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# ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

Washington DSEC FILE NUMBER

416

**FACING PAGE** 

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/15	AND ENDING	12/31/15
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENT	TFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: PEAK6 Capit	al Management LLC		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN	IESS: (Do not use P.O.	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
	141 West Jackson Blvd.,	Suite 500	
	(No. and Street)		
Chicago		Illinois	60604
(City)		(State)	(Zip Code)
B. AC INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose	•	is Report*	
((Nai	Ernst & Young LI me - if individual, state last, firs		·····
155 N. Wacker Drive	Chicago	Illinois	60606
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:  Certified Public Accountant  Public Accountant  Accountant not resident in United State	es or any of its possession	ıs	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE	URLY	

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a current valid OMB control number.

#### **OATH OR AFFIRMATION**

I, <u>Phil Grigus</u>, affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statements and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of <u>PEAK6 Capital Management LLC</u>, as of <u>December 31, 2015</u>, are true and correct. I further affirm that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer.

OFFICIAL SEAL SHAWMA ROSE COHN Notary Public - State of Illinois My Commission Expires Jan 2, 2019	Signature  Controller of PEAK6 Capital Management LLC
Motary Public	Title
This are noted a marine (about all and that I a	hassar).

ፕኤ:	e rene	rt** contains (check all applicable boxes):
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(a)	Facing page.
X	(b)	Statement of Financial Condition.
	(c)	Statement of Income.
	(d)	Statement of Cash Flows.
	(e)	Statement of Changes in Member's Equity.
	<b>(f)</b>	Statement of Changes in Subordinated Borrowings.
	(g)	Computation of Net Capital Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1.
	(h)	Statement Regarding Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
	(i)	Statement Regarding Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
	<b>(</b> j)	A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
		Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	(k)	A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
		consolidation.
$\boxtimes$	(l)	An Oath or Affirmation.
	(m)	A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report (separately bound as per Rule 17a-5(e)(4)) (under separate cover).
Π,	(n)	A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous

audit.

<sup>\*\*</sup>For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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# PEAK6°

# Statement of Financial Condition

PEAK6 Capital Management LLC Year Ended December 31, 2015 With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

# Statement of Financial Condition

Year Ended December 31, 2015

# **Contents**

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# Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Members PEAK6 Capital Management LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of PEAK6 Capital Management LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2015. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PEAK6 Capital Management LLC at December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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Chicago, Illinois February 26, 2016

# Statement of Financial Condition

# December 31, 2015

Assets	
Cash	\$ 1,348,390
Securities owned	2,892,294,698
Receivable from clearing brokers	573,086,946
Interest and dividends receivable	2,405,272
Other assets	713,553
Total assets	\$ 3,469,848,859
Liabilities and members' equity	
Liabilities:	
Securities sold, not yet purchased	\$ 3,172,337,321
Accrued compensation	38,348,826
Payable to Parent	1,942,815
Interest and dividends payable	1,321,439
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	1,174,121
Total liabilities	3,215,124,522
Subordinated borrowings	9,193,442
Members' equity	245,530,895
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 3,469,848,859

#### Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015

#### 1. Organization and Nature of Business

PEAK6 Capital Management LLC (the Company), a Delaware limited liability company and a subsidiary of PEAK6 Investments, L.P. (the Parent), trades proprietarily and operates as a market maker in equity options, providing liquidity to participants in the equity and equity derivatives markets. The Company, acting as principal, buys and sells equity securities and equity derivative financial instruments. The Company clears all transactions through registered clearing brokers. The Company is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Chicago Board Options Exchange (the Exchange). The limited liability company operating agreement provides, among other things, that the Company shall dissolve no later than December 31, 2038.

The Company clears the majority of its transactions through its primary clearing brokers, Goldman Sachs Execution and Clearing L.P. (GSEC), Apex Clearing Corporation (APEX) and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (ABN).

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### Securities Owned and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased

Proprietary securities and derivative financial instrument transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Dividends are recognized on the ex-dividend date, and interest is accrued as earned or payable.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased are carried at market or fair value. The Company values securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased at independent market prices where readily available. Exchange-traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices. In the absence of quoted values or when quoted values are not deemed to be representative of market values, securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased are valued at fair value as determined by the Parent. The resulting gains and losses are reflected in the statement of income.

