiture		(550,759)
Recognition of earn-out and related hedges	(44,691)	(31,861)
Other		(316)
Consolidated net income, adjusted for non-cash and non-operating items	169,127	153,865
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers	(651,769)	(893,898)
Loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners, net	(21,947)	(32,950)
Accrued commissions receivable, net	(2,731)	(51,874)
Securities borrowed	(6,806)	(70,440)
Securities owned	(3,809)	(246)
Receivables from related parties	6,519	7,997
Cash segregated under regulatory requirements	(1,278)	(5,170)
Other assets	(13,439)	(17,573)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers	640,685	934,917
Payables to related parties	(7,959)	(8,513)
Securities sold, not yet purchased	2,953	
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(25,566)	64,795
Accrued compensation	(3,155)	21,649

Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	80,825	\$	102,559
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchases of fixed assets	\$	(10,043)	\$	(13,464)
Capitalization of software development costs		(9,728)		(11,533)
Purchase of equity method investments		(7,071)		(1,171)
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(38,262)		(322)
Proceeds from divestiture, net				575,287
Purchase of marketable securities		(69,760)		(4,867)
Capitalization of trademarks, patent defense and registration costs		(164)		(801)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$	(135,028)	\$	543,129

Table of Contents**BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayments of collateral borrowings	(1,599)	(32,347)
Earnings distributions	(39,222)	(80,505)
Redemption of limited partnership units	(28,347)	(92,168)
Repurchase of limited partnership interests	(23,944)	(3,737)
Dividends to stockholders	(78,798)	(65,556)
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(76,008)	(5,766)
Proceeds from offering of Class A common stock, net		1,340
Cancellation of restricted stock units in satisfaction of withholding tax requirements	(1,311)	(940)
Tax impact on delivery of equity awards		4,700
Other		32
Net cash used in financing activities	(249,229)	(274,947)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,419)	(1,201)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(305,851)	369,540
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	716,919	388,409
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 411,068	\$ 757,949
Supplemental cash information:		
Cash paid during the period for taxes	\$ 59,639	\$ 147,552
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 22,690	\$ 23,480
Supplemental non-cash information:		
Issuance of Class A common stock upon exchange of limited partnership interests	\$ 64,177	\$ 46,079
Donations with respect to Charity Day	\$	\$ 5,720
Issuance of Class A and contingent Class A common stock for acquisitions	\$ 25,441	\$ 1,042

The accompanying Notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

(in thousands, except share amounts)

(unaudited)

	BGC Partners, Inc. Stockholders					Accumulated		Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries	Total
	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Contingent Class A Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Loss		
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 1,419	\$ 348	\$ 575,381	\$ 18,868	\$ (110,090)	\$ (147,452)	\$ (4,182)	\$ 93,120	\$ 427,412
Consolidated net income						70,924		102,831	173,755
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax							(1,878)	(313)	(2,191)
Equity-based compensation, 909,407 shares	9		2,809					1,800	4,618
Dividends to common stockholders						(91,395)			(91,395)
Earnings distributions to limited partnership interests and other noncontrolling interests								(89,482)	(89,482)
Grant of exchangeability and redemption of limited partnership interests, issuance of 55,953,246 shares	560		151,551					141,821	293,932
Issuance of Class A common stock (net of	11		4,133					1,865	6,009

costs), 1,053,842 shares									
Redemption of FPU, 1,373,065 units								(2,050)	(2,050)
Repurchase of Class A common stock, 3,046,857 shares				(11,663)				(3,865)	(15,528)
Re-allocation of equity due to additional investment by founding/working partners								(938)	(938)
Issuance of contingent and Class A common stock for acquisitions, 2,799,604 shares	27		9,493	(6,817)				(927)	1,776
Purchases of Newmark noncontrolling interest			(2,540)					(6,827)	(9,367)
Other	1		4,851					1,344	6,196
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 2,027	\$ 348	\$ 745,678	\$ 12,051	\$ (121,753)	\$ (167,923)	\$ (6,060)	\$ 238,379	\$ 702,747

The accompanying Notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**BGC PARTNERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Continued)****For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014****(in thousands, except share amounts)****(unaudited)**

	BGC Partners, Inc. Stockholders					Accumulated Noncontrolling		Total	
	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Contingent Class A Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Loss		Interest in Subsidiaries
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 2,027	\$ 348	\$ 745,678	\$ 12,051	\$ (121,753)	\$ (167,923)	\$ (6,060)	\$ 238,379	\$ 702,747
Consolidated net income						22,820		10,126	32,946
Other comprehensive gain, net of tax							12,256	2,145	14,401
Equity-based compensation, 877,610 shares	9		1,999					908	2,916
Dividends to common stockholders						(78,798)			(78,798)
Earnings distributions to limited partnership interests and other noncontrolling interests								(37,618)	(37,618)
Grant of exchangeability and redemption of limited partnership interests, issuance of 9,068,862 shares	90		45,882					24,805	70,777
Issuance of Class A common stock (net of			198					62	260

costs), 36,521 shares									
Redemption of FPU, 2,349,571 units								(1,753)	(1,753)
Repurchase of Class A common stock, 10,541,939 shares		5		(57,753)				(18,260)	(76,008)
Cantor purchase of Cantor units from BGC Holdings upon redemption of founding/working partner units and subsequent repurchases by BGC Holdings, 3,142,257 units								(13,716)	(13,716)
Re-allocation of equity due to additional investment by founding/working partners								(110)	(110)
Issuance of Class A common stock for acquisitions, 1,658,804 shares	17		8,027	(2,684)				1,640	7,000
Issuance of contingent shares and limited partnership interests in connection with acquisitions				14,116				4,325	18,441
Purchases of Newmark noncontrolling interest			(16)					(24)	(40)
Other	27		(279)					(376)	(628)
Balance, September 30, 2014	\$ 2,170	\$ 348	\$ 801,494	\$ 23,483	\$ (179,506)	\$ (223,901)	\$ 6,196	\$ 210,533	\$ 640,817

The accompanying Notes to the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

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BGC PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Business Overview

BGC Partners, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, BGC Partners, BGC or the Company) is a leading global brokerage company servicing the financial and real estate markets through its two segments, Financial Services and Real Estate Services. The Company's Financial Services segment specializes in the brokerage of a broad range of products, including fixed income securities, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange, equities, equity derivatives, credit derivatives, commodities, futures and structured products. It also provides a wide range of services, including trade execution, broker-dealer services, clearing, processing, information, and other back-office services to a broad range of financial and non-financial institutions. BGC Partners' integrated platform is designed to provide flexibility to customers with regard to price discovery, execution and processing of transactions, and enables them to use voice, hybrid, or in many markets, fully electronic brokerage services in connection with transactions executed either over-the-counter (OTC) or through an exchange. Through its BGC Trader and BGC Market Data brands, BGC Partners offers financial technology solutions, market data, and analytics related to select financial instruments and markets.

Newmark Grubb Knight Frank (NGKF) is a full-service commercial real estate platform that comprises the Company's Real Estate Services segment, offering commercial real estate tenants, owners, investors and developers a wide range of services, including leasing and corporate advisory, investment sales and financial services, consulting, project and development management, and property and facilities management.

The Company's customers include many of the world's largest banks, broker-dealers, investment banks, trading firms, hedge funds, governments, corporations, property owners, real estate developers and investment firms. BGC Partners has offices in dozens of major markets, including New York and London, as well as Atlanta, Beijing, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Copenhagen, Dallas, Denver, Dubai, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Miami, Moscow, Nyon, Paris, Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Santa Clara, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, Washington, D.C. and Zurich.

Basis of Presentation

The Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). The Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the Company's accounts and all subsidiaries in which the Company has a controlling interest. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to previously reported amounts to conform to the current presentation.

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Company changed the presentation of certain line items in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company now presents a new section entitled Other income (losses), net which is comprised of Gain on divestiture and sale of investments, Losses on equity method investments and Other income. Gain on divestiture and sale of investments and Losses on equity method investments were both

previously presented as separate revenue line items. Other income, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, is comprised of the gain associated with the NASDAQ OMX earn-out shares and the movements related to the mark-to-market and/or hedges on the shares. The NASDAQ OMX earn-out gain, including the impact of the mark to market and related hedges was previously reported as Other revenues in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all normal and recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows and the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity of the Company for the periods presented.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On May 28, 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which relates to how an entity recognizes the revenue it expects to be entitled to for the transfer of promised goods and services to customers. The ASU will replace certain existing revenue recognition guidance when it becomes effective on January 1, 2017. Early adoption is not permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the future adoption of the ASU on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern*, which relates to disclosure of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The ASU provides additional guidance on management's responsibility to evaluate the condition of an entity and the required disclosures based on this assessment. The amendments in this update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and early application is permitted. The adoption of this FASB guidance would not impact the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**2. Divestiture**

On June 28, 2013, the Company sold (the *NASDAQ OMX Transaction*) its on-the-run, electronic benchmark U.S. Treasury platform (the *Purchased Assets* or *eSpeed*) to The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. (*NASDAQ OMX*). Upon the sale of *eSpeed*, *NASDAQ OMX* paid the Company \$750 million in cash consideration, adjusted for certain pre-paid amounts and accrued costs and expenses. An earn-out of up to 14,883,705 shares of *NASDAQ OMX* common stock will be paid ratably in each of the fifteen years following the closing in which the consolidated gross revenue of *NASDAQ OMX* is equal to or greater than \$25 million. The earn-out was excluded from the initial gain on the divestiture and will be recognized in income when it is realized and earned, consistent with the accounting guidance for gain contingencies. With respect to this earn-out, during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 the Company recognized the receipt of 992,247 shares of *NASDAQ OMX* common stock valued at \$42.1 million and \$31.9 million respectively. As of September 30, 2014 the Company holds approximately \$84.2 million of *NASDAQ OMX* shares which are included in Marketable securities in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. The *Purchased Assets* were included in the Company's Financial Services segment.

The Company has from time-to-time entered into hedging transactions using derivative contracts to minimize the effect of price changes of the *NASDAQ OMX* shares we own (see Note 11 *Derivatives*). The Company does not designate such derivative contracts as hedges for accounting purposes. The change in fair value of these derivative contracts is included as part of *Other income* in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, with the related fair value of the derivative contracts reflected as part of *Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers* or *Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers* in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

In connection with the transaction, the Company entered into a transition services agreement, under which the Company will provide certain services to *NASDAQ OMX* over a period ranging from 12 to 18 months from the acquisition closing date. The Company attributed approximately \$2.9 million of the proceeds from the sale to the transition services agreement, which was recognized as revenue over a period of 12 months. For the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Company did not recognize any revenue with respects to this transition services agreement. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company recognized approximately \$1.5 million of revenue with respect to this transition services agreement, which is included in *Other revenues* in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

3. Limited Partnership Interests in BGC Holdings

BGC Holdings, L.P. (*BGC Holdings*) is a consolidated subsidiary of the Company for which the Company is the general partner. The Company and BGC Holdings jointly own BGC Partners, L.P. (*BGC US*) and BGC Global Holdings L.P. (*BGC Global*), the two operating partnerships. Listed below are the limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings. The founding/working partner units, limited partnership units and limited partnership interests held by Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. (*Cantor*) (*Cantor units*), each as described below, collectively represent all of the limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings.

Founding/Working Partner Units

Founding/working partners have a limited partnership interest in BGC Holdings. The Company accounts for founding/working partner units (*FPU*s) outside of permanent capital, as Redeemable partnership interest, in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. This classification is applicable to founding/working partner units because these units are redeemable upon termination of a partner, including a

termination of employment, which can be at the option of the partner and not within the control of the issuer.

Founding/working partner units are held by limited partners who are employees and generally receive quarterly allocations of net income. Upon termination of employment or otherwise ceasing to provide substantive services, the founding/working partner units are generally redeemed, and the unit holders are no longer entitled to participate in the quarterly allocations of net income. Since these allocations of net income are cash distributed on a quarterly basis and are contingent upon services being provided by the unit holder, they are reflected as a component of compensation expense under Allocations of net income and grant of exchangeability to limited partnership units and FPU's in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Limited Partnership Units

Certain employees hold limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings (e.g., REUs, RPU's, PSU's, PSI's and LPU's, collectively the limited partnership units). Generally, such units receive quarterly allocations of net income, which are cash distributed and generally are contingent upon services being provided by the unit holders. As prescribed in FASB guidance, the quarterly allocations of net income on such limited partnership units are reflected as a component of compensation expense under Allocations of net income and grant of exchangeability to limited partnership units and FPU's in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Certain of these limited partnership units entitle the holders to receive post-termination payments equal to the notional amount of the units in four equal yearly installments after the holder's termination. These limited partnership units are accounted for as post-termination liability awards, and in accordance with FASB guidance, the Company records compensation expense for the awards based on the change in value at each reporting date in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations as part of Compensation and employee benefits.

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The Company has also awarded certain preferred partnership units (Preferred Units). Each quarter, the net profits of BGC Holdings are allocated to such units at a rate of either 0.6875% (which is 2.75% per calendar year) or such other amount as set forth in the award documentation (the Preferred Distribution). These allocations are deducted before the calculation and distribution of the quarterly partnership distribution for the remaining partnership units and are generally contingent upon services being provided by the unit holder. The Preferred Units are not entitled to participate in partnership distributions other than with respect to the Preferred Distribution. Preferred Units may not be made exchangeable into the Company's Class A common stock and are only entitled to the Preferred Distribution, and accordingly they are not included in the Company's fully diluted share count. The quarterly allocations of net income on Preferred Units are reflected in compensation expense under Allocations of net income and grant of exchangeability to limited partnership units and FPU's in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. After deduction of the Preferred Distribution, the remaining partnership units generally receive quarterly allocations of net income based on their weighted-average pro rata share of economic ownership of the operating subsidiaries.

Cantor Units

Cantor units are reflected as a component of Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Cantor receives allocations of net income, which are cash distributed on a quarterly basis and are reflected as a component of Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

General

Certain of the limited partnership interests, described above, have been granted exchangeability into Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis (subject to adjustment); additional limited partnership interests may become exchangeable for Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis (subject to adjustment). Any exchange of limited partnership interests into Class A common shares would not impact the fully diluted number of shares and units outstanding. Because these limited partnership interests generally receive quarterly allocations of net income, such exchange would have no significant impact on the cash flows or equity of the Company. Each quarter, net income is allocated between the limited partnership interests and the common stockholders. In quarterly periods in which the Company has a net loss, the loss allocation for FPU's, limited partnership units and Cantor units is allocated to Cantor and reflected as a component of Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. In subsequent quarters in which the Company has net income, the initial allocation of income to the limited partnership interests is to Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries, to recover any losses taken in earlier quarters, with the remaining income allocated to the limited partnership interests. This income (loss) allocation process has no impact on the net income allocated to common stockholders.

4. Acquisitions

In February 2014, the Company acquired select assets and liabilities of Heat Energy Group, LLC (HEAT), an independent over-the-counter energy brokerage company focused on the regional term power markets and natural gas swaps. HEAT specializes in electricity and power brokerage and has offices in New York, New Jersey and Florida.

On May 9, 2014, the Company acquired Remate Lince, a leading Mexican inter-dealer broker, which specializes in interest rate derivatives and bond brokerage. Remate Lince is headquartered in Mexico City and has operations in New York as well.

Cornish & Carey

On August 13, 2014 the Company completed the acquisition of Cornish & Carey Commercial (Cornish & Carey).

The total consideration for Cornish & Carey was approximately \$77.1 million, comprised of cash, shares of BGCP Class A common stock and BGC Holdings limited partnership units. The excess of the consideration over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill of approximately \$61.7 million and was allocated to the Company s Real Estate Services segment. The Company has made a preliminary allocation of the consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date.

