OPPENHEIMER & CO. INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2025
(UNAUDITED)

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Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Subsidiaries
Table of Contents
As of June 30, 2025 (unaudited)

	Page(s)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	3
Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	4 - 22

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
As of June 30, 2025 (unaudited)

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

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	7,501
Deposits with clearing organizations		143,032
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		290,181
Receivable from customers, net of allowance for credit losses of $169		1,341,550
Securities owned, including amounts pledged of $1,072,282 at fair value		1,235,528
Notes receivable, net		63,080
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of $58,904		13,240
Deferred income taxes, net		17,605
Right-of-use lease assets, net of accumulated amortization of $3,264		4,330
Company-owned life insurance		104,045
Goodwill		10,788
Other assets		81,453
Total assets	$	3,312,333
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Drafts payable	$	12,128
Bank call loans		323,800
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		524,199
Payable to customers		363,535
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		853,123
Securities sold but not yet purchased, at fair value		194,207
Income tax payable		26,181
Lease liabilities		4,437
Accrued compensation		224,225
Accounts payable and other liabilities		102,308
Subordinated borrowings		112,558
Total liabilities		2,740,701
Commitments and contingencies (note 11)		
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock, par value $100 per share - 1,000 shares authorized; 760 shares issued and outstanding		76
Additional paid-in capital		342,631
Retained earnings		227,719
Accumulated other comprehensive income		2,564
Less 369 shares of treasury stock, at cost		(1,358)
Total stockholder's equity		571,632
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$	3,312,333

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial condition.

1. Organization

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (the "Company" and "Oppenheimer") is a wholly owned subsidiary whose ultimate parent is Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. (the "Parent"), a Delaware public corporation. The Company is a New York-based registered broker-dealer and investment adviser in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("the Act") and is a member firm of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The Company is also a member of Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., which includes various exchanges such as ICE Futures U.S. including the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

The Company engages in a broad range of activities in the securities industry, including retail securities brokerage, institutional sales and trading, investment banking (both corporate and public finance), underwriting, research, market-making, and investment advisory and asset management services.

The Company provides its services from offices located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. In addition, the Company conducts business in Israel.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies and estimates

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated statement of financial condition of the Company includes the accounts of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries: 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.

The consolidated statement of financial condition has been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated statement of financial condition in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition.

In presenting the consolidated statement of financial condition, management makes estimates regarding valuations of financial instruments, loans and allowances for credit losses, the outcome of legal and regulatory matters, goodwill and other intangible assets, share based compensation plans and income taxes. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could be materially different from these estimates. A discussion of certain critical accounting policies in which estimates are a significant component of the amounts reported on the consolidated statement of financial condition follows.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value

Financial Instruments

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.

Fair Value Measurements

Accounting guidance for the fair value measurement of financial assets, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value measurement hierarchy, and requires certain fair value measurement disclosures. Fair value, as defined by the accounting guidance, is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy established by this accounting guidance prioritizes the inputs used in valuation techniques into the following three categories (highest to lowest priority):

Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The Company's financial instruments that are recorded at fair value generally are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy using quoted market prices or other pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Financial instruments classified within Level 1 are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets and consist of U.S. Treasury securities, corporate equities, and certain money market instruments. Level 2 financial instruments primarily consist of investment grade and high-yield corporate debt, convertible bonds, U.S. Agency securities, mortgage and asset-backed securities, and municipal obligations. Financial instruments classified as Level 2 are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active. Some financial instruments are classified within Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as observable pricing inputs are not available due to limited market activity for the asset or liability. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had $128,000 of auction rate securities ("ARS") in Level 3 assets. See note 6 for further details.

Consolidation

The Company consolidates all subsidiaries in which it has a controlling financial interest, as well as any variable interest entities ("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 significant losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company reviews factors, including the rights of the equity holders at risk and obligations of equity holders to absorb losses or receive expected residual returns, to determine if the entity is a VIE. As of June 30, 2025, the Company did not have any VIEs.

Financing Receivables

The Company's financing receivables include customer margin loans, securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repurchase agreements"), and securities borrowed transactions. The Company uses financing receivables to extend margin loans to customers, meet trade settlement requirements, and facilitate its matched-book arrangements and inventory requirements.