Securities sold, not yet purchased represent obligations to deliver specified securities at a future date at then-prevailing prices that may differ from the values reflected in the statement of financial condition. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance sheet risk, as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased may exceed the amount reflected in the statement of financial condition. All equity securities are pledged to the clearing brokers on terms that permit the clearing brokers to sell or repledge the securities, subject to certain limitations.

#### **Receivable From Clearing Brokers**

Receivables and payables relating to trades pending settlement, net unrealized gains and losses on futures, cash, and margin balances are netted by the respective clearing brokers in receivable from clearing brokers in the statement of financial condition. Margin balances are collateralized by certain of the Company's securities and cash balances held by the clearing brokers. In relation to margin debit balances, the Company is charged interest at fluctuating rates based on the clearing broker call rates. Cash and securities at the clearing brokers that are related to securities sold, not yet purchased are partially restricted until the securities are purchased.

#### **Income Taxes**

In accordance with the provision set forth in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, Income Taxes, management has reviewed the Company's tax positions for all open tax years, which includes 2012 through 2015, and concluded that, as of December 31, 2015, a provision for income taxes is not required. To the extent the Company records interest and penalties, they are included in other expenses in the statement of income.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

As an LLC treated like a partnership for tax purposes, the Company is not subject to federal income tax and most states do not impose an income tax on an LLC treated like a partnership for tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company has not provided for income taxes in the accompanying financial statements. The members are responsible for reporting their share of the Partnership's taxable income or loss on their individual income tax returns.

#### 3. Financial Instruments

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, defines fair value as an exit price representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by prioritizing the use of the most observable input when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity; unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is deemed significant to the fair value measurement. When a valuation utilizes multiple inputs from varying levels of the fair value hierarchy, the hierarchy level is determined based on the lowest level input(s) that is (are) significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy that prioritize inputs to valuation methods are as follows:

- Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuations based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active
  markets, and inputs that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or
  indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Financial instruments
  falling under Level 2 predominantly consist of over-the-counter products and other
  unquoted securities valued using broker quotes, where these can be corroborated to
  observable market data.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 3. Financial Instruments (continued)

Level 3: Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and deemed significant to the
overall fair value measurement (including the Company's own assumptions used in
determining the fair value of investments). Financial instruments included within Level 3
are predominantly over-the-counter products and other unquoted securities valued using
broker quotes where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value as of December 31, 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total
Assets Securities owned: Equity securities* Equity options* Fixed income	\$ 1,975,329,879 898,122,589	\$ - -	\$	- -	\$ 1,975,329,879 898,122,589
securities	-	18,842,230		-	18,842,230
Total	\$ 2,873,452,468	\$ 18,842,230	\$		\$ 2,892,294,698
Liabilities Securities sold, not yet purchased: Equity securities* Equity options* Fixed income	\$ 1,363,066,593 1,759,271,725	\$ - -	\$		\$ 1,363,066,593 1,759,271,725
securities	49,999,003	 			49,999,003
	\$ 3,172,337,321	\$ -	\$		\$ 3,172,337,321

<sup>\*</sup>All equity securities and equity options within this category are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. The three largest industry concentrations for financial assets include Media 44.5%, Semi-Conductors 32.2% and Software 18.4%. The three largest industry concentrations for financial liabilities include Real Estate 7.7%, Pharmaceuticals 7.0% and Banking 5.6%.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 3. Financial Instruments (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company held no financial instruments classified within Level 3.

#### 4. Related-Party Transactions

The Company and the Parent are parties to an intercompany expense-sharing agreement that outlines the allocation of direct and indirect costs between the two entities. The Company reimburses all direct costs paid by the Parent on its behalf, which are included in the respective line items on the Statement of Income. Indirect costs of \$446,787 consist of technology, risk management, compliance, legal, accounting and back-office, management, human resources, and administrative services and are included in the statement of income as consulting fees from affiliates. In addition, the agreement provides for a fee for remote data storage and other technology product expenses. These fees were \$2,295,507 and \$631,687, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2015, and are included in technology and telecommunication expense in the statement of income. Also, the agreement provides for an occupancy fee. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred \$1,339,236 in indirect occupancy fees, which are included in occupancy and equipment expense in the statement of income. At December 31, 2015, \$1,942,815 of indirect costs remains payable to the Parent and is included in payable to Parent in the statement of financial condition.