The results of operations of the Company s acquisitions have been included in the Company s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements subsequent to their respective dates of acquisition. The Company expects to finalize its analysis with respect to acquisitions within the first year after the completion of the transaction, and therefore adjustments to preliminary allocations may occur.

5. Earnings Per Share

FASB guidance on *Earnings Per Share* (EPS) establishes standards for computing and presenting EPS. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding and contingent shares for which all necessary conditions have been satisfied except for the passage of time. Net income is allocated to the Company's outstanding common stock, FPU, limited partnership units and Cantor units (see Note 3 Limited Partnership Interests in BGC Holdings).

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The Company's earnings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were allocated as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 7,211	\$ 25,326	\$ 22,820	\$ 66,790
Allocation of income to limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings	\$ 8,849	\$ 10,686	\$ 17,256	\$ 161,716

The following is the calculation of the Company's basic EPS (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
<i>Basic earnings per share:</i>				
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 7,211	\$ 25,326	\$ 22,820	\$ 66,790
Basic weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	220,388	219,174	220,588	184,924
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.36

Fully diluted EPS is calculated utilizing net income available for common stockholders plus net income allocations to the limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings, as well as adjustments related to the interest expense on the Convertible Notes, if applicable (see Note 16 Notes Payable, Collateralized and Short-Term Borrowings), and expense related to dividend equivalents for certain RSUs, if applicable, as the numerator. The denominator is comprised of the Company's weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock and, if dilutive, the weighted-average number of limited partnership interests and other contracts to issue shares of common stock, including Convertible Notes, stock options and RSUs. Except for the Preferred Units, the limited partnership interests generally are potentially exchangeable into shares of Class A common stock and are entitled to remaining earnings after the deduction for the Preferred Distribution; as a result, they are included in the fully diluted EPS computation to the extent that the effect would be dilutive.

The following is the calculation of the Company's fully diluted EPS (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
<i>Fully diluted earnings per share:</i>				
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 7,211	\$ 25,326	\$ 22,820	\$ 66,790

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Allocation of net income to limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings, net of tax	3,538	10,601	10,590	49,962
Interest expense on convertible notes, net of tax		4,673		12,161
Dividend equivalent expense on RSUs, net of tax			2	3
Net income for fully diluted shares	\$ 10,749	\$ 40,600	\$ 33,412	\$ 128,916
Weighted-average shares:				
Common stock outstanding	220,388	219,174	220,588	184,924
Limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings	108,912	93,954	104,376	137,249
Convertible notes		39,855		39,767
RSUs (Treasury stock method)	806	925	759	286
Other	1,103	1,259	887	922
Fully diluted weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding (1)	331,209	355,167	326,610	363,148
Fully diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.35

- (1) For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, approximately 44.2 million and 6.4 million potentially dilutive securities were not included in the computation of fully diluted EPS because their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Anti-dilutive securities for the three months ended September 30, 2014 included, on a weighted-average basis, 40.2 million shares underlying Convertible Notes and 4.0 million other securities or other contracts to issue shares of common stock.

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Additionally, as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, approximately 6.4 million and 5.1 million shares of contingent Class A common stock and limited partnership units were excluded from the fully diluted EPS computations because the conditions for issuance had not been met by the end of the respective periods.

6. Stock Transactions and Unit Redemptions***Class A Common Stock***

Changes in shares of the Company's Class A common stock outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Shares outstanding at beginning of period	184,001,427	136,328,061	181,583,001	123,913,759
Share issuances:				
Exchanges of limited partnership interests (1)	4,005,351	42,845,569	11,766,848	51,683,294
Vesting of restricted stock units (RSUs)	134,602	121,795	877,610	745,188
Acquisitions	901,517		1,658,804	1,086,975
Other issuances of Class A common stock	13,644	553,786	36,521	2,453,473
Treasury stock repurchases	(3,675,696)	(966,244)	(10,541,939)	(999,722)
Shares outstanding at end of period	185,380,845	178,882,967	185,380,845	178,882,967

- (1) The issuances related to exchanges of limited partnership interests did not impact the fully diluted number of shares and units outstanding.

Class B Common Stock

The Company did not issue any shares of Class B common stock during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

Controlled Equity Offering

The Company has entered into a controlled equity offering sales agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (CF&Co), pursuant to which the Company may offer and sell up to an aggregate of 20 million shares of Class A common stock. Shares of the Company's Class A common stock sold under its controlled equity offering sales agreements are used primarily for redemptions and exchanges of limited partnership interests in BGC Holdings. CF&Co is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cantor and an affiliate of the Company. Under this Agreement, the Company has agreed to pay CF&Co 2% of the gross proceeds from the sale of shares. As of September 30, 2014, the Company has sold 17,357,413 shares

of Class A common stock under this Agreement.

Unit Redemptions and Share Repurchase Program

The Company's Board of Directors and Audit Committee have authorized repurchases of the Company's Class A common stock and redemptions of BGC Holdings limited partnership interests or other equity interests in the Company's subsidiaries. In February 2014, our Audit Committee authorized such repurchases of stock or units from Cantor employees and partners. On July 30, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors and Audit Committee increased the BGC Partners share repurchase and unit redemption authorization to \$250 million. As of September 30, 2014, the Company had approximately \$192.7 million remaining from its share repurchase and unit redemption authorization. From time to time, the Company may actively continue to repurchase shares and/or redeem units.

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The table below represents unit redemption and share repurchase activity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014:

Period	Total Number of Units Redeemed or Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Unit or Share	Approximate Dollar Value of Units and Shares That May Yet Be Redeemed/ Purchased Under the Plan
Redemptions (1)(2)			
January 1, 2014 – March 31, 2014	2,369,681	\$ 6.35	
April 1, 2014 – June 30, 2014	2,055,942	6.89	
July 1, 2014 – September 30, 2014	7,024,702	7.58	
Repurchases (3)(4)			
January 1, 2014 – March 31, 2014	2,883,418	\$ 6.64	
April 1, 2014 – June 30, 2014	3,982,825	7.17	
July 1, 2014 – July 31, 2014	2,145,505	7.72	
August 1, 2014 – August 31, 2014	365,904	7.54	
September 1, 2014 – September 30, 2014	1,164,287	7.73	
Total Repurchases	10,541,939	\$ 7.21	
Total Redemptions and Repurchases	21,992,264	\$ 7.21	\$ 192,718,087

- (1) During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Company redeemed approximately 3.7 million limited partnership units at an average price of \$7.47 per unit and approximately 3.3 million FPU's at an average price of \$7.71 per unit. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Company redeemed approximately 0.4 million limited partnership units at an average price of \$5.70 per unit and approximately 0.1 million FPU's at an average price of \$5.73 per unit.
- (2) During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company redeemed approximately 7.9 million limited partnership units at an average price of \$7.00 per unit and approximately 3.6 million FPU's at an average price of \$7.66 per unit. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company redeemed approximately 7.4 million limited partnership units at an average price of \$4.77 per unit and approximately 0.9 million FPU's at an average price of \$3.87 per unit.
- (3) During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Company repurchased approximately 3.7 million shares of its Class A common stock at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$28.3 million for an average price of \$7.71 per share. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Company repurchased 966,244 shares of its Class A common stock at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$5.6 million for an average price of \$5.77 per share.
- (4) During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company repurchased 10.5 million shares of its Class A common stock at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$76.0 million for an average price of \$7.21 per share. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company repurchased 999,722 shares of its Class A common stock at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$5.8 million for an average price of \$5.77 per share.

Redeemable Partnership Interest

The changes in the carrying amount of redeemable partnership interest for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 66,918	\$ 78,839
Consolidated net income allocated to FPU's	2,847	7,839
Earnings distributions	(1,604)	(4,155)
Re-allocation of equity due to additional investment by founding/working partners	110	938
FPU's exchanged	(917)	(2,187)
FPU's redeemed	(8,475)	(2,741)
Other	2,154	(698)
Balance at end of period	\$ 61,033	\$ 77,835

7. Securities Owned and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased

Securities owned primarily consist of unencumbered U.S. Treasury bills held for liquidity purposes. Total securities owned were \$36.9 million and \$33.1 million as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Total securities sold, not yet purchased was \$5.0 million and \$2.0 million as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. (For additional information, see Note 12 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities).

Table of Contents**8. Securities Borrowed**

Securities borrowed transactions are recorded at the contractual amount for which the securities will be returned plus accrued interest. As of September 30, 2014, the Company entered into securities borrowed transactions of \$6.8 million to cover failed trades. All securities borrowed transactions as of September 30, 2014 have subsequently settled at the contracted amounts. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had not entered into any securities borrowed transactions.

9. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of the Company's ownership of various investments. The investments had a fair value of \$176.7 million and \$45.0 million as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, \$92.5 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, related to securities classified as available-for-sale and accordingly are recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses on marketable securities classified as available-for-sale are included as part of Accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. The remaining balance is comprised of trading securities which are measured at fair value, with any changes in fair value recognized currently in Other income (losses), net in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

10. Receivables from and Payables to Broker-Dealers, Clearing Organizations, Customers and Related Broker-Dealers

Receivables from and payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers primarily represent amounts due for undelivered securities, cash held at clearing organizations and exchanges to facilitate settlement and clearance of matched principal transactions, spreads on matched principal transactions that have not yet been remitted from/to clearing organizations and exchanges and amounts related to open derivative contracts, including derivative contracts into which the Company may enter into to minimize the effect of price changes of the Company's NASDAQ OMX shares (see Note 11 Derivatives). As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, receivables from and payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers:		
Contract values of fails to deliver	\$ 922,312	\$ 287,429
Cash and cash equivalents held at clearing organizations	53,105	46,684
Other receivables from broker-dealers and customers	12,844	12,204
Net pending trades	8,402	1,964
Open derivative contracts	4,878	1,634

Total	\$	1,001,541	\$	349,915
Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers:				
Contract values of fails to receive	\$	875,318	\$	226,095
Payables to clearing organizations		43,225		62,976
Other payables to broker-dealers and customers		23,887		12,627
Open derivative contracts		1,579		1,851
Total	\$	944,009	\$	303,549

A portion of these receivables and payables are with Cantor. See Note 13 Related Party Transactions, for additional information related to these receivables and payables.

Substantially all open fails to deliver, open fails to receive and pending trade transactions as of September 30, 2014 have subsequently settled at the contracted amounts.

11. Derivatives

In the normal course of operations, the Company enters into derivative contracts. These derivative contracts primarily consist of interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps and equity options. The Company enters into derivative contracts to facilitate client transactions, hedge principal positions and facilitate hedging activities of affiliated companies.

Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or OTC. Exchange-traded derivatives typically fall within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether they are deemed to be actively traded or not. The Company generally values exchange-traded

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derivatives using their closing prices. OTC derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. Such instruments are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company does not designate any derivative contracts as hedges for accounting purposes. FASB guidance requires that an entity recognize all derivative contracts as either assets or liabilities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition and measure those instruments at fair value. The fair value of all derivative contracts is recorded on a net-by-counterparty basis where a legal right to offset exists under an enforceable netting agreement. Derivative contracts are recorded as part of Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers and Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

The fair value of derivative contracts, computed in accordance with the Company's netting policy, is set forth below (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps	\$ 452	\$	\$ 445	\$
Foreign exchange swaps	4,426	179	501	926
Equity options		1,400	688	925
Total	\$ 4,878	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,851

The notional amounts of these derivative contracts at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were \$305.2 million and \$344.9 million, respectively. The interest rate swaps represent matched customer transactions settled through and guaranteed by a central clearing organization. All of the Company's foreign exchange swaps are with Cantor. See Note 13 Related Party Transactions, for additional information related to these transactions.

The replacement cost of contracts in a gain position at September 30, 2014 was \$4.9 million.

The change in fair value of interest rate swaps and foreign exchange swaps is reported as part of Principal transactions in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, and the change in fair value of equity options related to the NASDAQ OMX hedges is included as part of Other income in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The table below summarizes gains and losses on derivative contracts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

Derivative contract	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Interest rate swaps	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 29	\$ 22
Equity options	30		645	
Foreign exchange swaps	(68)	(61)	(240)	(60)

Gain (loss)	\$	(30)	\$	(52)	\$	434	\$	(38)
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As described in Note 17 Notes Payable, Collateralized and Short-Term Borrowings, on July 29, 2011, the Company issued an aggregate of \$160.0 million principal amount of 4.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 (the 4.50% Convertible Notes) containing an embedded conversion feature. The conversion feature meets the requirements to be accounted for as an equity instrument, and the Company classifies the conversion feature within Additional paid-in capital in the Company s unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. At the issuance of the 4.50% Convertible Notes, the embedded conversion feature was measured at approximately \$19.0 million on a pre-tax basis (\$16.1 million net of taxes and issuance costs) as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of a similar liability without the conversion feature and is not subsequently remeasured.

Also in connection with the issuance of the 4.50% Convertible Notes, the Company entered into capped call transactions. The capped call transactions meet the requirements to be accounted for as equity instruments, and the Company classifies the capped call transactions within Additional paid-in capital in the Company s unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. The purchase price of the capped call transactions resulted in a decrease to Additional paid-in capital of \$11.4 million on a pre-tax basis (\$9.9 million on an after-tax basis) at the issuance of the 4.50% Convertible Notes, and such capped call transactions are not subsequently remeasured.

Table of Contents**12. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

FASB guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

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

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

As required by FASB guidance, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following tables set forth by level within the fair value hierarchy financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value under FASB guidance at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Assets at Fair Value at September 30, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral	Total
Government debt	\$ 32,018	\$	\$	\$	\$ 32,018
Marketable securities	176,679				176,679
Interest rate swaps		452			452
Foreign exchange swaps		4,426			4,426
Securities owned Equities	4,910				4,910
Total	\$ 213,607	\$ 4,878	\$	\$	\$ 218,485

Liabilities at Fair Value at September 30, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral	Total
Foreign exchange swaps	\$	\$ 179	\$	\$	\$ 179
Equity options	1,400				1,400
Securities sold, not yet purchased Equities	4,984				4,984
Total	\$ 6,384	\$ 179	\$	\$	\$ 6,563

Assets at Fair Value at December 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral	Total
Government debt	\$ 32,027	\$	\$	\$	\$ 32,027
Marketable securities	45,002				45,002
Interest rate swaps		445			445
Foreign exchange swaps		501			501
Equity options	688				688
Securities owned Equities	1,092				1,092
Total	\$ 78,809	\$ 946	\$	\$	\$ 79,755

Liabilities at Fair Value at December 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral	Total
Foreign exchange swaps	\$	\$ 926	\$	\$	\$ 926
Equity options	925				925
Securities sold, not yet purchased Equities	2,031				2,031
Total	\$ 2,956	\$ 926	\$	\$	\$ 3,882

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The following tables present information about the offsetting of derivative instruments and collateralized transactions as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014					
	Net Amounts			Gross Amounts Not Offset		
	Presented in the			Statements		
	of			Cash		
	Gross	Gross Amounts	Financial	Financial	Collateral	Net Amount
	Amounts	Offset	Condition	Instruments	Received	
Assets						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 592	\$ 140	\$ 452	\$	\$	\$ 452
Foreign exchange swaps	4,449	23	4,426			4,426
Total	\$ 5,041	\$ 163	\$ 4,878	\$	\$	\$ 4,878

Liabilities						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign exchange swaps	202	23	179			179
Equity options	1,400		1,400			1,400
Total	\$ 1,742	\$ 163	\$ 1,579	\$	\$	\$ 1,579

	December 31, 2013					
	Net Amounts			Gross Amounts Not Offset		
	Presented in the			Statements		
	of			Cash		
	Gross	Gross Amounts	Financial	Financial	Collateral	Net Amount
	Amounts	Offset	Condition	Instruments	Received	
Assets						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 639	\$ 194	\$ 445	\$	\$	\$ 445
Foreign exchange swaps	568	67	501			501
Equity options	688		688			688
Total	\$ 1,895	\$ 261	\$ 1,634	\$	\$	\$ 1,634

Liabilities						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 194	\$ 194	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign exchange swaps	993	67	926			926
Equity options	925		925			925
Total	\$ 2,112	\$ 261	\$ 1,851	\$	\$	\$ 1,851

All of the Company's foreign exchange swaps are with Cantor. See Note 13 Related Party Transactions, for additional information related to these transactions.