The Company's financing receivables are secured by collateral received from clients and counterparties. In many cases, the Company is permitted to sell or re-pledge securities held as collateral. These securities may be used to collateralize repurchase agreements, to enter into securities lending agreements, to cover short positions or fulfill the obligation of securities positions that have failed to deliver. The Company monitors the fair value of the collateral received on a daily basis and may require clients and counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

Customer receivables, primarily consisting of customer margin loans collateralized by customer-owned securities, are stated net of allowance for credit losses. The Company reviews large customer accounts that do not comply with the Company's margin requirements on a case-by-case basis to determine the likelihood of collection and records an allowance for credit loss following that process. For small customer accounts that do not comply with the Company's margin requirements, the allowance for credit loss is generally recorded as the amount of unsecured or partially secured receivables.

The Company also periodically makes loans to financial advisors and other revenue producers as part of its hiring process. These loans are recorded as notes receivable on its consolidated statement of financial condition. Allowances are established on these loans if the employee is no longer associated with the Company and the loan has not been promptly repaid.

Legal and Regulatory Reserves

The Company records reserves related to legal and regulatory proceedings in accounts payable and other liabilities. The determination of the amounts of these reserves requires significant judgment on the part of management. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters where available information indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss. When loss contingencies are not probable or cannot be reasonably estimated, the Company does not establish reserves.

When determining whether to record a reserve, management considers many factors including, but not limited to, the amount of the claim; the stage and forum of the proceeding, the sophistication of the claimant, the amount of the loss, if any, in the client's account and the possibility of wrongdoing, if any, on the part of an employee of the Company; the basis and validity of the claim; previous results in similar cases; and applicable legal precedents and case law. Each legal and regulatory proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management. Any change in the reserve amount is recorded in the results of that period. The assumptions of management in determining the estimates of reserves may be incorrect and the actual disposition of a legal or regulatory proceeding could be greater or less than the reserve amount.

Leases

Right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities are initially recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term, excluding non-base rent components such as fixed common area maintenance costs and other fixed costs such as real estate taxes and insurance. The discount rates used in determining the present value of leases are the Company’s incremental borrowing rates, developed based upon each lease’s term. The lease term includes options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. For operating leases, the ROU assets also include any prepaid lease payments and initial direct costs incurred and are reduced by lease incentives.

Goodwill

The Company defines a reporting unit as an operating segment. The Company's goodwill resides in its Private Client Division reporting unit. Goodwill of a reporting unit is subject to at least an annual test for impairment to determine if the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Goodwill of a reporting unit is required to be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Due to the volatility in the financial services sector and equity markets in general, determining whether an impairment of goodwill has occurred is increasingly difficult and requires management to exercise significant judgment.

Share-Based Compensation Plans

As part of the compensation to employees and directors, the Company uses stock-based compensation, consisting of restricted stock and stock appreciation rights. In accordance with ASC Topic 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation," the Company classifies the restricted stock awards as equity awards. The fair value of restricted stock awards is determined based on the grant date closing price of the Parent's Class A non-voting common stock ("Class A Stock") adjusted for the present value of the dividend to be received upon vesting. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes model. Key assumptions used to estimate the fair value include the expected term and the expected volatility of the Parent's Class A Stock over the term of the award, the risk-free interest rate over the expected term, and the Parent's expected annual dividend yield. The Parent classifies stock appreciation rights ("OARs") as liability awards. The fair value of OARs is also determined using the Black-Scholes model at the end of each reporting period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables from / Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash or other collateral with the lender. The Company receives cash or collateral in an amount generally in excess of the market value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis and may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

Securities failed to deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities which have not been delivered or received, respectively, by settlement date.

Receivables from / Payables to Customers

Receivables from and payables to customers include balances arising from customer securities and margin transactions. Receivables from customers are recorded when margin loans are extended to customers and are recorded on a settlement date basis. Payables to customers are recorded when customers deposit cash into their accounts and are recorded on a settlement date basis.

Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

Reverse repurchase agreements and securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest. The Company presents the reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements on a net-by-counterparty basis when the specific offsetting requirements are satisfied.

Notes Receivable

Notes receivable primarily represent recruiting and retention payments generally in the form of upfront loans to financial advisers and key revenue producers as part of the Company's overall growth strategy. These notes generally amortize over a service period of 3 to 9 years from the initial date of the note or based on productivity levels of 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.

Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis generally over 3 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the life of the improvement or the remaining term of the lease.

Drafts Payable

Drafts payable represent amounts drawn by the Company against a Bank.

Bank Call Loans

Bank call loans are generally payable on demand and bear interest at various rates, and such loans are collateralized by firm and/or customer's margin securities.

