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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022

OR

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

For the transition period from __________ to __________

Commission File Number 1-12043

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**98-0080034**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

85 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 668-8000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A non-voting common stock	OPY	The New York Stock Exchange

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated Filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
Emerging growth company	☐		

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

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

The number of shares of the Company's Class A non-voting common stock and Class B voting common stock (being the only classes of common stock of the Company) outstanding on October 28, 2022 was 10,866,298 and 99,665 shares, respectively.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021 (1)
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 36,578	$ 213,759
Deposits with clearing organizations	95,645	66,968
Restricted cash	128,280	127,765
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	177,206	169,902
Receivable from customers, net of allowance for credit losses of $3,367 ($3,326 in 2021)	1,178,713	1,221,450
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	—	935
Securities owned, including amounts pledged of $385,820 ($266,428 in 2021), at fair value	662,677	634,504
Notes receivable, net	57,205	53,983
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of $98,047 ($92,785 in 2021)	33,946	28,036
Right-of-use lease assets, net of accumulated amortization of $77,531 ($76,462 in 2021)	148,479	150,121
Goodwill	137,889	137,889
Intangible assets	32,100	32,100
Other assets	167,307	205,838
Total assets	$ 2,856,025	$ 3,043,250
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Drafts payable	$ 9,644	$ —
Bank call loans	53,600	69,500
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	493,446	422,057
Payable to customers	381,112	456,958
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	284,032	277,322
Securities sold but not yet purchased, at fair value	94,893	71,958
Accrued compensation	196,948	342,125
Income tax payable	1,788	13,536
Accounts payable and other liabilities	91,119	76,655
Lease liabilities	189,298	192,019
Senior secured notes, net of debt issuance costs of $737 ($926 in 2021)	124,263	124,074
Deferred tax liabilities, net of deferred tax assets of $53,059 ($54,957 in 2021)	35,542	44,016
Total liabilities	1,955,685	2,090,220
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	127,765	127,765
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock ($0.001 par value per share): Class A: shares authorized: 50,000,000; shares issued and outstanding: 10,874,990 and 12,447,036 as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively Class B: shares authorized, issued and outstanding: 99,665 as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021	11	13
Additional paid-in capital	25,918	78,032
Retained earnings	743,650	740,926
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,163	4,225
Total Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. stockholders' equity	770,742	823,196
Noncontrolling interest (Note 2)	1,833	2,069
Total Stockholders' equity	772,575	825,265
Total Liabilities, Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests and Stockholders' Equity	$ 2,856,025	$ 3,043,250

(1) Certain prior period reported amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, See Note 2.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS (unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021
REVENUE				
Commissions	$ 89,608	$ 90,889	$ 282,307	$ 300,531
Advisory fees	102,927	116,751	326,098	332,399
Investment banking	38,393	86,901	93,516	316,144
Bank deposit sweep income	35,769	3,909	54,968	11,629
Interest	17,361	9,340	38,667	26,915
Principal transactions, net	6,502	4,494	10,124	21,664
Other	3,551	3,058	(8,319)	19,635
Total revenue	294,111	315,342	797,361	1,028,917
EXPENSES				
Compensation and related expenses	179,134	206,312	543,144	693,053
Communications and technology	21,500	19,718	63,981	59,497
Occupancy and equipment costs	15,457	14,964	44,701	45,371
Clearing and exchange fees	6,705	5,237	18,923	16,667
Interest	7,018	2,468	13,158	7,563
Other	57,059	29,249	98,172	74,077
Total expenses	286,873	277,948	782,079	896,228
Pre-tax income	7,238	37,394	15,282	132,689
Income taxes provision	2,573	11,144	5,559	36,622
Net income	$ 4,665	$ 26,250	$ 9,723	$ 96,067
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	145	—	(215)	—
Net income attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.	$ 4,520	$ 26,250	$ 9,938	$ 96,067
Earnings per share attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.				
Basic	$ 0.40	$ 2.07	$ 0.84	$ 7.59
Diluted	$ 0.37	$ 1.92	$ 0.78	$ 7.10
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	11,270,589	12,690,386	11,901,727	12,653,310
Diluted	12,190,425	13,664,214	12,809,000	13,539,373
Period end shares outstanding	10,974,655	12,615,399	10,974,655	12,615,399

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(Expressed in thousands)	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net income	$ 4,665	$ 26,250	$ 9,723	$ 96,067
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Currency translation adjustment	(410)	235	(3,062)	(64)
Comprehensive income	$ 4,255	$ 26,485	6,661	96,003
Less net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	145	—	(215)	—
Comprehensive income attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.	$ 4,110	$ 26,485	$ 6,876	$ 96,003

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS (unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands, except per share amount)	For the Three Months Ended September 30 (1), 2022	For the Three Months Ended September 30 (1), 2021	For the Nine Months Ended September 30 (1), 2022	For the Nine Months Ended September 30 (1), 2021
Common stock ($0.001 par value per share)				
Beginning Balance	$ 11	$ 13	$ 12	$ 13
Issuance of Class A non-voting common stock	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A non-voting common stock for cancellation	—	—	(1)	—
Ending Balance	11	13	11	13
Additional paid-in capital				
Balance at beginning of period	35,461	81,152	78,034	80,801
Issuance of Class A non-voting common stock	518	850	2,862	4,846
Repurchase of Class A non-voting common stock for cancellation	(12,206)	(4,715)	(58,581)	(4,715)
Share-based expense	2,631	2,608	8,684	7,827
Vested employee share plan awards	(486)	(875)	(5,081)	(9,739)
Balance at end of period	25,918	79,020	25,918	79,020
Retained earnings				
Balance at beginning of period	742,614	668,193	740,926	601,406
Repurchase of Class A non-voting common stock for cancellation	(1,781)	—	(1,781)	—
Net income (2)	4,520	26,250	9,938	96,067
Dividends paid	(1,703)	(1,906)	(5,433)	(4,936)
Balance at end of period	743,650	692,537	743,650	692,537
Accumulated other comprehensive income				
Balance at beginning of period	1,573	3,149	4,225	3,448
Currency translation adjustment	(410)	235	(3,062)	(64)
Balance at end of period	1,163	3,384	1,163	3,384
Total Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. stockholders' equity	$ 770,742	$ 774,954	$ 770,742	$ 774,954
Noncontrolling interest				
Balance at beginning of period	1,709	—	2,069	—
Capital distribution to noncontrolling interest	(21)	—	(21)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	145	—	(215)	—
Balance at end of period	1,833	—	1,833	—
Total stockholders' equity	$ 772,575	$ 774,954	$ 772,575	$ 774,954
Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests				
Balance at beginning of period	127,765	—	127,765	—
Contributions during the year	—	—	—	—
Balance at end of period	$ 127,765	$ —	$ 127,765	$ —
Dividends paid per share	$ 0.15	$ 0.15	$ 0.45	$ 0.39

(1) Certain prior period reported amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, See Note 2.

(2) Attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

(Expressed in thousands)	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 9,723	$ 96,067
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		
Non-cash items included in net income:		
Depreciation and amortization of furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements	5,717	5,975
Deferred income taxes	(5,890)	(2,575)
Amortization of notes receivable	10,480	9,786
Amortization of debt issuance costs	189	188
Provision for credit losses	61	3,030
Share-based compensation	(1,152)	25,097
Amortization of right-of-use lease assets	20,041	19,514
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Deposits with clearing organizations	(28,677)	(1,752)
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(7,304)	(39,020)
Receivable from customers	42,676	(165,640)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	935	—
Securities owned	(28,173)	48,834
Notes receivable	(13,702)	(18,723)
Other assets	34,278	92,294
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Drafts payable	9,644	—
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	71,389	64,141
Payable to customers	(75,846)	48,612
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	6,710	1,487
Securities sold but not yet purchased	22,935	(42,026)
Accrued compensation	(135,341)	1,487
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(21,797)	(11,588)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(83,104)	135,188
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements	(11,627)	(7,513)
Proceeds from the settlement of Company-owned life insurance	1,191	2,001
Cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(10,436)	(5,512)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash dividends paid on Class A non-voting and Class B voting common stock	(5,433)	(4,936)
Issuance of Class A non-voting common stock	65	58
Repurchase of Class A non-voting common stock for cancellation	(59,554)	(4,715)
Payments for employee taxes withheld related to vested share-based awards	(2,283)	(4,966)
Distribution to noncontrolling interests	(21)	—
Debt issuance costs	—	(22)
Decrease in bank call loans, net	(15,900)	(9,700)
Cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(83,126)	(24,281)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(176,666)	105,395
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	341,524	35,424
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	$ 164,858	$ 140,819

Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash within the condensed consolidated balance sheets:	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 36,578	$ 140,819
Restricted cash	128,280	—
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ 164,858	$ 140,819
Schedule of non-cash financing activities		
Employee share plan issuance	$ 4,288	$ 7,361
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the period for interest	$ 14,184	$ 9,502
Cash paid during the period for income taxes, net	$ 25,683	$ 52,950

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

1. Organization

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. ("OPY" or the "Parent") is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of OPY and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the "Company"). Oppenheimer Holdings Inc., through its operating subsidiaries, is a leading middle market investment bank and full service broker-dealer that is engaged in a broad range of activities in the financial services industry, including retail securities brokerage, institutional sales and trading, investment banking (corporate and public finance), equity and fixed income research, market-making, trust services, and investment advisory and asset management services.

The Company is headquartered in New York and has 91 retail branch offices in the United States and institutional businesses located in London, Tel Aviv, and Hong Kong. The principal subsidiaries of OPY are Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("Oppenheimer"), a registered broker-dealer in securities and investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940; Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. ("OAM") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Oppenheimer Investment Management LLC, both registered investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940; Oppenheimer Trust Company of Delaware ("Oppenheimer Trust"), a limited purpose trust company that provides fiduciary services such as trust and estate administration and investment management; OPY Credit Corp., which offers syndication as well as trading of issued corporate loans; Oppenheimer Europe Ltd., based in the United Kingdom, with offices in the Isle of Jersey, Germany, and Switzerland, which provides institutional equities and fixed income brokerage and corporate finance and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority; and Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited, based in Hong Kong, China, which provides fixed income and equities brokerage services to institutional investors and is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission.

Oppenheimer owns Freedom Investments, Inc. ("Freedom"), a registered broker dealer in securities, which provides discount brokerage services, and Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd., which is engaged in offering investment services in the State of Israel. Oppenheimer holds a trading permit on the New York Stock Exchange.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies and estimates

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"). The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP for annual financial statement purposes. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts that are reported in the financial statements and the accompanying disclosures. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions that the Company may undertake in the future, actual results may differ materially from the estimates. The condensed consolidated results of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future interim or annual period.

Reclassification

Effective June 30, 2022, the Company reclassified certain stockholders' equity amounts on the condensed consolidated balance sheet and condensed consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity and redeemable noncontrolling interests. The reclassification included separately presenting the par value of common stock, and combining previously disclosed share capital and contributed capital amounts in the currently reported additional paid-in capital amount. The reclassification had no impact on previously reported total stockholders’ equity amounts.

Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. I

On October 26, 2021, Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. I ("OHAA") consummated its $126.5 million initial public offering (the "OHAA IPO"). OHAA is a special purpose acquisition company, incorporated in Delaware for the purpose of entering into a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, recapitalization, reorganization or other similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities (a "Business Combination"). Oppenheimer Acquisition LLC I (the "Sponsor"), a Delaware series limited liability company and the Company's subsidiary, is the sponsor of OHAA. The Company and its employees control OHAA through the Sponsor's ownership of Class A founder shares of OHAA. As a result, both OHAA and the Sponsor are consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

Funds totaling $127.8 million, including proceeds from the OHAA IPO of $126.5 million and $1.3 million in investment from the Sponsor, are held in a trust account until the earlier of (i) the completion of a Business Combination or (ii) ten business days after April 29, 2023, 18 months from the closing of the OHAA IPO ("Combination Period"). The cash held in the trust account is recorded in "Restricted Cash" on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Transaction costs, which consisted of a net underwriting fee of $2.5 million and $0.5 million of other offering costs, were charged during the fourth quarter of 2021 against the gross proceeds of the OHAA IPO consistent with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) Topic 5.

"Redeemable noncontrolling interests" of $127.8 million associated with the publicly held OHAA Class A ordinary shares are recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2022 at redemption value and classified as temporary equity in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 480 "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity". Changes in redemption value are recognized immediately as they occur and will adjust the carrying value of redeemable noncontrolling interests to equal the redemption value at the end of each reporting period. Increases or decreases in the carrying amount of redeemable noncontrolling interests shall be affected by charges to additional paid-in-capital and noncontrolling interests attributable to certain members of the Sponsor on a pro rata ownership basis.

The public warrants and private warrants exercisable for OHAA Class A ordinary shares that were issued in connection with the OHAA IPO (the "OHAA Warrants") qualify for equity accounting treatment under FASB ASC Topic 815.

Oppenheimer Principal Investments LLC

Oppenheimer Principal Investments LLC ("OPI") is a Delaware special purpose "Series" limited liability company formed in December 2020 and designed to retain and reward talented employees of the Company, primarily in connection with the deployment of Company capital into successful private market investments, and also in connection with the Company's receipt of non-cash compensation from investment banking assignments. OPI is designed to promote alignment of Company, client and employee interests as they relate to profitable investment opportunities. This program acts as an incentive for senior employees to identify attractive private investments for the Company and its clients, and as a retention tool for key employees of the Company. OPI treats its members as partners for tax purposes generally and with respect to the separate Series formed to participate in (i) the incentive fees generated by successful client investments in the Company's Private Market Opportunities program, or (ii) principal investments made by the Company or a portion of the gains thereon, either through the outright purchase of an investment or consideration earned in lieu of an investment banking fee or other transaction fee. Employees who become members of a Series receive a "profit interest", as that term is used in IRS regulations, and receive an allocation of capital appreciation of the investment held by the particular Series that exceeds a threshold amount established for each Series. Participating employees are also subject to vesting and forfeiture requirements for each Series investment. The Company's policy is to consolidate those entities where it owns the majority voting interests. The Company owns the majority voting interest of OPI through Oppenheimer Alternative Investment Management ("OAIM"), the managing member of OPI and a subsidiary of OAM. Pursuant to the Company's policy for consolidation, the Company consolidates OPI.

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests represents ownership interests in the Sponsor of OHAA, OHAA Class A founder and Class A ordinary shares held by management and employees of the Company, as well as OHAA Class B shares held by directors and officers of OHAA and an employee of the Company. Noncontrolling interests also include publicly held warrants to purchase OHAA Class A ordinary shares. Additionally, noncontrolling interests include the profits allocated to employees who have profit interests in OPI's Series.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents OHAA deposits held in trust as indicated above.

3. Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

Under ASC 326 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses", the Company can elect to use an approach to measure the allowance for credit losses using the fair value of collateral where the borrower is required to, and reasonably expected to, continually adjust and replenish the amount of collateral securing the instrument to reflect changes in the fair value of such collateral. The Company has elected to use this approach for securities borrowed, margin loans, and reverse repurchase agreements. No material historical losses have been reported on these assets. See note 9 for details.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had $57.2 million of notes receivable ($54.0 million as of December 31, 2021). Notes receivable represent recruiting and retention payments generally in the form of upfront loans to financial advisors and key revenue producers as part of the Company's overall growth strategy. These notes generally amortize over a service period of 3 to 10 years from the initial date of the note or based on productivity levels of the respective employees. All such notes are contingent on the employees' continued employment with the Company. The unforgiven portion of the notes becomes due on demand in the event the employee departs during the service period. At this point, any uncollected portion of the notes is reclassified into a defaulted notes category.