13. Related Party Transactions

Service Agreements

Throughout Europe and Asia, the Company provides Cantor with administrative services, technology services and other support for which it charges Cantor based on the cost of providing such services plus a mark-up, generally 7.5%. In the U.K., the Company provides these services to Cantor through Tower Bridge. The Company owns 52% of Tower Bridge and consolidates it, and Cantor owns 48%. Cantor's interest in Tower Bridge is reflected as a component of Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, and the portion of Tower Bridge's income attributable to Cantor is included as part of Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. In the U.S., the Company provides Cantor with technology services for which it charges Cantor based on the cost of providing such services.

The administrative services agreement provides that direct costs incurred are charged back to the service recipient. Additionally, the service recipient generally indemnifies the service provider for liabilities that it incurs arising from the provision of services other than liabilities arising from fraud or willful misconduct of the service provider. In accordance with the administrative service agreement, the Company has not recognized any liabilities related to services provided to affiliates.

The Company, together with other leading financial institutions, formed ELX Futures L.P. (ELX), a limited partnership that has established a fully electronic futures exchange. The Company accounts for ELX under the equity method of accounting (see Note 14 Investments for more details). On March 28, 2012, the Company entered into a credit agreement with ELX, whereby the Company has agreed to lend ELX up to \$16.0 million. As of September 30, 2014, the Company had not loaned ELX any amounts under this agreement. The commitment period for this credit facility extends through March 28, 2015. The Company has entered into a technology services

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agreement with ELX pursuant to which the Company provided software technology licenses, monthly maintenance support and other technology services as requested by ELX. As part of the sale of eSpeed (see Note 2 – Divestiture), the Company sold the technology services agreement with ELX to NASDAQ OMX. In addition, in connection with the sale of eSpeed (see Note 2 – Divestiture), the Company has guaranteed all payment obligations of ELX through December 31, 2014 under the Amended and Restated Technology Services Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2012, by and between eSpeed Technology Services L.P. and ELX.

For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized related party revenues of \$6.7 million and \$8.1 million, respectively, for the services provided to Cantor and ELX. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized related party revenues of \$21.7 million and \$33.5 million, respectively. These revenues are included as part of Fees from related parties in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In the U.S., Cantor and its affiliates provide the Company with administrative services and other support for which Cantor charges the Company based on the cost of providing such services. In connection with the services Cantor provides, the Company and Cantor entered into an employee lease agreement whereby certain employees of Cantor are deemed leased employees of the Company. For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company was charged \$8.1 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, for the services provided by Cantor and its affiliates, of which \$5.4 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, were to cover compensation to leased employees. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company was charged \$23.0 million and \$24.9 million, respectively, for the services provided by Cantor and its affiliates, of which \$16.4 million and \$17.7 million, respectively, were to cover compensation to leased employees. The fees paid to Cantor for administrative and support services, other than those to cover the compensation costs of leased employees, are included as part of Fees to related parties in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The fees paid to Cantor to cover the compensation costs of leased employees are included as part of Compensation and employee benefits in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, Cantor's share of the net profit in Tower Bridge was \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, Cantor's share of the net profit in Tower Bridge was \$1.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. Cantor's noncontrolling interest is included as part of Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

Equity Method Investment

On June 3, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors and Audit Committee authorized the purchase of 1,000 Class B Units of LFI Holdings, LLC (LFI), a wholly owned subsidiary of Cantor, representing 10% of the issued and outstanding Class B Units of LFI after giving effect to the transaction. On the same day, the Company completed the acquisition for \$6,500,000 and was granted an option to purchase an additional 1,000 Class B Units of LFI for an additional \$6,500,000. LFI is a limited liability corporation headquartered in New York which is a technology infrastructure provider tailored to the financial sector. The Company will account for the acquisition using the equity method.

Clearing Agreement with Cantor

The Company receives certain clearing services (Clearing Services) from Cantor pursuant to its clearing agreement. These Clearing Services are provided in exchange for payment by the Company of third-party clearing costs and allocated costs. The costs associated with these payments are included as part of Fees to related parties in the

Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Other Agreements with Cantor

The Company is authorized to enter into short-term arrangements with Cantor to cover any failed U.S. Treasury securities transactions and to share equally any net income resulting from such transactions, as well as any similar clearing and settlement issues. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had not entered into any arrangements to cover any failed U.S. Treasury transactions.

To more effectively manage the Company's exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates, the Company and Cantor agreed to jointly manage the exposure. As a result, the Company is authorized to divide the quarterly allocation of any profit or loss relating to foreign exchange currency hedging between Cantor and the Company. The amount allocated to each party is based on the total net exposure for the Company and Cantor. The ratio of gross exposures of Cantor and the Company is utilized to determine the shares of profit or loss allocated to each for the period. During the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized its share of foreign exchange gains of \$46 thousand and \$89 thousand, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 the Company recognized its share of foreign exchange gains of \$766 thousand and losses of \$534 thousand, respectively. These gains and losses are included as part of Other expenses in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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In March 2009, the Company and Cantor were authorized to utilize each other's brokers to provide brokerage services for securities not brokered by such entity, so long as, unless otherwise agreed, such brokerage services were provided in the ordinary course and on terms no less favorable to the receiving party than such services are provided to typical third-party customers.

In August 2013, the Audit Committee authorized the Company to invest up to \$350 million in an asset-backed commercial paper program for which certain Cantor entities serve as placement agent and referral agent. The program issues short-term notes to money market investors and is expected to be used by the Company from time to time as a liquidity management vehicle. The notes are backed by assets of highly rated banks. The Company is entitled to invest in the program so long as the program meets investment policy guidelines, including related to ratings. Cantor will earn a spread between the rate it receives from the short-term note issuer and the rate it pays to the Company on any investments in this program. This spread will be no greater than the spread earned by Cantor for placement of any other commercial paper note in the program. As of September 30, 2014, the Company did not have any investments in the program. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had \$250 million invested in the program, which is recorded in Cash and cash equivalents in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

Receivables from and Payables to Related Broker-Dealers

Amounts due to or from Cantor and Freedom International Brokerage are for transactional revenues under a technology and services agreement with Freedom International Brokerage as well as for open derivative contracts. These are included as part of Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers or Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had receivables from Freedom International Brokerage of \$3.1 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had \$4.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, in receivables from Cantor related to open derivative contracts. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, in payables to Cantor related to open derivative contracts.

Loans, Forgivable Loans and Other Receivables from Employees and Partners, Net

The Company has entered into various agreements with certain of its employees and partners whereby these individuals receive loans which may be either wholly or in part repaid from the distribution earnings that the individuals receive on some or all of their limited partnership interests or may be forgiven over a period of time. The forgivable portion of these loans is recognized as compensation expense over the life of the loan. From time to time, the Company may also enter into agreements with employees and partners to grant bonus and salary advances or other types of loans. These advances and loans are repayable in the timeframes outlined in the underlying agreements.

At the end of the second quarter of 2013, the Company commenced a Global Partnership Restructuring Program to provide retention incentives and to allow the Company to take advantage of certain tax efficiencies (see Note 1 Organization and Basis of Presentation). Under the program, certain BGC Holdings limited partnership units were redeemed or exchanged for restricted stock. Due to the net redemption/exchange of the limited partnership units described above, the Company determined that the collectability of a portion of the employee loan balances were not expected and, therefore, the Company recognized a reserve for the three months ended June 30, 2013 in the amount of approximately \$160.5 million. The compensation expense related to this reserve is included as part of Compensation and employee benefits in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the aggregate balance of employee loans, net of reserve, was \$143.3 million and \$142.8 million, respectively, and is included as Loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners, net in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Compensation expense for the above mentioned employee loans for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 was \$7.1 million and \$7.7 million, respectively. Compensation expense for the above mentioned employee loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 was \$21.4 million and \$187.9 million, respectively. The compensation expense related to these employee loans is included as part of Compensation and employee benefits in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

8.75% Convertible Notes

On April 1, 2010, BGC Holdings issued an aggregate of \$150.0 million principal amount of 8.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 (the 8.75% Convertible Notes) to Cantor in a private placement transaction. The Company used the proceeds of the 8.75% Convertible Notes to repay at maturity \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due April 1, 2010. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 8.75% Convertible Notes in the amount of \$3.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, the Company recorded interest expense related to the 8.75% Convertible Notes in the amount of \$9.8 million. See Note 17 Notes Payable, Collateralized and Short-Term Borrowings, for more information.

Controlled Equity Offerings and Other Transactions with CF&Co

As discussed in Note 6 Stock Transactions and Unit Redemptions, the Company has entered into controlled equity offering sales agreements with CF&Co, as the Company's sales agent. For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company

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was charged approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, for services provided by CF&Co related to the Company's controlled equity offering sales agreements. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company was charged approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, for services provided by CF&Co related to the Company's controlled equity offering sales agreements. These expenses are included as part of Professional and consulting fees in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The Company has engaged CF&Co and its affiliates to act as financial advisor in connection with one or more third-party business combination transactions as requested by the Company on behalf of its affiliates from time to time on specified terms, conditions and fees. The Company may pay finders', investment banking or financial advisory fees to broker-dealers, including, but not limited to, CF&Co and its affiliates, from time to time in connection with certain business combination transactions, and, in some cases, the Company may issue shares of the Company's Class A common stock in full or partial payment of such fees.

On June 28, 2013, the Company completed the NASDAQ OMX Transaction pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2013 (the Purchase Agreement). In the Purchase Agreement, the Company and Cantor agreed, subject to certain exceptions, not to engage in the business of fully electronic brokerage of benchmark on-the-run U.S. Treasuries and certain transactions in first off-the-run U.S. Treasuries for three years after the closing. The Company and Cantor received from NASDAQ OMX a perpetual and royalty-free market data license and granted to NASDAQ OMX a non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free right and license to use any patents owned in the businesses covered by the Purchased Assets for U.S. Treasury securities transactions. CF&Co also agreed to provide NASDAQ OMX with certain clearing and broker-dealer services for up to nine months following the closing.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company did not record any underwriting or advisory fees payable to CF&Co. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company paid underwriting or advisory fees of \$7.4 million to CF&Co.

Under rules adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), all foreign introducing brokers engaging in transactions with U.S. persons are required to register with the National Futures Association and either meet financial reporting and net capital requirements on an individual basis or obtain a guarantee agreement from a registered Futures Commission Merchant. From time to time, the Company's European-based brokers engage in interest rate swap transactions with U.S.-based counterparties, and therefore the Company is subject to the CFTC requirements. CF&Co has entered into guarantees on behalf of the Company, and the Company is required to indemnify CF&Co for the amounts, if any, paid by CF&Co on behalf of the Company pursuant to this arrangement.

Cantor Rights to Purchase Limited Partnership Interests from BGC Holdings

Cantor has the right to purchase limited partnership interests (Cantor units) from BGC Holdings upon redemption of non-exchangeable FPU's redeemed by BGC Holdings upon termination or bankruptcy of the founding/working partner. Any such Cantor units purchased by Cantor are exchangeable for shares of Class B common stock or, at Cantor's election or if there are no additional authorized but unissued shares of Class B common stock, shares of Class A common stock, in each case on a one-for-one basis (subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments).

On July 21, 2014, the Company issued exchange rights with respect to, and Cantor purchased, an aggregate of 3,142,257 exchangeable limited partnership units in BGC Holdings consisting of (i) 1,371,058 such units in connection with the redemption by BGC Holdings of an aggregate of 1,371,058 non-exchangeable founding partner units from former Cantor partners who were former founding partners of BGC Holdings, and (ii) 1,771,199 such units in connection with the grant of exchangeability to 1,771,199 units held by former Cantor partners who were former founding partners of BGC Holdings. Such exchangeable limited partnership units were exchangeable by Cantor at any

time on a one-for-one basis for shares of common stock of the Company. The aggregate net purchase price paid by Cantor for such units was \$10,605,549. Immediately after Cantor's purchases of such exchangeable limited partnership units, also on July 21, 2014, the Company purchased from Cantor an aggregate of 5 million units and shares, consisting of (i) all of such 3,142,257 units and (ii) 1,857,743 previously owned shares of the Company's Class A common stock, for \$38.7 million based on the closing price per share of the Class A common stock on the date of such purchases.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, Cantor did not purchase any exchangeable limited partnership interests from BGC Holdings.

As of September 30, 2014, there were 511,453 non-exchangeable FPU's remaining in which BGC Holdings had the right to redeem and Cantor had the right to purchase an equivalent number of Cantor units.

Transactions with Executive Officers and Directors

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company repurchased 33,478 shares of Class A common stock, at an average price of \$5.61 per share, from Stephen M. Merkel, the Company's Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, and 533,406 shares of Class A common stock, at an average price of \$5.82 per share, from Shaun D. Lynn, the Company's President.

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In connection with the Global Partnership Restructuring Program during the second quarter of 2013, the Company redeemed/exchanged a total of 9,930,675 previously issued limited partnership units for 3,553,345 shares of Class A common stock and 3,561,392 shares of restricted stock from the Company's executive officers. The number of shares delivered to the executive officers was net of 1,028,128 shares withheld to pay withholding taxes. These shares were awarded to the executive officers on July 30, 2013. In connection with the Global Partnership Restructuring Program, Mr. Lutnick elected to exercise certain cumulative rights previously granted to him with respect to an aggregate of 1,802,608 of his non-exchangeable partnership units, which resulted in the receipt of shares of Class A common stock for such units.

In addition, in connection with the foregoing, Messrs. Lynn, Windeatt and Sadler received an aggregate of 283,206 newly-issued BGC Holdings limited partnership units (equivalent to 9.75% of their non-exchangeable units that were redeemed in the above transactions). Upon any sale or other transfer by such executive officers of shares of restricted stock, a proportional number of these units will be redeemed for zero by BGC Holdings. These units are not exchangeable into shares of Class A common stock.

On January 21, 2014, the Compensation Committee authorized the acceleration of restrictions with respect to an aggregate of 1,254,723 shares of restricted Class A common stock held by the Company's executive officers as follows: Mr. Lutnick, 628,872 shares (Mr. Lutnick does not currently intend to sell any of these shares); Mr. Lynn, 424,347 shares; Mr. Merkel, 14,689 shares; Mr. Windeatt, 146,843 shares; and Mr. Sadler, 39,972 shares. The Compensation Committee authorized the Company to repurchase any or all of such shares from the executive officers at a price of \$6.51 per share, which was the closing price of our Class A common stock on January 21, 2014.

On February 5, 2014, certain executive officers elected to sell, and we agreed to purchase, an aggregate of 636,841 shares of Class A common stock from such executive officers at a price of \$6.51 per share as follows: Mr. Lynn, 424,347 shares; Mr. Merkel, 14,689 shares; Mr. Windeatt, 157,833 shares (of which 146,843 shares were previously restricted and an additional 10,990 freely tradable shares); and Mr. Sadler, 39,972 shares.