Foreign Currency Translations

Foreign currency balances have been translated into U.S. dollars as follows: monetary assets and liabilities at exchange rates prevailing at period end; and gains or losses resulting from translating the foreign currency financial statements, net of related tax effects, are reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The functional currency of the overseas operations in Tel Aviv, Israel is the local currency.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the differences between the consolidated statement of financial condition and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent it believes these assets are more likely than not to be realized. In making such a determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and the results of recent operations.

The Company records uncertain tax positions in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740, "Income Taxes" on the basis of a two-step process whereby it determines whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, the Company recognizes the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority.

The Company permanently reinvests eligible earnings of its foreign subsidiaries and, accordingly, does not accrue any U.S. income taxes that would arise if such earnings were repatriated.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has reviewed and evaluated the impact of the recently issued, but not yet adopted Accounting Standard Updates ("ASU") by Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") and does not expect any to have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial condition and related disclosures.

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. See note 7 for details.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had $63.1 million of notes receivable. Notes receivable represents 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 9 years from the initial date of the note or based on productivity levels of 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 gets 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 may be adjusted for changes in environmental and market conditions such as changes in unemployment rates, changes in interest rates and other relevant factors. As of June 30, 2025, 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 June 30, 2025, the uncollected balance of defaulted notes was $4.5 million and the allowance for uncollectibles was $2.9 million. The allowance for uncollectibles consisted of $1.8 million related to defaulted notes balances (five years and older) and $1.1 million related to defaulted notes balances (under five years).

The following table presents the disaggregation of defaulted notes by year of default as of June 30, 2025:

(Expressed in thousands)	As of June 30, 2025
2025	$ 348
2024	449
2023	750
2022	141
2021	1,033
2020 and prior	1,750
Total	$ 4,471

The following table presents activity in the allowance for uncollectible of defaulted notes for the six months ended June 30, 2025:

(Expressed in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2025
Beginning balance	$ 2,815
Additions	296
Write-offs	(255)
Ending balance	$ 2,856

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

(Expressed in thousands)	As of June 30, 2025
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consists of:	
Securities borrowed	$ 139,852
Receivable from brokers	53,263
Securities failed to deliver	39,665
Clearing organizations and other	57,401
Total	$ 290,181
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consists of:	
Securities loaned	$ 404,916
Payable to brokers	119
Securities failed to receive	20,751
Clearing organizations and other[1]	98,413
Total	$ 524,199

(1) As of June 30, 2025, approximately $89.4 million of this balance represents a payable for trades executed, but not yet settled.

5. Leases

The Company and its subsidiaries have operating leases for a data center and equipment expiring at various dates through 2029. The Parent 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.

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

Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial condition. 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 June 30, 2025, the Company had ROU operating lease assets of $4.3 million (net of accumulated amortization of $3.3 million) which are comprised of real estate leases of $1.7 million (net of accumulated amortization of $900,000) and equipment leases of $2.6 million (net of accumulated amortization of $2.3 million). As of June 30, 2025, the Company had operating lease liabilities of $4.4 million which are comprised of real estate lease liabilities of $1.8 million and equipment lease liabilities of $2.6 million. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had not made any cash payments for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities or right of use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations. The Company had no finance leases as of June 30, 2025.

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 following table presents the weighted average lease term and weighted average discount rate for our operating leases as of June 30, 2025:

	As of June 30, 2025
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	2.68
Weighted average discount rate	6.92 %

The maturities of lease liabilities as of June 30, 2025 are as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)		As of June 30, 2025
2025	$	1,145
2026		1,840
2027		1,148
2028		544
2029		185
Total lease payments	$	4,862
Less interest		(425)
Present value of lease liabilities	$	4,437

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had no additional operating leases that have not yet commenced.

6. Fair value measurements

Securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, investments and derivative contracts are carried at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A description of the valuation techniques applied and inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Company's financial instruments, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, are as follows:

Securities

The Company determines the fair value of securities (both long and short) primarily based on pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Where unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities are available in an active market, we classify the securities within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities include U.S. Treasury securities, money market funds and corporate equities.

If quoted market prices are unavailable, fair values are generally determined using pricing models which incorporate market observable inputs, such as benchmark yields, recently executed transaction prices, issuer spreads, reported trades, bids, offers and other reference data. Examples of such instruments, which are typically classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, include U.S. Agency securities, sovereign obligations, corporate debt and other obligations, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, municipal obligations, money market funds and convertible bonds.