The allowance for uncollectibles is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the defaulted notes balance to present the net amount expected to be collected. Balances are charged-off against the allowance when management deems the amount to be uncollectible.

The Company reserves 100% of the uncollected balance of defaulted notes which are five years and older and applies an expected loss rate to the remaining balance. The expected loss rate is based on historical collection rates of defaulted notes. The expected loss rate is adjusted for changes in market conditions such as changes in unemployment rates, changes in interest rates and other relevant factors. For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2022, no adjustments were made to the expected loss rates. The Company will continuously monitor the effect of these factors on the expected loss rate and adjust it as necessary.

The allowance is measured on a pool basis as the Company has determined that the entire defaulted portion of notes receivable has similar risk characteristics.

As of September 30, 2022, the uncollected balance of defaulted notes was $7.7 million and the allowance for uncollectibles was $5.2 million. The allowance for uncollectibles consisted of $3.4 million related to defaulted notes balances (five years and older) and $1.8 million related to defaulted notes balances (under five years).

The following table presents the disaggregation of defaulted notes by year of default as of September 30, 2022:

(Expressed in thousands)	As of September 30, 2022	
2022	$	859
2021		2,327
2020		542
2019		353
2018		132
2017 and prior		3,449
Total	$	7,662

The following table presents activity in the allowance for uncollectibles of defaulted notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
Beginning balance	$	5,106	$	4,701	$	4,923	$	4,234
Additions and other adjustments		97		28		280		495
Ending balance	$	5,203	$	4,729	$	5,203	$	4,729

4. Leases

The Company and its subsidiaries have operating leases for office space and equipment expiring at various dates through 2034. The Company leases its corporate headquarters at 85 Broad Street, New York, New York which houses its executive management team and many administrative functions for the firm as well as its research, trading, investment banking, and asset management divisions and an office in Troy, Michigan, which among other things, houses its payroll and human resources departments. In addition, the Company has 91 retail branch offices in the United States as well as offices in London, England, St. Helier, Isle of Jersey, Geneva, Switzerland, Munich, Germany, Tel Aviv, Israel and Hong Kong, China.

The Company is constantly assessing its needs for office space and, on a rolling basis, has many leases that expire in any given year.

The majority of the leases are held by the Company's subsidiary, Viner Finance Inc., which is a consolidated subsidiary and 100% owned by the Company.

Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet; the Company recognizes lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Most leases include an option to renew and the exercise of lease renewal options is at the Company's sole discretion. The Company did not include the renewal options as part of the right of use assets and liabilities.

The depreciable life of assets and leasehold improvements is limited by the expected lease term. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had right-of-use operating lease assets of $148.5 million (net of accumulated amortization of $77.5 million) which are comprised of real estate leases of $145.6 million (net of accumulated amortization of $75.2 million) and equipment leases of $2.9 million (net of accumulated amortization of $2.3 million). As of September 30, 2022, the Company had operating lease liabilities of $189.3 million which are comprised of real estate lease liabilities of $186.4 million and equipment lease liabilities of $2.9 million. The Company had no finance leases as of September 30, 2022.

As most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The Company used the incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019 for operating leases that commenced prior to that date. The Company used the incremental borrowing rate as of the lease commencement date for the operating leases that commenced subsequent to January 1, 2019.

The following table presents the weighted average lease term and weighted average discount rate for the Company's operating leases as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively:

	As of	
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	6.96	7.38
Weighted average discount rate	6.67%	6.89%

The following table presents operating lease costs recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, respectively, which are included in occupancy and equipment costs on the condensed consolidated income statements:

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Operating lease costs:				
Real estate leases - Right-of-use lease asset amortization	$ 6,450	$ 6,053	$ 18,796	$ 18,171
Real estate leases - Interest expense	3,258	3,523	9,881	10,726
Equipment leases - Right-of-use lease asset amortization	422	453	1,246	1,343
Equipment leases - Interest expense	41	34	108	110

The maturities of lease liabilities as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)	As of	
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
2022	$ 10,716	$ 41,696
2023	41,964	38,477
2024	37,630	33,573
2025	31,542	27,703
2026	29,672	26,342
After 2026	86,261	78,593
Total lease payments	$ 237,785	$ 246,384
Less interest	(48,487)	(54,365)
Present value of lease liabilities	$ 189,298	$ 192,019

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had $30.0 million of additional real estate operating leases that have not yet commenced ($16.2 million as of December 31, 2021).

5. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when, or as, the Company satisfies its performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to customers. A good or service is transferred to a customer when, or as, the customer obtains control of that good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied over time or at a point in time. Revenue from a performance obligation satisfied over time is recognized by measuring the Company's progress in satisfying the performance obligation in a manner that depicts the transfer of the goods or services to the customer. Revenue from a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time is recognized at the point in time that the Company determines the customer obtains control over the promised good or service.

The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those promised goods or services (i.e., the "transaction price"). In determining the transaction price, the Company considers multiple factors, including the effects of variable consideration. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainties with respect to the amount are resolved. In determining when to include variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers the range of possible outcomes, the predictive value of its past experiences, the time period during which uncertainties are expected to be resolved and the amount of consideration that is susceptible to factors outside of the Company's influence, such as market volatility or the judgment and actions of third parties.

The Company earns revenue from contracts with customers and other sources (principal transactions, interest and other). The following provides detailed information on the recognition of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Commissions

Commissions from Sales and Trading — The Company earns commission revenue by executing, settling and clearing transactions with clients primarily in exchange-traded and over-the-counter corporate equity and debt securities, money market instruments and exchange-traded options and futures contracts. A substantial portion of the Company's revenue is derived from commissions from private clients through accounts with transaction-based pricing. Trade execution and clearing services, when provided together, represent a single performance obligation, as the services are not separately identifiable in the context of the contract. Commission revenue associated with combined trade execution and clearing services, as well as trade execution services on a standalone basis, are recognized at a point in time on trade date when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Commission revenue is generally paid on settlement date, which is generally two business days after trade date for equity securities and corporate bond transactions and one day for government securities, options and commodities transactions. The Company records a receivable on the trade date and receives a payment on the settlement date.

Mutual Fund Income — The Company earns mutual fund income for sales and distribution of mutual fund shares, which consists of a fixed fee amount and a variable amount. The Company recognizes mutual fund income at a point in time on the trade date when the performance obligation is satisfied which is when the mutual fund interest is sold to the investor. The ongoing distribution fees for distributing investment products from mutual fund companies are generally considered variable consideration because they are based on the value of AUM and are uncertain on trade date. The Company recognizes distribution fees over the investment period as the amounts become known and the portion recognized in the current period may relate to distribution services performed in prior periods. Mutual fund income is generally received within 90 days.

Advisory Fees

The Company earns management and performance (or incentive) fees in connection with the advisory and asset management services it provides to various types of funds, asset-based programs and investment vehicles through its subsidiaries. Management fees are generally based on the account value at the valuation date per the respective asset management agreements and are recognized over time as the customer receives the benefits of the services evenly throughout the term of the contract. Performance fees are recognized when the return on client AUM exceeds a specified benchmark return or as other performance targets over a 12-month measurement period are met. Performance fees are considered variable and they are recognized at a point in time as they are subject to fluctuation and/or are contingent on a future event over the measurement period and are not subject to adjustment once the measurement period ends. Such fees are computed as of the fund's year-end when the measurement period ends and generally are recorded as earned in the fourth quarter of the Company's fiscal year. Both management and performance fees are generally received within 90 days.

Investment Banking

The Company earns underwriting revenues by providing capital raising solutions for corporate clients through initial public offerings, follow-on offerings, equity-linked offerings, private investments in public entities, and private placements. Underwriting revenues are recognized at a point in time on trade date, as the client obtains the control and benefit of the capital markets offering at that point. These fees are generally received within 90 days after the transactions are completed. Transaction-related expenses, primarily consisting of legal, travel and other costs directly associated with the transaction, are deferred and recognized in the same period as the related investment banking transaction revenue. Underwriting revenues and related expenses are presented gross on the condensed consolidated income statements.

Revenue from financial advisory services includes fees generated in connection with mergers, acquisitions, and restructuring transactions. Such revenue and fees are primarily recorded at a point in time when services for the transactions are completed and income is reasonably determinable, generally as set forth under the terms of the engagement. Payment for advisory services is generally due upon completion of the transaction or milestone. Retainer fees and fees earned from certain advisory services are recognized ratably over the service period as the customer receives the benefit of the services throughout the term of the contracts, and such fees are collected based on the terms of the contracts.

Bank Deposit Sweep Income

Bank deposit sweep income consists of revenue earned from the FDIC-insured bank deposit program. Under this program, client funds are swept into deposit accounts at participating banks and are eligible for FDIC deposit insurance up to FDIC standard maximum deposit insurance amounts. Fees are earned over time and are generally received within 30 days.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following presents the Company's revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated by major business activity and other sources of revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Reportable Segments				
	Private Client	Asset Management	Capital Markets	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:					
Commissions from sales and trading	$ 39,290	$ —	$ 42,699	$ 12	$ 82,001
Mutual fund and insurance income	7,603	—	1	3	7,607
Advisory fees	78,055	24,865	—	7	102,927
Investment banking - capital markets	1,950	—	7,173	—	9,123
Investment banking - advisory	—	—	29,270	—	29,270
Bank deposit sweep income	35,769	—	—	—	35,769
Other	5,126	—	652	39	5,817
Total revenue from contracts with customers	167,793	24,865	79,795	61	272,514
Other sources of revenue:					
Interest	14,471	—	2,265	625	17,361
Principal transactions, net	(884)	—	8,637	(1,251)	6,502
Other	(2,766)	5	250	245	(2,266)
Total other sources of revenue	10,821	5	11,152	(381)	21,597
Total revenue	$ 178,614	$ 24,870	$ 90,947	$ (320)	$ 294,111

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Reportable Segments				
	Private Client	Asset Management	Capital Markets	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:					
Commissions from sales and trading	$ 42,214	$ —	$ 39,535	$ (2)	$ 81,747
Mutual fund and insurance income	9,134	—	2	6	9,142
Advisory fees	89,849	26,890	—	12	116,751
Investment banking - capital markets	5,599	—	29,488	—	35,087
Investment banking - advisory	—	—	51,814	—	51,814
Bank deposit sweep income	3,909	—	—	—	3,909
Other	2,765	—	196	10	2,971
Total revenue from contracts with customers	153,470	26,890	121,035	26	301,421
Other sources of revenue:					
Interest	7,624	—	1,631	85	9,340
Principal transactions, net	(189)	—	5,804	(1,121)	4,494
Other	(41)	4	115	9	87
Total other sources of revenue	7,394	4	7,550	(1,027)	13,921
Total revenue	$ 160,864	$ 26,894	$ 128,585	$ (1,001)	$ 315,342

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Reportable Segments				
	Private Client	Asset Management	Capital Markets	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:					
Commissions from sales and trading	$ 120,753	$ —	137,760	29	$ 258,542
Mutual fund and insurance income	23,733	—	7	25	23,765
Advisory fees	249,667	76,289	117	25	326,098
Investment banking - capital markets	7,615	—	26,407	—	34,022
Investment banking - advisory	35	—	59,459	—	59,494
Bank deposit sweep income	54,968	—	—	—	54,968
Other	12,770	—	1,449	227	14,446
Total revenue from contracts with customers	469,541	76,289	225,199	306	771,335
Other sources of revenue:					
Interest	32,987	—	4,950	730	38,667
Principal transactions, net	(5,050)	—	16,717	(1,543)	10,124
Other	(23,546)	13	406	362	(22,765)
Total other sources of revenue	4,391	13	22,073	(451)	26,026
Total revenue	$ 473,932	$ 76,302	$ 247,272	$ (145)	$ 797,361

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Reportable Segments				
	Private Client	Asset Management	Capital Markets	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:					
Commissions from sales and trading	$ 135,122	$ —	$ 137,742	$ (1)	$ 272,863
Mutual fund and insurance income	27,575	—	6	87	27,668
Advisory fees	255,701	76,658	3	37	332,399
Investment banking - capital markets	19,879	—	157,765	—	177,644
Investment banking - advisory	250	—	138,250	—	138,500
Bank deposit sweep income	11,629	—	—	—	11,629
Other	10,359	—	957	43	11,359
Total revenue from contracts with customers	460,515	76,658	434,723	166	972,062
Other sources of revenue:					
Interest	21,335	—	5,449	131	26,915
Principal transactions, net	1,987	—	19,636	41	21,664
Other	7,913	10	321	32	8,276
Total other sources of revenue	31,235	10	25,406	204	56,855
Total revenue	$ 491,750	$ 76,668	$ 460,129	$ 370	$1,028,917

Contract Balances

The timing of the Company's revenue recognition may differ from the timing of payment by its customers. The Company records receivables when revenue is recognized prior to payment and it has an unconditional right to payment. Alternatively, when payment precedes the provision of the related services, the Company records deferred revenue until the performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company had receivables related to revenue from contracts with customers of $32.9 million and $37.2 million at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company had no significant impairments related to these receivables during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Deferred revenue relates to IRA fees received annually in advance on customers' IRA accounts and investment banking fees received from certain advisory transactions where the performance obligations have not yet been satisfied. Total deferred revenue was $994,000 and $235,000 at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The following presents the Company's contract assets and deferred revenue balances from contracts with customers, which are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the condensed consolidated balance sheet:

(Expressed in thousands)	As of	
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Contract assets (receivables):		
Commission [1]	$ 5,990	$ 2,886
Mutual fund income [2]	5,078	6,205
Advisory fees [3]	3,404	4,546
Bank deposit sweep income [4]	6,625	595
Investment banking fees [5]	7,065	17,765
Other	4,765	5,195
Total contract assets	$ 32,927	$ 37,192
Deferred revenue (payables):		
Investment banking fees [6]	$ 230	$ 235
IRA fees [7]	764	—
Total deferred revenue	$ 994	$ 235

(1) Commission recorded on trade date but not yet settled.
(2) Mutual fund income earned but not yet received.
(3) Management and performance fees earned but not yet received.
(4) Fees earned from FDIC-insured bank deposit program but not yet received.
(5) Underwriting revenue and advisory fees earned but not yet received.
(6) Retainer fees and fees received from certain advisory transactions where the performance obligations have not yet been satisfied.
(7) Fee received in advance on an annual basis.

6. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income over the weighted average number of shares of Class A non-voting common stock ("Class A Stock") and Class B voting common stock ("Class B Stock") outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes the weighted average number of shares of Class A Stock and Class B Stock outstanding and options to purchase Class A Stock and unvested restricted stock awards of Class A Stock using the treasury stock method.

Earnings per share have been calculated as follows:

(Expressed in thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	11,270,589	12,690,386	11,901,727	12,653,310
Net dilutive effect of share-based awards, treasury stock method (1)	919,836	973,828	907,273	886,063
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	12,190,425	13,664,214	12,809,000	13,539,373
Net income attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.	$ 4,520	$ 26,250	$ 9,938	$ 96,067
Earnings per share attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.				
Basic	$ 0.40	$ 2.07	$ 0.84	$ 7.59
Diluted	$ 0.37	$ 1.92	$ 0.78	$ 7.10

(1) For the three months ended September 30, 2022, the diluted net income per share computation did not include the anti-dilutive effect of 398,198 shares of Class A Stock granted under share-based compensation arrangements. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the diluted net income per share computation did not include the anti-dilutive effect of 22,250 shares of Class A Stock granted under share-based compensation arrangements. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, there was no Class A Stock granted under share-based compensation arrangements that was anti-dilutive.

7. Receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations

(Expressed in thousands)

	As of	
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consists of:		
Securities borrowed	$ 72,267	$ 99,752
Receivable from brokers	69,653	39,716
Clearing organizations	22,287	19,518
Securities failed to deliver	9,801	9,212
Other	3,198	1,704
Total	$ 177,206	$ 169,902
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consists of:		
Securities loaned	$ 307,383	$ 244,223
Securities failed to receive	22,359	6,457
Payable to brokers	199	2,077
Clearing organizations and other (1)	163,505	169,300
Total	$ 493,446	$ 422,057

(1) The balances are primarily related to a trade/settlement date adjustment for U.S. Government Securities.

8. Fair value measurements

Securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, investments and derivative contracts are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period.

Valuation Techniques

A description of the valuation techniques applied, and inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Company's financial instruments, is as follows:

U.S. Government Obligations

U.S. Treasury securities are valued using quoted market prices obtained from active market makers and inter-dealer brokers.

U.S. Agency Obligations

U.S. agency securities consist of agency issued debt securities and mortgage pass-through securities. Non-callable agency issued debt securities are generally valued using quoted market prices. Callable agency issued debt securities are valued by benchmarking model-derived prices to quoted market prices and trade data for identical or comparable securities. The fair value of mortgage pass-through securities are model driven with respect to spreads of the comparable to-be-announced ("TBA") security.

Sovereign Obligations

The fair value of sovereign obligations is determined based on quoted market prices when available or a valuation model that generally utilizes interest rate yield curves and credit spreads as inputs.

Corporate Debt and Other Obligations

The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using recent transactions, broker quotations and bond spread information.

Mortgage and Other Asset-Backed Securities

The Company values non-agency securities collateralized by home equity and various other types of collateral based on external pricing and spread data provided by independent pricing services. When specific external pricing is not observable, the valuation is based on yields and spreads for comparable bonds.

Municipal Obligations

The fair value of municipal obligations is estimated using recently executed transactions, broker quotations, and bond spread information.

Convertible Bonds

The fair value of convertible bonds is estimated using recently executed transactions and dollar-neutral price quotations, where observable. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined based on cash flow models using yield curves and bond spreads as key inputs.

Corporate Equities

Equity securities and options are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange or market where traded. To the extent quoted prices are not available, fair values are generally derived using bid/ask spreads.

Auction Rate Securities ("ARS")

Background

In February 2010, Oppenheimer finalized settlements with each of the New York Attorney General's office ("NYAG") and the Massachusetts Securities Division ("MSD" and, together with the NYAG, the "Regulators") concluding proceedings by the Regulators concerning Oppenheimer's marketing and sale of ARS. Pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators, Oppenheimer agreed to extend offers to repurchase ARS from certain of its clients. As of September 30, 2021, the Company had completed its ARS purchase obligations related to the settlements with the Regulators. In addition to the settlements with the Regulators, Oppenheimer had also reached settlements of and received adverse awards in legal proceedings with various clients where the Company was obligated to purchase ARS. As of September 30, 2022, the Company no longer had any obligations to purchase ARS from such legal settlements or adverse awards.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company owned $33.1 million of ARS. This amount represents the unredeemed or unsold amount that the Company holds as a result of ARS buybacks pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators and legal settlements and awards referred to above.

Valuation

The Company's ARS owned referred to above have, for the most part, been subject to issuer tender offers. The Company has valued the ARS securities owned at the tender offer price and categorized them in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to the illiquid nature of the securities and the period of time since the last tender offer. The fair value of ARS is particularly sensitive to movements in interest rates. However, an increase or decrease in short-term interest rates may or may not result in a higher or lower tender offer in the future or the tender offer price may not provide a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the securities. In such cases, other valuation techniques might be necessary.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had a valuation allowance totaling $5.2 million relating to ARS owned (which is included as a reduction to securities owned on the condensed consolidated balance sheet).

Investments

In its role as general partner in certain hedge funds and private equity funds, the Company, through its subsidiaries, holds direct investments in such funds. The Company uses the net asset value of the underlying fund as a basis for estimating the fair value of its investment.

The following table provides information about the Company's investments in Company-sponsored funds as of September 30, 2022:

(Expressed in thousands)	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Hedge funds (1)	$ 589	$ —	Quarterly - Annually	30 - 120 Days
Private equity funds (2)	8,327	3,161	N/A	N/A
	$ 8,916	$ 3,161		

(1) Includes investments in hedge funds and hedge fund of funds that pursue long/short, event-driven, and activist strategies
(2) Includes private equity funds and private equity fund of funds with diversified portfolios focusing on but not limited to technology companies, venture capital and global natural resources

The following table provides information about the Company's investments in Company-sponsored funds as of December 31, 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Hedge funds (1)	$ 900	$ —	Quarterly - Annually	30 - 120 Days
Private equity funds (2)	4,621	4,035	N/A	N/A
	$ 5,521	$ 4,035		

(1) Includes investments in hedge funds and hedge fund of funds that pursue long/short, event-driven, and activist strategies.

(2) Includes private equity funds and private equity fund of funds with diversified portfolios focusing on but not limited to technology companies, venture capital and global natural resources.

During 2020, the Company made an investment in a financial technologies firm. The Company elected the fair value option for this investment and it is included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company determined the fair value of the investment based on an implied market-multiple approach and observable market data, including comparable company transactions. As of September 30, 2022, the fair value of the investment was $5.8 million and was categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

The Company's assets and liabilities, recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2022, and December 31, 2021, have been categorized based upon the above fair value hierarchy as follows:

***Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2022*:**

(Expressed in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements as of September 30, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Deposits with clearing organizations	$ 41,389	$ —	$ —	$ 41,389
Securities owned:				
U.S. Treasury securities	519,569	—	—	519,569
U.S. Agency securities	—	19,063	—	19,063
Sovereign obligations	—	345	—	345
Corporate debt and other obligations	—	12,174	—	12,174
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	—	2,050	—	2,050
Municipal obligations	—	31,838	—	31,838
Convertible bonds	—	17,139	—	17,139
Corporate equities	27,298	—	—	27,298
Money markets	78	—	—	78
Auction rate securities	—	—	33,123	33,123
Securities owned, at fair value	546,945	82,609	33,123	662,677
Investments (1)	—	8,650	—	8,650
Total	$ 588,334	$ 91,259	$ 33,123	$ 712,716
Liabilities				
Securities sold but not yet purchased:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 72,842	$ —	$ —	$ 72,842
U.S. Agency securities	—	6	—	6
Corporate debt and other obligations	—	6,931	—	6,931
Convertible bonds	—	3,799	—	3,799
Corporate equities	11,315	—	—	11,315
Securities sold but not yet purchased, at fair value	84,157	10,736	—	94,893
Derivative contracts:				
Futures	149	—	—	149
Derivative contracts, total	149	—	—	149
Total	$ 84,306	$ 10,736	$ —	$ 95,042

(1) Included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements as of ***December 31, 2021***			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Deposits with clearing organizations	$ 29,083	$ —	$ —	$ 29,083
Securities owned:				
U.S. Treasury securities	505,875	—	—	505,875
U.S. Agency securities	—	5,622	—	5,622
Sovereign obligations	—	1,494	—	1,494
Corporate debt and other obligations	—	8,111	—	8,111
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	—	3,889	—	3,889
Municipal obligations	—	18,520	—	18,520
Convertible bonds	—	13,778	—	13,778
Corporate equities	45,380	—	—	45,380
Money markets	31	—	—	31
Auction rate securities	—	—	31,804	31,804
Securities owned, at fair value	551,286	51,414	31,804	634,504
Investments [1]	—	12,970	—	12,970
Derivative contracts:				
TBAs	—	92	—	92
Total	$ 580,369	$ 64,476	$ 31,804	$ 676,649
Liabilities				
Securities sold but not yet purchased:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 42,298	$ —	$ —	$ 42,298
U.S. Agency securities	—	4	—	4
Corporate debt and other obligations	—	2,515	—	2,515
Convertible bonds	—	8,462	—	8,462
Corporate equities	18,679	—	—	18,679
Securities sold but not yet purchased, at fair value	60,977	10,981	—	71,958
Derivative contracts:				
Futures	287	—	—	287
TBAs	—	81	—	81
Derivative contracts, total	287	81	—	368
Total	$ 61,264	$ 11,062	$ —	$ 72,326

(1) Included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The following tables present changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)	Level 3 Assets and Liabilities For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022					
	Beginning Balance	Total Realized and Unrealized Losses (3) (4)	Purchases and Issuances	Sales and Settlements	Transfers In (Out)	Ending Balance
Assets						
Auction rate securities (1)	$ 31,977	$ (29)	$ 1,175	$ —	$ —	$ 33,123

(1) Represents auction rate securities that failed in the auction rate market.

(Expressed in thousands)	Level 3 Assets and Liabilities For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021					
	Beginning Balance	Total Realized and Unrealized Losses(3)(4)	Purchases and Issuances	Sales and Settlements	Transfers In (Out)	Ending Balance
Assets						
Auction rate securities (1)	$ 31,422	$ (68)	$ 450	$ —	$ —	$ 31,804
Liabilities						
ARS Purchase Commitments (2)	66	—	—	(66)	—	—

(1) Represents auction rate securities that failed in the auction rate market.
(2) Represents the difference in principal and fair value for auction rate securities purchase commitments outstanding at the end of the period.
(3) Included in principal transactions in the condensed consolidated income statement.
(4) Unrealized gains are attributable to assets or liabilities that are still held at the reporting date.

	Level 3 Assets and Liabilities For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022					
	Beginning Balance	Total Realized and Unrealized Losses (3) (4)	Purchases and Issuances	Sales and Settlements	Transfers In (Out)	Ending Balance
Assets						
Auction rate securities (1)	$ 31,804	$ (56)	$ 1,375	$ —	$ —	$ 33,123

(1) Represents auction rate securities that failed in the auction rate market.

	Level 3 Assets and Liabilities For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021					
	Beginning Balance	Total Realized and Unrealized Losses(3)(4)	Purchases and Issuances	Sales and Settlements	Transfers In (Out)	Ending Balance
Assets						
Auction rate securities (1)	$ 30,701	$ (197)	$ 2,325	$ (1,025)	$ —	$ 31,804
Liabilities						
ARS Purchase Commitments (2)	195	(1)	—	(196)	—	—

(1) Represents auction rate securities that failed in the auction rate market.
(2) Represents the difference in principal and fair value for auction rate securities purchase commitments outstanding at the end of the period.
(3) Included in principal transactions in the condensed consolidated income statement.
(4) Unrealized losses are attributable to assets or liabilities that are still held at the reporting date.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

The table below presents the carrying value, fair value and fair value hierarchy category of certain financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The table below excludes non-financial assets and liabilities (e.g., furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, and accrued compensation).

The carrying value of financial instruments not measured at fair value categorized in the fair value hierarchy as Level 1 or Level 2 (e.g., cash and receivables from customers) approximates fair value because of the relatively short-term nature of the underlying assets. The fair value of the Company's senior secured notes, categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, is based on quoted prices from the market in which the notes trade.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value as of September 30, 2022:

(Expressed in thousands)		Fair Value Measurement: Assets			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 36,578	$ 36,578	$ —	$ —	$ 36,578
Restricted cash	128,280	128,280	—	—	128,280
Deposits with clearing organization	54,256	54,256	—	—	54,256
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:					
Securities borrowed	72,267	—	72,267	—	72,267
Receivables from brokers	69,653	—	69,653	—	69,653
Securities failed to deliver	9,801	—	9,801	—	9,801
Clearing organizations	22,287	—	22,287	—	22,287
Other	3,198	—	3,198	—	3,198
	177,206	—	177,206	—	177,206
Receivable from customers	1,178,713	—	1,178,713	—	1,178,713
Notes receivable, net	57,205	—	57,205	—	57,205
Investments (1)	75,437	—	75,437	—	75,437

(1) Included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(Expressed in thousands)		Fair Value Measurement: Liabilities			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Drafts payable	$ 9,644	$ 9,644	$ —	$ —	$ 9,644
Bank call loans	$ 53,600	$ —	$ 53,600	$ —	$ 53,600
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:					
Securities loaned	307,383	—	307,383	—	307,383
Payable to brokers	199	—	199	—	199
Securities failed to receive	22,359	—	22,359	—	22,359
Other	163,356	—	163,356	—	163,356
	493,297	—	493,297	—	493,297
Payables to customers	381,112	—	381,112	—	381,112
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	284,032	—	284,032	—	284,032
Senior secured notes	125,000	—	124,423	—	124,423

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value as of December 31, 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)		Fair Value Measurement: Assets			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 213,759	$ 213,759	$ —	$ —	$ 213,759
Restricted cash	127,765	127,765	—	—	127,765
Deposits with clearing organization	37,885	37,885	—	—	37,885
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:					
Securities borrowed	99,752	—	99,752	—	99,752
Receivables from brokers	39,716	—	39,716	—	39,716
Securities failed to deliver	9,212	—	9,212	—	9,212
Clearing organizations	19,518	—	19,518	—	19,518
Other	1,693	—	1,693	—	1,693
	169,891	—	169,891	—	169,891
Receivable from customers	1,221,450	—	1,221,450	—	1,221,450
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	935	—	935	—	935
Notes receivable, net	53,983	—	53,983	—	53,983
Investments (1)	99,169	—	99,169	—	99,169

(1) Included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(Expressed in thousands)		Fair Value Measurement: Liabilities			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bank call loans	$ 69,500	$ —	$ 69,500	$ —	$ 69,500
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:					
Securities loaned	244,223	—	244,223	—	244,223
Payable to brokers	2,077	—	2,077	—	2,077
Securities failed to receive	6,457	—	6,457	—	6,457
Other	169,013	—	169,013	—	169,013
	421,770	—	421,770	—	421,770
Payables to customers	456,958	—	456,958	—	456,958
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	277,322	—	277,322	—	277,322
Senior secured notes	125,000	—	131,094	—	131,094

Fair Value Option

The Company elected the fair value option for securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") and securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repurchase agreements") that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date. The Company has elected the fair value option for these instruments to reflect more accurately market and economic events in its earnings and to mitigate a potential mismatch in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities. As of September 30, 2022, the Company did not have any repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company transacts, on a limited basis, in exchange traded and over-the-counter derivatives for both asset and liability management as well as for trading and investment purposes. Risks managed using derivative instruments include interest rate risk and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange risk. All derivative instruments are measured at fair value and are recognized as either assets or liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Foreign exchange hedges

From time to time, the Company also utilizes forward and options contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with compensation obligations to Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. employees denominated in New Israeli Shekel ("NIS"). Such hedges have not been designated as accounting hedges. Unrealized gains and losses on foreign exchange forward contracts are recorded in other assets or other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet and other income in the condensed consolidated income statement.

Derivatives used for trading and investment purposes

Futures contracts represent commitments to purchase or sell securities or other commodities at a future date and at a specified price. Market risk exists with respect to these instruments. Notional or contractual amounts are used to express the volume of these transactions and do not represent the amounts potentially subject to market risk. The Company uses futures contracts, including U.S. Treasury notes, Federal Funds, General Collateral futures, and Eurodollar contracts primarily as an economic hedge of interest rate risk associated with government trading activities. Unrealized gains and losses on futures contracts are recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheet in payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and in the condensed consolidated income statement as principal transactions revenue, net.