On May 9, 2014, partners of BGC Holdings approved the Tenth Amendment to the Agreement of Limited Partnership of BGC Holdings (the "Tenth Amendment") effective as of May 9, 2014. In order to facilitate partner compensation and for other corporate purposes the Tenth Amendment creates a new class of partnership units ("NPSUs"), which are working partner units.

NPSUs are not entitled to participate in Partnership distributions, will not be allocated any items of profit or loss and may not be made exchangeable into shares of the Company's Class A common stock. Upon grant, NPSUs may be assigned a written vesting schedule pursuant to which a certain number of NPSUs would be converted for limited partnership units on each vesting date, subject to terms and conditions determined by the General Partner of the Partnership in its sole discretion, including that the recipient continue to provide substantial services to the Company and comply with his or her partnership obligations. The Tenth Amendment was approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and by the full Board of Directors.

On May 9, 2014, the Compensation Committee authorized the grant of 4 million NPSUs to Mr. Lutnick and 1 million NPSUs to Mr. Merkel. The NPSUs granted to Mr. Lutnick will vest ratably on January 1 of each year beginning January 1, 2015 and ending January 1, 2018, such that an equal number of NPSUs will vest and automatically be converted into an equivalent number of limited partnership units on each vesting date. The NPSUs granted to Mr. Merkel will vest ratably on January 1 of each year beginning January 1, 2015 and ending January 1, 2021, such that an equal number of NPSUs will vest and automatically be converted into an equivalent number of limited partnership units on each vesting date. Exchange rights with respect to any non-exchangeable limited partnership units will be determined in accordance with the Company's practices when determining discretionary bonuses or awards,

which may include the Compensation Committee's exercise of negative discretion to reduce or withhold any such awards.

Transactions with Relief Fund

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued and donated an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares of Class A common stock to The Cantor Fitzgerald Relief Fund (the "Relief Fund") in connection with the Company's annual Charity Day.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company also committed to make charitable contributions to the Relief Fund in the amount of \$25.0 million, which the Company recorded in "Other expenses" in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

14. Investments***Equity Method Investments***

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Equity method investments (in thousands)	\$ 18,554	\$ 17,703

The Company's share of losses related to its equity method investments was \$2.6 million and \$2.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company's share of losses related to its equity method investments was \$6.2 million and \$7.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company's share of the losses is reflected in Losses on equity method investments in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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In June 2013, the Company acquired a controlling interest in an entity that had previously been accounted for using the equity method. This transaction resulted in the consolidation of the entity in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. In June 2014, the Company acquired a 10% interest in a limited liability corporation (see Note 13 - Related Party Transactions) for more information.

Summarized condensed financial information for the Company's equity method investments is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Statements of operations:				
Total revenues	\$ 11,228	\$ 12,623	\$ 35,064	\$ 39,169
Total expenses	14,020	16,522	42,522	51,336
Net loss	\$ (2,792)	\$ (3,899)	\$ (7,458)	\$ (12,167)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Statements of financial condition:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,625	\$ 18,568
Fixed assets, net	2,613	2,440
Other assets	6,990	6,350
Total assets	\$ 22,228	\$ 27,358
Payables to related parties	7,301	6,454
Other liabilities	9,754	9,134
Total equity and partners' capital	5,173	11,770
Total liabilities, equity and partners' capital	\$ 22,228	\$ 27,358

See Note 13 - Related Party Transactions, for information regarding related party transactions with unconsolidated entities included in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Investments in Variable Interest Entities

Certain of the Company's equity method investments included in the tables above are considered Variable Interest Entities (VIEs), as defined under the accounting guidance for consolidation. The Company is not considered the primary beneficiary of, and therefore does not consolidate, any of the VIEs in which it holds a variable interest. The Company's involvement with such entities is in the form of direct equity interests and related agreements. The Company's maximum exposure to loss with respect to the VIEs is its investment in such entities as well as a credit facility and a subordinated loan.

The following table sets forth the Company's investment in its unconsolidated VIEs and the maximum exposure to loss with respect to such entities as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The amounts presented in the Investment column below are included in, and not in addition to, the equity method investment table above (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Maximum		Maximum	
	Investment		Investment	
	exposure to Loss		exposure to Loss	
Variable interest entities (1)	\$ 1,602	\$ 18,582	\$ 7,329	\$ 24,309

- (1) In addition to its equity method investments, the Company has entered into a credit agreement to lend one of its VIEs (ELX) up to \$16.0 million. The commitment period for such credit facility extends through March 28, 2015. Additionally, the Company

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has entered into a subordinated loan agreement with another of its VIEs (Aqua), whereby the Company agreed to lend the principal sum of \$980 thousand. As of September 30, 2014, the Company's maximum exposure to loss with respect to its VIEs is the sum of its equity investment in such VIEs plus the \$16 million credit facility and the \$980 thousand subordinated loan. Additionally, in connection with the sale of eSpeed (see Note 2 – Divestiture), the Company has guaranteed all payment obligations of ELX through December 31, 2014 under the Amended and Restated Technology Services Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2012, by and between eSpeed Technology Services L.P. and ELX Futures L.P.

15. Fixed Assets, Net

Fixed assets, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Computer and communications equipment	\$ 146,949	\$ 156,835
Software, including software development costs	99,261	109,453
Leasehold improvements and other fixed assets	103,559	113,012
	349,769	379,300
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	235,402	251,685
Fixed assets, net	\$ 114,367	\$ 127,615

Depreciation expense was \$7.0 million and \$7.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Depreciation expense was \$22.3 million and \$24.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Depreciation is included as part of Occupancy and equipment in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, software development costs totaling \$2.5 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, were capitalized. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, software development costs totaling \$9.7 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, were capitalized. Amortization of software development costs totaled \$3.1 million and \$1.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Amortization of software development costs totaled \$8.3 million and \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Amortization of software development costs is included as part of Occupancy and equipment in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Impairment charges of \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million were recorded for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to the evaluation of capitalized software projects for future benefit and for fixed assets no longer in service. Impairment charges of \$4.1 million and \$1.2 million were recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to the evaluation of capitalized software projects for future benefit and for fixed assets no longer in service. Impairment charges related to capitalized software and fixed assets are reflected in Occupancy and equipment in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As a result of the sale of eSpeed, the Company sold fixed assets with a carrying value of approximately \$13.5 million (see Note 2 – Divestiture).

16. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	Financial Services	Real Estate Services	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 85,163	\$ 78,176	\$ 163,339
Acquisitions	20,336	61,695	82,031
Cumulative translation adjustment	(565)		(565)
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 104,934	\$ 139,871	\$ 244,805

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company recognized additional goodwill of approximately \$20.3 million and \$61.7 million, which was allocated to the Company's Financial Services segment and the Company's Real Estate Services segment, respectively.

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Goodwill is not amortized and is reviewed annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators arise, in accordance with FASB guidance on *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*.

Other intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014			Weighted-Average Remaining Life (Years)
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	
Definite life intangible assets:				
Patents	\$ 7,145	\$ 6,164	\$ 981	1.7
Acquired intangibles	23,171	13,175	9,996	2.0
Noncompete agreements	1,790	1,324	466	1.0
All other	2,340	1,221	1,119	4.3
Total definite life intangible assets	34,446	21,884	12,562	2.1
Indefinite life intangible assets:				
Trade names	10,685		10,685	N/A
Horizon license	1,500		1,500	N/A
Total indefinite life intangible assets	12,185		12,185	N/A
Total	\$ 46,631	\$ 21,884	\$ 24,747	2.1

	December 31, 2013			Weighted-Average Remaining Life (Years)
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	
Definite life intangible assets:				
Patents	\$ 7,006	\$ 5,594	\$ 1,412	2.4
Acquired intangibles	14,474	12,081	2,393	3.1
Noncompete agreements	1,790	988	802	1.8
All other	2,443	1,055	1,388	5.2
Total definite life intangible assets	25,713	19,718	5,995	3.2
Indefinite life intangible assets:				
Trade names	10,685		10,685	N/A
Horizon license	1,500		1,500	N/A
Total indefinite life intangible assets	12,185		12,185	N/A
Total	\$ 37,898	\$ 19,718	\$ 18,180	3.2

Intangible amortization expense was \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Intangible amortization expense was \$2.2 million and \$4.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Intangible amortization is included as part of Other expenses in the

Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The estimated future amortization expense of definite life intangible assets as of September 30, 2014 is as follows (in millions):

2014	\$ 1.7
2015	6.4
2016	2.6
2017	1.4
2018	0.4
2019 and thereafter	0.1
Total	\$ 12.6

Table of Contents**17. Notes Payable, Collateralized and Short-Term Borrowings**

Notes payable, collateralized and short-term borrowings consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
8.75% Convertible Notes	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
4.50% Convertible Notes	151,351	147,870
8.125% Senior Notes	108,997	108,904
Collateralized borrowings		1,582
Total	\$ 410,348	\$ 408,356

The Company's Convertible Notes and 8.125% Senior Notes are recorded at amortized cost. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's Convertible Notes and 8.125% Senior Notes were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
8.75% Convertible Notes	\$ 150,000	\$ 182,175	\$ 150,000	\$ 177,101
4.50% Convertible Notes	151,351	168,400	147,870	167,600
8.125% Senior Notes	108,997	120,690	108,904	116,460
Total	\$ 410,348	\$ 471,265	\$ 406,774	\$ 461,161

The fair value of the 8.75% Convertible Notes was estimated based on a jump-diffusion convertible pricing model, which among other inputs incorporates the scheduled coupon and principal payments, the conversion feature inherent in the 8.75% Convertible Notes, the Company's Class A common stock price and a stock price volatility assumption. The stock price volatility assumptions are based on the historic volatility of the Company's Class A common stock. The fair value measurements of the 8.75% Convertible Notes are based on significant inputs observable in the market and are considered Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of the 8.125% Senior Notes and 4.50% Convertible Notes were determined using observable market prices as these securities are traded and are considered Level 1 and Level 2, respectively, within the fair value hierarchy, based on whether they are deemed to be actively traded.

Convertible Notes

On April 1, 2010, BGC Holdings issued an aggregate of \$150.0 million principal amount of the 8.75% Convertible Notes to Cantor in a private placement transaction. The Company used the proceeds of the 8.75% Convertible Notes to repay \$150.0 million principal amount of Senior Notes that matured on April 1, 2010. The 8.75% Convertible Notes are senior unsecured obligations and rank equally and ratably with all existing and future senior unsecured obligations of the Company. The 8.75% Convertible Notes bear an annual interest rate of 8.75%, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2010, and were convertible into 23.9 million shares of Class A common stock as of September 30, 2014. The 8.75% Convertible

Notes will mature on April 15, 2015, unless earlier repurchased, exchanged or converted. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 8.75% Convertible Notes of \$3.3 million and \$3.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 8.75% Convertible Notes of \$9.8 million and \$9.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

As of September 30, 2014, the 8.75% Convertible Notes were convertible, at the holder's option, at a conversion rate of 159.5666 shares of Class A common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to customary adjustments upon certain corporate events, including stock dividends and stock splits on the Class A common stock and the Company's payment of a quarterly cash dividend in excess of \$0.10 per share of Class A common stock. The conversion rate will not be adjusted for accrued and unpaid interest to the conversion date.

On July 29, 2011, the Company issued an aggregate of \$160.0 million principal amount of 4.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016. The 4.50% Convertible Notes are general senior unsecured obligations of the Company. The 4.50% Convertible Notes pay interest semiannually at a rate of 4.50% per annum and were priced at par. The 4.50% Convertible Notes will mature on July 15, 2016, unless earlier repurchased, exchanged or converted. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 4.50% Convertible Notes of \$3.0 million and \$2.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 4.50% Convertible Notes of \$8.9 million and \$8.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

As of September 30, 2014, the 4.50% Convertible Notes were convertible, at the holder's option, at a conversion rate of 101.6260 shares of Class A common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, including stock dividends and stock splits on the Class A common stock and the Company's payment of a quarterly cash dividend in excess of \$0.17 per share of Class A common stock. Upon conversion, the Company will pay or deliver cash, shares of the Company's Class A common stock, or a combination thereof at the Company's election. As of September 30, 2014, the 4.50% Convertible Notes were convertible into approximately 16.3 million shares of Class A common stock.

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As prescribed by FASB guidance, *Debt*, the Company recognized the value of the embedded conversion feature of the 4.50% Convertible Notes as an increase to Additional paid-in capital of approximately \$19.0 million on a pre-tax basis (\$16.1 million net of taxes and issuance costs). The embedded conversion feature was measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of a similar liability without the conversion feature. The value of the conversion feature is treated as a debt discount and reduced the initial carrying value of the 4.50% Convertible Notes to \$137.2 million, net of debt issuance costs of \$3.8 million allocated to the debt component of the instrument. The discount is amortized as interest cost and the carrying value of the 4.50% Convertible Notes will accrete up to the face amount over the term of the 4.50% Convertible Notes.

In connection with the offering of the 4.50% Convertible Notes, the Company entered into capped call transactions, which are expected to reduce the potential dilution of the Company's Class A common stock upon any conversion of the 4.50% Convertible Notes in the event that the market value per share of the Company's Class A common stock, as measured under the terms of the capped call transactions, is greater than the strike price of the capped call transactions (\$10.56 as of September 30, 2014, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances). The capped call transactions had an initial cap price equal to \$12.30 per share (50% above the last reported sale price of the Company's Class A common stock on the NASDAQ on July 25, 2011), and had a cap price equal to approximately \$13.20 per share as of September 30, 2014. The purchase price of the capped call transactions resulted in a decrease to Additional paid-in capital of \$11.4 million on a pre-tax basis (\$9.9 million on an after-tax basis). The capped call transactions cover approximately 15.2 million shares of BGC's Class A common stock as of September 30, 2014, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances.

Below is a summary of the Company's Convertible Notes (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	4.50% Convertible Notes		8.75% Convertible Notes	
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Principal amount of debt component	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Unamortized discount	(8,649)	(12,130)		
Carrying amount of debt component	151,351	147,870	150,000	150,000
Equity component	18,972	18,972		
Effective interest rate	7.61%	7.61%	8.75%	8.75%
Maturity date (period through which discount is being amortized)	7/15/2016	7/15/2016	4/15/2015	4/15/2015
Conversion price	\$ 9.84	\$ 9.84	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.32
Number of shares to be delivered upon conversion	16,260,160	16,260,160	23,934,993	23,738,219
Amount by which the notes if-converted value exceeds their principal amount	\$	\$	\$ 27,837	\$

Below is a summary of the interest expense related to the Company's Convertible Notes (in thousands):

4.50% Convertible Notes	8.75% Convertible Notes
For the three months ended	For the three months ended

	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Coupon interest	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 3,281	\$ 3,281
Amortization of discount	1,169	1,133		
Total interest expense	\$ 2,969	\$ 2,933	\$ 3,281	\$ 3,281

	4.50% Convertible Notes For the nine months ended		8.75% Convertible Notes For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Coupon interest	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,400	\$ 9,844	\$ 9,844
Amortization of discount	3,480	3,374		
Total interest expense	\$ 8,880	\$ 8,774	\$ 9,844	\$ 9,844

8.125% Senior Notes

On June 26, 2012, the Company issued an aggregate of \$112.5 million principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes due 2042. The 8.125% Senior Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company. The 8.125% Senior Notes may be redeemed for cash, in whole or in part, on or after June 26, 2017, at the Company's option, at any time and from time to time, until maturity at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued but unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed to, but not including, the redemption date. The 8.125% Senior Notes are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol BGCA. The Company used the proceeds to repay short-term borrowings under its unsecured revolving credit facility and for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions.