The Company paid expenses of \$108,240 to an affiliate relating to execution services. This amount is included in brokerage, clearing and exchange fees in the statement of income. In addition, the Company received \$79,855 in relation to netted interest income and expense. This amount is included in interest and dividend income and interest and dividend expense in the statement of income. The affiliate is a subsidiary of the Parent.

In 2015, a member withdrew from the Company. This member had an interest in the gains and losses from his trading account and not the Company overall. This member also had an independent contractor relationship with the Company, pursuant to which he provided trading and certain other services to the Company.

#### 5. Subordinated Borrowings

The Parent has a discretionary employee incentive compensation plan. This plan is an unfunded deferred compensation arrangement and provides vesting generally over a period from 18 months to 30 months. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period. The deferred compensation arrangements are subject to subordination agreements with participants of the incentive compensation plan, approved by the Exchange and are renewed annually on or around

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 5. Subordinated Borrowings (continued)

February 28. Amounts previously granted may be subject to a clawback at management's discretion based on performance and other factors.

The amounts recorded and approved by the Exchange at annual renewal are new payable balances granted less forfeitures and vested amounts.

The cash subordination agreement and deferred compensation plan amounts subject to subordination agreements and approved by the Exchange are available in computing net capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Uniform Net Capital Rule. To the extent any such subordinated borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 related to these subordinated agreements amounted to \$79,968 and is included in subordinated debt interest in the statement of income.

At December 31, 2015, subordinated borrowings consisted of the following:

Unfunded deferred compensation payable	)
Total subordinated borrowings	

\$ 9,193,442 \$ 9,193,442

#### 6. Employee Benefit Plan

The Parent sponsors a profit-sharing plan (the Plan) under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering all eligible employees of the Company. The Parent may elect to match employees' contributions and make further discretionary contributions to the Plan, subject to certain limitations as set forth in the Plan agreement and the Internal Revenue Code. The Parent charges the Company a rate per employee for inclusion in the Plan. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the charge was \$490,945 for direct Company employees and is included in compensation and benefits in the statement of income.

#### 7. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company, in connection with its proprietary trading activities, enters into various derivative transactions, including futures and exchange-traded options. Derivative contracts are financial instruments whose value is based upon an underlying asset, index, or reference rate, or a combination of these factors. The Company may use derivative financial instruments in the normal course of its business to take speculative investment positions as well as for risk management purposes. Options held provide the Company with the opportunity to deliver or take delivery of specified financial instruments at a contracted price. Options written (sold) obligate

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 7. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

the Company to deliver or take delivery of specified financial instruments at a contracted price in the event the holder exercises the option, whereas futures obligate the Company to deliver or take delivery of certain financial instruments at the contracted price. The Company may use futures contracts to gain exposure to or hedge against changes in the value of its equities, interest rates, or volatility.

ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, requires additional disclosure surrounding how and why the reporting entity uses derivative instruments, how those instruments are accounted for, and how they affect the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The Company records its trading-related derivative activities on a fair value basis.

The following table presents additional information about derivatives held by the Company, including the volume of the Company's derivative activities based on the average number of contracts, categorized by primary risk exposure, and reflected on the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2015:

Primary	Classification in Statement of	Average Numbe			
Risk Exposure	Financial Condition	Fair Value	of Contracts*		
Assets Equity option contracts	Securities owned	\$ 898,122,589	2,896,616		
Liabilities Equity option contracts	Securities sold, not yet purchased	\$ 1,759,271,725	2,789,606		

<sup>\*</sup>Average number of contracts is calculated by averaging the amount of contracts held at the end of each month.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 7. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table presents the net gain and loss amounts included in the statement of income as gains and losses on principal transactions, categorized by primary risk exposure, for the year ended December 31, 2015:

Primary Risk Exposure	Gains and Losses on Principal Transactions
Equity option contracts Equity futures contracts	\$ 364,243,564 1,075,572
Equity futures contracts	\$ 365,319,136

### Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into transactions subject to enforceable master netting agreements or other similar agreements. Generally, the right of setoff in those agreements allows the Company to setoff any exposure to a specific counterparty in the event of default based on the terms of the agreements. Generally, the Company manages the cash and securities on a counterparty basis. The following table provides disclosure regarding the potential effect of offsetting of recognized assets and liabilities presented in the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2015, as well as those balances subject to a master netting agreement had the Company elected to offset:

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts of Assets in the Statement of Financial Condition	Oross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition Financial Instruments	Net Amounts
Securities owned: Equity options	\$ 898,122,589	\$ -	\$ 898,122,589	\$ 898,122,589	\$ -

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 7. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts of Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Condition	Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition  Financial Instruments	- Net Amounts
Securities sold, not yet purchased:					
Equity Options	\$ 1,759,271,725	\$ -	\$1,759,271,725	\$898,122,589	\$ 861,149,136

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#### Market Risk and Credit Risk

These derivative financial instruments may have market risk and/or credit risk in excess of the amounts recorded in the statement of financial condition.

Market risk is the potential change in an instrument's value caused by fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, volatility or other risks. Exposure to market risk is influenced by a number of factors, including the relationships between financial instruments and the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the financial instruments are traded. Derivative financial instruments involve varying degrees of off-balance sheet market risk. Changes in the market values of the underlying financial instruments may result in changes in the value of the derivative financial instruments. In many cases, the use of derivative financial instruments serves to modify or offset market risk associated with other transactions and, accordingly, serves to decrease the Company's overall exposure to market risk. The Company utilizes various analytical monitoring techniques to control its exposure to market risk.

Credit risk arises from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with counterparty non-performance is limited to the current cost to replace all contracts in which the Company has a gain. For exchange-traded derivatives, the clearing corporation acts as the counterparty of specific transactions and, therefore, bears the risk of delivery to and from counterparties to specific positions.

The Company clears its trades through GSEC, APEX and ABN. In the event a clearing broker does not fulfill its obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk of loss on securities owned and receivable from the clearing broker. The Company attempts to minimize this risk by monitoring the creditworthiness of the clearing brokers.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 7. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Guarantees

In the normal course of trading activities, the Company trades and holds certain fair-valued derivative contracts, which may constitute guarantees under ASC 460, *Guarantees*. Such contracts include written option contracts that are not settled in cash. These written option contracts obligate the Company to deliver or take delivery of specified financial instruments at a contracted price in the event the holder exercises the option.

As of December 31, 2015, the maximum payouts for these contracts are unknown. Maximum payouts do not represent the expected future cash requirements, as the Company's written options positions are typically liquidated or expire and are not exercised by the holder of the option. In addition, maximum payout amounts, in the case of the exercise of written call options, may be offset by the subsequent sale of the underlying financial instrument if owned by the Company. The fair values of all written option contracts, as of December 31, 2015, are included in securities sold, not yet purchased in the statement of financial condition.

#### 8. Commitments and Contingencies

#### **General Contingencies**

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide indemnifications to the counterparties under certain circumstances. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

# Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 8. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

#### Legal Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to lawsuits, arbitrations, claims, and other legal proceedings. Management cannot predict with certainty the outcome of pending legal proceedings. A substantial adverse judgment or other resolution regarding the proceedings could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. However, in the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the outcome of any pending proceedings is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

#### 9. Net Capital Requirements

The Company, as a registered broker-dealer with the SEC, is subject to the net capital requirements of the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 (the Rule) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, administered by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). The Company is required to maintain net capital equal to the greater of 6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness or \$100,000, as these terms are defined. At December 31, 2015, the Company had net capital of \$113,943,274, which was \$111,178,888 in excess of its required net capital of \$2,764,386. At December 31, 2015, its percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 36.39%.

The Rule may effectively restrict advances to affiliates or capital withdrawals.

#### 10. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated the possibility of subsequent events existing in the Company's financial statements through the date the financial statements were available to be issued. On January 22, 2016, \$75,000,000 was withdrawn from the Company to the Parent.