


Statement of Financial Condition

Commerz Markets LLC
(A wholly owned subsidiary of
Commerzbank AG)

June 30, 2015



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(A wholly owned subsidiary of Commerzbank AG)

Member: FINRA and SIPC

Statement of Financial Condition

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2015

Commerz Markets LLC

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Commerzbank AG)

Statement of Financial Condition

(dollars in thousands)

June 30, 2015

Assets

Assets	\$
Cash	5,526
Securities segregated under federal and other regulations	24,606
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,381,767
Deposits with clearing organizations	65,246
Securities borrowed	7,286,552
Collateral accepted for securities loaned	765,518
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations	115,251
Receivable from customers	8,253
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$48,736 pledged as collateral)	54,437
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	18,476
Other assets	6,358
Total assets	11,731,990

Liabilities and Member's Equity

Liabilities	\$
Short-term bank loans	111,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	3,416,920
Securities loaned	6,428,482
Obligation to return collateral accepted for securities loaned	765,518
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	110,996
Payable to customers	2,750
Payable to noncustomers	1,099
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	53,329
Accrued interest and dividends payable	24,277
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	10,723
Total liabilities	10,925,094
Subordinated borrowings	300,000
Member's equity	506,896
Total liabilities and Member's equity	11,731,990

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

(1) Organization and Business

Commerz Markets LLC (the “Company”) is a registered broker and dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a registered introducing broker under the Commodity Exchange Act. The Company is a limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Commerzbank AG (the “Parent” or “Member”), a financial institution organized under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Company is a member of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), National Futures Association and various securities exchanges. The U.S. dollar (\$) is the functional currency of the Company.

The Company acts as a broker and/or dealer in domestic and foreign equity securities, U.S. government and agency securities, commercial paper, foreign government securities and foreign corporate debt obligations. It also engages in financing activities using these securities as collateral, including repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending. The Company also provides investment banking services in connection with corporate transactions.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Financial Information

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents can consist of cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months. As of June 30, 2015, only cash was held.

(c) Financial Instruments Owned and Sold, at Fair Value

Customers buy and sell securities through the Company on a principal or agency basis. Principal transactions with customers or other counterparties are recognized on trade date and are carried at fair value in financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased. Agency transactions are recorded on settlement date. The Company has identified in financial instruments owned, pledged to counterparties, the fair value of securities it owns which counterparties have the right to sell or repledge.

(d) Fair Value Measurements

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification” or “ASC”) 820 *Fair Value Measurement* defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a hierarchy of fair value inputs. Fair value is 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 fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of the principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by ASC 820 *Fair Value Measurement*, are used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

- **Level 1** – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- **Level 2** – Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3** – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to

security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. In valuing its positions, the Company uses listed market prices for exchange traded securities and derivatives and prices quoted by independent brokers and dealers for U.S. government and other over-the-counter securities. As such, the Company's trading positions are generally classified in Level 1.

(e) Resale and Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as short term collateralized financing transactions, which are collateralized by U.S. government securities and are carried at their contractual amounts. Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements with the same counterparty and maturity are presented net in the statement of financial condition when the terms of the agreements permit netting under ASC 210-20-45-11 *Balance Sheet Offsetting*. Interest on reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements is recorded on accrual basis and is reported as part of accrued interest and dividends receivable and accrued interest and dividends payable, respectively.

(f) Securities Borrowing and Lending Activities

Securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions require the borrower to deposit cash, letters of credit, or other collateral with the lender and are recorded at the amount of cash collateral or fair value of other collateral advanced or received. With respect to securities loaned, the Company receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities. The amount of collateral required to be deposited for securities borrowed or received for securities loaned is an amount generally in excess of the fair value of the applicable securities. The Company monitors the fair value

of securities borrowed and loaned daily, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as appropriate. Interest on securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions is recorded on the accrual basis and is reported as part of accrued interest and dividends receivable and accrued interest and dividends payable, respectively. In transactions where the Company acts as the lender in a securities lending agreement and receives securities that can be pledged or sold as collateral, it recognizes an asset on the statement of financial condition which is carried at fair value, representing the securities received (Collateral accepted for securities loaned), and a liability for the same amount, representing the obligation to return those securities (Obligations to return collateral accepted for securities loaned). The amounts on the statement of financial condition result from non-cash transactions.