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The initial carrying value of the 8.125% Senior Notes was \$108.7 million, net of debt issuance costs of \$3.8 million. The issuance costs are amortized as interest cost, and the carrying value of the 8.125% Senior Notes will accrete up to the face amount over the term of the 8.125% Senior Notes. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 8.125% Senior Notes of \$2.3 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. The Company recorded interest expense related to the 8.125% Senior Notes of \$6.9 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

Collateralized Borrowings***Secured loan arrangements***

On various dates beginning in 2009 and most recently in December 2012, the Company entered into secured loan arrangements under which it pledged certain fixed assets as security for loans. The secured loan arrangements had fixed rates between 2.62% and 8.09% per annum and were repayable in consecutive monthly installments with the final payments due in December 2016. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company prepaid \$1.5 million related to the secured loan arrangements; therefore, the Company did not have any secured loan arrangements outstanding as of September 30, 2014. The outstanding balance of the secured loan arrangements was \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2013. The value of the fixed assets pledged was \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2013. The Company recorded interest expense related to the secured loan arrangements of \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The Company recorded interest expense related to the secured loan arrangements of \$4.0 thousand and \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Sale/leaseback transactions

On various dates during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, the Company sold certain furniture, equipment and software for \$34.2 million, net of costs and concurrently entered into agreements to lease the property back. The principal and interest on the leases were repayable in equal monthly installments for terms of 36 months (software) and 48 months (furniture and equipment) with maturities through September 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company terminated the leases and prepaid the outstanding balance of \$7.2 million. Because the leases were terminated during the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company had no outstanding balance or fixed assets related to the leases as of December 31, 2013 nor September 30, 2014. The Company recorded interest expense of \$0.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Credit Agreement

On June 23, 2011, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a bank syndicate (the *Credit Agreement*) which provided for up to \$130.0 million of unsecured revolving credit through October 23, 2013. The *Credit Agreement* matured on October 23, 2013, with no borrowings outstanding.

The Company did not record any interest expense related to the *Credit Agreement* for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The Company recorded interest expense related to the *Credit Agreement* of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively.

18. Compensation

The Company's Compensation Committee may grant various equity-based awards, including restricted stock units, restricted stock, stock options, limited partnership units and exchange rights for shares of the Company's Class A common stock upon exchange of limited partnership units and FPU's. A maximum of 300 million shares of the Company's Class A common stock are authorized to be delivered or cash settled pursuant to awards granted. As of September 30, 2014, the limit on the aggregate number of shares authorized to be delivered allows for the grant of future awards relating to 148.1 million shares. Upon vesting of RSUs, issuance of restricted stock or exercise of employee stock options, the Company generally issues new shares of the Company's Class A common stock.

Limited Partnership Units

A summary of the activity associated with limited partnership units is as follows:

	Number of Units
Balance at December 31, 2013	29,875,900
Granted	33,735,993
Redeemed/exchanged units	(15,273,287)
Forfeited units	(802,492)
Balance at September 30, 2014	47,536,114

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During the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company granted exchangeability on 6.6 million, and 0.8 million limited partnership units for which the Company incurred compensation expense, before associated income taxes, of \$47.3 million and \$5.4 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company granted exchangeability on 12.9 million, and 5.8 million limited partnership units for which the Company incurred compensation expense, before associated income taxes, of \$96.5 million and \$28.9 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the number of limited partnership units exchangeable into shares of Class A common stock at the discretion of the unit holder was 1.7 million and 1.9 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the notional value of the limited partnership units with a post-termination pay-out amount held by executives and non-executive employees, awarded in lieu of cash compensation for salaries, commissions and/or discretionary or guaranteed bonuses was \$56.7 million and \$35.1 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the aggregate estimated fair value of these limited partnership units was \$10.1 million and \$5.5 million, respectively. The number of outstanding limited partnership units as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, was 10.3 million and 7.2 million, respectively, of which 5.7 million and 4.1 million were unvested.

Compensation expense related to limited partnership units with a post-termination pay-out amount is recognized over the stated service period. These units generally vest between three and five years from the date of grant. The Company recognized compensation expense, before associated income taxes, related to limited partnership units that were not redeemed of \$1.4 million and \$0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company recognized compensation expense, before associated income taxes, related to limited partnership units that were not redeemed of \$4.8 million and \$4.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The limited partnership units generally receive quarterly allocations of net income, which are cash distributed on a quarterly basis and generally contingent upon services being provided by the unit holders. The allocation of income to limited partnership units and FPU was \$5.2 million and \$4.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The allocation of income to limited partnership units and FPU was \$9.8 million and \$58.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the activity associated with RSUs is as follows:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Balance at December 31, 2013	2,824,602	\$ 4.51	1.79
Granted	899,118	5.82	
Delivered units	(1,135,242)	5.31	
Forfeited units	(300,165)	4.93	
Balance at September 30, 2014	2,288,313	\$ 4.58	1.92

The fair value of RSUs awarded to employees and directors is determined on the date of grant based on the market value of Class A common stock (adjusted if appropriate based upon the award s eligibility to receive dividends), and is recognized, net of the effect of estimated forfeitures, ratably over the vesting period. The Company uses historical data, including historical forfeitures and turnover rates, to estimate expected forfeiture rates for both employee and director RSUs. Each RSU is settled in one share of Class A common stock upon completion of the vesting period.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company granted 0.9 million and 1.3 million, respectively, of RSUs with aggregate estimated grant date fair values of approximately \$5.2 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, to employees and directors. These RSUs were awarded in lieu of cash compensation for salaries, commissions and/or discretionary or guaranteed bonuses. RSUs granted to these individuals generally vest over a two- to four-year period.

For RSUs that vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company withheld shares valued at \$.0.8 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, to pay taxes due at the time of vesting.

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the aggregate estimated grant date fair value of outstanding RSUs was approximately \$10.5 million and \$12.7 million, respectively.

Compensation expense related to RSUs, before associated income taxes, was approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Compensation expense related to RSUs, before associated income taxes, was approximately \$4.2 million and \$4.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of September 30, 2014, there was approximately \$11.8 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSUs.

Table of Contents***Restricted Stock***

At the end of the second quarter of 2013, pursuant to the Global Partnership Restructuring Program the Company granted approximately 44 million shares of the Company's Class A common stock, of which approximately 41 million were restricted shares. Transferability of the shares of restricted stock is not subject to continued employment or service with the Company or any affiliate or subsidiary of the Company; however, transferability is subject to compliance with BGC Partners and its affiliates' customary noncompete obligations. Because the restricted stock was not subject to continued employment or service, the grant-date fair value of the restricted stock was expensed on the date of grant. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company incurred non-cash, non-dilutive compensation charges of \$304.1 million related to the redemption/exchange of partnership units and issuance of restricted shares.

The restricted shares are generally saleable by partners in five to ten years. Partners who agree to extend the lengths of their employment agreements and/or other contractual modifications sought by the Company are expected to be able to sell their restricted shares over a shorter time period. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company released the restrictions with respect to approximately 5.9 million of such shares. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 the Company released the restrictions with respect to approximately 7.3 million of such shares.

Stock Options

A summary of the activity associated with stock options is as follows:

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance at December 31, 2013	4,491,238	\$ 11.60	2.0	\$
Granted				
Exercised options				
Forfeited options	(513,000)	16.89		
Balance at September 30, 2014	3,978,238	\$ 10.85	1.5	\$

The Company did not grant any stock options during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. There were no stock options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

The Company did not record any compensation expense related to stock options for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2014 or 2013, as all of these options had vested in prior years. As of September 30, 2014, all of the outstanding options are exercisable and the compensation expense related to stock options was fully recognized.

19. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees***Contingencies***

In the ordinary course of business, various legal actions are brought and are pending against the Company and its affiliates in the U.S. and internationally. In some of these actions, substantial amounts are claimed. The Company is also involved, from time to time, in reviews, examinations, investigations and proceedings by governmental and self-regulatory agencies (both formal and informal) regarding the Company's business, which may result in judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief. The following generally does not include matters that the Company has pending against other parties which, if successful, would result in awards in favor of the Company or its subsidiaries.

Employment, Competitor-Related and Other Litigation

From time to time, the Company and its affiliates are involved in litigation, claims and arbitrations in the U.S. and internationally, relating to various employment matters, including with respect to termination of employment, hiring of employees currently or previously employed by competitors, terms and conditions of employment and other matters. In light of the competitive nature of the brokerage industry, litigation, claims and arbitration between competitors regarding employee hiring are not uncommon.

On August 24, 2009, Tullett Liberty Securities LLC (Tullett Liberty) filed a claim with FINRA dispute resolution (the FINRA Arbitration) in New York, New York against BGC Financial, L.P. (BGC Financial), an affiliate of BGC Partners, one of BGC Financial's officers, and certain persons formerly or currently employed by Tullett Liberty subsidiaries. Tullett Liberty thereafter added Tullett Prebon Americas Corp. (Tullett Americas, together with Tullett Liberty, the Tullett Subsidiaries) as a claimant, and added 35 individual employees, who were formerly employed by the Tullett Subsidiaries, as respondents (the FINRA Arbitration).

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In the FINRA Arbitration, the Tullett Subsidiaries allege that BGC Financial harmed their inter-dealer brokerage business by hiring 79 of their employees, and that BGC Financial aided and abetted various alleged wrongs by the employees, engaged in unfair competition, misappropriated trade secrets and confidential information, tortiously interfered with contract and economic relationships, and violated FINRA Rules of Conduct. The Tullett Subsidiaries also alleged certain breaches of contract and duties of loyalty and fiduciary duties against the employees. BGC Financial has generally agreed to indemnify the employees. In the FINRA Arbitration, the Tullett Subsidiaries claim compensatory damages of not less than \$779 million and exemplary damages of not less than \$500 million. The Tullett Subsidiaries also seek costs and permanent injunctions against the defendants.

The parties stipulated to consolidate the FINRA Arbitration with five other related arbitrations (FINRA Case Nos. 09-04807, 09-04842, 09-06377, 10-00139 and 10-01265) two arbitrations previously commenced against Tullett Liberty by certain of its former brokers now employed by BGC Financial, as well as three arbitrations commenced against BGC Financial by brokers who were previously employed by BGC Financial before returning to Tullett Liberty. FINRA consolidated them. BGC Financial and the employees filed their Statement of Answer and BGC's Statement of Counterclaim. Tullett Liberty responded to BGC's Counterclaim. Tullett filed an action in the Supreme Court, New York County against three of BGC's executives involved in the recruitment in the New York metropolitan area, but later agreed to discontinue the action in New York state court and add these claims to the FINRA Arbitration. Tullett and the Company have also agreed to join Tullett's claims against BGC Capital Markets, L.P. (BGC Capital Markets) to the FINRA Arbitration. The parties and FINRA also agreed to consolidate an eighth arbitration filed against the Tullett Subsidiaries by certain of its former brokers now employed by BGC Financial.

On July 9, 2014, the panel issued its award. The Tullett Subsidiaries' claims for punitive damages, as well as their claims against executives of the Company and its subsidiaries, were denied in their entirety. Tullett Subsidiaries were found to have breached their contract with the people who sold them Chapdelaine Corporate Securities & Co. (many of whom now work for BGC) and were ordered to pay those individuals over \$6 million in damages. The Tullett Subsidiaries were also found to have wrongly refused to pay compensation and expenses to one of their former employees who now works for BGC, who was awarded over \$222,000. BGC Financial and BGC Capital Markets (the BGC Respondents) were found solely liable for approximately \$13 million in damages. Certain desk heads that moved to the BGC Respondents were found liable for a total of approximately \$20 million. The BGC Respondents have paid the awards against the BGC Respondents and the desk heads in full. The FINRA award will not have a material financial effect on BGC.

On October 22, 2009, Tullett Prebon plc (Tullett) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey against BGC Partners captioned Tullett Prebon plc vs. BGC Partners, Inc. (the New Jersey Action). In the New Jersey Action, Tullett asserted claims relating to decisions made by approximately 81 brokers to terminate their employment with the Tullett Subsidiaries and join BGC Partners' affiliates. In its complaint, Tullett made a number of allegations against BGC Partners related to raiding, unfair competition, New Jersey RICO, and other claims arising from the brokers' current or prospective employment by BGC Partners' affiliates. Tullett claimed compensatory damages against BGC Partners in excess of \$1 billion for various alleged injuries as well as exemplary damages. It also sought costs and an injunction against additional hirings.

After some additional pleading and motion practices, on June 18, 2010, the District Court ordered that the case be dismissed with prejudice, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial Circuit affirmed.

Subsequently, Tullett, joined by two subsidiaries, has filed a complaint against BGC Partners in New Jersey state court alleging substantially the same claims (the New Jersey State Action). The New Jersey State Action also raises claims related to employees who decided to terminate their employment with Tullett and join a BGC Partners affiliate subsequent to the federal complaint. BGC moved to stay the New Jersey State Action and dismiss certain of the

claims asserted therein. On November 9, 2011, the court granted BGC Partners' motion to dismiss Tullett's claim for raiding, but otherwise denied the motions to dismiss and for a stay. BGC Partners moved for leave to appeal the denial of its motions, which was denied. On December 22, 2011, BGC Partners filed its Answer and Affirmative Defenses. Discovery in the matter is now closed. Trial began in September 2014 and is ongoing.

On August 10, 2012, the Tullett Subsidiaries commenced a FINRA arbitration against BGC Financial, BGC USA, L.P. (BGC USA), another affiliate of BGC Partners, and an officer and an employee of BGC Financial who were formerly employed by the Tullett Subsidiaries. The Tullett Subsidiaries allege that BGC Financial and BGC USA aided and abetted various alleged wrongs by the individual respondents, tortiously interfered with these individuals' employment contracts with Tullett, and violated a FINRA Rule of Conduct. The Tullett Subsidiaries also allege breaches of contract and duties of loyalty and fiduciary duties, as well as the misappropriation of trade secrets and confidential information, and the violation of a FINRA Rule of Conduct against their former employees, and seek a declaratory judgment invalidating indemnification agreements entered into between the BGC respondents and the individual respondents. The Tullett Subsidiaries seek compensatory damages of not less than \$14 million in salaries, bonuses and other compensation and benefits they paid to the individual respondents, as well as consequential and punitive damages. The Tullett Subsidiaries also seek costs and a permanent injunction, in addition to the aforementioned declaratory judgment, against the respondents. In November 2012, BGC Financial and an employee of BGC Financial were dismissed as respondents, and Statements of Answer were filed on behalf of the remaining respondents. In June 2013, the parties agreed to stay this arbitration pending the resolution of the FINRA Arbitration and the New Jersey State Action.

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BGC Partners and its affiliates intend to vigorously defend against and seek appropriate affirmative relief in the pending actions, and believe that they have substantial defenses to the claims asserted against them in those proceedings, believe that the damages and injunctive relief sought against them in those proceedings are unwarranted and unprecedented, and believe that Tullett Liberty, Tullett and the Tullett Subsidiaries are attempting to use the judicial and industry dispute resolution mechanisms in an effort to shift blame to BGC Partners for their own failures. However, no assurance can be given as to whether Tullett, Tullett Liberty or any of the Tullett Subsidiaries may actually succeed against either BGC Partners or any of its affiliates.