To-be-announced securities

The Company also transacts in pass-through mortgage-backed securities eligible to be sold in the TBA market as economic hedges against mortgage-backed securities that it owns or has sold but not yet purchased. TBAs provide for the forward or delayed delivery of the underlying instrument with settlement up to 180 days. The contractual or notional amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume of activity and do not reflect the amounts at risk. Net unrealized gains and losses on TBAs are recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheet in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations or payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and in the condensed consolidated income statement as principal transactions revenue, net.

The notional amounts and fair values of the Company's derivatives as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 by product were as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments as of September 30, 2022		
	Description	Notional	Fair Value
Liabilities:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments [(1)]			
Commodity contracts	Futures	$ 5,000,000	$ 149
		$ 5,000,000	$ 149

(1) See "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" above for a description of derivative financial instruments. Such derivative instruments are not subject to master netting agreements, thus the related amounts are not offset.

(Expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments as of December 31, 2021		
	Description	Notional	Fair Value
Assets:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (1)			
Other contracts	TBAs	$ 14,300	$ 92
		$ 14,300	$ 92
Liabilities:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (1)			
Commodity contracts	Futures	$ 3,520,000	$ 287
Other contracts	TBAs	14,300	81
		$ 3,534,300	$ 368

(1) See "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" above for a description of derivative financial instruments. Such derivative instruments are not subject to master netting agreements, thus the related amounts are not offset.

The following table presents the location and fair value amounts of the Company's derivative instruments and their effect in the condensed consolidated income statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)

	The Effect of Derivative Instruments in the Income Statement For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		
		Recognized in Income on Derivatives (pre-tax)	
Types	Description	Location	Net Gain
Commodity contracts	Futures	Principal transactions revenue, net	$ 349
Other contracts	TBAs	Principal transactions revenue, net	1
			$ 350

(Expressed in thousands)

	The Effect of Derivative Instruments in the Income Statement For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021		
		Recognized in Income on Derivatives (pre-tax)	
Types	Description	Location	Net Loss
Commodity contracts	Futures	Principal transactions revenue, net	$ (13)
Other contracts	TBAs	Principal transactions revenue, net	(15)
	Purchase commitments	Principal transactions revenue, net	(497)
			$ (525)

	The Effect of Derivative Instruments in the Income Statement For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022		
		Recognized in Income on Derivatives (pre-tax)	
Types	Description	Location	Net Gain/(Loss)
Commodity contracts	Futures	Principal transactions revenue, net	$ 3,868
Other contracts	Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other revenue	(20)
	TBAs	Principal transactions revenue, n et	57
			$ 3,905

(Expressed in thousands)

	The Effect of Derivative Instruments in the Income Statement For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021		
		Recognized in Income on Derivatives (pre-tax)	
Types	Description	Location	Net Gain/(Loss)
Commodity contracts	Futures	Principal transactions revenue, net	$ 482
Other contracts	Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other revenue	(8)
	TBAs	Principal transactions revenue, net	146
	Purchase commitments	Principal transactions revenue, net	(987)
	ARS purchase commitments	Principal transactions revenue, net	(1)
			$ (368)

9. Collateralized transactions

The Company enters into collateralized borrowing and lending transactions in order to meet customers' needs and earn interest rate spreads, obtain securities for settlement and finance trading inventory positions. Under these transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including U.S. Government and Agency, asset-backed, corporate debt, equity, and non-U.S. Government and Agency securities.

The Company obtains short-term borrowings primarily through bank call loans. Bank call loans are generally payable on demand and bear interest at various rates. As of September 30, 2022, the outstanding balance of bank call loans was $53.6 million ($69.5 million as of December 31, 2021). Such loans with commercial banks were collateralized by the Company's securities and customer securities with market values of approximately $39.0 million and $24.8 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had approximately $1.7 billion of customer securities under customer margin loans that are available to be pledged, of which the Company has re-pledged approximately $263.1 million under securities loan agreements.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had pledged $391.4 million of customer securities directly with the Options Clearing Corporation to secure obligations and margin requirements under option contracts written by customers.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had no outstanding letters of credit.

The Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions in order to, among other things, acquire securities to cover short positions and settle other securities obligations, so as to accommodate customers' needs and to finance the Company's inventory positions. Except as described below, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, principally involving U.S. Government and Agency securities, are carried at amounts at which the securities subsequently will be resold or reacquired as specified in the respective agreements and include accrued interest.

Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis, when the repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are executed with the same counterparty, have the same explicit settlement date, are executed in accordance with a master netting arrangement, the securities underlying the repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements exist in "book entry" form and certain other requirements are met.

The following table presents a disaggregation of the gross obligation by the class of collateral pledged and the remaining contractual maturity of the repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions as of September 30, 2022:

(Expressed in thousands)	Overnight and Open
Repurchase agreements:	
U.S. Government and Agency securities	$ 479,159
Securities loaned:	
Equity securities	307,383
Gross amount of recognized liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities loaned	$ 786,542

The following tables present the gross amounts and the offsetting amounts of reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

As of September 30, 2022						
(Expressed in thousands)				Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheet		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset on the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Assets Presented on the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Reverse repurchase agreements	$ 195,127	$ (195,127)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Securities borrowed [(1)]	72,267	—	72,267	(72,056)	—	211
Total	$ 267,394	$ (195,127)	$ 72,267	$ (72,056)	$ —	$ 211

(1) Included in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

				Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheet		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset on the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented on the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
Repurchase agreements	$ 479,159	$ (195,127)	$ 284,032	$ (283,850)	$ —	$ 182
Securities loaned [(2)]	307,383	—	307,383	(292,623)	—	14,760
Total	$ 786,542	$ (195,127)	$ 591,415	$ (576,473)	$ —	$ 14,942

(2) Included in payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

As of December 31, 2021						
(Expressed in thousands)				Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheet		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset on the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Assets Presented on the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Reverse repurchase agreements	$ 30,406	$ (29,471)	$ 935	$ —	$ —	$ 935
Securities borrowed (1)	99,752	—	99,752	(96,929)	—	2,823
Total	$ 130,158	$ (29,471)	$ 100,687	$ (96,929)	$ —	$ 3,758

(1) Included in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

				Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheet		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset on the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented on the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
Repurchase agreements	$ 306,793	$ (29,471)	$ 277,322	$ (276,992)	$ —	$ 330
Securities loaned (2)	244,223	—	244,223	(236,597)	—	7,626
Total	$ 551,016	$ (29,471)	$ 521,545	$ (513,589)	$ —	$ 7,956

(2) Included in payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company receives collateral in connection with securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreement transactions and customer margin loans. Under many agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or re-pledge the securities received (e.g., use the securities to enter into securities lending transactions, or deliver to counterparties to cover short positions). As of September 30, 2022, the fair value of securities received as collateral under securities borrowed transactions and reverse repurchase agreements was $70.0 million ($96.4 million as of December 31, 2021) and $194.9 million ($307.3 million as of December 31, 2021), respectively, of which the Company has sold and re-pledged approximately $29.7 million ($29.4 million as of December 31, 2021) under securities loaned transactions and $194.9 million under repurchase agreements ($307.3 million as of December 31, 2021).

The Company pledges certain of its securities owned for securities lending and repurchase agreements and to collateralize bank call loan transactions. The carrying value of pledged securities owned that can be sold or re-pledged by the counterparty was $385.8 million, as presented on the face of the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2022 ($266.4 million as of December 31, 2021).

The Company manages credit exposure arising from repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a customer default, the right to liquidate securities and the right to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations. The Company manages market risk of repurchase agreements and securities loaned by monitoring the market value of collateral held and the market value of securities receivable from others. It is the Company's policy to request and obtain additional collateral when exposure to loss exists. In the event the counterparty is unable to meet its contractual obligation to return the securities, the Company may be exposed to off-balance sheet risk of acquiring securities at prevailing market prices.

Credit Concentrations

Credit concentrations may arise from trading, investing, underwriting and financing activities and may be impacted by changes in economic, industry or political factors. In the normal course of business, the Company may be exposed to credit risk in the event customers, counterparties including other brokers and dealers, issuers, banks, depositories or clearing organizations are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company seeks to mitigate these risks by actively monitoring exposures and obtaining collateral as deemed appropriate. Included in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations as of September 30, 2022 were receivables from three major U.S. broker-dealers totaling approximately $57.1 million.

The Company is obligated to settle transactions with brokers and other financial institutions even if its clients fail to meet their obligations to the Company. Clients are required to complete their transactions on the settlement date, generally one to two business days after the trade date. If clients do not fulfill their contractual obligations, the Company may incur losses. The Company has clearing/participating arrangements with the National Securities Clearing Corporation, the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC"), R.J. O'Brien & Associates (commodities transactions), Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (a division of FICC), and others. With respect to its business in reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, substantially all open contracts as of September 30, 2022 are with the FICC**.** In addition, the Company clears its non-U.S. international equities business carried on by Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. through Global Prime Partners, Ltd, a global clearing financial institution located in United Kingdom. The clearing organizations have the right to charge the Company for losses that result from a client's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations. Accordingly, the Company has credit exposures with these clearing brokers. The clearing brokers can re-hypothecate the securities held on behalf of the Company. As the right to charge the Company has no maximum amount and applies to all trades executed through the clearing brokers, the Company believes there is no maximum amount assignable to this right. As of September 30, 2022, the Company had recorded no liabilities with regard to this right. The Company's policy is to monitor the credit standing of the clearing brokers and banks with which it conducts business.

10. Variable interest entities ("VIEs")

The Company's policy is to consolidate all subsidiaries in which it has a controlling financial interest, as well as any VIEs where the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary when it has the power to make the decisions that most significantly affect the economic performance of the VIE and has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

The Company serves as general partner of hedge funds and private equity funds that were established for the purpose of providing alternative investments to both its institutional and qualified retail clients. The Company's investment in and additional capital commitments to these hedge funds and private equity funds are considered variable interests. The Company's additional capital commitments are subject to call at a later date and are limited to the amount committed.

The Company assesses whether it is the primary beneficiary of the hedge funds and private equity funds in which it holds a variable interest in the form of general and limited partner interests. In each instance, the Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary and therefore need not consolidate the hedge funds or private equity funds. The subsidiaries' general and limited partnership interests and additional capital commitments represent the Company's maximum exposure to loss. The subsidiaries' general partnership and limited partnership interests are included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. As of September 30, 2022, the Company did not have any hedge funds and private equity funds that are VIE.

In addition, the Company serves as general partner of the Sponsor and Oppenheimer Acquisition LLC II (the "Sponsors"). They are sponsors of two Special Purpose Acquisition Companies, respectively, OHAA and Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. II (together, the "SPACs”), that are seeking to effect a transaction which could be in the form of a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses. The Sponsors and the SPACs are consolidated VIEs as the Company is the primary beneficiary.

On October 26, 2021, OHAA consummated its $126.5 million IPO. The Company and its employees control OHAA through the Sponsor's ownership of Class A founder shares of OHAA. As a result, both OHAA and such Sponsor are consolidated in the Company’s financial statements.

The following table sets forth the total assets and liabilities of VIEs consolidated on our condensed consolidated balance sheet:

(Expressed in thousands)	As of September 30, 2022	As of September 30, 2021
Asset		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,369	$ —
Restricted Cash	128,280	—
Other Assets	456	—
Total Assets	$ 130,105	$ —
Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	189	—
Total Liabilities	$ 189	$ —

11. Long-term debt

(Expressed in thousands) Issued	Maturity Date	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
5.50% Senior Secured Notes	10/1/2025	$ 125,000	$ 125,000
Unamortized Debt Issuance Cost		(737)	(926)
		$ 124,263	$ 124,074

5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (the "Notes")

On September 22, 2020, in a private offering, the Company issued $125.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (the "Unregistered Notes") under an Indenture at an issue price of 100% of the principal amount. Interest on the Unregistered Notes is payable semi-annually on April 1st and October 1st. The Company used the net proceeds from the offering of the Unregistered Notes, along with cash on hand, to redeem in full our 6.75% Senior Secured Notes due July 1, 2022 (the "Old Notes") in the principal amount of $150.0 million (the Company held $1.4 million in treasury for a net outstanding amount of $148.6 million), and pay all related fees and expenses in relation thereto.

On November 23, 2020, we completed an exchange offer in which we exchanged 99.8% of the Unregistered Notes for a like principal amount of Notes with identical terms, except that such new notes have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). We did not receive any proceeds in the exchange offer. The Notes will mature on October 1, 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 5.50% per annum, payable semiannually on April 1st and October 1st, respectively, of each year.

The Parent used the net proceeds from the offering of the Notes, along with cash on hand, to redeem in full its Old Notes, in the principal amount of $150.0 million (the Parent held $1.4 million in treasury for a net outstanding amount of $148.6 million), and pay all related fees and expenses in relation thereto. The cost to issue the Notes was $3.1 million, of which $1.9 million was paid to its subsidiary, Oppenheimer & Co Inc., who served as the initial purchaser of the offering, and was eliminated in consolidation. The remaining $1.2 million was capitalized and is amortized over the term of the Notes.

The indenture governing the Notes contains covenants which place restrictions on the incurrence of indebtedness, the payment of dividends, the repurchase of equity, the sale of assets, the issuance of guarantees, mergers and acquisitions and the granting of liens. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. These exceptions and qualifications include, among other things, a variety of provisions that are intended to allow the Company to continue to conduct its brokerage operations in the ordinary course of business. In addition, certain of the covenants will be suspended upon the Parent attaining an investment grade debt rating for the Notes from both S&P Global Ratings and Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Pursuant to the indenture, the following covenants apply to the Parent and its restricted subsidiaries, but generally do not apply, or apply only in part, to its Regulated Subsidiaries (as defined):

- limitation on indebtedness and issuances of preferred stock, which restricts the Parent’s ability to incur additional indebtedness or to issue preferred stock;
- limitation on restricted payments, which generally restricts the Parent’s ability to declare certain dividends or distributions, repurchase its capital stock or make certain investments;
- limitation on dividends and other payment restrictions affecting restricted subsidiaries or Regulated Subsidiaries, which generally limits the ability of certain of the Parent’s subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other transfers;
- limitation on future Subsidiary Guarantors (as hereinafter defined), which prohibits certain of the Parent’s subsidiaries from guaranteeing its indebtedness or indebtedness of any restricted subsidiary unless the Notes are comparably guaranteed;
- limitation on transactions with shareholders and affiliates, which generally requires transactions among the Parent’s affiliated entities to be conducted on an arm’s-length basis;
- limitation on liens, which generally prohibits the Parent and its restricted subsidiaries from granting liens unless the Notes are comparably secured; and
- limitation on asset sales, which generally prohibits the Parent and certain of its subsidiaries from selling assets or certain securities or property of significant subsidiaries.

The indenture also provides for events of default which, if any of them occurs, would permit or require the principal of and accrued interest on the Notes to become or to be declared due and payable. As of September 30, 2022, the Parent was in compliance with all of its covenants.

The Notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by the Subsidiary Guarantors and future subsidiaries are required to guarantee the Notes pursuant to the indenture. The Notes are secured by a first-priority security interest in substantially all of the Parent’s and the Subsidiary Guarantors’ existing and future tangible and intangible assets, subject to certain exceptions and permitted liens.

Interest expense on the Notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was $1.7 million and $5.2 million, respectively. Interest expense on the Notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 was $1.7 million and $5.2 million, respectively.

12. Income taxes

The effective income tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was 35.5% and 36.4% respectively, compared with 29.8% and 27.6% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and reflects the Company's annual estimate of the statutory federal and state tax rates adjusted for certain discrete items. The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2022 was negatively impacted by unfavorable permanent items.