(g) Collateral

At June 30, 2015, the estimated fair values of collateral received that can be sold or repledged by the Company, before reflecting the \$3.8 billion offsetting under ASC 210-20-45-11 *Balance Sheet Offsetting*, are \$24.9 billion and the estimated fair values of the portions of collateral received that have been sold or repledged by the Company, before reflecting the \$3.8 billion offsetting, are \$24.0 billion

(h) Translation of Foreign Currencies

End of period exchange rates are used to translate foreign currency balances and financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies.

(i) Income Taxes

The Company is a single member limited liability company. It has not elected to be treated as a corporation for tax purposes. Its tax status is therefore considered to be that of a disregarded entity.

(j) Employee Compensation and Benefits

The Company participates in several retirement plans sponsored and administered by Commerzbank AG New York Branch (the “Branch”). As a result, the Company accounts for its participation in these plans in a manner similar to that of participation in multiemployer benefit plans. This requires recognition of the cost of participation in the plan during the year, and does not require recognition of the Company’s share of the net obligation of the plans sponsored by the Branch. The cost that is recognized by the Company is an allocation of total Branch retirement benefit cost, based on the Company’s share of total participants in the plan.

(k) New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2015, the FASB amended accounting principles related to disclosures for investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent) (ASC 820 *Fair Value Measurement*). The amendment removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Those investments are disclosed separately from the fair value hierarchy. The amendment, effective in 2017, is not expected to significantly affect the Company’s statement of financial condition.

In April 2015, the FASB amended accounting principles related to presentation of debt issuance costs (ASC 835 *Interest*). The amendment requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts, in order to simplify presentation of debt issuance costs. The amendment, effective in 2016, is not expected to significantly affect the Company’s statement of financial condition.

In February 2015, the FASB amended accounting principles related to consolidation analysis (ASC 810 *Consolidation*). The amendment affects 1) limited partnerships and similar

legal entities, 2) evaluating fees paid to a decision maker or a service provider as a variable interest, 3) the effect of fee arrangements on the primary beneficiary determination, 4) the effect of related parties on the primary beneficiary determination, and 5) certain investment funds. The amendment, effective in 2017, is not expected to significantly affect the Company's statement of financial condition.

In January 2015, the FASB amended accounting principles related to extraordinary and unusual items of income statement (ASC 225 *Income Statement*). The amendment eliminates the concept of extraordinary items from current GAAP and includes the disclosure of items that are both unusual in nature and infrequently occurring. The amendment, effective in 2016, is not expected to significantly affect the Company's statement of financial condition.

In November 2014, the FASB amended accounting principles related to derivatives and hedging (ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging*). The amendment clarifies how current GAAP should be interpreted in evaluating the economic characteristics and risks of a host contract in a hybrid financial instrument that is issued in the form of a share. In addition, the amendment clarifies that, in evaluating the nature of a host contract, an entity should assess the substance of the relevant terms and features when considering how to weight those terms and features. The amendment, effective in 2016, is not expected to significantly affect the Company's statement of financial condition.

In August 2014, the FASB amended accounting principles related to presentation of financial statements (ASC 205 *Presentation of Financial Statements*). The amendment defines management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendment, effective in 2016, is not expected to significantly affect the Company's statement of financial condition.

In May 2014, the FASB amended accounting principles related to revenue from contracts with customers (ASC 606 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*). The amendment requires that an entity recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The impact of the amendment, effective in 2018, is being analyzed, but the Company does not expect it to have a significant effect on its statement of financial condition.

(3) Related Party Transactions

The Company engages in transactions with the Parent and its affiliates in the ordinary course of its business, which are governed by agreements among the parties. Because of these relationships it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions amongst wholly unrelated parties. Management believes the pricing and allocation methods used are reasonable and appropriate.

The Company meets a portion of its short-term financing requirements through borrowings and repurchase agreements with affiliates. The Company has an uncollateralized and uncommitted line of credit totaling €2.0 billion (equivalent to \$2.2 billion as of June 30, 2015) with an affiliate for which it pays no fees and carries a market interest rate. In addition, the Company has subordinated borrowings with an affiliate (Note 12).

The Company has been provided with a letter of comfort from the Parent whereby the Parent will ensure that the Company is able to meet its contractual liabilities, except in the case of political risks. The term political risk refers to complications the Company may face as a result of political decisions, political and/or regulatory instability, embargos or other changes due to non-market factors.

The Company's related party assets and liabilities at June 30, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Assets		\$
Cash		809
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		2,767,113
Securities borrowed		405,380
Collateral accepted for securities loaned		91,346
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations		2,003
Accrued interest and dividends receivable		10,010
Other assets		97
Liabilities		
Short-term bank loan		111,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		1,447,880
Securities loaned		521,314
Obligation to return collateral accepted for securities loaned		91,346
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations		7,947
Payable to customers		716
Payable to non-customers		1,099
Accrued interest and dividends payable		2,477
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities		5,110
Subordinated borrowings		300,000

(4) Short-Term Bank Loans

At June 30, 2015, the Company has a €2.0 billion uncollateralized, uncommitted line of credit with an affiliate. Under this arrangement, at June 30, 2015, the Company's outstanding uncollateralized borrowing due to an affiliate is as follows:

Maturity date	Interest rate %	Amount \$
July 1, 2015	0.38%	111,000

The loan was repaid on the maturity date.

(5) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

In accordance with ASC 820 *Fair Value Measurement*, the Company groups its financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in three levels, based on markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

The fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2015, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using (\$)			Total
	Level 1*	Level 2*	Level 3*	
Assets:				
Securities segregated under federal and other regulations	24,606	—	—	24,606
Collateral accepted for securities loaned	765,518	—	—	765,518
Financial instruments owned:				
U.S. government	53,644	—	—	53,644
Equity securities	—	793	—	793
Total	843,768	793	—	844,561
Liabilities:				
Obligation to return collateral accepted for securities loaned	765,518	—	—	765,518
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:				
U.S. government	53,329	—	—	53,329
Total	818,847	—	—	818,847
* Level 1: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments				
* Level 2: Significant Other Observable Inputs				
* Level 3: Significant Unobservable Inputs				

The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities are considered to approximate their carrying amounts because they have limited counterparty credit risk and are short-term, replaceable on demand, or bear interest at market rates.

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

The Company calculated the fair value of the subordinated borrowings by using a discounted cash flow methodology with a discount rate ranging from 0.8% to 2.5%. The significant inputs used in the calculation were contractual cash flows and discount rate. The discount rate was estimated based on the credit rating of the Parent.

The fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities not carried at fair value as of June 30, 2015, is as follows:

Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities not carried at fair value (\$)					
Description	Carrying Value	Fair Value	L1	L2	L3
Assets:					
Cash	5,526	5,526	5,526	—	—
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,381,767	3,381,767	3,381,767	—	—
Deposits with clearing organizations	65,246	65,246	65,246	—	—
Securities borrowed	7,286,552	7,286,552	7,286,552	—	—
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations	115,251	115,251	115,251	—	—
Receivable from customers	8,253	8,253	8,253	—	—
Liabilities:					
Short-term bank loans	111,000	111,000	111,000	—	—
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	3,416,920	3,416,920	3,416,920	—	—
Securities loaned	6,428,482	6,428,482	6,428,482	—	—
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	110,996	110,996	110,996	—	—

cont'd

Payable to customers	2,750	2,750	2,750	—	—
Payable to noncustomers	1,099	1,099	1,099	—	—
Subordinated borrowings	300,000	295,920	—	—	295,920

(6) Securities Financing

The Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions to cover short positions and settle other securities obligations, to accommodate customers' needs and to finance the Company's inventory positions. The Company manages credit exposure arising from such transactions by entering into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with counterparties that provide the Company the right to net a counterparty's rights and obligations under such agreement and liquidate and setoff collateral against the net amount owed by the counterparty in case of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy. The following table presents information about the offsetting of these instruments and related collateral amounts as of June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Gross Amounts (\$)	Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition (\$)	Net Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Condition (\$)	Financial Collateral Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition (\$)	Net Exposure (\$)
Assets					
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	7,177,455	(3,795,688)	3,381,767	(3,376,159)	5,608
Securities borrowed	7,286,552	—	7,286,552	(7,250,721)	35,831

cont'd

Liabilities					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,212,608	(3,795,688)	3,416,920	(3,439,891)	22,971
Securities loaned	6,428,482	-	6,428,482	(6,271,376)	-

(7) Deposits with Clearing Organizations

Deposits with clearing organizations include cash deposited with clearing organizations to meet their margin requirements.