On March 9, 2012, a purported derivative action was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York captioned International Painters and Allied Trades Industry Pension Fund, etc. v. Cantor Fitzgerald L.P., CF Group Management, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., the Company and its directors, Index No. 650736-2012. The complaint was dismissed on September 23, 2013. The suit alleged that the terms of the April 1, 2010 8.75% Convertible Notes issued to Cantor were unfair to the Company, the Company's Controlled Equity Offerings unfairly benefited Cantor at the Company's expense and the August 2011 amendment to the change in control agreement of Mr. Lutnick was unfair to the Company. It sought to recover for the Company unquantified damages, disgorgement of payments received by defendants, a declaration that the 8.75% Convertible Notes are void and attorneys' fees (the New York Complaint). On April 2, 2012, a purported derivative action was filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware captioned Samuel Pill v. Cantor Fitzgerald L.P., CF Group Management, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., the Company and its directors, Civil Action No. 7382-CS, which suit made similar allegations to the New York Complaint, and seeks the same relief (the Delaware Complaint). On April 12, 2012, the Delaware Complaint was subsequently amended to delete any claim for relief in connection with the 8.75% Convertible Notes. On June 8, 2012, Defendants filed a motion simultaneously in New York and Delaware requesting that the two actions proceed in one forum. In response to Defendants' motion, Plaintiff Samuel Pill voluntarily dismissed the Delaware action, without prejudice, in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware on June 19, 2012. On the same date, Plaintiff Pill refiled his complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, captioned Samuel Pill v. Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P., CF Group Management, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., the Company and its directors, Index No. 652126-2012. The two actions filed in New York were consolidated on August 27, 2012. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated action on August 10, 2012, the motion was fully briefed and argued, and the motion to dismiss was granted September 23, 2013 without prejudice. Thereafter, Plaintiffs filed a motion to reargue on October 15, 2013. Defendants filed their opposition to the motion on October 22, 2013, and Plaintiffs filed a reply brief on October 29, 2013. The Defendants' motion to reargue was denied on March 12, 2014, and the clerk of the court entered a final judgment dismissing the action on April 21, 2014. Shortly thereafter, on April 24, 2014, Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal and pre-argument statement.

In the ordinary course of business, various legal actions are brought and may be pending against the Company. The Company is also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings by governmental and self-regulatory agencies (both formal and informal) regarding the Company's business. Any such actions may result in judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief.

Legal reserves are established in accordance with FASB guidance on *Accounting for Contingencies*, when a material legal liability is both probable and reasonably estimable. Once established, reserves are adjusted when there is more information available or when an event occurs requiring a change. The outcome of such items cannot be determined with certainty. The Company is unable to estimate a possible loss or range of loss in connection with specific matters beyond its current accrual and any other amounts disclosed. Management believes that, based on currently available information, the final outcome of these current pending matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company taken as a whole.

Letter of Credit Agreements

The Company has irrevocable uncollateralized letters of credit with various banks, where the beneficiaries are clearing organizations through which it transacted, that are used in lieu of margin and deposits with those clearing organizations. As of September 30, 2014, the Company was contingently liable for \$1.7 million under these letters of credit.

Risk and Uncertainties

The Company generates revenues by providing financial intermediary, securities trading and brokerage activities, and commercial real estate services to institutional customers and by executing and, in some cases, clearing transactions for institutional counterparties. Revenues for these services are transaction-based. As a result, revenues could vary based on the transaction volume of global financial and real estate markets. Additionally, financing is sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, which could have an impact on the Company's overall profitability.

Guarantees

The Company provides guarantees to securities clearinghouses and exchanges which meet the definition of a guarantee under FASB interpretations. Under these standard securities clearinghouse and exchange membership agreements, members are required to guarantee, collectively, the performance of other members and, accordingly, if another member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations to the clearinghouse or exchange, all other members would be required to meet the shortfall. In the opinion of management, the Company's liability under these agreements is not quantifiable and could exceed the cash and securities it has posted

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as collateral. However, the potential of being required to make payments under these arrangements is remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability has been recorded in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition for these agreements.

In connection with the sale of eSpeed (see Note 2 – Divestiture), the Company has guaranteed all payment obligations of ELX through December 31, 2014 under the Amended and Restated Technology Services Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2012, by and between eSpeed Technology Services L.P. and ELX Futures L.P. However, the potential of being required to make payments under this arrangement is remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability has been recorded in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition for this agreement.

Indemnification

In connection with the sale of eSpeed (see Note 2 – Divestiture), the Company has indemnified NASDAQ OMX for amounts over a defined threshold against damages arising from breaches of representations, warranties and covenants. As of September 30, 2014, no contingent liability has been recorded in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition for this indemnification, as the potential for being required to make payments under this indemnification is remote.

Gain Contingency

In connection with the sale of eSpeed (see Note 2 – Divestiture), the Company will receive an earn-out of up to 14,883,705 shares of NASDAQ OMX common stock to be paid ratably over 15 years, provided that NASDAQ OMX, as a whole, produces at least \$25 million in gross revenues each year. The earn-out was excluded from the gain on the divestiture and will be recognized in income as and when it is realized and earned, consistent with the accounting guidance for gain contingencies. The \$84.2 million in NASDAQ OMX shares held by the Company as of September 30, 2014 related to this earn-out is included in Marketable securities in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

20. Income Taxes

The Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include U.S. federal, state and local income taxes on the Company's allocable share of the U.S. results of operations, as well as taxes payable to jurisdictions outside the U.S. In addition, certain of the Company's entities are taxed as U.S. partnerships and are subject to the Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT) in New York City. Therefore, the tax liability or benefit related to the partnership income or loss, except for UBT, rests with the partners (see Note 3 – Limited Partnership Interests in BGC Holdings for discussion of partnership interests), rather than the partnership entity. Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method, as prescribed in FASB guidance on *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if it is deemed more likely than not that those assets will not be realized. As of September 30, 2014, the Company did not have any undistributed foreign pre-tax earnings. Pursuant to FASB guidance on *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, the Company provides for uncertain tax positions based upon management's assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. As of September 30, 2014, the Company had \$3.3 million of unrecognized tax

benefits, all of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in Interest expense and Other expenses, respectively, in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2014, the Company had approximately \$0.7 million of accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company did not have any material charges with respect to interest and penalties.

21. Regulatory Requirements

Many of the Company's businesses are subject to regulatory restrictions and minimum capital requirements. These regulatory restrictions and capital requirements may restrict the Company's ability to withdraw capital from its subsidiaries.

Certain U.S. subsidiaries of the Company are registered as U.S. broker-dealers or Futures Commissions Merchants subject to Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and Rule 1.17 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which specify uniform minimum net capital requirements, as defined, for their registrants, and also require a significant part of the registrants' assets be kept in relatively liquid form. As of September 30, 2014, the Company's U.S. subsidiaries had net capital in excess of their minimum capital requirements.

Certain European subsidiaries of the Company are regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") and must maintain financial resources (as defined by the FCA) in excess of the total financial resources requirement of the FCA. As of September 30, 2014, the European subsidiaries had financial resources in excess of their requirements.

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Certain other subsidiaries of the Company are subject to regulatory and other requirements of the jurisdictions in which they operate.

The regulatory requirements referred to above may restrict the Company's ability to withdraw capital from its regulated subsidiaries. As of September 30, 2014, \$333.0 million of net assets were held by regulated subsidiaries. These subsidiaries had aggregate regulatory net capital, as defined, in excess of the aggregate regulatory requirements, as defined, of \$165.7 million.

22. Segment and Geographic Information***Segment Information***

The Company's business segments are determined based on the products and services provided and reflect the manner in which financial information is evaluated by management. Prior to the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company had one reportable segment. Following the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Grubb & Ellis, the Company changed its segment reporting structure. As a result, beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company's operations consisted of two reportable segments, Financial Services and Real Estate Services.

Accordingly, all segment information presented herein reflects the Company's revised segment reporting structure for all periods presented. The Company's Financial Services segment specializes in the brokerage of a broad range of products, including fixed income securities, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange, equities, equity derivatives, credit derivatives, commodities, futures and structured products. It also provides a full range of services, including trade execution, broker-dealer services, clearing, processing, information, and other back-office services to a broad range of financial and non-financial institutions. The Company's Real Estate Services segment offers commercial real estate tenants, owners, investors and developers a wide range of services, including leasing and corporate advisory, investment sales and financial services, consulting, project and development management, and property and facilities management.

The Company evaluates the performance and reviews the results of the segments based on each segment's Income (loss) from operations before income taxes.

The amounts shown below for the Financial Services and Real Estate Services segments reflect the amounts that are used by management to allocate resources and assess performance, which is based on each segment's Income (loss) from operations before income taxes. In addition to the two business segments, the tables below include a Corporate Items category. Corporate revenues include fees from related parties and interest income as well as gains that are not considered part of the Company's ordinary, ongoing business such as the gain related to the sale of eSpeed. Corporate expenses include non-cash compensation expenses (such as the grant of exchangeability to limited partnership units; redemption/exchange of partnership units, issuance of restricted shares and a reserve on compensation-related partnership loans; and allocations of net income to limited partnership units and FPU) as well as unallocated expenses such as certain professional and consulting fees, executive compensation and interest expense, which are managed separately at the corporate level.

Certain financial information for the Company's segments is presented below. See Note 15 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net, for goodwill by reportable segment.

Three months ended September 30, 2014 (in thousands):

	Financial Services	Real Estate Services	Corporate Items	Total
Brokerage revenues:				
Rates	\$ 93,538	\$	\$	\$ 93,538
Credit	53,545			53,545
Foreign Exchange	56,233			56,233
Equities and Other Asset Classes	43,429			43,429
Real Estate		136,048		136,048
Real estate management services		40,452		40,452
Fees from related parties	3		6,746	6,749
Market data	1,660			1,660
Software solutions	709			709
Other revenues	1,072		1,139	2,211
Total non-interest revenues	250,189	176,500	7,885	434,574
Interest income		152	1,490	1,642
Total revenues	250,189	176,652	9,375	436,216
Interest expense	749	21	8,427	9,197
Non-interest expenses	205,421	159,898	75,015	440,334
Total expenses	206,170	159,919	83,442	449,531
Other income (losses), net:				
Losses on equity method investments			(2,640)	(2,640)
Other income	45,892			45,892
Total other income (losses), net	45,892		(2,640)	43,252
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	\$ 89,911	\$ 16,733	\$ (76,707)	\$ 29,937

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For the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Financial Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes includes \$45.9 million related to the earn-out portion of the NASDAQ OMX Transaction consideration and the associated mark to market movements and/or hedging. For the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Real Estate Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes excludes \$1.5 million related to the collection of receivables and associated expenses that were recognized at fair value as part of acquisition accounting.

Three months ended September 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Financial Services	Real Estate Services	Corporate Items	Total
Brokerage revenues:				
Rates	\$ 109,110	\$	\$	\$ 109,110
Credit	54,410			54,410
Foreign Exchange	47,393			47,393
Equities and Other Asset Classes	34,862			34,862
Real Estate		105,303		105,303
Real estate management services		40,447		40,447
Fees from related parties	13		8,058	8,071
Market data	1,178			1,178
Software solutions	444			444
Other revenues	1,074		334	1,408
Total non-interest revenues	248,484	145,750	8,392	402,626
Interest income	262	87	1,214	1,563
Total revenues	248,746	145,837	9,606	404,189
Interest expense	410		8,754	9,164
Non-interest expenses	226,613	132,238	22,667	381,518
Total expenses	227,023	132,238	31,421	390,682
Other income (losses), net:				
Losses on equity method investments			(2,705)	(2,705)
Other income	31,861			31,861
Total other income (losses), net	31,861		(2,705)	29,156
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	\$ 53,584	\$ 13,599	\$ (24,520)	\$ 42,663

For the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Financial Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes includes \$31.9 million related to the earn-out portion of the NASDAQ OMX Transaction consideration. For the three months ended September 30, 2013, the Real Estate Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes excludes \$1.9 million related to the collection of receivables and associated expenses that were recognized at fair value as part of acquisition accounting.

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Nine months ended September 30, 2014 (in thousands):

	Financial Services	Real Estate Services	Corporate Items	Total
Brokerage revenues:				
Rates	\$ 311,887	\$	\$	\$ 311,887
Credit	177,914			177,914
Foreign Exchange	157,578			157,578
Equities and Other Asset Classes	129,817			129,817
Real Estate		353,119		353,119
Real estate management services		119,298		119,298
Fees from related parties	84		21,664	21,748
Market data	4,786			4,786
Software solutions	2,113			2,113
Other revenues	12,501		1,807	14,308
Total non-interest revenues	796,680	472,417	23,471	1,292,568
Interest income	684	386	4,569	5,639
Total revenues	797,364	472,803	28,040	1,298,207
Interest expense	2,315	21	25,426	27,762
Non-interest expenses	653,550	436,910	163,020	1,253,480
Total expenses	655,865	436,931	188,446	1,281,242
Other income (losses), net:				
Losses on equity method investments			(6,203)	(6,203)
Other income	45,336			45,336
Total other income (losses), net	45,336		(6,203)	39,133
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	\$ 186,835	\$ 35,872	\$ (166,609)	\$ 56,098

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Financial Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes includes \$45.3 million related to the earn-out portion of the NASDAQ OMX Transaction consideration and the associated mark to market movements and/or hedging. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Real Estate Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes excludes \$4.5 million related to the collection of receivables and associated expenses that were recognized at fair value as part of acquisition accounting.

Nine months ended September 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Financial Services	Real Estate Services	Corporate Items	Total
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Brokerage revenues:				
Rates	\$ 392,401	\$	\$	\$ 392,401
Credit	190,895			190,895
Foreign Exchange	167,433			167,433
Equities and Other Asset Classes	115,524			115,524
Real Estate		281,707		281,707
Real estate management services		119,608		119,608
Fees from related parties	5,693		27,768	33,461
Market data	8,946			8,946
Software solutions	5,540			5,540
Other revenues	1,697	32	1,684	3,413
Total non-interest revenues	888,129	401,347	29,452	1,318,928
Interest income	800	240	3,722	4,762
Total revenues	888,929	401,587	33,174	1,323,690
Interest expense	2,894	1	25,958	28,853
Non-interest expenses	743,895	381,844	652,278	1,778,017
Total expenses	746,789	381,845	678,236	1,806,870
Other income (losses), net:				
Gain on divestiture			723,147	723,147
Losses on equity method investments			(7,217)	(7,217)
Other income	31,861			31,861
Total other income (losses), net	31,861		715,930	747,791
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	\$ 174,001	\$ 19,742	\$ 70,868	\$ 264,611

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Financial Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes includes \$31.9 million related to the earn-out portion of the NASDAQ OMX Transaction consideration. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Real Estate Services segment income (loss) from operations before income taxes excludes \$9.2 million related to the collection of receivables and associated expenses that were recognized at fair value as part of acquisition accounting. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, Corporate Items income (loss) from operations before income taxes includes a \$723.1 million gain on divestiture related to the NASDAQ OMX Transaction and approximately \$465 million in compensation expense related to the Company's Global Partnership Restructuring Program (Global Partnership Restructuring Program) in June 2013.

Total assets by reportable segment (in thousands):

Total Assets (1)	Financial Services	Real Estate Services	Total
At September 30, 2014	\$ 2,312,536	\$ 371,251	\$ 2,683,787
At December 31, 2013	\$ 1,802,255	\$ 277,108	\$ 2,079,363

(1) Corporate assets have been fully allocated to the Company's business segments.

Geographic Information

The Company offers products and services in the U.S., U.K., Asia (including Australia), France, Other Americas, Other Europe, and the Middle East and Africa region (defined as the MEA region). Information regarding revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues:				
United States	\$ 263,151	\$ 229,174	\$ 753,456	\$ 728,700
United Kingdom	97,579	95,964	303,480	323,555
Asia	37,649	41,419	118,651	137,085
France	17,164	19,627	65,043	69,208
Other Americas	10,856	8,034	25,998	29,014
Other Europe/MEA	9,817	9,971	31,579	36,128
Total revenues	\$ 436,216	\$ 404,189	\$ 1,298,207	\$ 1,323,690

Information regarding long-lived assets (defined as loans, forgivable loans and other receivables from employees and partners, net; fixed assets, net; certain other investments; goodwill; other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization; and rent and other deposits) in the geographic areas as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, is as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 356,744	\$ 278,593
United Kingdom	120,189	125,309
Asia	31,659	37,872
France	6,805	9,295
Other Americas	22,430	13,434
Other Europe/MEA	4,224	4,208
 Total long-lived assets	 \$ 542,051	 \$ 468,711

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23. Subsequent Events

Third Quarter 2014 Dividend

On October 29, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.12 per share for the third quarter of 2014, payable on December 9, 2014 to Class A and Class B common stockholders of record as of November 24, 2014.