In limited situations where there is reduced activity or less observability around inputs to the valuation, we classify those securities in Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. 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. As of June 30, 2025 the Company had $128,000 of ARS in Level 3 assets. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a valuation allowance totaling $22,500 related to ARS owned (which is included as a reduction to securities owned on the consolidated statement of financial condition).

Derivative financial instruments

The Company classifies exchange-traded derivative financial instruments such as futures contracts in Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Some of our derivative positions, such as to-be-announced securities, are valued using models that use observable market parameters, and we classify them in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

The Company's assets and liabilities, recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2025, have been categorized based upon the above fair value hierarchy as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Deposits with clearing organizations	$ 27,683	$ —	$ —	$ 27,683
Securities owned:				
U.S. Treasury securities	1,047,505	—	—	1,047,505
U.S. Agency securities	—	3,408	—	3,408
Sovereign obligations	—	1,230	—	1,230
Corporate debt and other obligations	—	22,980	—	22,980
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	—	7,933	—	7,933
Municipal obligations	—	92,617	—	92,617
Convertible bonds	—	23,135	—	23,135
Corporate equities	29,654	—	—	29,654
Money markets	6,500	438	—	6,938
Auction rate securities	—	—	128	128
Securities owned, at fair value	1,083,659	151,741	128	1,235,528
Investments [1]	—	7,037	—	7,037
Derivative contracts:				
TBAs	—	94	—	94
Derivative contracts, total	—	94	—	94
Total	$ 1,111,342	$ 158,872	$ 128	$ 1,270,342
Liabilities				
Securities sold but not yet purchased:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 152,538	$ —	$ —	$ 152,538
U.S. Agency securities	—	1	—	1
Sovereign obligations	—	25	—	25
Corporate debt and other obligations	—	14,779	—	14,779
Convertible bonds	—	16,194	—	16,194
Corporate equities	10,670	—	—	10,670
Securities sold but not yet purchased, at fair value	163,208	30,999	—	194,207
Derivative contracts:				
Futures	846	—	—	846
TBAs	—	100	—	100
Derivative contracts, total	846	100	—	946
Total	$ 164,054	$ 31,099	$ —	$ 195,153

(1) Included in other assets on the condensed consolidated statement of financial condition.

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 consolidated statement of financial condition. 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.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value as of June 30, 2025

(Expressed in thousands)		Fair Value Measurement: Assets			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 7,501	$ 7,501	$ —	$ —	$ 7,501
Deposits with clearing organization	115,349	115,349	—	—	115,349
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:					
Securities borrowed	139,852	—	139,852	—	139,852
Receivables from brokers	53,263	—	53,263	—	53,263
Securities failed to deliver	39,665	—	39,665	—	39,665
Clearing organizations and other	57,401	—	57,401	—	57,401
	290,181	—	290,181	—	290,181
Receivable from customers	1,341,550	—	1,341,550	—	1,341,550
Notes receivable, net	63,080	—	63,080	—	63,080
Corporate-owned life insurance	104,045	—	104,045	—	104,045
Investments(1)	2,016	—	2,016	—	2,016

(1) Included within other assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

(Expressed in thousands)		Fair Value Measurement: Liabilities			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Drafts payable	$ 12,128	$ 12,128	$ —	$ —	$ 12,128
Bank call loans	323,800	—	323,800	—	323,800
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:					
Securities loaned	404,916	—	404,916	—	404,916
Payable to brokers	119	—	119	—	119
Securities failed to receive	20,751	—	20,751	—	20,751
Clearing organizations and other	97,353	—	97,353	—	97,353
	523,139	—	523,139	—	523,139
Payables to customers	363,535	—	363,535	—	363,535
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	853,123	—	853,123	—	853,123
Subordinated borrowings	112,558	—	112,558	—	112,558

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 consolidated statement of financial condition.

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 consolidated statement of financial condition.

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 consolidated statement of financial condition in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations or payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations.

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 consolidated statement of financial condition in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations or payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations.

The notional amounts and fair values of the Company's derivatives as of June 30, 2025 by product were as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments		
	Description	Notional	Fair Value
Assets:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments [1]			
Other contracts	TBAs	$ 12,100	$ 94
Commodity contracts	Futures	500,000	—
		$ 512,100	$ 94
Liabilities:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments [1]			
Commodity contracts	Futures	$ 12,370,000	$ 846
Other contracts	TBAs	12,100	100
		$ 12,382,100	$ 946

(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.