(8) Receivable From and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations

At June 30, 2015, receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations		\$
Securities failed to deliver		84,255
Clearing organizations		30,996
		115,251
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations		\$
Securities failed to receive		85,430
Net payable for trades pending settlement		25,566
		110,996

(9) Receivable From and Payable to Customers and Non-customers

Receivables from and payables to customers and noncustomers include receivables from securities fail to deliver and payables on securities fail to receive transactions, amounts due on margin and cash transactions.

(10) Trading Activities

The Company's trading activities are both customer driven and market-making in nature. Its activities include domestic and international brokerage. The Company also trades U.S. government securities.

At June 30, 2015, financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value, include (dollars in thousands):

	Financial Instruments Owned (\$)	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased (\$)
U.S. government obligations	53,644	53,329
Equity securities	793	–
	54,437	53,329

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, represent obligations of the Company to deliver the financial instruments at contracted prices. These transactions may result in off-balance sheet market risk, as the Company's eventual obligation to satisfy these sales could exceed the amount recognized in the statement of financial condition.

(11) Employee Compensation and Benefits

The Company participates in the Branch's employee retirement plans, the retirement saving account, and the 401(k) plan. Substantially all employees of the Company participate in the retirement saving account and the 401(k) plan and employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan are matched up to a specified limit. The Company also has defined benefit pension plans. These defined benefit pension plans are no longer offered to employees but have an impact on the Company's financial statements due to valuation results.

The Company also participates in the Commerzbank AG Share Awards (“Share Awards”). Share Awards are granted to eligible employees in lieu of cash when the cash amount of individual bonus exceeds a certain threshold. A Share Award is an unfunded promise to pay in cash an amount equal to a certain number of shares of Commerzbank AG shares, provided the stipulated requirements have been met. Eligible employees will also receive dividend and subscription rights in cash equivalents to the extent dividends are paid and subscription rights are granted to common stock shareholders of Commerzbank AG shares during the vesting period. Since the arrangement is settled in cash, it is classified as a liability award. Commerzbank AG executed the share count consolidation in the ratio 10:1 on April 23, 2013. Details of the outstanding Share Awards, adjusted for share consolidation are as follows:

Date of Grant	Price at Grant Date (\$)	Shares Granted	Unvested Shares at December 31, 2014	Vested Shares	Adjusted/ Forfeited Shares	Unvested Shares at June 30, 2015
April 2012	20.96	10,258	10,258	–	(4,786)	5,472
March 2013	20.05	2,772	2,772	–	(2,321)	451
March 2014	17.03	7,671	7,671	–	(5,493)	2,178
March 2015	13.71	16,417	–	–	(9,120)	7,297

The Share Awards are expensed over the service periods and adjusted accordingly to changes in the Share Awards’ fair value. At June 30, 2015, the accrued compensation relating to the Share Award was \$0.3 million.

In addition to the above plans, the Company participates in cash based bonus programs for employees for which \$0.4 million was accrued at June 30, 2015.

(12) Subordinated Borrowings

At June 30, 2015, the Company has \$200 million of subordinated borrowings outstanding with Commerzbank AG Grand Cayman Branch under a subordinated note agreement which matures on April 15, 2017. This loan bears interest at three month London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 82.5 basis points.

The Company also has a revolving subordinated credit agreement for \$250 million with Commerzbank AG Grand Cayman Branch with a scheduled maturity date of April 15, 2017. The subordinated credit agreement provides for interest on outstanding borrowings to be determined as of the date of the borrowings. As of June 30, 2015, the Company has borrowed \$100 million, which bears interest at three month LIBOR plus 60 basis points.

The subordinated notes and the revolving subordinated credit agreement have been approved by the FINRA for use by the Company in computing its net capital under the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The borrowings may not be repaid if such repayment would cause the Company to fail to maintain minimum regulatory capital.

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

There are certain legal actions pending against the Company arising out of its normal business operations. Management believes that no such action could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position.

Affiliates have entered into long-term lease agreements to rent office space, which the Company rents from them on a month-to-month basis.

At June 30, 2015, the Company has commitments to purchase U.S. government securities under reverse repurchase and

sell U.S government securities under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$1.9 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively. The Company also has commitments to sell U.S. government securities in outright transactions with notional amounts of \$30.9 million.

(14) Off-Balance Sheet Risk, Concentration of Credit Risk, and Certain Other Risks and Uncertainties

Credit Risk

The Company's trading activities expose it to credit risk. This risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty to a transaction might fail to perform according to its contractual commitment, and the collateral in the transaction would be insufficient to cover the commitment.

The majority of the Company's transactions, and consequently its credit exposure, are with other broker-dealers, banks and financial institutions. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The Company seeks to control credit risk by following an established credit approval process, monitoring credit limits, and requiring adequate collateral levels.

In the event of a default by a counterparty, the Company would look to collateral available under the transaction. Reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing arrangements can result in exposure in the event of counterparty nonperformance. To mitigate this risk, and in accordance with industry practice, the Company takes possession of collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowed transactions. The fair value of collateral is monitored daily in relation to the related receivable (including accrued interest), and additional collateral is obtained when necessary to adequately collateralize the receivable.

The Company's customer activities also expose it to credit risk. These activities involve the execution, settlement, and

financing of customer securities transactions, primarily for institutional customers. These transactions may be on a cash, margin, or delivery versus payment basis. The Company requires customers to maintain collateral in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines. In the event of customer nonperformance, the Company may suffer a loss if the fair value of the securities in the transaction is not sufficient to satisfy the contractual amount of the transaction. This risk exists for all customer transactions during the settlement period and for margin customers thereafter.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties, and which provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet been made.

Market Risk

Market risk is the potential loss the Company may incur as a result of changes in the market value of a particular instrument. All financial instruments, including derivatives and short sales, are subject to market risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the size, duration, composition, and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates, as well as market volatility and illiquidity. A significant factor influencing the overall level of market risk to which the Company is exposed is its use of hedging techniques to mitigate such risk. The Company manages market risk by setting risk limits and monitoring the effectiveness of its hedging policies and strategies.

Operational Risk

As a major intermediary in the financial markets, the Company is directly exposed to market risk and credit risk, which arise

in the normal course of its business activities. Less direct, but of critical importance, are risks pertaining to operational and back office support. This is particularly the case in a rapidly changing and increasingly global environment with increasing transaction volumes and an expansion in the number and complexity of products in the marketplace. Such risks include:

- Operational/Settlement Risk – the risk of financial and opportunity loss and legal liability attributable to operational problems such as inaccurate pricing of transactions, untimely trade execution, clearance, and/or settlement, or the inability to process large volumes of transactions.
- Technological Risk – the risk of loss attributable to technological limitations and hardware failure that constrain the Company’s ability to gather, process, and communicate information efficiently and securely, without interruption, with customers, and in the markets where the Company participates. In addition, the Company must continue to address the technological implications that will result from regulatory and market changes.
- Legal/Documentation Risk – the risk of loss attributable to deficiencies in the documentation of transactions (such as trade confirmations) and customer relationships (such as master netting agreements), or errors that result in noncompliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.
- Financial Control Risk – the risk of loss attributable to limitations in financial systems and controls; strong financial systems and controls ensure that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with management’s authorization, and that financial information utilized by management and communicated to external parties, creditors, and regulators is free of material errors.

(15) Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker and dealer in securities, the Company is subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC. In connection with the SEC's Customer Protection Rule (Rule 15c3-3), \$24.6 million of U.S. Treasury securities have been segregated in a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers at June 30, 2015.

The Company is also subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1). The Company has elected to compute its net capital under the "alternative method" permitted by the rule. Under the alternative method, net capital (as defined) must exceed the greater of \$1 million or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions (as defined by Rule 15c3-3). The Company had \$10.4 million of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions at June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the Company's net capital was \$726.6 million and was \$725.6 million in excess of its required capital of \$1 million. At July 31, 2015 the Company's net capital was \$722.6 million and was \$721.6 million in excess of its required capital of \$1 million.

(16) Subsequent Events

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through September 14, 2015 which is the date the financial statements were issued. There have been no subsequent events that would require recognition or disclosure in the statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2015.

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