13. Stockholders' Equity

The Company's authorized shares consist of (a) 50,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value $0.001 per share; (b) 50,000,000 shares of Class A Stock, par value $0.001 per share; and (c) 99,665 shares of Class B Stock, par value $0.001 per share. No Preferred Stock has been issued. 99,665 shares of Class B Stock have been issued and are outstanding.

The Class A Stock and the Class B Stock are equal in all respects except that the Class A Stock is non-voting.

The following table reflects changes in the number of shares of Class A Stock outstanding for the periods indicated:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Class A Stock outstanding, beginning of period	11,270,944	12,592,646	12,447,036	12,381,778
Issued pursuant to share-based compensation plans	17,098	31,582	103,549	242,450
Repurchased and canceled pursuant to the stock buy-back	(413,052)	(108,494)	(1,675,595)	(108,494)
Class A Stock outstanding, end of period	10,874,990	12,515,734	10,874,990	12,515,734

Stock buy-back

On May 15, 2020, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program that authorizes the Company to purchase up to 530,000 shares of the Company's Class A Stock, representing approximately 4.2% of its 12,636,523 then issued and outstanding shares of Class A Stock. This authorization supplemented the 98,625 shares that remained authorized and available under the Company's previous share repurchase program for a total of 628,625 shares authorized and available for repurchase at May 15, 2020.

On February 28, 2022, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program that authorizes the Company to purchase up to 518,000 shares of the Company's Class A Stock, representing approximately 4.2% of its 12,322,073 then issued and outstanding shares of Class A Stock. This authorization supplemented the 12,407 shares that remained authorized and available under the Company's previous share repurchase program for a total of 530,407 shares authorized and available for repurchase at February 28, 2022.

On May 24, 2022, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program that authorizes the Company to purchase up to 550,000 shares of the Company's Class A Stock, representing approximately 4.6% of its 11,863,559 then issued and outstanding shares of Class A Stock. This authorization supplemented the 71,893 shares that remained authorized and available under the Company's previous share repurchase program for a total of 621,893 shares authorized and available for repurchase at May 24, 2022.

On July 29, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program that authorizes the Company to purchase up to 536,500 shares of the Company's Class A Stock, representing approximately 4.8% of its 11,251,930 then issued and outstanding shares of Class A Stock. This authorization supplemented the 4,278 shares that remained authorized and available under the Company's previous share repurchase program for a total of 540,778 shares authorized.

During the three months ended September 30, 2022, the Company purchased and canceled an aggregate of 413,052 shares of Class A Stock for a total consideration of $14.0 million ($33.86 per share) under this program. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company purchased and canceled an aggregate of 1,675,595 shares of Class A Stock for a total consideration of $60.4 million ($36.02 per share) under this program. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company purchased and canceled an aggregate of 108,494 shares of Class A Stock for a total consideration of $4.7 million ($43.46 per share) under this program. As of September 30, 2022, 152,726 shares remained available to be purchased under the share repurchase program.

The Company repurchases shares from time to time in the open market at the prevailing open market price using cash on hand, in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange and federal and state securities laws and the terms of the Company's Notes. All shares purchased will be canceled. The share repurchase program is expected to continue indefinitely. The timing and amounts of any purchases will be based on market conditions and other factors including price, regulatory requirements and capital availability. The share repurchase program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any dollar amount or number of shares of Class A Stock. Depending on market conditions and other factors, these repurchases may be commenced or suspended from time to time without prior notice.

14. Contingencies

Many aspects of the Company's business involve substantial risks of liability. In the normal course of business, the Company has been named as defendant or co-defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation, creating substantial exposure and periodic expenses. Certain of the actual or threatened legal matters include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. These proceedings arise primarily from securities brokerage, asset management and investment banking activities. The Company is also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental and self-regulatory agencies regarding the Company's business, which may result in expenses, adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief. The investigations include inquiries from the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and various state regulators.

The Company accrues for estimated loss contingencies related to legal and regulatory matters within Other Expenses in the condensed consolidated income statement when available information indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss. In many proceedings, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even possible or to estimate the amount of any loss. In addition, even where a loss is possible or an exposure to loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued with respect to a previously recognized loss contingency, it is often not possible to reasonably estimate the size of the possible loss or range of loss or possible additional losses or range of additional losses.

For certain legal and regulatory proceedings, the Company cannot reasonably estimate such losses, particularly for proceedings that are in their early stages of development or where plaintiffs seek substantial, indeterminate or special damages. Counsel may be required to review, analyze and resolve numerous issues, including through potentially lengthy discovery and determination of important factual matters, and by addressing novel or unsettled legal questions relevant to the proceedings in question, before the Company can reasonably estimate a loss or range of loss or additional loss for the proceeding. Even after lengthy review and analysis, the Company, in many legal and regulatory proceedings, may not be able to reasonably estimate possible losses or range of loss.

For certain other legal and regulatory proceedings, the Company can estimate possible losses, or range of loss in excess of amounts accrued, but does not believe, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, that such losses individually, or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as a whole.

For legal and regulatory proceedings where there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may be incurred, the Company estimates a range of aggregate loss in excess of amounts accrued of $0 to $47.0 million as of September 30, 2022. This estimated aggregate range is based upon currently available information for those legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, where the Company can make an estimate for such losses. For certain cases, the Company does not believe that it can make an estimate. The foregoing aggregate estimate is based on various factors, including the varying stages of the proceedings (including the fact that some are currently in preliminary stages), the numerous yet-unresolved issues in many of the proceedings and the attendant uncertainty of the various potential outcomes of such proceedings. Accordingly, the Company's estimate will change from time to time, and actual losses may be more than the current estimate.

On August 31, 2021, a complaint in a class action entitled 6694 Dawson Blvd, LLC, Individually and on Behalf of a Class of Similarly Situated Persons v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., James Wallace Woods, Michael J. Mooney, Britt Wright, William V. Conn, Jr., Conn & Co. Tax Practice, LLC, Conn & Company Consulting, LLC and Kathleen Lloyd, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Plaintiff purported to represent a class of investors in Horizon Private Equity, III, LLC (“Horizon”). Horizon is alleged to be a fraudulent scheme and the plaintiff was seeking unspecified damages sounding in violations of the Georgia RICO statute, breach of fiduciary duty, procurement of breach of fiduciary duty, negligent misrepresentation, aiding and abetting fraud, unjust enrichment, punitive damages and attorneys’ fees. Plaintiff did not allege Oppenheimer received any of the funds invested in Horizon, but rather that Oppenheimer’s purported failure to properly supervise its employees allowed the alleged scheme to occur and continue. On November 22, 2021, Oppenheimer filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on a number of grounds. The motion to dismiss was fully briefed on January 17, 2022, and the

Court heard oral argument on the motion on June 21, 2022. On August 17, 2022, the Court granted Oppenheimer's motion and dismissed the complaint without prejudice. On September 21, 2022, 6694 Dawson Blvd, LLC filed a first amended complaint solely on behalf of itself based on substantially the same allegations as the original complaint seeking unspecified damages sounding solely in violations of the Georgia RICO statute. On October 14, 2022, Oppenheimer filed a motion to dismiss the first amended complaint on a number of grounds. On October 21, 2022, 6694 Dawson Blvd, LLC voluntarily dismissed its first amended complaint without prejudice, thereby terminating the action.

In addition to the class action described in the preceding paragraph Oppenheimer has also been named as a respondent in twenty-eight arbitrations, many containing multiple claimants, each filed before FINRA, relating to investments made by former Oppenheimer clients who invested in Horizon. Claimants allege many of the causes of action alleged in the class action described in the preceding paragraph. The arbitrations claiming specific monetary damages allege damages of approximately $45.3 million in the aggregate while others claim unspecified damages.

Oppenheimer believes these claims to be without merit and intends to defend itself vigorously against these claims.

One arbitration entitled Donald Robinson, Timothy and Sharon Padden, Rhett Rainey, Kelly A. Rainey Trust, Toucan Holdings LP, Robert Goodman, Robert Daniel Burgner, Individually and as Trustee of the Burgner Family Charitable Remainder Trust, Douglas Kasemeier, Wesley Callaway, and Billy Loveless v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (the "Robinson Arbitration") was commenced on August 31, 2021. On September 6, 2022, the arbitration panel found in favor of the claimants and awarded them total compensatory damages of approximately $5.7 million, RICO damages pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 16-14-6(c) of approximately $14.2 million, and punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs of approximately $16.8 million. The total amount awarded to claimants was $36,744,276 (the "Robinson Award"). On October 6, 2022, Oppenheimer filed a motion to vacate the Robinson Award with the Superior Court of DeKalb County, Georgia based on, among other defects, arbitrator bias, failure to postpone the hearing to permit key witnesses to testify, and manifest disregard of the law. On October 18, 2022, the claimants in the Robinson Arbitration filed a petition to confirm the Arbitration Award. Oppenheimer intends to vigorously pursue vacatur of the Robinson Award.

On June 30, 2022, the Company received a "Wells Notice" from the SEC requesting that Oppenheimer make a written submission to the SEC to explain why Oppenheimer should not be charged with violations of Section 15c2-12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Rule 15c2-12 thereunder as well as Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rules G-17 and G-27 in relation to its sales of municipal notes pursuant to an exemption from continuing disclosure contained in Rule 15c2-12. On September 13, 2022, the SEC filed a complaint against Oppenheimer in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Court") alleging that Oppenheimer violated Section 15B(c)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule 15c2-12 thereunder as well as Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rules G-17 and G-27 for not having fully complied with the exemption from the continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12. The SEC asked the Court to enter an order enjoining Oppenheimer from violating the above referenced rules and requiring it to disgorge approximately $1.9 million plus interest. The Company believes such claim to be without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself against any such claim.

15. Regulatory requirements

The Company's U.S. broker dealer subsidiaries, Oppenheimer and Freedom, are subject to the uniform net capital requirements of the SEC under Rule 15c3-1 (the "Rule") promulgated under the Exchange Act. Oppenheimer computes its net capital requirements under the alternative method provided for in the Rule which requires that Oppenheimer maintain net capital equal to two percent of aggregate customer-related debit items, as defined in SEC Rule 15c3-3. As of September 30, 2022, the net capital of Oppenheimer as calculated under the Rule was $425.8 million or 32.17% of Oppenheimer's aggregate debit items. This was $399.4 million in excess of the minimum required net capital at that date. Freedom computes its net capital requirement under the basic method provided for in the Rule, which requires that Freedom maintain net capital equal to the greater of $100,000 or 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness, as defined.

As of September 30, 2022, Freedom had net capital of $4.3 million, which was $4.2 million in excess of the $100,000 required to be maintained at that date.

As of September 30, 2022, the capital required and held under the FCA's Investment Firms' Prudential Regime ("IFPR") for Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. was as follows:

- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio 127% (required 56.0%);
- Tier 1 Capital ratio 127% (required 75.0%); and
- Total Capital ratio 169% (required 100.0%).

Effective January 2022, IFPR changed its minimum capital requirement, which is now sterling 750,000 (previously it was Euro 730,000). Capital ratios are now expressed differently, but are effectively unchanged when comparing performance to required regulatory minimums. As of September 30, 2022, Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. was in compliance with its regulatory requirements.

As of September 30, 2022, the regulatory capital of Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited was $4.8 million, which was $4.4 million in excess of the $382,163 required to be maintained on that date. Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited computes its regulatory capital pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong. As of September 30, 2022, Oppenheimer Investment Asia Limited is in compliance with its regulatory requirements.

16. Segment information

The Company has determined its reportable segments based on the Company's method of internal reporting, which disaggregates its retail business by branch and its proprietary and investment banking businesses by product. The Company evaluates the performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based upon profitability.

The Company's reportable segments are:

Private Client — includes commissions and a proportionate amount of fee income earned on assets under management ("AUM"), net interest earnings on client margin loans and cash balances, fees from money market funds, custodian fees, net contributions from stock loan activities and financing activities, and direct expenses associated with this segment; and

Asset Management — includes a proportionate amount of fee income earned on AUM from investment management services of Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. Oppenheimer's asset management divisions employ various programs to manage client assets either in individual accounts or in funds, and includes direct expenses associated with this segment; and

Capital Markets — includes investment banking, institutional equities sales, trading, and research, taxable fixed income sales, trading, and research, public finance and municipal trading, as well as the Company's operations in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Israel, and direct expenses associated with this segment.

The Company does not allocate costs associated with certain infrastructure support groups that are centrally managed for its reportable segments. These areas include, but are not limited to, legal, compliance, operations, accounting, and internal audit.

Costs associated with these groups are separately reported in a Corporate/Other category and primarily include compensation and benefits.

The table below presents information about the reported revenue and pre-tax income (loss) of the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Asset information by reportable segment is not reported since the Company does not produce such information for internal use by the chief operating decision maker.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue				
Private client [1]	$ 178,614	$ 160,864	$ 473,932	$ 491,750
Asset management [1]	24,870	26,894	76,302	76,668
Capital markets	90,947	128,585	247,272	460,129
Corporate/Other	(320)	(1,001)	(145)	370
Total	$ 294,111	$ 315,342	$ 797,361	$ 1,028,917
Pre-Tax Income (Loss)				
Private client [1]	$ 29,973	$ 37,426	$ 92,919	$ 83,362
Asset management [1]	8,322	9,412	25,916	25,603
Capital markets	2,401	17,888	(14,368)	107,252
Corporate/Other	(33,458)	(27,332)	(89,185)	(83,528)
Total	$ 7,238	$ 37,394	$ 15,282	$ 132,689

(1) Clients investing in the OAM advisory program are charged fees based on the value of AUM. Advisory fees are allocated 10.0% to the Asset Management and 90.0% to the Private Client segments.

Revenue, classified by the major geographic areas in which it was earned, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was:

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Americas	$ 279,043	$ 304,726	$ 756,453	$ 987,918
Europe/Middle East	13,975	9,051	36,426	36,962
Asia	1,093	1,565	4,482	4,037
Total	$ 294,111	$ 315,342	$ 797,361	$ 1,028,917

17. Subsequent events

On October 28, 2022, the Company announced a quarterly dividend in the amount of $0.15 per share, payable on November 25, 2022 to holders of Class A Stock and Class B Stock of record on November 11, 2022.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

BACKGROUND

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the "Company", "Firm", "Parent", "we", "our" or "us"). The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this quarterly report.

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc., through its operating subsidiaries, is a leading middle market investment bank and full service broker-dealer that is engaged in a broad range of activities in the securities industry, including retail securities brokerage, institutional sales and trading, market-making, research, investment banking (both corporate and public finance), investment advisory and asset management services and trust services. Its principal subsidiaries are Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("Oppenheimer") and Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. ("OAM"). As of September 30, 2022, we provided our services from 91 offices in 25 states located throughout the United States and offices in Tel Aviv, Israel, Hong Kong, China, London, England, St. Helier, Isle of Jersey, Munich, Germany and Geneva, Switzerland. Client assets under administration ("CAUA") as of September 30, 2022 totaled $100.3 billion. The Company provides investment advisory services through OAM and Oppenheimer Investment Management LLC ("OIM") and Oppenheimer's financial advisor directed programs. At September 30, 2022, client assets under management ("AUM") totaled $35.3 billion. We also provide trust services and products through Oppenheimer Trust Company of Delaware and discount brokerage services through Freedom Investments, Inc. ("Freedom"). Through OPY Credit Corp., we offer syndication as well as trading of issued syndicated corporate loans. At September 30, 2022, the Company employed 2,938 employees (2,889 full-time and 49 part-time), of whom 985 were financial advisors.