7. 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 June 30, 2025, the outstanding balance of bank call loans was $323.8 million. Such loans with commercial banks were collateralized by the Company's securities and customer securities with market values of approximately $41.3 million and $320 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had approximately $1.8 billion of customer securities under customer margin loans that are available to be pledged, of which the Company has re-pledged approximately $339.1 million under securities loan agreements.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had pledged $182.2 million of customer securities directly with the Options Clearing Corporation to secure obligations and margin requirements under option contracts written by customers.

As of June 30, 2025, 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, 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 June 30, 2025:

(Expressed in thousands)	Overnight and Open
Repurchase agreements:	
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 1,046,021
Securities loaned:	
Corporate equities	404,916
Gross amount of recognized liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities loaned	$ 1,450,937

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 June 30, 2025:

(Expressed in thousands)				Gross Amounts Not Offset on the consolidated statement of financial condition		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts of Assets Presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Reverse repurchase agreements	$ 192,898	$ (192,898)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Securities borrowed (1)	139,852	—	139,852	(136,622)	—	3,230
Total	$ 332,750	$ (192,898)	$ 139,852	$ (136,622)	$ —	$ 3,230

(1) Included in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

(Expressed in thousands)				Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
Repurchase agreements	$1,046,021	$ (192,898)	$ 853,123	$ (853,123)	$ —	$ —
Securities loaned (2)	404,916	—	404,916	(393,219)	—	11,697
Total	$1,450,937	$ (192,898)	$ 1,258,039	$ (1,246,342)	$ —	$ 11,697

(2) Included in payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

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 June 30, 2025, the fair value of securities received as collateral under securities borrowed transactions and reverse repurchase agreements was $137.1 million and $192.8 million, respectively, of which the Company has sold and re-pledged approximately $51.5 million under securities loaned transactions and $192.8 million under repurchase agreements.

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 $1.1 billion, as presented on the face of the consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2025.

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. The Company's policy is 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 June 30, 2025 were receivables from three major U.S. broker-dealers totaling approximately $99.4 million. Included in receivable from customers as of June 30, 2025 were fully secured margin loans from our two largest customer accounts totaling approximately $653.2 million, comprising 49.5% of total margin loans.

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 business day 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"), Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (a division of the FICC), the Options Clearing and Corporation and others. With respect to its business in reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, all open contracts as of June 30, 2025 were with the FICC. 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 June 30, 2025, 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.

8. Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements

The components of furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements as of June 30, 2025 are as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	$	64,322
Leasehold improvements		7,822
Total		72,144
Less accumulated depreciation		(58,904)
Total	$	13,240

9. Subordinated borrowings

The subordinated loans are payable to the Company's indirect parent, E.A. Viner International Co. ("Viner"). Certain loans bear interest at 11-1/2% per annum. These loans are due: $1.6 million, June 25, 2026, $3.9 million, November 29, 2026, and $7.1 million December 31, 2026 are automatically renewed for an additional year unless terminated by either party within seven months of their expiration. The Company also has issued a subordinated note to Viner in the amount of $100.0 million at a fixed rate of 6.75% due and payable on July 1, 2027.

The subordinated loans are available in computing Net Capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform Net Capital rule. These borrowings may be repaid only if, after giving effect to such repayment, the Company meets the Securities and Exchange Commission's Net Capital requirements.

10. Income taxes

The Company is included in an affiliated group that files a consolidated Federal income tax return. The Company files state and local income tax returns on a separate company basis or as part of the affiliated group's unitary combined state filing, depending on the specific requirements of each state and local jurisdiction.

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 subsidiary is estimated at $3.5 million for those subsidiaries. The Company has continued to reinvest permanently the excess earnings of Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. in its own business. The Company will continue to review its historical treatment of these earnings to determine whether its historical practice will continue or whether a change is warranted.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company has net deferred tax assets of $17.6 million. Included in deferred tax assets on a tax-effected basis are timing differences arising with respect to compensation and other expenses not currently deductible for tax purposes and a net operating loss carryforward related to Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. Included in deferred tax assets on a tax-effected basis are timing differences arising with respect to compensation and other expenses not currently deductible for tax purposes and a net operating loss carryforward related to Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. (valued at $2.6 million on a tax-effected basis).