Bridge Facility

On October 21, 2014, the Company entered into a commitment letter with Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc. (Morgan Stanley) pursuant to which Morgan Stanley has committed to provide to the Company senior unsecured bank financing of up to \$350 million under a 364 day bridge facility (the Bridge Facility). Morgan Stanley will act as sole lead arranger, sole bookrunner and exclusive administrative agent for the Bridge Facility.

Tender Offer for the proposed acquisition of GFI Group Inc.

On October 22, 2014, the Company commenced a fully-financed tender offer to acquire all of the outstanding common shares of GFI Group Inc. (GFI Group or GFI) it does not currently own for \$5.25 per share in cash. BGC currently owns approximately 13.5% of GFI's outstanding shares.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion of BGC Partners, Inc.'s financial condition and results of operations should be read together with BGC Partners, Inc.'s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes to those statements, as well as the cautionary statements relating to forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), included elsewhere in this report. When used herein, the terms BGC Partners, BGC, the Company, we, us and our refer to BGC Partners, Inc., including consolidated subsidiaries.

This discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting our results of operations and financial condition during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. This discussion is provided to increase the understanding of, and should be read in conjunction with, our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Report.

OVERVIEW AND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

We are a leading global brokerage company servicing the financial and real estate markets through our Financial Services and Real Estate Services businesses. Our Financial Services business specializes in the brokerage of a broad range of products, including fixed income securities, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange, equities, equity derivatives, credit derivatives, commodities, futures and structured products. Our Financial Services business also provides a wide range of services, including trade execution, broker-dealer services, clearing, processing, information, and other back-office services to a broad range of financial and non-financial institutions. Our integrated platform is designed to provide flexibility to customers with regard to price discovery, execution and processing of transactions, and enables them to use voice, hybrid, or in many markets, fully electronic brokerage services in connection with transactions executed either over-the-counter (OTC) or through an exchange. Through our BGC Trader and BGC Market Data brands, we offer financial technology solutions, market data, and analytics related to select financial instruments and markets.

We entered into the commercial real estate business in October 2011 with the acquisition of Newmark & Company Real Estate, Inc. (Newmark), a leading U.S. commercial real estate brokerage and advisory firm primarily serving corporate and institutional clients. Newmark was founded in 1929 in New York City. In 2000, Newmark embarked upon a national expansion and in 2006 entered into an agreement with London-based Knight Frank to operate jointly in the Americas as Newmark Knight Frank. In the second quarter of 2012, we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Grubb & Ellis Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, which we refer to as Grubb & Ellis. Grubb & Ellis was formed in 1958 and built a full-service national commercial real estate platform of property management, facilities management and brokerage services. We have completed the integration of Grubb & Ellis with Newmark Knight Frank to form the resulting brand, Newmark Grubb Knight Frank (NGKF). NGKF is a full-service commercial real estate platform that comprises our Real Estate Services segment, offering commercial real estate tenants, owners, investors and developers a wide range of services, including leasing and corporate advisory, investment sales and financial services, consulting, project and development management, and property and facilities management.

Our customers include many of the world's largest banks, broker-dealers, investment banks, trading firms, hedge funds, governments, corporations, property owners, real estate developers and investment firms. We have offices in dozens of major markets, including New York and London, as well as in Atlanta, Beijing, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Copenhagen, Dallas, Denver, Dubai, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Miami, Moscow, Nyon, Paris, Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Santa Clara, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore,

Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, Washington, D.C. and Zurich.

We remain confident in our future growth prospects as we continue to increase the scale and depth of our real estate platform and continue to seek market driven opportunities to expand our business in numerous financial asset classes. NGKF showed solid growth during the quarter ended September 30, 2014 by continuing to build the NGKF brand by accretively acquiring businesses and hiring talent around the country.

In our Real Estate Services business, we acquired Cornish & Carey Commercial (Cornish & Carey or Cornish) on August 13, 2014. By adding the leading commercial real estate services company in the Bay Area and Silicon Valley, we have greatly broadened the scope and depth of services we can provide to clients in Northern California and across the U.S. In our Financial Services business, in May 2014 we acquired Remate Lince, a leading Mexican inter-dealer broker focusing on interest rate derivatives and fixed income, and in February 2014 we purchased the assets of HEAT Energy Group, which specializes in East Coast U.S. power brokerage. We also continued to make key hires around the world. We expect these additions to increase our earnings per share going forward. These investments underscore BGC's ongoing commitment to make accretive acquisitions and profitably hire.

As of September 30, 2014, our liquidity, which we define as cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and securities owned was approximately \$624.7 million, the majority of which we are free to deploy to increase stockholder and bondholder value. We also expect to receive over \$500 million in NASDAQ OMX stock. This gives us over a billion dollars of dry powder to grow our profits. We expect to use these funds to make accretive acquisitions across Real Estate and Financial Services, repay debt, repurchase common shares and units, and maintain our regular common dividend for the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents***Announcement of Commencement of Tender Offer to Acquire GFI Group, Inc.***

On October 22, 2014, we announced our commencement of a tender offer to acquire all of the outstanding shares of GFI Group Inc. (NYSE: GFIG) (GFI) for \$5.25 per share in cash in a transaction valued at approximately \$675 million. As of September 30, 2014, BGC owned approximately 13.5 % of GFI Group s common stock. (See Tender Offer to Acquire GFI Group, Inc later in the MD&A for more details). BGC S offer of \$5.25 per share in cash represents more than a 15% premium to the \$4.55 per share all-stock transaction announced by CME Group and GFI Group on July 30, 2014 and more than a 68% premium to the price of GFI Group shares on July 29, 2014, the last day prior to the announcement of the CME transaction. Our tender offer is subject to certain conditions, including the tender of a sufficient number of shares of GFI Group s common stock such that, when added to GFI Group s common stock owned by BGC, BGC would own a majority of the outstanding shares of GFI Group common stock on a fully diluted basis. The tender offer is not be subject to any financing condition. As an owner of approximately 13.5% of GFI s common stock, we continue to believe that GFI s customers and brokers would benefit from GFI being part of a larger, better capitalized and more diversified company. We are confident that we will produce increased productivity per broker, meaningful synergies, substantial earnings accretion and stronger cash flow, shareholder value and superior service to our customers.

NASDAQ OMX Transaction

On June 28, 2013, we completed the sale (the NASDAQ OMX Transaction) of certain assets to The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. (NASDAQ OMX). The transaction occurred pursuant to a Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2013 (the Purchase Agreement). At the closing, NASDAQ OMX purchased certain assets and assumed certain liabilities from us and our affiliates, including the eSpeed brand name and various assets comprising the fully electronic portion of our benchmark on-the-run U.S. Treasury brokerage, market data and co-location service businesses (the Purchased Assets or eSpeed), for cash consideration of \$750 million paid at closing, plus an earn-out of up to 14,883,705 shares of NASDAQ OMX common stock to be paid ratably in each of the fifteen years following the closing. The \$750 million in cash paid at closing was subject to adjustment for certain pre-paid amounts and accrued costs and expenses, and the 14,883,705 shares of NASDAQ OMX common stock will be paid ratably in each of the fifteen years following the closing in which the consolidated gross revenue of NASDAQ OMX is equal to or greater than \$25 million. On November 12, 2013, we received 992,247 shares of NASDAQ OMX common stock in accordance with the agreement. The contingent future issuances of NASDAQ OMX common stock are also subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of certain events, including the acquisition by any person of 50% or more of NASDAQ OMX s stock (including by merger), NASDAQ OMX ceasing to hold Purchased Assets representing 50% or more of the aggregate revenue attributable to the Purchased Assets as of the closing, and the sale of all or substantially all of NASDAQ OMX s assets, as well as to certain anti-dilution provisions.

As a result of the sale of eSpeed, we only sold our on-the-run; benchmark 2-, 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, and 30-year fully electronic trading platform for U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds. Over time, we had built these six instruments into some of the deepest and most liquid markets in the world. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, eSpeed generated approximately \$48.8 million in revenues all of which was earned during the first two quarters -, of which \$46.5 million was recorded in our Financial Services segment and the remainder in Corporate items. We retained all of our other voice, hybrid, and fully electronic trading, market data, and software businesses, including voice, hybrid and electronic brokerage of off-the-run U.S. Treasuries, as well as Treasury Bills, Treasury Swaps, Treasury Repos, Treasury Spreads, and Treasury Rolls. We also continue to offer voice brokerage for on-the-run U.S. Treasuries.

FINRA Arbitration

On July 9, 2014, the FINRA Arbitration panel issued its award in our dispute with the Tullett Subsidiaries. The Tullett Subsidiaries' claims for punitive damages, as well as their claims against executives of the Company and its subsidiaries, were denied in their entirety. Tullett Subsidiaries were found to have breached their contract with the people who sold them Chapdelaine Corporate Securities & Co. (many of whom now work for BGC) and were ordered to pay those individuals over \$6 million in damages. The Tullett Subsidiaries were also found to have wrongly refused to pay compensation and expenses to one of their former employees who now works for BGC, and whom was awarded over \$222 thousand. BGC Financial and BGC Capital Markets (described together in the award and in this paragraph as "BGC") were found solely liable for approximately \$13 million in damages. Certain desk heads that moved to BGC were found liable for a total of approximately \$20 million. BGC has paid the awards against these desk heads. The FINRA award will not have a material financial effect on BGC. We are pleased to put this arbitration behind us and remain focused on delivering outstanding services to our valued customers.

Financial Services:

The financial intermediary sector has been a competitive area that has grown over the past decade due to several factors. One factor is the increasing use of derivatives to manage risk or to take advantage of the anticipated direction of a market by allowing users

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to protect gains and/or guard against losses in the price of underlying assets without having to buy or sell the underlying assets. Derivatives are often used to mitigate the risks associated with interest rates, equity ownership, changes in the value of foreign currency, credit defaults by corporate and sovereign debtors and changes in the prices of commodity products. Over the past decade, demand from financial institutions, financial services intermediaries and large corporations has increased volumes in the wholesale derivatives market, thereby increasing the business opportunity for financial intermediaries.

Another key factor in the growth of the financial intermediary sector over the past decade has been the increase in the number of new financial products. As market participants and their customers strive to mitigate risk, new types of equity and fixed income securities, futures, options and other financial instruments have been developed. Most of these new securities and derivatives are not immediately ready for more liquid and standardized electronic markets, and generally increase the need for trading and require broker-assisted execution.

Our Financial Services business continued to face challenging market conditions during the quarter. While our Foreign Exchange (FX) and Equities and other businesses operated in improving macro environments, our Rates and Credit businesses continued to face a challenging macro backdrop. The continued low volume environment facing our Rates and Credit businesses has been part of a greater industry trend that has been attributed to a number of cyclical factors, including extreme monetary policies by several major central banks including the Federal Reserve and more recently, the European Central Bank. These accommodative monetary policies have resulted in historically low levels of volatility and interest rates across most financial markets. The credit global markets have also faced structural issues such as the higher bank capital requirements under Basel III. Consequently, these factors contributed to lower trading volumes across our Rates and Credit asset classes across most geographies.

Regulators in the U.S. have finalized most of the new rules across a range of financial marketplaces, including OTC derivatives as mandated by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act). Many of these rules became effective during 2013 with ongoing phase-ins anticipated over the course of 2014. Legislators and regulators in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region have crafted similar rules, of which, some have been implemented in 2014, while others are expected to be implemented in the future.

These OTC-related laws and proposed rules call for additional pre- and post-trade market transparency, heightened collateral and capital standards, the transacting of certain derivatives using authorized venues, central clearing of most standardized derivatives, specific business conduct standards and the delivery of transaction data to newly designated trade repositories for public dissemination.

BGC Derivative Markets, a subsidiary of the Company, began operating as a Swap Execution Facility (SEF) on October 2, 2013. After this date, all eligible derivatives traded by US Persons required SEF registration. Mandatory Dodd-Frank compliant execution on SEFs by Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants commenced in February 2014 for a small number of products, with more products requiring SEF execution as 2014 progresses. The full Dodd-Frank rule set regarding execution, clearing and reporting requirements has been finalized more slowly than anticipated and has been effected by No Action letters, temporary relief, guidance and multiple interpretations. As a result, many of our largest customers have reduced their trading exposures until the rule consequences are completely known. Although SEF activity has steadily increased over the course of 2014, we do not believe volumes to date are not indicative of what this business will look like a year from now. We anticipate improved derivatives volumes once the regulatory landscape becomes clearer for our clients.

In addition, BGC maintains its ownership stake in ELX, a CFTC approved designated contract market (DCM), which also includes several of the world's largest banks as equity holders. ELX began Dodd-Frank compliant swap trading in the fourth quarter of 2013, and we expect growing volumes as market participants explore the use of ELX as an

alternative means to comply with Dodd-Frank regulations.

We believe that our relative competitive position is strong in this new environment, and that we will gain market share in the U.S. This is because the new rules not only require OTC market execution venues to maintain robust front-end and back-office IT capabilities and to make large and ongoing technology investments, but also because recent revisions to the execution methodology rules will allow elements of voice brokerage to flourish. We are a leader in both the breadth and scale of our hybrid and fully electronic trading capability, and we expect to outperform our competitors in such an environment.

Growth Drivers

As a wholesale intermediary, our business is driven primarily by overall industry volumes in the markets in which we broker, the size and productivity of our front-office headcount (including salespeople, brokers and other front-office professionals), regulatory issues and the percentage of our revenues related to fully electronic brokerage.

Below is a brief analysis of the market and industry volumes for some of our financial services products including our overall hybrid and fully electronic trading activities.

Table of Contents***Overall Market Volumes and Volatility***

Volume is driven by a number of items, including the level of issuance for financial instruments, the price volatility of financial instruments, macro-economic conditions, the creation and adoption of new products, the regulatory environment, and the introduction and adoption of new trading technologies. In general, increased price volatility increases the demand for hedging instruments, including many of the cash and derivative products that we broker. For example, hedge funds are increasingly making use of derivatives to protect positions and preserve the capital of their more risk-averse institutional clients, which now account for almost two-thirds of assets managed by the industry, according to a report from J.P. Morgan.

Rates volumes in particular are influenced by market volatility, which has been dampened due to continued quantitative easing undertaken by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, as well as at other major central banks. Quantitative easing entails the central banks buying government securities or other securities in the open market particularly longer-dated instruments in an effort to promote increased lending and liquidity and bring down long-term interest rates. When central banks hold these instruments, they tend not to trade or hedge thus lowering rates volumes across cash and derivatives markets industry-wide. As of October 8th, 2014, the U.S. Federal Reserve had approximately \$3.8 trillion worth of long-dated U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency securities, compared with \$1.7 trillion at the beginning of 2011 and zero prior to September 2008. Other major central banks have also greatly increased the amount of longer-dated debt on their balance sheets over the past three years or signaled a willingness to do so.

In addition, the G-20 central banks have agreed to implement the Basel III accord. Basel III was drafted with the intention of making banks more stable in the wake of the financial crisis. The accord, which will be phased in over the next few years, will force most large banks in G-20 nations to hold approximately three times as much Tier 1 capital as is required under the previous set of rules. The new capital rules make it more expensive for banks to hold non-sovereign debt assets on their balance sheets, and as a result, analysts say banks have reduced or will reduce their trading activity in corporate and asset-backed fixed income securities as well as in various other OTC cash and derivative instruments. We believe that this has reduced overall industry volumes in many of the products we trade, particularly in Credit.

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, industry volumes were mixed year-over-year for most of the OTC and listed products we broker in Rates, Credit, FX and Equities and other. For example, while FX volumes and equity and other volumes were generally up, Rates and Credit volumes were generally down. According to the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA), overall U.S. bond trading volumes decreased by over 7% year-over-year in the third quarter of 2014. This negatively impacted revenues industry-wide and in our Financial Services segment. Below is a discussion of the volume and growth drivers of our various financial services brokerage product categories.

Rates Volumes and Volatility

Our Rates business is influenced by a number of factors, including; global sovereign issuances, secondary trading and the hedging of these sovereign debt instruments. While the amount of global sovereign debt outstanding remains high by historical standards, the level of secondary trading and related hedging activity remains muted. For example, according to the Federal Reserve, the average daily volume of U.S. Treasuries amongst primary dealers was down by over approximately 12% as compared with a year earlier. Additionally, interest rate volumes were down by approximately 30% and 5% at ICE and Eurex, respectively. Our revenues from Rates products were down by 14.3% during the quarter to \$93.5 million

Our Rates revenues are not totally dependent on market volumes and therefore do not always fluctuate consistently with industry metrics. This is largely because our voice, hybrid, and fully electronic desks in rates often have volume discounts built into their price structure, which results in our rates revenues being less volatile than the overall industry volumes.

Overall, analysts and economists expect the absolute level of sovereign debt outstanding to remain at elevated levels for the foreseeable future as governments finance their future deficits and roll over their sizable existing debt. For example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which includes almost all of the advanced and developed economies of the world reported that general government debt as a percentage of GDP will be 73.1% for the entire OECD by 2015. This would represent a slight increase from 68.3% in 2012, but is nearly double the 39.1% figure in 2007. Meanwhile, economists expect that the effects of various forms of quantitative easing will continue to negatively impact financial markets, as economic growth remains weak in most OECD countries. As a result, we expect long-term tailwinds in our Rates business from continuing high levels of government debt, but near-term headwinds due to the continued accommodative monetary policy of many major central banks.

Credit Volumes

The cash portion of our credit business is impacted by the level of global corporate bond issuance, while both the cash and credit derivatives sides of this business are impacted by sovereign and corporate issuance. Global credit derivative market turnover has declined due to uncertainty surrounding recently enacted rules for the clearing of credit derivatives in the U.S. In addition, corporate and asset-backed bond trading has continued to decline for many of our large bank customers as they reduce their inventory of bonds in order to comply with Basel III and other international financial regulations. The net impact of these trends was reflected in primary dealer average daily volumes for corporate and mortgaged-backed bonds a reflection of the cash market being down by approximately 10% and 2% year-over-year according to the Federal Reserve. Total dealer gross notional credit derivatives

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outstanding as reported by SIFMA a reflection of the inter-dealer derivatives market was down by over 27% year-over-year. Our overall credit revenues declined by 1.6% to \$53.5 million, which was reflective of difficult volume trends in the credit markets globally.

Foreign Exchange Volumes and Volatility

Global FX volumes increased in the third quarter of 2014, largely as a result of a return of volatility due to diverting monetary policy across many central banks, along with dampened regulatory concern across the asset class. Our fully electronic FX revenues increased 39.8%, while our overall FX revenues increased 18.7% to \$56.2 million. In comparison, FX volumes increased by approximately 10% at EBS and 1% at the CME.

Equity-Related, Energy, and Commodities Volumes

Global equity markets were mixed during the quarter. For example, European cash equity products and global equity derivatives were up year-over-year, while U.S. cash equity products were generally down. According to the OCC, equity derivative volumes were up over 8% as compared to the third quarter 2013. Energy volumes were down 9% and 4% at ICE and CME, while and commodities volumes were down 4% and flat year-over-year according to the ICE and CME. In comparison, our overall revenues from Equities and other asset classes increased by 24.6% to \$43.4 million: of this energy and commodities revenues were up over 78%. We believe we continued to gain market share during the quarter.

Hybrid and Fully Electronic Trading

Historically, technology-based product growth has led to higher margins and greater profits over time for exchanges and wholesale financial intermediaries alike, even if overall company revenues remain consistent. This is largely because fewer employees are needed to process the same volume of trades as trading becomes more automated. Over time, electronification of exchange-traded and OTC markets has also generally led to volumes increasing faster than commissions decline, and thus often to an overall increase in revenues. We have been a pioneer in creating and encouraging hybrid and fully electronic trading, and continually work with our customers to expand such trading across more asset classes and geographies.

Outside of U.S. Treasuries and spot FX, the banks and broker-dealers that dominate the OTC markets had generally been hesitant in adopting electronically traded products. However, in recent years, hybrid and fully electronic inter-dealer OTC markets for products, including CDS indices, FX options, and most recently interest rate swaps, have been created as banks and dealers have become more open to electronically traded products and as firms like us have invested in the kinds of technology favored by our customers. Recently enacted and pending regulation in Asia, Europe and the U.S. regarding banking, capital markets, and OTC derivatives is likely to accelerate the spread of fully electronic trading and we expect to benefit from the new rules regarding OTC derivatives once they are finalized globally. Our understanding is that the rules that have been promulgated or are being discussed will continue to allow for trading through a variety of means, including voice, and we believe the net impact of these rules and the new bank capital requirements will encourage the growth of fully electronic trading for a number of products we broker.

The combination of more market acceptance of hybrid and fully electronic trading and our competitive advantage in terms of technology and experience has contributed to our strong gains in electronically traded products. During the quarter, we continued to invest in hybrid and fully electronic technology broadly across our financial services product categories.

Our Financial Services electronic trading, market data and software solutions revenue increased by 40.5% to \$25.1 million or 10% of segment revenue for the quarter, compared with \$17.8 million or 7.2% for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The increase in these retained technology-based revenues for the quarter was due in part to growth from the brokerage of fully electronic Credit, Rates and Spot FX as well as higher market data revenues. We now offer electronically traded products on a significant portion of our Financial Services segment's more than 200 Financial Services desks. We expect the proportion of desks offering electronically traded products to continue to increase as we invest in technology to drive electronic trading over our platform. Over time, we expect the growth of our technology-based businesses to further improve this segment's profitability.

Real Estate Services:

On October 14, 2011, we completed the acquisition of Newmark. On April 13, 2012, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Grubb & Ellis Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively Grubb & Ellis). Newmark, Grubb & Ellis and certain independently-owned partner offices of the two, operate as Newmark Grubb Knight Frank in the Americas, and are associated with London-based Knight Frank. Our discussion of financial results for Newmark Grubb Knight Frank, NGKF, or Real Estate Services reflects only those businesses owned by us and does not include the results for Knight Frank or for the independently-owned offices that use some variation of the NGKF name in their branding or marketing.

NGKF is a full-service commercial real estate services platform, offering commercial real estate tenants, owners, investors and developers a wide range of services, including leasing and corporate advisory, investment sales and financial services (real estate capital markets), consulting, project and development management, and property and facilities management.

Our Real Estate Services segment continued to show solid growth and generated approximately 40% of our revenues in the quarter ended September 30, 2014. Real Estate brokerage revenues grew by 29.2% year-over-year. NGKF's growth was primarily driven by the addition of Cornish & Carey, by double-digit organic growth in our capital markets and leasing brokerage revenues and by our Global Corporate Services business. While we benefited from positive industry trends, we believe that NGKF once again made

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strong market share gains. Our Real Estate management services and other revenues were up by 0.2%; and overall revenues improved by 21.1%. Our acquisition of Cornish & Carey Commercial closed during the quarter on August 13, 2014. Cornish is the leading commercial real estate services company in the important Bay Area and Silicon Valley markets. Cornish had over 275 brokers and generated approximately \$135 million in revenues in 2013. The Bay Area is a top region for new business generation in the U.S. This acquisition will solidify our West Coast presence and further reinforce NGKF's position as a dominant industry force that offers clients the full range of commercial real estate services provided by best-in class brokers in multiple disciplines and geographies. Results from Cornish were included within our Real Estate business only for the period under which Cornish was controlled by BGC.

We expect the overall profitability of our Real Estate Services business to increase as we increase its size and scale. However, the pre-tax margins in the segment are also impacted by the mix of revenues generated by NGKF. For example, real estate capital markets, which includes sales, commercial mortgage broking, and other financial services, generally has larger transactions that occur with less frequency when compared with leasing advisory. However, real estate capital markets brokerage tends to have significantly higher pre-tax margins earnings than NGKF as a whole. Leasing advisory revenues are generally more predictable than revenues from real estate capital markets, while pre-tax earnings margins tend to be more similar to those of the segment as a whole. Property and facilities management, which together are called real estate management services, generally have the most predictable and steady revenues, but pre-tax earnings margins below those for NGKF as a whole. When management services clients agree to give us exclusive rights to provide real estate services for their facilities or properties, it is for an extended period of time, which provides us with stable and foreseeable sources of brokerage revenues.

Growth Drivers

The key drivers of revenue growth for U.S. commercial real estate brokerage services companies include the overall health of the U.S. economy, including gross domestic product and employment trends in the U.S., which drives demand for various types of commercial leases and purchases; the institutional ownership of commercial real estate as an investible asset class; and the ability to attract and retain talent to our real estate services platform. In addition, in real estate sales, also known as real estate capital markets, growth is driven by the availability of credit to purchasers of and investors in commercial real estate.

Economic Growth in the U.S.

The U.S. economy is believed to have expanded by an annualized rate of 3.5% in the third quarter according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis's preliminary estimate, above the post-recession average of 2.3%.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that employers added a monthly average of 200,000 net new payroll jobs during the third quarter, which is slightly lower than the monthly average of 212,000 during the first six months of 2014. Despite the return to pre-recession unemployment rates (5.9% as of September 2014), the long-term unemployment and the declining labor force participation rate (near a 35-year low) remain disappointing for many economists, but these indicators are less important to commercial real estate than job creation.

The 10-year Treasury yield ended the third quarter at 2.49% after rising from its low of 1.66% on May 1, 2013. Treasury yields have remained low by historical standards, despite the Federal Reserve's continued tapering of its quantitative easing program. This has been in large part due to tempered expectations surrounding the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) willingness to raise the federal funds rate in the near-term. In December 2013, the FOMC announced that it is expected to reduce its monthly purchases by \$10 billion at each of its 2014 FOMC meetings and has since reaffirmed its plans to wind down its quantitative easing program by October 2014. The FOMC has also

affirmed that it would keep interest rates low well past the point when unemployment reaches the threshold rate of 6.5%, which it crossed during the second quarter of this year.

The combination of moderate economic growth and low interest rates that has been in place since the recession ended has been a powerful stimulus for commercial real estate, delivering steady absorption of excess space and strong investor demand for the yields available through both direct ownership of assets and publicly traded funds. Steady economic growth and low interest rates helped push vacancy rates down for the office, apartment, retail and industrial markets. The low level of new construction over the past few years has meant that tenants have been funneled into existing vacant space with the exception of apartments, where construction has propelled the market into a new expansion cycle. Asking rental rates posted moderate gains across all property types in 2014, propelled by demand for Class A assets in the top submarkets. The following trends drove the commercial real estate market thus far in 2014:

Strong U.S. employment growth and rising home values have fueled consumer spending and generated increased demand for commercial real estate space across all major sectors:

Technology, energy, professional and business services and healthcare continued to power demand for office space:

Global trade, business capital spending and supply-chain optimization created tenant and owner-user demand for warehouses and distribution centers;

Apartment rents benefited from strong job growth, and underlying demographic trends towards urban living amongst younger adults; and

Strong corporate earnings combined with increased leisure travel generated demand for hotel room-nights.

Market Statistics

Following the financial crisis of 2007/2008, the U.S. commercial property market saw steep declines in activity in 2009. In 2010, the market began to recover, and by the end of 2011 there were signs that the recovery was gaining momentum although still not at levels seen prior to the crisis. If the U.S. economy expands at the moderate pace envisioned by many economists in 2014, we would expect this to fuel the continued recovery in commercial real estate.

Although overall industry metrics are not necessarily as correlated to our revenues in Real Estate Services as they are in Financial Services, they do provide some indication of the general direction of the business. According to Newmark Grubb Knight Frank Research, the overall vacancy rate for office properties in the nation's key markets ended the third quarter of 2014 at 14.5%, down from 15.0% a year earlier, marking the fourteenth consecutive quarter of tightening and the lowest level since the fourth quarter

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of 2008. Employment growth the primary driver of demand for office leasing activity accelerated during the quarter, which should provide continued momentum for the office market recovery. Rents for all property types in the U.S. continued to improve modestly. CoStar Group (a leading provider of information and analytic services) reported similar improvements in net absorption for all three major commercial property types office, retail, and industrial which increased by 11.6% to approximately 439 million square feet for the trailing twelve months ended September 30, 2014.

In terms of commercial real estate sales metrics, according to CoStar's Value-Weighted U.S. Composite Index, average prices were up 8.7% year-over-year through August 2014. In the third quarter, the dollar volume of significant property sales rose by 11% above the same period in 2013 according to Real Capital Analytics. In comparison, our Real Estate Services brokerage revenue increased by 29.8% year-over-year, primarily due to growth resulting from the acquisition of Grubb & Ellis in the second quarter of 2012 as well as our other recent acquisitions (Cornish & Carey, Frederick Ross and Smith Mack) and organic growth.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

See Regulation in Part I, Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for information related to our regulatory environment.

LIQUIDITY

See Liquidity and Capital Resources herein for information related to our liquidity and capital resources.

HIRING AND ACQUISITIONS

A key driver of our revenue is front-office headcount. We believe that our strong technology platform and unique partnership structure have enabled us to use both acquisitions and recruiting to profitably increase our front-office staff at a faster rate than our largest competitors since our formation in 2004.

We have invested significantly to capitalize on the current business environment through acquisitions, technology spending and the hiring of new brokers, salespeople and other front-office professionals. The business climate for these acquisitions has been competitive, and it is expected that these conditions will persist for the foreseeable future. We have been able to attract businesses and brokers, salespeople and other front-office professionals to our platform as we believe they recognize that we have the scale, technology, experience and expertise to succeed in the current business environment.

As of September 30, 2014, our front-office headcount was up by approximately 13% year-over-year to 2,755 brokers, salespeople and other front-office professionals. This increase was primarily due in part to the acquisition of Cornish & Carey as well as organic growth. For the quarter ended September 30, 2014, average revenue generated per front-office employee increased 6% from a year ago to approximately \$152,000. The increase in overall company revenue per front-office employee was primarily driven by an increase in revenue per front-office employee in Real Estate Services, which increased over 19% year-over-year.

The laws and regulations passed or proposed on both sides of the Atlantic concerning OTC trading seem likely to favor increased use of technology by all market participants, and are likely to accelerate the adoption of both hybrid and fully electronic trading. We believe these developments will favor the larger inter-dealer brokers over smaller, non-public inter-dealer brokers, as the smaller ones generally do not have the financial resources to invest the necessary amounts in technology. We believe this will lead to further consolidation in our industry, and thus further

allow us to profitably grow our front-office headcount.

Since 2012, our acquisitions have included Grubb & Ellis, Wolfe & Hurst, Smith Mack, Frederick Ross Company, Ginalfi Finance, Sterling International Brokers Limited, HEAT Energy Group, Remate Lince and Cornish & Carey Commercial.

On April 13, 2012, we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Grubb & Ellis. The total consideration transferred for Grubb & Elli