Outlook

We are focused on growing our private client and asset management businesses through strategic additions of experienced financial advisors in our existing branch system and employment of experienced money management personnel in our asset management business as well as deploying our capital for expansion through targeted acquisitions. We are increasingly creating and investing in private market opportunities on our own behalf and on behalf of qualified clients. We are also focused on opportunities in our capital market businesses where we can employ experienced personnel and/or small units that will improve our ability to attract institutional clients in both equities and fixed income without significantly raising our risk profile. We are continuously reviewing ways in which we can increase security around our data and our platform as the risks of cybercrime increase. In investment banking, we are committed to growing our footprint by adding experienced bankers within our existing industry practices as well as new industry practices where we believe we can be successful.

We continuously invest in and improve our technology platform to support client service and to remain competitive, while continuously managing expenses. The Company's long-term growth plan is to continue to expand existing offices by hiring experienced professionals as well as expand through the purchase of operating branch offices from other broker-dealers or the opening of new branch offices in attractive locations, and to continue to grow and develop the existing trading, investment banking, investment advisory and other divisions. We are committed to continuing to improve our capabilities to ensure compliance with industry regulations, support client service and expand our wealth management and capital markets capabilities. We recognize the importance of compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and are committed to performing rigorous and ongoing assessments of our compliance and risk management effort, and investing in people and programs, while providing a platform with first class investment programs and services.

The Company is also reviewing its full service business model to determine the opportunities available to build or acquire closely related businesses in areas where others have shown some success. Equally important is the search for viable acquisition candidates. Our long-term intention is to pursue growth by acquisition where we can find a comfortable match in terms of corporate goals and personnel at a price that would provide our shareholders with incremental value. We review potential acquisition opportunities from time to time with the aim of fulfilling the Company's strategic goals, while evaluating and managing our existing businesses. In addition, the Company may from time to time make minority private investments out of excess capital in allied or unrelated businesses with the goal of either syndicating the investment to eligible clients or retaining ownership because we believe them to be an attractive investment.

Impact of Interest Rates

The Federal Reserve ("FED") increased the federal funds rate by 300 basiss point during the first nine months of 2022, with half of that increase occurring during the three months ended September 30, 2022. Since inflation remains at elevated levels, it is likely that the federal funds rate will continue to increase in the coming months from the low levels of recent years. In addition, the FED has begun to reduce its balance sheet as it allows maturing bonds to runoff without re-investing the proceeds. The increases in the federal funds rate will be favorable to the Company's interest-based revenues. These changes in policy by the FED are intended to reduce inflation and are also likely to reduce economic activity possibly leading to a recession. Such increases, while bringing down inflationary pressures may also prove detrimental to economic activity and thereby to financial markets in general. The impact of rate increases seems likely to increase volatility in financial markets, decrease the value of fixed income investments and negatively impact equity share prices while reducing revenues the Company derives from commissions and from fees based on the value of client assets managed by the Company. However, increases in interest rates will increase fees the Company earns from FDIC-insured deposits of clients through a program offered by the Company. These rate increases will also increase the rates the Company charges on margin balances and have a positive impact on our earnings.

Ukraine War

In February 2022, without provocation, Russia invaded Ukraine. The war has lasted longer than previously anticipated, and it seems likely it will last for an extended period of time as the Ukrainians continue to be more successful than initially expected at turning back Russian forces and as NATO countries supply the Ukrainians with armaments and supplies. The European Union and the United States have imposed broad-based sanctions and impounded financial assets of Russia, its companies and various notable Russian individuals. The impact of the sanctions has been to increase the price of hydrocarbons and the costs of various agricultural products produced by both Russia and Ukraine. In addition, the disruption of supplies for those products has further increased inflationary pressures in Europe as well as the rest of the world and in addition has led to significant cutbacks in economic activity due to anticipated shortages of natural gas in the coming winter period due to actions taken by Russia and OPEC. It has also had the indirect effect of lowering consumer confidence and consumer spending in Europe, all of which could have an adverse impact on financial markets in Europe as well as the U.S. and, thus on our business.

Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed H.R. 5376, commonly referred to as the Inflation Reduction Act (the "IRA"), into law, which includes an excise tax on stock buybacks, a new alternative minimum tax and significant tax incentives for energy and climate initiatives, among other provisions. Effective for repurchases occurring after December 31, 2022, the IRA imposes a nondeductible 1% excise tax on the net value of certain stock that is repurchased during the tax year. The value of stock repurchases subject to the tax is reduced by the value of any stock issued during the tax year. Additionally, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, the IRA imposes a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax on companies with adjusted financial statement income exceeding $1 billion over a three-year period. While we are currently assessing the impact of the IRA's provisions, we do not expect it to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements although future buybacks by the Company occurring after December 31, 2022 may be subject to the 1% excise tax.

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 ("COVID-19 PANDEMIC")

The Company continues to monitor the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic both on a national level as well as regionally and locally and is responding accordingly. In early March 2020, the Company executed on its Business Continuity Plan whereby the vast majority of our employees began to work remotely with only "essential" employees reporting to our offices. We accomplished this by significantly expanding the use of technology infrastructure that facilitates remote operations. Our ability to avoid significant business disruptions is reliant on the continued ability to support our employees that continue to work remotely. To date, there have been no significant disruptions to our business or control processes as a result of this dispersion of employees. While the direct impact of the virus has been substantially reduced, many employees from our home office and branch locations continue to work remotely. In recent months, we have seen increased attendance at the workplace as local regulations have been loosened, hospital visits reduced and a larger portion of the population vaccinated. There can be no assurance at this time that these improvements will continue and we continue to closely monitor the situation.

An increased numbers of employees have returned to offices in recent weeks and months but we continue to maintain flexible work arrangements for our employees in keeping with the change in expectations and work habits that have developed during the past several years.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The results for the quarter were significantly impacted by an adverse arbitration decision, but we were able to deliver profitable results reflecting the diversity and general health of our business. Volatile market conditions and emerging economic headwinds reduced valuations in both equity and fixed income markets. The high rate of inflation resulted in the Federal Reserve raising interest rates at the fastest speed in over 40 years with multiple 75 basis point increases during the quarter. Our Wealth Management business saw a benefit from the higher interest rate environment, as income from our FDIC-insured bank deposit program and interest income on margin loans were markedly greater than the prior year although this was offset to some extent by lower activity levels and lower valuations in client portfolios which drive fee income.

The macroeconomic environment drove all major equity indices into bear market territory during the third quarter. The declining valuations negatively impacted our advisory fee revenues. The volatile markets also led to a marked slowdown in equity IPOs and secondary offerings and a significant decline in capital markets income. Investment banking advisory fees, while lower than the record Q3 results recorded in 2021, picked up considerably from the second quarter.

The Company maintains a strong balance sheet with near record regulatory capital despite the volatile market environment and the impact of an adverse arbitration decision. The Company took advantage of the lower level of its share price to purchase 413,052 shares (3%) of its Class A non-voting common stock at an average price of $33.86 per share in the open market under its share repurchase program resulting in 10,874,990 Class A non-voting common shares outstanding at September 30, 2022. We remain confident in the resiliency of our business and our ability to continue to provide essential investment services to our clients.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company reported net income of $4.5 million or $0.40 basic earnings per share for the third quarter of 2022, compared with net income of $26.3 million or $2.07 basic earnings per share for the third quarter of 2021. Revenue for the third quarter of 2022 was $294.1 million, a decrease of 6.7% compared to revenue of $315.3 million for the third quarter of 2021.

(Expressed in thousands, except Per Share Amounts or otherwise indicated)	3Q-2022	3Q-2021	Change	% Change
Revenue	$ 294,111	$ 315,342	$ (21,231)	(6.7)
Compensation expense	$ 179,134	$ 206,312	$ (27,178)	(13.2)
Non-compensation expense	$ 107,739	$ 71,636	$ 36,103	50.4
Pre-Tax Income	$ 7,238	$ 37,394	$ (30,156)	(80.6)
Income Taxes Provision	$ 2,573	$ 11,144	$ (8,571)	(76.9)
Net Income (1)	$ 4,520	$ 26,250	$ (21,730)	(82.8)
Earnings per share (basic) (1)	$ 0.40	$ 2.07	$ (1.67)	(80.7)
Earnings per share (diluted) (1)	$ 0.37	$ 1.92	$ (1.55)	(80.7)
Book Value Per Share	$ 70.23	$ 61.43	$ 8.80	14.3
Tangible Book Value Per Share (2)	$ 54.74	$ 47.95	$ 6.79	14.2
Class A Shares Outstanding	10,874,990	12,515,734	(1,640,744)	(13.1)
AUA ($ billions)	$ 100.3	$ 117.8	$ (17.5)	(14.9)
AUM ($ billions)	$ 35.3	$ 43.6	$ (8.3)	(19.0)

(1) Attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

(2) Represents book value less goodwill and intangible assets divided by number of shares outstanding.

Highlights

- Gross revenue, net income, and earnings per share for the third quarter of 2022 reflected the positive impact of the rising rate environment on our interest-sensitive revenues offset by lower activity levels and valuations in client portfolios and fewer underwriting and M&A transactions.
- Client assets under administration and under management were both at reduced levels at September 30, 2022, down from the second quarter of 2022 as well as the same period last year.
- Increased revenues in the Private Client segment are largely attributed to bank deposit sweep income, which exceeded the related revenue recorded during all of 2021 due to higher short-term interest rates.
- Non-compensation expenses increased from the prior year quarter, reflecting the impact of an adverse arbitration decision in September 2022, which has since been appealed.
- The Company repurchased 413,052 shares of Class A non-voting common stock during the third quarter of 2022 under its previously announced buy-back plan or 3% of shares outstanding at year-end 2021, bringing the total shares purchased under the plan during the first 9 months of 2022 to 1,675,595.
- Book value and tangible book value per share reached record levels at September 30, 2022 largely as a result of share buy-backs.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The table below presents information about the reported revenue and pre-tax income (loss) of the Company's reportable business segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2022	2021	% Change	2022	2021	% Change
Revenue						
Private Client	$ 178,614	$ 160,864	11.0	$ 473,932	$ 491,750	(3.6)
Asset Management	24,870	26,894	(7.5)	76,302	76,668	(0.5)
Capital Markets	90,947	128,585	(29.3)	247,272	460,129	(46.3)
Corporate/Other	(320)	(1,001)	(68.0)	(145)	370	*
Total	$ 294,111	$ 315,342	(6.7)	$ 797,361	$ 1,028,917	(22.5)
Pre-Tax Income (Loss)						
Private Client	$ 29,973	$ 37,426	(19.9)	$ 92,919	$ 83,362	11.5
Asset Management	8,322	9,412	(11.6)	25,916	25,603	1.2
Capital Markets	2,401	17,888	(86.6)	(14,368)	107,252	*
Corporate/Other	(33,458)	(27,332)	22.4	(89,185)	(83,528)	6.8
Total	$ 7,238	$ 37,394	(80.6)	$ 15,282	$ 132,689	(88.5)

**Percentage not meaningful*

Private Client

Private Client reported revenue for the current quarter of $178.6 million, 11.0% higher when compared with the previous year. Pre-tax income was $30.0 million, a decrease of 19.9% compared with the prior year quarter. Financial advisor headcount at the end of the current quarter was 985 compared to 1,003 at the end of the third quarter of 2021.

('000s, except Financial advisor headcount or otherwise indicated)	3Q-2022	3Q-2021	Change	% Change
Revenue	**$ 178,614**	**$ 160,864**	**$ 17,750**	**11.0**
Retail commissions	$ 46,893	$ 51,348	$ (4,455)	(8.7)
Advisory fee revenue	$ 78,055	$ 89,849	$ (11,794)	(13.1)
Bank deposit sweep income	$ 35,769	$ 3,909	$ 31,860	815
Interest	$ 14,471	$ 7,624	$ 6,847	89.8
Other	$ 3,426	$ 8,134	$ (4,708)	(57.9)
Total Expenses	**$ 148,641**	**$ 123,438**	**$ 25,203**	**20.4**
Compensation	$ 87,555	$ 97,522	$ (9,967)	(10.2)
Non-compensation	$ 61,086	$ 25,916	$ 35,170	135.7
Pre-tax Income	**$ 29,973**	**$ 37,426**	**$ (7,453)**	**(19.9)**
Compensation Ratio	49.0 %	60.6 %	(1,160)	(19.1)
Non-compensation Ratio	34.2 %	16.1 %	1,810	112.4
Pre-tax Margin	**16.8 %**	**23.3 %**	**(6.5)%**	**(27.9)**
Asset Under Administration (billions)	$ 100.3	$ 117.8	$ (17.5)	(14.9)
Cash Sweep Balances (billions)	$ 6.5	$ 7.7	$ (1.2)	26.0

- Retail commissions decreased 8.7% from a year ago due to a decrease in client activity compared to the significantly elevated levels from a year ago.
- Advisory fees decreased 13.1% from a year ago primarily due to the impact of lower equity and fixed income valuations on assets under administration.
- Bank deposit sweep income increased $31.9 million (815%) from a year ago due to higher short-term interest rates.
- Interest revenue increased 89.8% from a year ago due to higher short-term interest rates and higher average margin balances.
- Other revenue decreased from a year ago primarily due to decreases in the cash surrender value of Company-owned life insurance policies.
- Compensation expenses decreased 10.2% from a year ago primarily due to decreased production, and decreased share-based and deferred compensation costs.
- Non-compensation expenses increased $35.2 million from a year ago primarily due to the impact of an adverse arbitration decision.

Asset Management

Asset Management reported revenue for the current quarter of $24.9 million, 7.5% lower when compared with the prior year. Pre-tax income was $8.3 million, a decrease of 11.6% compared with the prior year period.

('000s unless otherwise indicated)	3Q-2022	3Q-2021	Change	% Change
Revenue	**$ 24,870**	**$ 26,894**	**$ (2,024)**	**(7.5)**
Advisory fee revenue	$ 24,865	$ 26,890	$ (2,025)	(7.5)
Other	$ 5	$ 4	$ 1	25.0
Total Expenses	**$ 16,548**	**$ 17,482**	**$ (934)**	**(5.3)**
Compensation	$ 6,702	$ 6,120	$ 582	9.5
Non-compensation	$ 9,846	$ 11,362	$ (1,516)	(13.3)
Pre-tax Income	**$ 8,322**	**$ 9,412**	**$ (1,090)**	**(11.6)**
Compensation Ratio	26.9 %	22.8 %	410	18.0
Non-compensation Ratio	39.6 %	42.2 %	(260)	(6.2)
Pre-tax Margin	**33.5 %**	**35.0 %**	**(1.5)%**	**(4.3)**
AUM (billions)	**$ 35.3**	**$ 43.6**	**$ (8.3)**	**(19.0)**

- Advisory fee revenue decreased 7.5% from a year ago due to the lower net value of assets under management, partially offset by incentive fees earned during the third quarter of 2022.
- AUM were at reduced levels of $35.3 billion at September 30, 2022, which is the basis for advisory fee billings for October 2022.
- The decrease in AUM was comprised of lower asset values of $7.6 billion on existing client holdings and a net distribution of assets of $0.7 billion.
- Compensation expenses were up 9.5% from a year ago primarily due to increases in fixed and discretionary compensation.
- Non-compensation expenses were down 13.3% when compared to the prior year period due to lower portfolio manager expenses in line with the decrease in AUM.