The Company believes that realization of deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences in the U.S. taxing jurisdictions is more likely than not based on past income trends and expectations of future taxable income. The Company believes that realization of the deferred tax asset related to net operating loss carryforwards of its subsidiary, Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd., is more likely than not. The net operating loss carries forward indefinitely and is not subject to expiration, provided that this subsidiary and its underlying businesses continue operating normally (as is anticipated).

The Company is included in the filing of income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and in various states, either as part of an affiliated filing group or on a stand-alone basis. The Company's open income tax years vary by jurisdiction, but all income tax years are closed through 2019 except for New York State and City.

The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of assessments in each taxing jurisdiction within which it operates and has established tax reserves it believes are adequate in relation to any potential exposures. The Company has unrecognized tax benefits of $912,000 as of June 30, 2025.

11. Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had no collateralized or uncollateralized letters of credit outstanding.

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 other regulators.

The Company accrues for estimated loss contingencies related to legal and regulatory matters 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 consolidated statement of financial condition 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 up to $3 million. 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.

Beginning on or about August 31, 2021, Oppenheimer was named as a respondent in numerous arbitrations, many containing multiple claimants, each filed before FINRA, relating to those claimants' purported investment in Horizon Private Equity, III, LLC ("Horizon"). Horizon is alleged to be a fraudulent scheme involving, among others, a former Oppenheimer employee, John Woods. John Woods left Oppenheimer's employ in 2016 and Oppenheimer never received a complaint from any of the investors prior to the SEC bringing a complaint against Woods and his co-conspirators in 2021. Oppenheimer has settled or an award has been rendered and paid in all but one of the Horizon-related arbitrations.

In addition, in June and August of 2023, Oppenheimer was served with two Horizon-related complaints in Georgia State Court, by plaintiffs, virtually all of whom were never Oppenheimer customers, alleging unspecified losses. In 2024, each of those complaints was dismissed by the trial court. Plaintiffs in each case subsequently filed an appeal of the court's order dismissing the cases. In May of 2025, the Georgia Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's decision dismissing the cases. In May of 2025, plaintiffs filed a writ of certiorari with the Georgia Supreme Court which is currently pending.

On June 30, 2022, Oppenheimer 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 and pay a civil penalty. On January 30, 2024, Oppenheimer and the SEC reached an agreement in principle to settle the litigation pursuant to which Oppenheimer would pay a civil penalty of $1.2 million. The settlement is subject to Oppenheimer obtaining a waiver of certain statutory disqualifications.

In June 2025, Oppenheimer was served with a complaint in an action entitled Liberty Capital Group v. Oppenheimer Holdings Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc., filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiffs seek class certification and allege that defendants used Oppenheimer's Advantage Bank Deposit Sweep Program to unlawfully enrich themselves, and accordingly, breached their fiduciary duties and contractual obligations to their customers and otherwise violated New York law. Plaintiffs allege unspecified damages to be proven at trial. Defendants intend to vigorously defend themselves against the allegations in the complaint.

12. 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 June 30, 2025, the net capital of Oppenheimer as calculated under the Rule was $408.9 million or 30.56% of Oppenheimer's aggregate debit items. This was $382.2 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 June 30, 2025, Freedom had net capital of $3.6 million, which was $3.5 million in excess of the $100,000 required to be maintained at that date.

13. Related party transactions

The Company provides certain administrative and support services to other consolidated operating subsidiaries of the Parent.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had amounts payable to affiliates who are consolidated operating subsidiaries of the Parent on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Included in other assets are amounts receivable from affiliates of $19.7 million and included in accounts payable and other liabilities are amounts due to affiliates of $61.2 million.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had income taxes payable of $26.2 million which are comprised of payables to affiliates related to consolidated income tax liabilities. The Company remits payments for income taxes on behalf of its affiliates. Payments for income taxes are reimbursable by the affiliates.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had subordinated loans from the Company's indirect parent, E.A. Viner International Co. ("Viner") totaling $112.6 million. See note 9.

The amounts payable to affiliates presented above are gross amounts that have not been netted for direct expenses that reside at the affiliate and are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of payment.

The Company does not make loans to its officers and directors except under normal commercial terms pursuant to client margin account agreements. These loans are fully collateralized by such employee-owned securities.

14. Subsequent events

The Company has performed an evaluation of events that occurred since June 30, 2025 and through the date on which the consolidated statement of financial condition was issued, and determined that there are no events that have occurred that would require recognition or additional disclosure.