The following table provides a breakdown of the change in assets under management for the three months ended September 30, 2022:

(Expressed in millions)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022				
Fund Type	Beginning Balance	Contributions	Redemptions/ Profit Distribution	Appreciation (Depreciation)	Ending Balance
Traditional [1]	$ 31,219	$ 1,458	$ (1,477)	$ (1,287)	$ 29,913
Institutional Fixed Income [2]	795	13	(20)	(18)	770
Alternative Investments:					
Hedge funds [3]	3,249	25	(131)	(111)	3,032
Private Equity Funds [4]	1,441	22	(33)	(237)	1,193
Portfolio Enhancement Program [5]	366	1	(8)	—	359
	$ 37,070	$ 1,519	$ (1,669)	$ (1,653)	$ 35,267

(1) Traditional investments include third party advisory programs, Oppenheimer financial adviser managed advisory programs and Oppenheimer Asset Management taxable and tax-exempt portfolio management strategies.

(2) Institutional fixed income provides solutions to institutional investors including: Taft-Hartley Funds, Public Pension Funds, Corporate Pension Funds, and Foundations and Endowments.

(3) Hedge funds represent single manager hedge fund strategies in areas including hedged equity, technology and financial services, and multi-manager and multi-strategy fund of funds.

(4) Private equity funds represent private equity fund of funds including portfolios focused on natural resources and related assets.

(5) The portfolio enhancement program sells uncovered, out-of-money puts and calls on the S&P 500 Index. The program is intended to be market neutral and uncorrelated to the index. Valuation is based on collateral requirements for a series of contracts representing the investment strategy.

Capital Markets

Capital Markets reported revenue for the current quarter of $90.9 million, 29.3% lower when compared with the prior year period. Pre-tax income was $2.4 million compared with pre-tax income of $17.9 million in the prior year period.

('000s)	3Q-2022	3Q-2021	Change	% Change
Revenues	**$ 90,947**	**$ 128,585**	**$ (37,638)**	**(29.3)**
Investment Banking	**$ 36,951**	**$ 82,012**	**$ (45,061)**	**(54.9)**
Advisory fees	$ 29,270	$ 51,815	$ (22,545)	(43.5)
Equities underwriting	$ 5,061	$ 26,348	$ (21,287)	(80.8)
Fixed income underwriting	$ 2,111	$ 3,140	$ (1,029)	(32.8)
Other	$ 509	$ 709	$ (200)	(28.2)
Sales and Trading	**$ 53,093**	**$ 46,262**	**$ 6,831**	**14.8**
Equities	$ 34,877	$ 30,861	$ 4,016	13.0
Fixed Income	$ 18,216	$ 15,401	$ 2,815	18.3
Other	**$ 903**	**$ 311**	**$ 592**	**190.4**
Total Expenses	**$ 88,546**	**$ 110,697**	**$ (22,151)**	**(20.0)**
Compensation	$ 60,415	$ 81,690	$ (21,275)	(26.0)
Non-compensation	$ 28,131	$ 29,007	$ (876)	(3.0)
Pre-tax Income	**$ 2,401**	**$ 17,888**	**$ (15,487)**	**(86.6)**
Compensation Ratio	66.4 %	63.5 %	290	4.6
Non-compensation Ratio	30.9 %	22.6 %	830	36.7
Pre-tax Margin	**2.6 %**	**13.9 %**	**(11.3)%**	**(81.3)**

- Advisory fees earned from investment banking activities decreased 43.5% compared with a year ago due to an industry-wide decrease in deal volumes.
- Equity underwriting fees decreased 80.8% compared with a year ago due to a significant decrease in equity IPOs and secondary offerings, including SPAC issuances.
- Fixed income underwriting fees were down 32.8% compared with a year ago primarily driven by a decrease in issuances of public finance and emerging market debt during the third quarter of 2022.
- Equities sales and trading revenue increased 13.0% compared with a year ago due to a marked increase in volatility resulting in increased volumes in the equities market compared to the levels in the prior year period.
- Fixed income sales and trading revenue increased by 18.3% compared with a year ago primarily due to an increase in trading income attributable to higher trading volumes.
- Compensation expenses decreased 26.0% compared with a year ago primarily due to decreased incentive compensation.
- Non-compensation expenses were 3.0% lower than a year ago due to a decrease in underwriting expenses, partially offset by an increase in business travel and entertainment expenses.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Reference is also made to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto found in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Company's accounting policies are essential to understanding and interpreting the financial results reported on the condensed consolidated financial statements. The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements are summarized in note 2 to those statements and the notes thereto found in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. Certain of those policies are considered to be particularly important to the presentation of the Company's financial results because they require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain.

During the three months ended September 30, 2022, there were no material changes to matters discussed under the heading "Critical Accounting Polices" in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At September 30, 2022, total assets decreased by 6.2% from December 31, 2021. The Company satisfies its need for short-term financing from internally generated funds and collateralized and uncollateralized borrowings, consisting primarily of bank call loans, stock loans, and uncommitted lines of credit. We finance our trading in government securities through the use of securities sold under repurchase agreements. We met our longer-term capital needs through the issuance of the 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (see "Senior Secured Notes" below). Oppenheimer has arrangements with banks for borrowings on a fully collateralized basis. The amount of Oppenheimer's bank borrowings fluctuates in response to changes in the level of the Company's securities inventories and customer margin debt, changes in notes receivable from employees, investment in furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, and changes in stock loan balances and financing through repurchase agreements. At September 30, 2022, the Company had bank call loans of $53.6 million compared to $69.5 million at December 31, 2021. The Company also has some availability of short-term bank financing on an unsecured basis.

The Company's overseas subsidiaries, Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. and Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited, are subject to local regulatory capital requirements that restrict our ability to utilize their capital for other purposes.

The regulatory capital requirements for Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. and Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited were $5.2 million and $382,163, respectively, at September 30, 2022. The liquid assets at Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. are primarily comprised of cash deposits in bank accounts.

The liquid assets at Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited are primarily comprised of investments in U.S. Treasuries and cash deposits in bank accounts. Any transfer of these liquid assets from Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. and Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited to the Company or its other subsidiaries would be limited by regulatory capital requirements.

The Company permanently reinvests eligible earnings of its foreign subsidiaries and, accordingly, does not accrue any U.S. income taxes that would arise if these earnings were repatriated. The unrecognized deferred tax liability associated with the outside basis difference of its foreign subsidiaries is estimated at $3.4 million for those subsidiaries. We have continued to reinvest permanently the excess earnings of Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. in its own business and in the businesses in Europe and Asia to support business initiatives in those regions. We will continue to review our historical treatment of these earnings to determine whether our historical practice will continue or whether a change is warranted.

Senior Secured Notes

On September 22, 2020, in a private offering, we issued $125.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (the "Unregistered Notes") under an indenture at an issue price of 100% of the principal amount. Interest on the Unregistered Notes is payable semi-annually on April 1st and October 1st. We used the net proceeds from the offering of the Unregistered Notes, along with cash on hand, to redeem in full our 6.75% Senior Secured Notes due July 1, 2022 in the principal amount of $150.0 million (the Company held $1.4 million in treasury for a net outstanding amount of $148.6 million), and pay all related fees and expenses related thereto. On November 23, 2020, we completed an exchange offer in which we exchanged 99.8% of our Unregistered Notes for a like principal amount of notes with identical terms (the "Notes"), except that such new notes have been registered under the Securities Act. We did not receive any proceeds in the exchange offer. See note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 1 for further discussion.

The Notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by E.A. Viner International Co. and Viner Finance Inc. (together, the "Subsidiary Guarantors"), unless released as described below. Each of the Subsidiary Guarantors is 100% owned by the Parent. The indenture for the Notes contains covenants with restrictions which are discussed in note 11.

The guarantees are senior secured obligations of each Subsidiary Guarantor. The guarantees rank:

- effectively senior in right of payment to all unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of such guarantor, to the extent of the value of the collateral owned by such Subsidiary Guarantor (and, to the extent of any unsecured remainder after payment of the value of the collateral, rank equally in right of payment with such unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of such Subsidiary Guarantor);
- senior in right of payment to any subordinated debt of such guarantor; and
- secured on a first-priority basis by the collateral, subject to certain exceptions and permitted liens, and it is intended that pari passu lien indebtedness, if any, will be secured on an equal and ratable basis.

Each subsidiary guarantee is limited so that it does not constitute a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law, which may reduce the subsidiary's obligations under the guarantee. There are no externally imposed restrictions on transfers of assets between the Company and its subsidiaries.

Each Subsidiary Guarantor will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the sale, exchange or transfer of the capital stock of a Subsidiary Guarantor and the Subsidiary Guarantor ceasing to be a direct or indirect subsidiary of the Parent if such sale does not constitute an asset sale under the indenture for the Notes or does not constitute an asset sale effected in compliance with the asset sale and merger covenants of the indenture for the Notes; a Subsidiary Guarantor being dissolved or liquidated; a Subsidiary Guarantor being designated unrestricted in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Notes; or the exercise by the Parent of its legal defeasance option or covenant defeasance option or the discharge of the Parent's obligations under the indenture for the Notes in accordance with the terms of such indenture.

The following tables present the results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the balance sheet at September 30, 2022 for the Parent and Subsidiary Guarantors.

(Expressed in thousands)	As of September 30, 2022
Total Assets	$ 2,000,542
Due From Non-Guarantor Subsidiary	12,930
Total Liabilities	546,858
Due To Non-Guarantor Subsidiary	2,237
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
Total Revenue	$ 7,481
Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	(563)
Net Income (Loss)	(501)

On June 17, 2021, S&P upgraded the Company's Corporate Family rating and rating on the Unregistered Notes from 'B+' with a stable outlook to 'BB-' with a stable outlook. On August 23, 2021, Moody’s upgraded the Company's Corporate Family rating and the rating on the Unregistered Notes from “B1” with a stable outlook to “Ba3” with a stable outlook.

Liquidity

For the most part, the Company's assets consist of cash and cash equivalents and assets that it can readily convert into cash. The receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations represents deposits for securities borrowed transactions, margin deposits and current transactions awaiting settlement. The receivable from customers represents margin balances and amounts due on transactions awaiting settlement. Our receivables are, for the most part, collateralized by marketable securities. Our collateral maintenance policies and procedures are designed to limit our exposure to credit risk. Securities owned, with the exception of the ARS, are mainly comprised of actively trading readily marketable securities. We issued $1.9 million in forgivable notes (which are inherently illiquid) to employees for the three months ended September 30, 2022 ($6.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021) as upfront or backend inducements to commence or continue employment as the case may be. The amount of funds allocated to such inducements will vary with hiring activity.

We satisfy our need for short-term liquidity from internally generated funds, collateralized and uncollateralized bank borrowings, stock loans and repurchase agreements. Bank borrowings are, in most cases, collateralized by Firm and customer securities.

We obtain short-term borrowings primarily through bank call loans. Bank call loans are generally payable on demand and bear interest at various rates. At September 30, 2022, the Company had $53.6 million of bank call loans ($69.5 million at December 31, 2021). The average daily bank loan outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was $67.1 million and $88.50 million, respectively ($76.0 million and $80.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021). The largest daily bank loans outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was $176.5 million and $226.6 million ($227.7 million for both of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021).

At September 30, 2022, securities loan balances totaled $307.4 million ($244.2 million at December 31, 2021 and $286.2 million at September 30, 2021). The average daily securities loan balance outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was $300.9 million and $291.6 million, respectively ($296.9 million and $280.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021). The largest daily stock loan balance for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was $339.2 million and $350.1 million, respectively ($320.6 million for both of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021).

We finance our government trading operations through the use of securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements. Except as described below, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, primarily involving government and agency securities, are carried at amounts at which securities subsequently will be resold or reacquired as specified in the respective agreements and include accrued interest.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis, when the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are executed with the same counterparty, have the same explicit settlement date, are executed in accordance with a master netting arrangement, the securities underlying the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements exist in "book entry" form and certain other requirements are met.

Certain of our repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are carried at fair value as a result of the Company's fair value option election. We elected the fair value option for those repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date. We have elected the fair value option for these instruments to more accurately reflect market and economic events in our earnings and to mitigate a potential imbalance in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities. At September 30, 2022, we did not have any repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that did not settle overnight or have an open settlement date.

At September 30, 2022, the gross balances of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements were $195.1 million and $479.2 million, respectively. The average daily balance of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements on a gross basis for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was $250.2 million and $360.1 million, respectively ($134.9 million and $289.9 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2021). The largest amount of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements outstanding on a gross basis during the three months ended September 30, 2022 was $526.7 million and $668.3 million, respectively ($423.9 million and $441.1 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2021).

Liquidity Management

We manage our liquidity to meet our current obligations and upcoming liquidity needs as well as to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Our liquidity needs may be affected by market conditions, increased inventory positions, business expansion and other unanticipated occurrences. In the event that existing financial resources do not satisfy our liquidity needs, we may have to seek additional external financing. The availability of such additional external financing may depend on market factors outside our control.

We have Company-owned life insurance policies which are utilized to fund certain non-qualified deferred compensation plans. Certain policies which could provide additional liquidity if needed had a cash surrender value of $71.6 million as of September 30, 2022.

We regularly review our sources of liquidity and financing and conduct internal stress analysis to determine the impact on the Company of events that could remove sources of liquidity or financing and to plan actions the Company could take in the case of such an eventuality. Our reviews have resulted in plans that we believe would result in a reduction of assets through liquidation that would significantly reduce the Company's need for external financing.

Our primary long-term cash requirements include $124.3 million principal outstanding as of September 30, 2022 under our Senior Secured Notes (due in 2025) and $189.3 million of operating lease obligations. The total cash requirement for interest expense related to the Notes and operating lease obligations is estimated to be approximately $4.9 million for the 2022 year.

Funding Risk

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	$ (83,104)	$ 135,188
Cash used in investing activities	(10,436)	(5,512)
Cash used in financing activities	(83,126)	(24,281)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ (176,666)	$ 105,395

Management believes that funds from operations, combined with our capital base and available credit facilities, are sufficient for our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future. Under some circumstances, banks including those on whom we rely may back away from providing funding to the securities industry. Such a development might impact our ability to finance our day-to-day activities or increase the costs to acquire funding. We may or may not be able to pass such increased funding costs on to our clients.

During periods of high volatility, we have seen increased calls for deposits of collateral to offset perceived risk between the Company's settlement liability to industry clearinghouses such as the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") and National Securities Clearing Corp. ("NSCC") as well as more stringent collateral arrangements with our bank lenders. All such requirements have been and will be met in the ordinary course with available collateral.

CYBERSECURITY

For many years, we have sought to maintain the security of our clients' data, limit access to our data processing environment, and protect our data processing facilities. See "Risk Factors — Cybersecurity – Security breaches of our technology systems, or those of our clients or other third-party vendors we rely on, could subject us to significant liability and harm our reputation" as further described in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. Recent examples of vulnerabilities of other companies and the government that have resulted in loss of client data and fraudulent activities by both domestic and foreign actors have caused us to continuously review our security policies and procedures and to take additional actions to protect our network and our information. The commencement of hostilities between Ukraine and Russia has resulted in increased attacks on the infrastructure of data processing facilities around the world and heightened awareness of potential vulnerabilities including those of the Company.

Given the importance of the protection of client data, regulators have developed increased oversight of cybersecurity planning and protections that broker-dealers and other financial service providers have implemented. Such planning and protection are subject to the SEC's and FINRA's oversight and examination on a periodic or targeted basis. We expect that regulatory oversight will intensify, as a result of publicly announced data breaches by other organizations involving tens of millions of items of personally identifiable information. We continue to implement protections and adopt procedures to address the risks posed by the current information technology environment. The Company has significantly increased the resources dedicated to this effort and believes that further increases may be required in the future, in anticipation of increases in the sophistication and persistency of such attacks. There can be no guarantee that our cybersecurity efforts will be successful in discovering or preventing a security breach.

REGULATORY MATTERS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Regulation Best Interest (U.S.)

On June 5, 2019, the SEC adopted Regulation Best Interest ("Reg BI") as Rule 15l-1 under the Exchange Act. Reg BI imposes a federal standard of conduct on registered broker-dealers and their associated persons when dealing with retail clients and requires that a broker-dealer and its representatives act in the best interest of clients and not place its own interests ahead of the customer's interests. Reg BI does not define the term "best interest" but instead sets forth four distinct obligations, disclosure, care, conflict of interest and compliance, that a broker-dealer must satisfy in each transaction. Compliance with Reg BI became required on June 30, 2020. In addition to adopting Reg BI, the SEC adopted rules (i) requiring broker-dealers and investment advisers to provide a written relationship summary to each client, and (ii) clarifying certain interpretations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 including but not limited to when a broker-dealer's activity is considered "solely incidental" to its broker-dealer business and is, therefore, not considered investment advisory activity (collectively, the "Reg BI Rules").

Reg BI requires enhanced documentation for recommendations of securities transactions to broker-dealer retail clients as well as the cessation of certain practices and limitations on certain kinds of transactions previously conducted in the normal course of business. The rules and processes required under Reg BI limit revenue and involve increased costs, including, but not limited to, compliance costs associated with enhanced technology as well as increased litigation costs. The Company made significant structural, technological and operational changes to our business practices to comply with the requirements of the Reg BI Rules and it is likely that additional changes may be necessary to continue to comply as more experience with the Reg BI Rules is gained. Regulators have commenced in-depth reviews of the industry's compliance with the requirements of Reg BI, including that of the Company.

On December 18, 2020, the DOL published its final prohibited transaction exemption ("PTE") addressing investment advice fiduciaries of ERISA plans and IRAs. Similar to the proposal the DOL released in June of 2020, the final exemption takes a principles-based (rather than a prescriptive) approach to resolving conflicts that arise under ERISA when an investment advice fiduciary, its affiliate or a related party is paid certain types of compensation (such as commissions, trailing fees or revenue- sharing) or engages in certain principal transactions. The final exemption should provide a new and more flexible approach to ERISA compliance for certain types of transactions, which financial institutions may choose to utilize in place of other existing exemptions. Like the proposal (but in contrast to the precursor rule the DOL finalized in April 2016 that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit later vacated in June 2018), the final exemption does not materially change the scope of fiduciary activities under ERISA, with the exception of including certain rollover-related advice as fiduciary advice. The effective date for compliance with the PTE was February 1, 2022. The Company believes many of the steps taken by the Company to achieve compliance with the Reg BI Rules will enable the Company to comply with the PTE. The Company implemented certain additional processes to accompany the actions taken to comply with the Reg BI Rules in order to ensure full compliance with the PTE.

In 2021, the SEC adopted reforms under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to modernize rules that govern investment adviser advertisements and payments to solicitors. The amendments create a single rule ("Marketing Rule") that replaced the previous regulatory guidance. Registered investment advisers like Oppenheimer (OPCO) and Oppenheimer Asset Management (OAM) and their employees need to comply with the new rule beginning on November 4, 2022.

The SEC Marketing Rule is designed to regulate adviser's marketing communications to their prospects and clients. The Rule prohibits misleading advertisements and creates specific requirements for the presentation of performance data to clients and prospects. The Rule defines an advertisement as any direct or indirect communication between an FA and a client or prospect regarding advisory services such as OPCO and OAM's advisory programs or investments in private funds such as many of the hedge funds offered on the OAM hedge fund platform. The Company has updated its policies and implemented certain processes in order to comply with the Marketing Rule.

Regulatory Environment

See the discussion of the regulatory environment in which we operate and the impact on our operations of certain rules and regulations in Item 1 "Business - Regulation" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 for additional information.

Oppenheimer and many of its affiliates are each subject to various regulatory capital requirements. As of September 30, 2022, all of our active regulated domestic and international subsidiaries had net capital in excess of minimum requirements. See note 15 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 for further information on regulatory capital requirements.

Other Regulatory Matters

Since August 2021, Oppenheimer has been responding to information requests from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement relating to a former Oppenheimer financial advisor and his relationship with registered investment adviser, Southport Capital and its affiliates.

On June 30, 2022, the Company received a "Wells Notice" from the SEC requesting that Oppenheimer make a written submission to the SEC to explain why Oppenheimer should not be charged with violations of Section 15c2-12 of the Exchange Act and Rule 15c2-12 thereunder as well as Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rules G-17 and G-27 in relation to its sales of municipal notes pursuant to an exemption from continuing disclosure contained in Rule 15c2-12. On September 13, 2022, the SEC filed a complaint against Oppenheimer in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Court") alleging that Oppenheimer violated Section 15B(c)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule 15c2-12 thereunder as well as Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rules G-17 and G-27 for not having fully complied with the exemption from the continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12. The SEC asked the Court to enter an order enjoining Oppenheimer from violating the above referenced rules and requiring it to disgorge approximately $1.9 million plus interest. The Company believes such claim to be without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself against any such claim.

FACTORS AFFECTING "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS"

From time to time, the Company may publish or make oral statements that constitute “forward-looking statements” under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 which provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may relate to such matters as anticipated financial performance, future revenues, earnings, liabilities or expenses, business prospects, projected ventures, new products, anticipated market performance, and similar matters. The Company cautions readers that a variety of factors could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the Company’s forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company’s control, include, but are not limited to: (i) transaction volume in the securities markets, (ii) the volatility of the securities markets, (iii) fluctuations in interest rates, (iv) changes in regulatory requirements that could affect the cost and method of doing business, (v) general economic conditions, both domestic and international, including inflation and changes in consumer confidence and spending, (vi) competition from existing financial institutions, new entrants and other participants in the securities markets and financial services industry, (vii) potential cybersecurity threats and attacks, (viii) legal developments affecting the litigation experience of the securities industry and the Company, (ix) changes in foreign, federal and state tax laws that could affect the popularity of products sold by the Company or impose taxes on securities transactions, (x) the adoption and implementation of the SEC’s “Regulation Best Interest” and other regulations adopted in recent years, (xi) war, terrorist acts and nuclear confrontation as well as political unrest, including events relating to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and related Western sanctions, (xii) the Company’s ability to achieve its business plan, (xiii) the effects of the economy on the Company’s ability to find and maintain financing options and liquidity, (xiv) credit, operational, legal and regulatory risks, (xv) risks related to foreign operations, including those in the United Kingdom which may be affected by Britain’s January 2020 exit from the EU (“Brexit”) and economic uncertainty in the UK, EU and elsewhere, (xvi) the effect of technological innovation on the financial services industry and securities business, (xvii) risks related to election results, Congressional gridlock, political and social unrest, government shutdowns and investigations, trade wars, changes in or uncertainty surrounding regulation, and the potential for default by the U.S. government on the nation's debt, (xviii) risks related to changes in capital requirements under international standards that may cause banks to back away from providing funding to the securities industry, and (xix) risks related to the severity and duration of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the COVID-19 Pandemic’s impact on the U.S. and global economies including supply chain disruptions, and Federal, state and local governmental responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic. There can be no assurance that the Company has correctly or completely identified and assessed all of the factors affecting the Company's business. See “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were no material changes to the information contained in Part II, Item 7A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a–15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or its internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include, but are not limited to, the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or omission. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based, in part, upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost–effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

The Company confirms that its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in its reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Many aspects of the Company's business involve substantial risks of liability. In the normal course of business, the Company has been the subject of customer complaints and has been named as a defendant or co-defendant in various lawsuits or arbitrations creating substantial exposure. The Company is also involved from time to time in certain governmental and self-regulatory agency investigations and proceedings. These proceedings arise primarily from securities brokerage, asset management and investment banking activities. Regulatory investigations in the financial services industry may include investigations by multiple regulators of matters involving the same or similar underlying facts and seek substantial penalties, fines or other monetary relief.

While the ultimate resolution of routine pending litigation, regulatory and other matters cannot be currently determined, in the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the Company does not believe that the resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its condensed consolidated balance sheet and statement of cash flows. However, the Company's results of operations could be materially affected during any period if liabilities in that period differ from prior estimates.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, multiple adverse results in arbitrations, litigations or regulatory proceedings currently filed or to be filed against the Company, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition, including its cash position.

The materiality of legal and regulatory matters to the Company's future operating results depends on the level of future results of operations as well as the timing and ultimate outcome of such legal and regulatory matters. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Factors Affecting 'Forward-Looking Statements'" in Part I, Item 2.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters when those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable. When loss contingencies are not both probable and reasonably estimable, the Company does not establish reserves. In some of the matters described below, loss contingencies are not probable and reasonably estimable in the view of management and, accordingly, the Company has not established reserves for those matters. For legal or regulatory proceedings where there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may be incurred, the Company estimates a range of aggregate loss in excess of amounts accrued of $0 to $47.0 million. This estimated aggregate range is based upon currently available information for those legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, where an estimate for such losses can be made. For certain cases, the Company does not believe that it can make an estimate. The foregoing estimate is based on various factors, including the varying stages of the proceedings (including the fact that some are currently in preliminary stages), the numerous yet-unresolved issues in many of the proceedings and the attendant uncertainty of the various potential outcomes of such proceedings. Accordingly, the Company's estimate will change from time to time, and actual losses may be materially more than the current estimate.

On August 31, 2021, a complaint in a class action entitled 6694 Dawson Blvd, LLC, Individually and on Behalf of a Class of Similarly Situated Persons v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., James Wallace Woods, Michael J. Mooney, Britt Wright, William V. Conn, Jr., Conn & Co. Tax Practice, LLC, Conn & Company Consulting, LLC and Kathleen Lloyd, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Plaintiff purported to represent a class of investors in Horizon Private Equity, III, LLC (“Horizon”). Horizon is alleged to be a fraudulent scheme and the plaintiff was seeking unspecified damages sounding in violations of the Georgia RICO statute, breach of fiduciary duty, procurement of breach of fiduciary duty, negligent misrepresentation, aiding and abetting fraud, unjust enrichment, punitive damages and attorneys’ fees. Plaintiff did not allege Oppenheimer received any of the funds invested in Horizon, but rather that Oppenheimer’s purported failure to properly supervise its employees allowed the alleged scheme to occur and continue. On November 22, 2021, Oppenheimer filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on a number of grounds. The motion to dismiss was fully briefed on January 17, 2022, and the Court heard oral argument on the motion on June 21, 2022. On August 17, 2022, the Court granted Oppenheimer’s motion and dismissed the complaint without prejudice. On September 21, 2022, 6694 Dawson Blvd, LLC filed a first amended complaint solely on behalf of itself based on substantially the same allegations as the original complaint seeking unspecified damages sounding solely in violations of the Georgia RICO statute. On October 14, 2022, Oppenheimer filed a motion to dismiss the first amended complaint on a number of grounds. On October 21, 2022, 6694 Dawson Blvd, LLC voluntarily dismissed its first amended complaint without prejudice, thereby terminating the action.

In addition to the class action described in the preceding paragraph Oppenheimer has also been named as a respondent in twenty-eight arbitrations, many containing multiple claimants, each filed before FINRA, relating to investments made by former Oppenheimer clients who invested in Horizon. Claimants allege many of the causes of action alleged in the class action described in the preceding paragraph. The arbitrations claiming specific monetary damages allege damages of approximately $45.3 million in the aggregate while others claim unspecified damages.

Oppenheimer believes these claims to be without merit and intends to defend itself vigorously against these claims.

One arbitration entitled Donald Robinson, Timothy and Sharon Padden, Rhett Rainey, Kelly A. Rainey Trust, Toucan Holdings LP, Robert Goodman, Robert Daniel Burgner, Individually and as Trustee of the Burgner Family Charitable Remainder Trust, Douglas Kasemeier, Wesley Callaway, and Billy Loveless v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (the “Robinson Arbitration”) was commenced on August 31, 2021. On September 6, 2022, the arbitration panel found in favor of the claimants and awarded them total compensatory damages of approximately $5.7 million, RICO damages pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 16-14-6(c) of approximately $14.2 million, and punitive damages, attorneys’ fees and costs of approximately $16.8 million. The total amount awarded to claimants was $36,744,276 (the “Robinson Award”). On October 6, 2022, Oppenheimer filed a motion to vacate the Robinson Award with the Superior Court of DeKalb County, Georgia based on, among other defects, arbitrator bias, failure to postpone the hearing to permit key witnesses to testify, and manifest disregard of the law. On October 18, 2022, the claimants in the Robinson Arbitration filed a petition to confirm the Arbitration Award. Oppenheimer intends to vigorously pursue vacatur of the Robinson Award.

On June 30, 2022, the Company received a "Wells Notice" from the SEC requesting that Oppenheimer make a written submission to the SEC to explain why Oppenheimer should not be charged with violations of Section 15c2-12 of the Exchange Act and Rule15c2-12 thereunder as well as Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rules G-17 and G-27 in relation to its sales of municipal notes pursuant to an exemption from continuing disclosure contained in Rule 15c2-12. On September 13, 2022, the SEC filed a complaint against Oppenheimer in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Court”) alleging that Oppenheimer violated Section 15B(c)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule15c2-12 thereunder as well as Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rules G-17 and G-27 for not having fully complied with the exemption from the continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12. The SEC asked the Court to enter an order enjoining Oppenheimer from violating the above referenced rules and requiring it to disgorge approximately $1.9 million plus interest. The Company believes such claim to be without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself against any such claim.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were no material changes to the information contained in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

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

(a) During the third quarter of 2022, the Company issued 17,098 shares of Class A Stock pursuant to the Company's share-based compensation plans to employees of the Company for no cash consideration. Such issuances were exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total number of shares purchased	(b) Average price paid per share	(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	(d) Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs [2]
July 1 - 31, 2022 [1]	25,000	$35.00	25,000	540,778
August 1 - 31, 2022	109,693	$36.80	109,693	431,085
September 1 - 30, 2022	278,359	$32.61	278,359	152,726
Q3 2022 Total	**413,052**	**$33.86**	**413,052**	**152,726**

(1) On July 29, 2022, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program that authorizes the Company to purchase up to 536,500 shares of the Company's Class A Stock.

(2) None of the foregoing authorizations is subject to expiration.

Item 6. EXHIBITS

31.1	Certification of Albert G. Lowenthal
31.2	Certification of Brad M. Watkins
32	Certification of Albert G. Lowenthal and Brad M. Watkins
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (unaudited): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Income Statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, and (vi) the notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

* This information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 28th day of October 2022.

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

BY: /s/ Albert G. Lowenthal
Albert G. Lowenthal, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

BY: /s/ Brad M. Watkins
Brad M. Watkins, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Albert G. Lowenthal, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Albert G. Lowenthal
Name: Albert G. Lowenthal
Title: Chief Executive Officer
October 28, 2022

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brad M. Watkins, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Brad M. Watkins
Name: Brad M. Watkins
Title: Chief Financial Officer
October 28, 2022

EXHIBIT 32

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADPOTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

The undersigned, Albert G. Lowenthal, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. (the "Company"), and Brad M. Watkins, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify that to his knowledge the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022 of the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the period specified.

Signed at New York, New York, this 28th day of October, 2022

/s/ Albert G. Lowenthal
Albert G. Lowenthal
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Brad M. Watkins
Brad M. Watkins
Chief Financial Officer

This certification accompanies this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by such Act, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference.