

MORGAN STANLEY CAPITAL SERVICES LLC

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**Filed Pursuant to Rule Rule 18a-7(d)(2)
under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
as a Public Document.**

Note: A copy of this report, the Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2024, may be mailed to you at no cost by calling 1 (833) 445-2492.

MORGAN STANLEY CAPITAL SERVICES LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors and Sole Member of Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC

Opinion

We have audited the statement of financial condition of Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC (the "Company"), as of December 31, 2024, and the related notes (the "financial statement").

In our opinion the accompanying financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statement is available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

February 26, 2025

MORGAN STANLEY CAPITAL SERVICES LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
As of December 31, 2024
(In millions of dollars)

Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,063
Trading assets at fair value (\$23,526 were pledged to various parties)		36,181
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		42,608
Securities borrowed		12,620
Receivables:		
Customers		1,043
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		3,811
Fees, interest and other		283
Other assets		16
Total assets	\$	100,625
Liabilities and Member's Equity		
Trading liabilities at fair value	\$	28,752
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		17,940
Securities loaned		917
Other secured financings at fair value		175
Payables:		
Customers		22,062
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		528
Interest, dividends and other		288
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		43
Borrowings (includes \$115 at fair value)		12,670
Total liabilities		83,375
Commitments and contingent liabilities (See Note 10)		
Subordinated liabilities		12,800
Member's equity		4,450
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$	100,625

MORGAN STANLEY CAPITAL SERVICES LLC
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
As of December 31, 2024
(In millions of dollars)

1. Introduction and Basis of Presentation

The Company

MSCS, a Delaware Limited Liability Company (the “Company”), engages primarily in OTC derivative transactions as a market maker. The Company provides trading related services to a broad range of customers and clients, including affiliates. See the “Glossary of Common Terms and Acronyms” for the definition of certain terms and acronyms used throughout the Notes to the Company's statement of financial condition.

MSCS is conditionally registered with the SEC as a security-based swap dealer and is registered as an OTC derivative dealer. MSCS is also registered with the CFTC as a swap dealer and is a member with ICE Clear Europe Ltd, ICE Clear Credit LLC and LCH Clearent Group Ltd.

MSCS is a wholly owned subsidiary of MSDHL (the “Parent”) which is an indirect subsidiary of Morgan Stanley (the “Ultimate Parent”).

The Company's short term and long term issuer ratings by S&P Global Rating are ‘A-1’ and ‘A+’, respectively. The Company's short term and long term issuer ratings by Moody's are ‘P-1’ and ‘Aa3’, respectively. The outlook by both S&P Global Rating and Moody's is stable, which is linked to the Ultimate Parent credit profile.

Basis of Financial Information

The statement of financial condition is prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions regarding the valuations of certain financial instruments, the outcome of legal and tax matters, and other matters that affect its statement of financial condition and related disclosures. The Company believes that the estimates utilized in the preparation of its statement of financial condition are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. The Notes are an integral part of the Company's statement of financial condition.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for adjustment to or disclosure in the statement of financial condition through February 26, 2025, the date the statement of financial condition was issued, and the Company has not identified any recordable or disclosable events not otherwise reported in these statement of financial condition or the notes thereto.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Instruments within Trading assets and Trading liabilities are measured at fair value, either as required or allowed by accounting guidance. These financial instruments primarily represent the Company's trading positions and include both cash and derivative products.

The fair value of OTC financial instruments, including derivative contracts related to financial instruments and commodities, is presented in the accompanying statement of financial condition on a net-by-counterparty basis when appropriate. Additionally, the Company nets the fair value of cash collateral paid or received against the fair value amounts recognized for net derivative positions executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement.

Fair Value Option

The Company has elected to measure certain eligible instruments at fair value, including certain borrowings and other secured financings. The Company elected the fair value option for certain eligible instruments that are risk managed on a fair value basis to mitigate income statement volatility caused by measurement basis differences between the elected instruments and their associated risk management transactions and to eliminate complexities of applying certain accounting models.

Fair Value Measurement — Definition and Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (*i.e.*, the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, assumptions are set to reflect those that the Company believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Where the Company manages a group of financial assets, financial liabilities and non-financial items accounted for as derivatives on the basis of its net exposure to either market risk or credit risk, the Company measures the fair value of that group of financial instruments consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches and establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that requires the most observable inputs be used when available.

Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability that were developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect assumptions the Company believes other market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability that are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows with Level 1 being the highest and Level 3 being the lowest:

Level 1 — Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets that the Company has the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 — Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 — Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from product to product and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of product, whether the product is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets and other characteristics particular to the product. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company considers prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the total fair value amount is disclosed in the level appropriate for the lowest level input that is significant to the total fair value of the asset or liability.

Valuation Techniques

Many cash instruments and OTC derivative contracts have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that a party is willing to pay for an asset.

Ask prices represent the lowest price that a party is willing to accept for an asset. The Company carries positions at the point within the bid-ask range that meets its best estimate of fair value. For offsetting positions in the same financial instrument, the same price within the bid-ask spread is used to measure both the long and short positions.

Fair value for many cash instruments and OTC derivative contracts is derived using pricing models. Pricing models take into account the contract terms, as well as multiple inputs, including, where applicable, commodity prices, equity prices, interest rate yield curves, credit curves, correlation, creditworthiness of the counterparty, creditworthiness of the Company, option volatility and currency rates.

Where appropriate, valuation adjustments are made to account for various factors such as liquidity risk (bid-ask adjustments), credit quality, model uncertainty and concentration risk and funding. Adjustments for liquidity risk adjust model-derived mid-market amounts of Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments for the bid-mid or mid-ask spread required to properly reflect the exit price of a risk position. Bid-mid and mid-ask spreads are marked to levels observed in trade activity, broker quotes or other external third-party data. Where these spreads are unobservable for the particular position in question, spreads are derived from observable levels of similar positions.

The Company applies credit-related valuation adjustments to its OTC derivatives. For OTC derivatives with non-affiliated counterparties, the impact of changes in both the Company's and the counterparty's credit rating is considered when measuring fair value. In determining the expected exposure, the Company simulates the distribution of the future exposure to a counterparty, then applies market-based default probabilities to the future exposure, leveraging external third-party CDS spread data. Where CDS spread data are unavailable for a specific counterparty, bond market spreads, CDS spread data based on the counterparty's credit rating or CDS spread data that reference a comparable counterparty may be utilized. The Company also considers collateral held and legally enforceable master netting agreements that mitigate its exposure to each counterparty.

The Company applies FVA in the fair value measurements of OTC uncollateralized or partially collateralized derivatives and in collateralized derivatives where the terms of the agreement do not permit the reuse of the collateral received. The Company's FVA estimate reflects the inclusion of FVA in the pricing and valuations by the majority of market participants involved in the Company's principal exit market for these instruments. In general, FVA reflects a market funding risk premium inherent in the noted derivative instruments. The methodology for measuring FVA leverages the Company's existing credit-related valuation adjustment calculation methodologies, which apply to both assets and liabilities.

In determining the fair value of a financial instrument between two affiliated entities, the Company believes that the principal market is another affiliated entity. Therefore, fair value is the price that the Company would pay to transfer a financial liability to an affiliate, or the price the Company would receive to sell or transfer a financial asset to an affiliate. Affiliates have not and do not require compensation for credit risk of the affiliated counterparty upon purchase or transfer of OTC derivatives; as such, an adjustment for the credit and funding risk would not be appropriate since credit risk is not a component of the exit price.

Adjustments for model uncertainty are taken for positions whose underlying models are reliant on significant inputs that are neither directly nor indirectly observable, hence requiring reliance on established theoretical concepts in their derivation. These adjustments are derived by making assessments of the possible degree of variability using statistical approaches and market-based information where possible.

The Company may apply concentration adjustments to certain of its OTC derivative portfolios to reflect the additional cost of closing out a particularly large risk exposure. Where possible, these adjustments are based on observable market information, but in many instances, significant judgment is required to estimate the costs of closing out concentrated risk exposures due to the lack of liquidity in the marketplace.

See Note 5 for a description of valuation techniques applied to the major categories of financial instruments measured at fair value.

Offsetting of Derivative Instruments

In connection with its derivative activities, the Company generally enters into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with its counterparties. These agreements provide the Company with the right, in the event of a default by the counterparty, to net a counterparty's rights and obligations under the agreement and to liquidate and set off cash collateral against any net amount owed by the counterparty. Derivatives with enforceable master netting agreements are reported net of cash collateral received and posted.

However, in certain circumstances the Company may not have such an agreement in place; the relevant insolvency regime may not support the enforceability of the master netting agreement or collateral agreement; or the Company may not have sought legal advice to support the enforceability of the agreement. In cases where the Company has not determined an agreement to be enforceable, the related amounts are not offset (see Note 6).

The Company's policy is generally to receive cash and/or securities posted as collateral (with rights of rehypothecation), irrespective of the enforceability determination regarding the master netting and collateral agreement. In certain cases, the Company may agree for such collateral to be posted to its

affiliates, MS&Co, or MSES, or a third-party custodian under a control agreement that enables it to take control of such collateral in the event of a counterparty default. The enforceability of the master netting agreement is taken into account in the Company's risk management practices and application of counterparty credit limits.

For information related to offsetting of derivatives, see Note 6.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based upon the temporary differences between the statement of financial condition and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using currently enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company recognizes net deferred tax assets to the extent that 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 results of recent operations. When performing the assessment, the Company considers all types of deferred tax assets in combination with each other, regardless of the origin of the underlying temporary difference. If a deferred tax asset is determined to be unrealizable, a valuation allowance is established. If the Company subsequently determines that it would be able to realize deferred tax assets in excess of their net recorded amount, it would make an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

Uncertain tax positions are recorded on the basis of a two-step process whereby (i) the Company 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 (ii) for those tax positions that meet this threshold, the Company recognizes the largest amount of tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of funds deposited with financial institutions and restricted cash.

Restricted cash includes the Company's initial margin deposited with clearing organizations, see Note 3.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when the Company has relinquished control over the transferred assets. Transfers that are not accounted for as sales are treated as collateralized financings. In addition, transfers that are not

accounted for as purchases are recorded within Trading assets as other debt.

Collateralized Financings

Securities borrowed, securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repurchase agreements”), securities loaned and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”) are treated as collateralized financings (see Note 7). Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements are carried in the statement of financial condition at the amount of cash paid or received, plus accrued interest. Where appropriate, transactions with the same counterparty are reported on a net basis. Securities borrowed and Securities loaned are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received.

The Company manages credit exposure arising from such transactions by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with its counterparties. These agreements provide the Company with the right to net a counterparty's rights and obligations under the agreement and to liquidate and set off collateral held by the Company against the net amount owed by the counterparty.

The Company's policy is generally to take possession of securities purchased or borrowed in connection with reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed transactions, respectively, and to receive cash and/or securities delivered under repurchase agreements or securities loaned transactions (with rights of rehypothecation).

For information related to offsetting of certain collateralized transactions, see Note 7.

Receivables and Payables - Customers

Receivables from and Payables to customers include amounts posted or received as cash collateral with respect to OTC derivatives. Collateral amounts are offset with related OTC derivatives where eligible in accordance with current accounting guidance. Receivables from and payables to customers also includes amounts arising from cash margin posted to and received from affiliates related to certain reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements.

Receivables and Payables - Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations primarily includes unsettled trades and margin requirements posted to affiliates in connection with the Company's trading and market making activity for exchange traded derivatives, cleared OTC derivatives and futures contracts. Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations primarily includes margin loans (net of related cash and short sale proceeds) with MS&Co.

related to the Company's Corporate equities trading activity and amounts on unsettled trades. Receivables and payables arising from unsettled trades are reported on a net basis.

Borrowings

Borrowings consist mainly of unsecured borrowings from the Parent. See Note 8 for additional information.

Segment reporting

The Company represents a single operating and reportable segment based upon the nature of the financial products and services provided to counterparties and its management structure, which is consistent with the approach used by the Company's chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) to assess the Company's financial performance and make key operating decisions as a whole including, but not limited to, the timing of distributions to the Parent. The Company's CODM is its Chief Financial Officer, who evaluates the Company's financial performance primarily based on the profit measure, Income before provision for income taxes (“PBT”), and “excess net capital” which is not a measure of profit or loss to make operational decisions while maintaining capital adequacy (see Note 14 for additional details), such as whether to reinvest profits or distribute to the Parent.

Accounting Updates Adopted in 2024

Segment Reporting. The Company adopted the Segment Reporting – Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures in 2024. This accounting update requires additional reportable segment disclosures on an annual and interim basis, primarily about significant segment expenses and other segment items that are regularly provided to the CODM and included within the reported measure of segment profit or loss. This update does not change how operating segments are identified or aggregated, or how quantitative thresholds are applied to determine the reportable segments. See Note 2 - Segment Reporting to the statement of financial condition for disclosures on the Company's reportable segments.

Accounting Development Updates

The FASB has issued certain accounting updates that apply to the Company. Accounting updates not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or to not have a material impact on the Company's statement of financial condition.

The Company is currently evaluating the following accounting updates; however, the Company does not expect a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations upon adoption:

Income Tax Disclosures. This update enhances annual income tax disclosures primarily to further disaggregate disclosures related to the income tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. For the income tax rate reconciliation, this update requires (1) disclosure of specific categories of reconciling items (where applicable), and (2) providing additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. For income taxes paid (net of refunds), this update requires disclosure of amounts disaggregated by (1) federal, state, and foreign taxes; and (2) individual jurisdictions that meet a quantitative threshold. Additionally, the update requires disclosure of (1) income (or loss) before income taxes, disaggregated between domestic and foreign; and (2) income taxes disaggregated by federal, state and foreign. The accounting update is effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2024, Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of the following:

	At December 31, 2024	
Cash and due from banks	\$	315
Restricted cash		3,748
Total	\$	4,063

For additional information on cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, see Note 2.

4. Related Party Transactions

The Company enters into transactions with the Ultimate Parent and its consolidated subsidiaries (the “Firm”) in order to, among other things, manage risk, meet collateral requirements with respect to its OTC derivatives, satisfy liquidity requirements, and fund its business activities. These transactions include OTC derivatives and collateralized financings, as described in Notes 6 and 7, respectively.

The Company also obtains funding and subordinated liabilities from the Parent as described in Notes 8 and 9, respectively.

Trading assets and liabilities with affiliates primarily include OTC derivative contracts. See Notes 5 and 6 for further information.

As part of its normal trading activity, the Company enters into OTC derivatives transactions with its affiliates in order to manage the relevant market risks, such as interest rate, foreign exchange and equity risk. In managing those risks, the Company may enter into OTC derivatives with third-party counterparties or other affiliates. The Company also facilitates foreign exchange transactions for affiliates as part of the Firm’s currency management function.

Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations includes initial and variation margin requirements posted to exchanges by broker-dealer affiliates that clear certain derivatives and futures contracts for the Company after consideration of eligible offset as described in Note 2. Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations includes margin loans (net of related cash and short sale proceeds) with MS&Co. in order to fund a portion of the Company’s Corporate equities trading activity.

Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts arising from cash collateral posted to and received from affiliates, including broker dealer affiliates, related to bilateral OTC derivatives after consideration of eligible offset as described in Note 2. Receivables from and payables to customers also include amounts arising from cash margin posted to and received from affiliates related to certain reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements.

Other secured financings includes OTC derivative contracts with affiliates which are not classified as Trading liabilities because they fail net investment criteria as described further in Note 8.

The Company has agreements with affiliates for other activities, including a tax sharing agreement with the Ultimate Parent as described in Note 13 and other activities as described further below. Unsettled amounts for these activities are recorded within Receivables from or Payables to affiliates, and are payable on demand.

The Company applies global transfer pricing policies among affiliates. These policies are consistent with 2022 OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations. The Firm has also engaged in negotiations of Advance Pricing Agreements with selected tax authorities in respect of its key transfer pricing methodologies. Negotiations may result in changes to methodologies or inputs that could have an impact on the Company’s statement of financial condition in the future.

The Company shares the majority of its non-interest expenses with MS&Co., who is the primary employing entity for the U.S. business activities undertaken by the Company, based on the level of activity on the Company relative to MS&Co.

On June 20, 2024, the Company made a distribution of \$1,000 of member's equity to the Parent.

**At December
31, 2024**

Assets and receivables from affiliated companies:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1
Trading assets at fair value	367
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	42,608
Securities borrowed	12,620
Receivables - Customers	147
Receivables - Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	2,246
Receivables - Fees, interest and other	103

Liabilities and payables to affiliated companies:

Trading liabilities, at fair value	\$ 441
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	17,940
Securities loaned	917
Other secured financings at fair value	175
Payables - Customers	83
Payables - Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	516
Payables – Interest, dividend and other	259
Other liabilities	23
Borrowings (includes \$3 at fair value)	12,558
Subordinated debt	12,800

5. Fair Value

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

	At December 31, 2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting	Total
Assets at fair value:					
Trading assets:					
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 16,719	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,719
Corporate equities ¹	9,106	230	9	—	9,345
Other debt	—	3,821	—	—	3,821
Derivative contracts:					
Interest rate	103	353,547	621	—	354,271
Credit	—	12,388	303	—	12,691
Foreign exchange	48	101,184	707	—	101,939
Equity	3	14,554	199	—	14,756
Commodity and other	—	1,231	466	—	1,697
Netting ²	(100)	(442,220)	(786)	(35,952)	(479,058)
Total derivative contracts	54	40,684	1,510	(35,952)	6,296
Total trading assets	\$ 25,879	\$ 44,735	\$ 1,519	\$ (35,952)	\$ 36,181

	At December 31, 2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting	Total
Liabilities at fair value:					
Trading liabilities:					
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 3,406	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,406
Corporate equities ¹	14,075	15	1	—	14,091
Other debt	—	41	—	—	41
Derivative contracts:					
Interest rate	105	342,876	273	—	343,254
Credit	—	12,390	271	—	12,661
Foreign exchange	139	100,431	91	—	100,661
Equity	—	18,808	144	—	18,952
Commodity and other	—	1,009	329	—	1,338
Netting ²	(100)	(442,220)	(786)	(22,546)	(465,652)
Total derivative contracts	144	33,294	322	(22,546)	11,214
Total trading liabilities	\$ 17,625	\$ 33,350	\$ 323	\$ (22,546)	\$ 28,752
Other secured financings	—	42	133	—	175
Borrowings	—	48	67	—	115

- For trading purposes, the Company holds or sells short equity securities issued by entities in diverse industries and of varying sizes. Corporate equities are generally used to economically hedge equity derivative contracts.
- For positions with the same counterparty that cross over the levels of the fair value hierarchy, both counterparty netting and cash collateral netting are included in the column titled "Netting". Positions classified within the same level that are with the same counterparty are netted within the column for that level. For further information on derivative instruments, see Note 6.

Fair Value Measurements

Valuation Techniques for Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

Asset and Liability/Valuation Technique	Valuation Hierarchy Classification
U.S. Treasury Securities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair value is determined using quoted market prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1
Other Debt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other debt referencing Listed fund units are generally marked to the exchange-traded price if actively traded. Other debt includes transfers of financial assets that failed to meet the accounting criteria for a purchase. Other debt includes hybrid financial instruments with embedded derivatives. See the Derivative Contracts section below for a description of the valuation technique applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Level 2 Level 3 - in instances where the unobservable inputs are deemed significant
Corporate Equities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange-traded equity securities are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange. To the extent these securities are actively traded, valuation adjustments are not applied. Unlisted equity securities are generally valued based on an assessment of each security, considering rounds of financing and third-party transactions, discounted cash flow analyses and market-based information, including comparable transactions, trading multiples and changes in market outlook, among other factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1 - actively traded exchange-traded securities and fund units Level 2 - if not actively traded, inputs are observable or if undergoing a recent M&A event or corporate action Level 3 - if not actively traded, inputs are unobservable or if undergoing an aged M&A event or corporate action
Exchanged-Traded Derivative Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange-traded derivatives that are actively traded are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange. Exchange-traded derivatives that are not actively traded are valued using the same techniques as those applied to OTC derivatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1 - if actively traded Level 2 - if not actively traded
OTC Derivative Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap and option contracts related to interest rates, foreign currencies, credit standing of reference entities, equity prices, or commodity prices. Depending on the product and the terms of the transaction, the fair value of OTC derivative products can be modelled using a series of techniques, including closed-form analytic formulas, such as the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, simulation models or a combination thereof. Many pricing models do not entail material subjectivity as the methodologies employed do not necessitate significant judgment since model inputs may be observed from actively quoted markets, as is the case for generic interest rate swaps, many equity, commodity and foreign currency option contracts, and certain CDS. In the case of more established derivative products, the pricing models used by the Company are widely accepted by the financial services industry. More complex OTC derivative products are typically less liquid and require more judgment in the implementation of the valuation technique since direct trading activity or quotes are unobservable. This includes certain types of interest rate derivatives with both volatility and correlation exposure, equity or foreign currency derivatives that are either longer-dated or include exposure to multiple underlying, and credit derivatives, including CDS on certain mortgage or ABS and basket CDS. Where required inputs are unobservable, relationships to observable data points, based on historic and/or implied observations, may be employed as a technique to estimate the model input values. For further information on the valuation techniques for OTC derivative products, see Note 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 2 - when valued using observable inputs supported by market liquidity or where the unobservable input is not deemed significant Level 3 - when valued using observable inputs with limited market liquidity or if an unobservable input is deemed significant
Other Secured Financings and Borrowings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borrowings and Other secured financings are contracts that are not classified as OTC derivatives because they fail net investment criteria. See the Derivative Contracts section above for a description of the valuation technique applied to the Company's Borrowings and Other secured financings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 2 - If value based on observable market data for comparable instruments, or where the unobservable input is not deemed significant Level 3 - in instances where the unobservable inputs are deemed significant

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2024

The following disclosures provide information on the valuation techniques, significant unobservable inputs, and the ranges and averages for each major category of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis with a significant Level 3 balance. The level of aggregation and breadth of products cause the range of inputs to be wide and not evenly distributed across the inventory of financial instruments. Further, the range of unobservable inputs may differ across firms in the financial services industry because of diversity in the types of products included in each firm's inventory. Generally, there are no predictable relationships between multiple significant unobservable inputs attributable to a given valuation technique.

	Balance / Range (Average ¹)	
	At December 31, 2024	
Assets at fair value		
Trading assets:		
Corporate equities	\$	9
Comparable pricing:		
Equity price		100%
Net derivative contracts:		
Interest rate²	\$	348
Option model:		
IR volatility skew		42% to 113% (89% / 85%)
Credit	\$	32
Credit default swap model:		
Cash synthetic basis		6.5 points (6.5 points)
Comparable pricing:		
Bond price		0 to 90 points (48 points)
Credit spread		2 to 360 bps (71 bps)
Foreign exchange²	\$	616
Option model:		
Deal contingency probability		95% (95% / 95%)
Equity	\$	55
Option model:		
At the money volatility		10% to 54% (20%)
Volatility skew		-2% to 1% (-1%)
Comparable pricing:		
Comparable equity pricing		100% (100%)
Commodity and other	\$	137
Discounted Cash flow:		
Loss Given Default		54% to 84% (62% / 54%)
Credit Default swap model:		
Funding spread		4 to 613 bps (62.4 bps)

Liabilities at fair value:		
Other secured financings	\$	133
Discounted cash flow:		
Loss Given Default		54% to 84% (62% / 54%)
Borrowings	\$	67
Credit Default swap model:		
Credit Spread		0.2 to 1.2 bps (0.7 bps)

Points - Percentage of par

IR - Interest rate

FX - Foreign exchange

1. A single amount is disclosed for range and average when there is no significant difference between the minimum, maximum, and average. Amounts represent weighted averages except where simple averages and the median of the inputs are more relevant.
2. Includes derivatives contracts with multiple risks (*i.e.*, hybrid products).

During 2024, there were no significant revisions made to the descriptions of the Company's significant unobservable inputs.

An increase (decrease) to the following significant unobservable inputs would generally result in a higher (lower) fair value.

- **Comparable Bond Price:** A pricing input used when prices for the identical instrument are not available. Significant subjectivity may be involved when fair value is determined using pricing data available for comparable instruments. Valuation using comparable instruments can be done by calculating an implied yield (or spread over a liquid benchmark) from the price of a comparable bond or loan, then adjusting that yield (or spread) to derive a value for the bond or loan. The adjustment to yield (or spread) should account for relevant differences in the bonds or loans such as maturity or credit quality. Alternatively, a price-to-price basis can be assumed between the comparable instrument and the bond being valued in order to establish the value of the bond.
- **Comparable Equity Price:** A price derived from equity raises, share buybacks and external bid levels, etc. A discount or premium may be included in the fair value estimate.
- **Contingency Probability:** Probability associated with the realization of an underlying event upon which the value of an asset is contingent.

An increase (decrease) to the following significant unobservable inputs would generally result in a lower (higher) fair value.

- **Cash Synthetic Basis:** The measure of the price differential between cash financial instruments and their synthetic derivative-based equivalents. The range disclosed in the table above signifies the number of points by which the synthetic bond equivalent price is higher than the quoted price of the underlying cash bonds.

- *Funding Spread*: The cost of borrowing defined as the incremental spread over the overnight index swap rate for a specific collateral rate (which refers to the rate applicable to a specific type of security pledged as collateral).

An increase (decrease) to the following significant unobservable inputs would generally result in an impact to the fair value, but the magnitude and direction of the impact would depend on whether the Company is long or short the exposure.

- *Credit Spread*: The credit spread reflects the additional net yield an investor can earn from a security with more credit risk relative to one with less credit risk. The credit spread of a particular security is often quoted in relation to the yield on a credit risk-free benchmark security or reference rate.
- *Loss given default*: Amount expressed as a percentage of par that is the expected loss when a credit event occurs.
- *Volatility*: The measure of variability in possible returns for an instrument given how much that instrument changes in value over time. Volatility is a pricing input for options and, generally, the lower the volatility, the less risky the option. The level of volatility used in the valuation of a particular option depends on a number of factors, including the nature of the risk underlying that option, the tenor and the strike price of the option.
- *Volatility Skew*: The measure of the difference in implied volatility for options with identical underliers and expiry dates but with different strikes.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value
At December 31, 2024

At December 31, 2024					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,063	\$ 4,063	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,063
Reverse repurchase agreements	42,608	—	42,608	—	42,608
Securities borrowed	12,620	—	12,620	—	12,620
Receivables:					
Customers	1,043	—	1,043	—	1,043
Brokers, dealers and clearing	3,811	—	3,811	—	3,811
Fees, interest and other	283	—	283	—	283
Financial Liabilities					
Repurchase agreements	17,940	—	17,940	—	17,940
Securities loaned	917	—	917	—	917
Payables:					
Customers	22,062	—	22,062	—	22,062
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	528	—	528	—	528
Interest, dividends and others	288	—	288	—	288
Other liabilities	23	—	23	—	23
Borrowings	12,555	—	12,629	—	12,629
Subordinated liabilities	12,800	—	13,055	—	13,055

The previous table excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial assets and liabilities.

6. Derivative Instruments

The Company trades and makes markets globally in exchange-traded futures and options, as well as OTC swaps, forwards, options and other derivatives referencing, among other things, interest rates, equities, currencies, investment grade and non-investment grade corporate credits, loans, bonds, U.S. government securities, emerging market bonds, credit indices, ABS indices, and mortgage-related and other ABS. The Company enters into derivative transactions with external counterparties and affiliates (see Note 4) for trading purposes. The Company does not apply hedge accounting.

The Company manages its trading positions by employing a variety of risk mitigation strategies. These strategies include diversification of risk exposures and hedging. Hedging activities consist of the purchase or sale of positions in related securities and financial instruments, including a variety of derivative products (e.g., futures, forwards, swaps and options). The Company manages the market risk associated with its trading activities on a Company-wide basis, on a worldwide trading division level and on an individual product basis.

	Derivative Assets at At December 31, 2024							
	Fair Value				Notional ²			
	Bilateral OTC	Cleared OTC	Exchange-Traded	Total	Bilateral OTC	Cleared OTC	Exchange-Traded	Total
Derivative contracts:								
Interest rate contracts	\$ 354,168	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ 354,271	\$10,485,237	\$2,847,273	\$ 20,613	\$13,353,123
Credit contracts	9,777	2,914	—	12,691	405,720	99,225	—	504,945
Foreign exchange contracts	101,891	—	48	101,939	2,694,966	—	6,394	2,701,360
Equity contracts	14,658	—	98	14,756	518,259	—	868	519,127
Commodity and other contracts	1,697	—	—	1,697	41,083	—	—	41,083
Total gross derivative contracts	482,191	2,914	249	485,354	\$14,145,265	\$2,946,498	\$ 27,875	\$17,119,638
Amounts offset								
Counterparty netting	(441,217)	(2,913)	(150)	(444,280)				
Cash collateral netting	(34,778)	—	—	(34,778)				
Total derivative assets	6,196	1	99	6,296				
Amounts not offset¹								
Financial Instruments collateral	(2,838)	—	—	(2,838)				
Net amounts	\$ 3,358	\$ 1	\$ 99	\$ 3,458				
Net amounts for which master netting or collateral agreements are not in place or may not be legally enforceable				\$ 447				

Derivative Liabilities at At December 31, 2024								
	Fair Value				Notional ²			
	Bilateral OTC	Cleared OTC	Exchange-Traded	Total	Bilateral OTC	Cleared OTC	Exchange-Traded	Total
Derivative contracts:								
Interest rate contracts	\$ 343,042	\$ 107	\$ 105	\$ 343,254	\$10,322,407	\$ 3,006,664	\$ 46,461	\$13,375,532
Credit contracts	9,725	2,936	—	12,661	401,409	103,808	—	505,217
Foreign exchange contracts	100,522	—	139	100,661	2,721,765	—	14,334	2,736,099
Equity contracts	18,901	—	51	18,952	585,528	—	644	586,172
Commodity and other contracts	1,338	—	—	1,338	27,281	—	—	27,281
Total gross derivative contracts	473,528	3,043	295	476,866	\$14,058,390	\$ 3,110,472	\$ 61,439	\$17,230,301
Amounts offset								
Counterparty netting	(441,217)	(2,913)	(150)	(444,280)				
Cash collateral netting	(21,369)	(3)	—	(21,372)				
Total derivative liabilities	10,942	127	145	11,214				
Amounts not offset¹								
Financial instruments collateral	(1,052)	—	—	(1,052)				
Net amounts	\$ 9,890	\$ 127	\$ 145	\$ 10,162				
Net amounts for which master netting or collateral agreements are not in place or may not be legally enforceable				\$ 540				

1. Amounts relate to master netting agreements and collateral agreements that have been determined by the Company to be legally enforceable in the event of default but where certain other criteria are not met in accordance with applicable offsetting accounting guidance.
2. Notional amounts of derivative contracts generally overstate the Company's exposure. In most circumstances, notional amounts are only used as a reference point from which to calculate amounts owed between the parties to the contract. Furthermore, notional amounts do not reflect the benefit of legally enforceable netting arrangements or risk mitigating transactions.

Credit Risk-Related Contingencies

The following table presents the aggregate fair value of OTC derivative contracts that contain credit risk-related contingent features that are in a net liability position for which the Company has posted collateral in the normal course of business.

Net Derivative Liabilities and Collateral Posted

	At December 31, 2024
Net derivative liabilities with credit risk-related contingent features	\$ 7,013
Collateral posted	4,044

The additional collateral or termination payments which may be called in the event of a future credit rating downgrade vary by contract and can be based on either the counterparty's or the Ultimate Parent's ratings by either or both of Moody's and S&P. The table below shows the future potential collateral amounts and termination payments for the Company that could be called or required by counterparties or exchange and clearing organizations in the event of one-notch or two-notch downgrade scenarios based on the relevant contractual downgrade triggers.

Incremental Collateral or Termination Payments upon Potential Future Ratings Downgrades

	At December 31, 2024
One-notch downgrade	\$ 74
Two-notch downgrade	17
Bilateral downgrade agreements included in the amounts above ¹	\$ 87

1. Amounts represent arrangements between the Company and counterparties where upon the downgrade of the counterparty or the Ultimate Parent, the counterparty or the Company must deliver collateral to the other party. These bilateral downgrade arrangements are used by the Company to manage the risk of counterparty downgrades.

Credit Derivatives and Other Credit Contracts

The Company enters into credit derivatives, principally CDS, under which it receives or provides protection against the risk of default on a set of debt obligations issued by a specified reference entity or entities. A majority of the Company's counterparties are banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions.

Maximum Potential Payout/Notional of Credit Protection Sold

	Years to Maturity at December 31, 2024						Fair Value Asset/ (Liability) ¹					
	< 1	1-3	3-5	Over 5	Total							
Single name CDS²:												
Investment grade	\$	19,520	\$	45,587	\$	52,197	\$	12,099	\$	129,403	\$	2,746
Non-investment grade		9,177		16,922		18,506		1,491		46,096		522
Total		28,697		62,509		70,703		13,590		175,499		3,268
Index and basket CDS²:												
Investment grade		4,314		17,496		9,738		—		31,548		944
Non-investment grade		21,141		57,652		195,264		26,255		300,312		2,349
Total		25,455		75,148		205,002		26,255		331,860		3,293
Total credit protection sold	\$	54,152	\$	137,657	\$	275,705	\$	39,845	\$	507,359	\$	6,561
CDS protection sold with identical protection purchased									\$	452,883		

1. Fair value amounts are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting

2. Investment grade/non-investment grade determination is based on the internal credit rating of the reference obligation. Internal credit ratings serve as the CRM's assessment of credit risk and the basis for a comprehensive credit limits framework used to control credit risk. The Company uses quantitative models and judgement to estimate the various risk parameters related to each obligor.

Protection Purchased with CDS

	At December 31, 2024	
	Notional	Fair Value Asset/(Liability)
Single Name CDS	\$ 175,542	\$ (3,004)
Index and Basket	299,315	(2,567)
Tranched Index and Basket	27,946	(960)
Total	\$ 502,803	\$ (6,531)

The purchase of credit protection does not represent the sole manner in which the Company risk manages its exposure to credit derivatives. The Company manages its exposure to these derivative contracts through a variety of risk mitigation strategies, which include managing the credit and correlation risk across single name, non-tranched indices and baskets, tranched indices and baskets, and cash positions. Aggregate market risk limits have been established for credit derivatives, and market risk measures are routinely monitored against these limits. The Company may also recover amounts on the underlying reference obligation delivered to the Company under CDS where credit protection was sold.

Single Name CDS. A CDS protects the buyer against the loss of principal on a bond or loan in case of a default by the issuer. The protection buyer pays a periodic premium (generally quarterly) over the life of the contract and is protected for the period. The Company, in turn, performs under a CDS if a credit event as defined under the contract occurs. Typical credit events include bankruptcy, dissolution or insolvency of the referenced entity, failure to pay and restructuring of the obligations of the referenced entity.

Index and Basket CDS. Index and basket CDS are products where credit protection is provided on a portfolio of single name

CDS. Generally, in the event of a default on one of the underlying names, the Company pays a pro rata portion of the total notional amount of the CDS.

Tranched Index and Basket CDS. The Company also enters into tranched index and basket CDS where the credit protection is provided on a particular portion of the portfolio loss distribution. The most junior tranches cover initial defaults, and once losses exceed the notional of the tranche, they are passed on to the next most senior tranche in the capital structure.

7. Collateralized Transactions

The Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions with affiliates to, among other things, acquire securities to cover short positions and settle other securities obligations, meet collateral requirements with respect to its OTC derivatives, finance its inventory positions and meet liquidity requirements.

The Company monitors the fair value of the underlying securities as compared with the related receivable or payable, including accrued interest, and requests or posts additional collateral, as required under the applicable agreement to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized, or that excess collateral is returned.

The risk related to a decline in the market value of collateral pledged or received is managed by setting appropriate market-based margin requirements. Increases in collateral margin calls on repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions (collectively, "secured financing payables") due to market value declines may be mitigated by increases in collateral margin calls on reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed transactions with similar quality collateral. Additionally, the

Company may request lower quality collateral pledged be replaced with higher quality collateral through collateral substitution rights in the underlying agreements.

The Company actively manages its secured financing payables in a manner that reduces the potential refinancing risk of secured financing payables of less liquid assets and also considers the quality of collateral when negotiating collateral eligibility with counterparties. The Company utilizes shorter-term secured financing payables for highly liquid assets and establishes longer tenor limits for less liquid assets, for which funding may be at risk in the event of a market disruption.

Offsetting of Certain Collateralized Transactions

At December 31, 2024					
	Gross Amounts	Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented	Amounts Not Offset ¹	Net Amounts
Assets					
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 46,293	\$ (3,685)	\$ 42,608	\$(42,573)	\$ 35
Securities borrowed	16,550	(3,930)	12,620	(12,603)	17
Liabilities					
Repurchase agreements	\$ 21,625	\$ (3,685)	\$ 17,940	\$(17,939)	\$ 1
Securities loaned	4,847	(3,930)	917	(917)	—

1. Amounts relate to master netting agreements that have been determined by the Company to be legally enforceable in the event of default but where certain other criteria are not met in accordance with applicable offsetting accounting guidance.

For information related to offsetting of derivatives, see Note 6.

Gross Secured Financing Payables by Remaining Contractual Maturity

At December 31, 2024				
	Overnight and Open	Less than 30 Days	30-60 Days	Total
Repurchase agreements	\$ 21,269	\$ 356	\$ —	\$ 21,625
Securities loaned	4,847	—	—	4,847
Total	\$ 26,116	\$ 356	\$ —	\$ 26,472

Gross Secured Financing Payables by Class of Collateral Pledged

At December 31, 2024	
Repurchase agreements	
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 19,997
Other sovereign government obligations	356
Corporate and other debt	1,270
State and municipal securities	2
Total repurchase agreements	\$ 21,625
Securities loaned	
Corporate and other debt	\$ 901
Corporate equities	3,933
Other	13
Total securities loaned	4,847
Total	\$ 26,472

Trading Assets Pledged

The Company pledges its trading assets to its affiliates to collateralize repurchase agreements and margin loans. Pledged financial instruments that can be sold or repledged by the affiliates are identified as Trading assets (pledged to various parties) in the Company's statement of financial condition. At December 31, 2024, the carrying value of Trading assets that have been loaned or pledged to counterparties, where those counterparties do not have the right to sell or repledge the collateral was \$1,244.

Collateral Received

The Company receives collateral in the form of securities in connection with its OTC derivative transactions, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed. In many cases, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge these securities held as collateral and use the securities to collateralize OTC derivatives, repurchase agreements and securities loaned. At December 31, 2024, the fair value of financial instruments received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$67,171 and the fair value of the portion that had been sold or repledged was \$31,145.

8. Borrowings and Other Secured Financings

	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Total at December 31, 2024
Original maturities of one year or less:			
Next 12 months	\$ 112	\$ 6,054	\$ 6,166
Original maturities greater than one year:			
Due in 2025	—	3	3
Due in 2026	—	6,501	6,501
Total	\$ —	\$ 6,504	\$ 6,504
Total Borrowings	\$ 112	\$ 12,558	\$ 12,670
Weighted average coupon at period-end ¹		6.08 %	6.08 %
Weighted average stated maturity, in years ¹			1.1

1. Includes only borrowings with original maturities greater than one year. Weighted average coupon was calculated utilizing U.S. dollar interest rates and excludes financial instruments for which the fair value option was elected.

Borrowings with original maturities of one year or less primarily consist of unsecured borrowings from the Parent that mature in less than 12 months and hybrid financial instruments with embedded derivatives which are not classified as OTC derivatives because they fail net investment criteria.

Borrowings with original maturities greater than one year consist of unsecured borrowings from the Parent which can be terminated by the Parent or the Company and repayment will be required in 13 months from the date of termination. Borrowings also consist of contracts which are not classified as OTC derivatives because they fail initial net investment criteria.

The interest rates for unsecured borrowings from the Parent are established by the treasury function of the Firm. These rates generally reflect the rate of interest that the Firm incurs in funding its business (the “Firm proxy rate”).

Other Secured Financings

Other secured financings are stated at fair value and include hybrid financial contracts with embedded derivatives which are not classified as OTC derivatives because they fail net investment criteria.

Maturities and Terms of Other Secured Financings

	At December 31, 2024		
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Total
Original maturities greater than one year:			
Due in 2025	132	42	174
Thereafter	1	—	1
Total Other secured financings	\$ 133	\$ 42	\$ 175

9. Subordinated Liabilities

The Company entered into agreements with its Parent for subordinated liabilities. The agreements consist of a \$6,800 subordinated loan and a \$10,000 subordinated revolving note, of which \$6,000 was drawn.

The interest rates for the agreements are in line with the Firm proxy rate.

The maturity dates, interest rates and book value of the subordinated notes at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Subordinated Notes	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Book Value
Cash subordination agreement	September 9, 2031	6.08 %	\$ 6,800
Subordinated revolving credit agreement	September 9, 2031	6.08 %	6,000
Total			\$ 12,800

10. Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies

Guarantees

Obligations under Guarantee Arrangements at December 31, 2024

Type of Guarantee	Maximum Potential Payout/Notional				
	Years to Maturity				
	< 1	1-3	3-5	Over 5	Total
Non-credit derivative contracts ¹	\$ 754,032	\$ 547,479	\$ 134,274	\$ 455,625	\$ 1,891,410
Carrying Amount Asset / (Liability)					
Non-credit derivative contracts ¹	\$ (28,985)				

1. Carrying amount of derivative contracts that meet the accounting definition of a guarantee are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting. For further information on derivative contracts, see Note 6.

Types of Guarantees

Non-Credit Derivative

Certain derivative contracts meet the accounting definition of a guarantee, including certain written options, contingent forward contracts and CDS (see Note 6 regarding credit derivatives in which the Company has sold credit protection to the counterparty). For non-credit derivative contracts that meet the accounting definition of a guarantee the notional amount is used as the maximum potential payout for certain derivative contracts, such as written interest rate caps and written foreign currency options. The Company evaluates collateral requirements for all derivatives, including derivatives that do not meet the accounting definition of a guarantee. For the effects of cash collateral and counterparty netting, see Note 6.

In certain situations, collateral may be held by the Company for those contracts that meet the definition of a guarantee. Generally, the Company sets collateral requirements by counterparty so that the collateral covers various transactions and products and is not allocated specifically to individual contracts. Also, the Company may recover amounts related to the underlying asset delivered to the Company under the derivative contract.

Other Guarantees

Clearinghouse Member Guarantees

The Company is a member of various U.S. and non-U.S. clearinghouses that trade and clear securities and/or derivative contracts. Associated with its membership, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member who may default on its obligations to the clearinghouse. While the rules governing different clearinghouse memberships vary, in general the Company's obligations under these rules would arise only if the clearinghouse had previously exhausted its resources. The maximum potential payout under these membership agreements cannot be estimated. The Company has not recorded any contingent liability in the statement of financial condition for these agreements and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

Indemnities

The Company provides an indemnity to affiliate, MSBAG, to cover certain derivative positions. The Company has agreed to indemnify against any liability which MSBAG may incur as a result of entering into swap transactions as designated by the Company. The maximum potential amount of future payment that the Company could be required to make under this indemnity is \$35. The Company has not recorded any contingent liability in its statement of financial condition for this indemnity.

The Company provides standard indemnities to counterparties for taxes, including withholding taxes, relating to certain transactions. These indemnity payments could be required based on a change in the tax laws, a change in interpretation of applicable tax rulings or a change in factual circumstances. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated.

Contingencies

Legal

In addition to the matter described below, in the normal course of business, the Company has been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation, arising in connection with its activities as a global diversified financial services institution. Certain of the actual or threatened legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. In some cases, the third-party entities that are, or would otherwise be, the primary defendants in such cases are bankrupt, in financial distress, or may not honor applicable indemnification obligations. These actions have included, but are not limited to, antitrust claims, claims under various false claims act statutes, and matters arising from our sales and trading businesses and our activities in the capital markets.

The Company is also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental or other regulatory agencies regarding the Company's business, and involving, among other matters, sales, trading, financing, prime brokerage, market-making activities, investment banking advisory services, capital markets activities, financial products or offerings sponsored, underwritten or sold by the Company, wealth and investment management services, and accounting and operational matters, certain of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, disgorgement, restitution, forfeiture, injunctions, limitations on our ability to conduct certain business, or other relief.

The Company contests liability and/or the amount of damages as appropriate in each pending matter. Where available information indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss or the range of loss, the Company accrues an estimated loss by a charge to income, including with respect to certain of the individual proceedings or investigations described below.

The Company's legal expenses can, and may in the future, fluctuate from period to period, given the current environment regarding government or regulatory agency investigations and

private litigation affecting global financial services firms, including the Company.

In many legal proceedings and investigations, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or reasonably possible, or to estimate the amount of any loss. In addition, even where the Company has determined that a loss is probable or reasonably possible or an exposure to loss or range of loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued with respect to a previously recognized loss contingency, the Company may be unable to reasonably estimate the amount of the loss or range of loss. It is particularly difficult to determine if a loss is probable or reasonably possible, or to estimate the amount of loss, where the factual record is being developed or contested or where plaintiffs or government entities seek substantial or indeterminate damages, restitution, forfeiture, disgorgement or penalties. Numerous issues may need to be resolved in an investigation or proceeding before a determination can be made that a loss or additional loss (or range of loss or range of additional loss) is probable or reasonably possible, or to estimate the amount of loss, including through potentially lengthy discovery or determination of important factual matters, determination of issues related to class certification, the calculation of damages or other relief, and consideration of novel or unsettled legal questions relevant to the proceedings or investigations in question.

The Company has identified below any individual proceedings or investigations where the Company believes a material loss to be reasonably possible. In certain legal proceedings in which the Company has determined that a material loss is reasonably possible, the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the loss or range of loss. There are other matters in which the Company has determined a loss or range of loss to be reasonably possible, but the Company does not believe, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, that such losses could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements as a whole, although the outcome of such proceedings or investigations may significantly impact the Company's business or results of operations for any particular reporting period, or cause significant reputational harm.

While the Company has identified below certain proceedings or investigations that the Company believes to be material, individually or collectively, there can be no assurance that material losses will not be incurred from claims that have not yet been asserted or those where potential losses have not yet been determined to be probable or reasonably possible.

Beginning in February of 2016, the Company was named as a defendant in multiple purported antitrust class actions now consolidated into a single proceeding in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York styled *In Re: Interest Rate Swaps Antitrust Litigation*. Plaintiffs allege, inter alia, that the Company, together with a number of other financial institution defendants violated U.S. and New York state antitrust

laws from 2008 through December of 2016 in connection with alleged efforts to prevent the development of electronic exchange-based platforms for interest rate swaps trading. Complaints were filed both on behalf of a purported class of investors who purchased interest rate swaps from defendants, as well as on behalf of three operators of swap execution facilities that allegedly were thwarted by the defendants in their efforts to develop such platforms. The consolidated complaints seek, inter alia, certification of the investor class of plaintiffs and treble damages. On July 28, 2017, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaints. On December 15, 2023, the court denied the class plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On December 29, 2023, the class plaintiffs petitioned the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for leave to appeal that decision. On February 28, 2024, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the class claims. On July 11, 2024, the court granted preliminary approval of the settlement.

11. Variable Interest Entities

The Company is involved with various SPE in the normal course of business. In most cases, these entities are deemed to be VIEs.

The Company's variable interests in VIEs include debt and equity interests and derivative instruments. The Company's involvement with VIEs arises from purchasing interests, primarily ELNs, and entering into derivative transactions with VIEs. The purchased interests with VIEs are related to derivative transactions, primarily total return swaps referencing the purchased interests, that are entered into with other counterparties. The Company determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon its initial involvement with the VIE and reassesses whether it is the primary beneficiary on an ongoing basis as long as it has any continuing involvement with the VIE. This determination is based upon an analysis of the design of the VIE, including the VIE's structure and activities, the power to make significant economic decisions held by the Company and by other parties, and the variable interests owned by the Company and other parties.

Consolidated VIEs

The Company records assets held by consolidated VIEs primarily in Trading assets and liabilities in Other secured financings in the statement of financial condition. The assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value reflected in earnings. As of December 31, 2024, the Company did not consolidate any VIEs.

Non-consolidated VIEs

The following table presents information about certain non-consolidated VIEs in which the Company had variable interests at December 31, 2024. The table includes all VIEs in which the Company has determined that its maximum exposure to loss is greater than specific thresholds or meets certain other criteria.

	Notes Issued by SPEs ¹
VIE assets that the Company does not consolidate (unpaid principal balance)	\$ 10,967
Maximum exposure to loss:	
Debt and equity interests	\$ 2,957
Derivatives and other contracts	420
Total	\$ 3,377
Carrying value of exposure to loss - Assets:	
Debt and equity interests	\$ 2,957
Derivatives and other contracts	22
Total	\$ 2,979
Carrying value of exposure to loss - Liabilities:	
Derivatives and other contracts	\$ —

The Company's transactions with VIEs primarily include ELNs.

The maximum exposure to loss is dependent on the nature of the Company's variable interest in the VIEs and is limited to the fair value of interests the Company has purchased and certain other derivative contracts, as well as the notional amounts of total return swaps.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss in the previous table does not include the offsetting benefit of hedges or any reductions associated with the amount of collateral held as part of a transaction with the VIE or any party to the VIE directly against a specific exposure to loss.

Liabilities issued by VIEs generally are non-recourse to the Company.

Assets Sold With Retained Exposure

	At December 31, 2024
Gross cash proceeds from sale of assets ¹	\$ 104,089
Fair value	
Assets sold	103,972
Derivative assets recognized in the statement of financial condition	681
Derivative liabilities recognized in the statement of financial condition	798

1. The carrying value of assets at the time of sale approximates gross cash proceeds.

The Company primarily enters into transactions with affiliates, in which it sells securities, primarily equities, and contemporaneously enters into bilateral OTC derivatives with the purchasers of the securities, through which it retains exposure to the sold securities.

12. Risk Management

Risk is an inherent part of the Company's business activities. Management believes effective risk management is vital to the success of the Company's business activities. Accordingly, the Company has an established risk management governance structure and framework in place to identify, measure, monitor, escalate, mitigate and control the principal risks involved in the activities of the Institutional Securities business segment, significant operating subsidiaries, as well as at the Company level. The principal risks involved in the Company's business activities include market, credit, operational (including cybersecurity), model, compliance (including conduct), financial crimes, liquidity, strategic and reputational risk.

The Company's risk management policies and related procedures are aligned with those of the Firm. These policies and related procedures are administered on a coordinated global and legal entity basis with consideration given to the Company's specific capital and regulatory requirements.

The cornerstone of the Company's risk management philosophy is the pursuit of risk-adjusted returns through prudent risk-taking that protects the Company's capital base and franchise. This is implemented utilizing five key principles: integrity, comprehensiveness, independence, accountability and transparency. To help ensure the efficacy of risk management, which is an essential component of the Company's reputation, senior management requires thorough and frequent communication and the appropriate escalation of risk matters. The fast-paced, complex, and constantly-evolving nature of global financial markets requires the Company to maintain a risk management culture that is incisive, knowledgeable about specialized products and markets, and subject to ongoing review and enhancement.

The Company's risk appetite defines the aggregate level and types of risk that the Company is willing to accept, taking into account market, credit, operational (including cybersecurity), model, liquidity, compliance (including conduct), financial crimes, strategic and reputational risk. This risk appetite and the related Board of Directors ("Board") level risk limits and risk tolerance statements are reviewed and approved by the Board annually.

Risk Governance Structure

Risk management at the Company requires independent Company-level oversight, accountability of the Company's businesses, and effective communication of risk matters across the Company to senior management and ultimately to the Board. The Company's risk governance structure is composed of the Board, the Risk and Asset and Liability Committee ("RC"), senior management oversight, the Internal Audit Department of

the Ultimate Parent (“Internal Audit Department”), and risk managers and groups within and across the businesses.

Board of Directors. The Company’s Board has oversight of the risk governance framework, approves the risk limit frameworks and certain risk limits and tolerance statements, and is responsible for helping to ensure that the Company’s risks are managed in a sound manner. The Board has oversight over the Company’s principal risks and authorizes the RC to help facilitate the Company’s risk oversight responsibilities.

Risk and Asset and Liability Committee. The RC is a management committee co-chaired by the Company’s Chief Risk Officer and Chief Financial Officer to execute the risk governance framework. The RC composition includes the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Chief Market Risk Officer, Chief Credit Risk Officer, Chief Operational Risk Officer, Chief Liquidity Risk Officer, Chief Model Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Auditor and members of the trading business unit’s risk management group. The RC’s responsibilities include oversight of the Company’s risk management policies, procedures and limits, the monitoring of capital levels as well as material market, credit, operational, model, liquidity, compliance, cybersecurity, strategic, reputational and conduct risk matters, and other risks, as appropriate, and the steps management has taken to monitor and manage such risks. Among the risk limits presented to the RC by the Independent Risk Management Functions are based on stress scenarios designed to ensure that the magnitude of potential losses in severe market, counterparty and liquidity scenarios are appropriate relative to the Company’s capitalization and liquidity.

Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Risk Officer, who is independent of business units, reports to the Board. The Chief Risk Officer oversees compliance with the Company’s risk limits; approves exceptions to the Company’s risk limits; independently reviews material market, credit, operational, model and liquidity risks; and reviews results of risk management processes with the Board and the RC, as appropriate.

Independent Risk Management Functions. The Company’s risk management functions (Market Risk, Credit Risk, Operational Risk, Liquidity Risk and Model Risk Management department) are independent of the Company’s business units and report to the Chief Risk Officer. These functions assist senior management and the RC in monitoring and controlling the Company’s risk. The Independent Risk Management Functions assess a variety of stress scenarios and calibrate limits that are informed by the Company’s liquidity and loss-absorbing capacity. Further discussion about the responsibilities of the risk management functions may be found under “Market Risk,” “Credit Risk,” “Operational Risk,” “Liquidity Risk,” and “Model Risk.”

Internal Audit Department. The Internal Audit Department reviews and tests the Company’s compliance with internal

guidelines set for risk management and risk monitoring, as well as external rules and regulations governing the Company.

Risk Management Process

The following is a discussion of the Company’s risk management policies and procedures for the Company’s principal risks.

Risk Limits Framework

Risk limits, quantitative metrics and qualitative risk tolerance statements provide the basis for monitoring risk taking activity and avoiding outsized risk-taking. The Company’s highest-level risk limits incorporate stress scenarios and are informed by the Company’s capitalization and levels of liquidity. Additionally, the Company maintains risk limits and quantitative metrics to support and implement the Company’s risk appetite statement. The Company’s risk limit frameworks support linkages between the overall risk appetite, which is reviewed by the RC and is approved by the Board, and more granular risk-taking decisions and activities. Risk limits and associated limit frameworks are reviewed and updated on at least an annual basis, with more frequent updates as necessary. Board-level risk limits and approved frameworks address the most important Company-wide aggregations of risk, including, but not limited to, stressed market, credit and liquidity risks. Additional risk limits approved by the RC address more specific types of risk and are bound by the higher-level Board risk limits.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, spreads, indices, volatilities, correlations or other market factors, such as market liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio. Generally, the Company incurs market risk as a result of trading, investing and client facilitation activities.

The Company has exposures to a wide range of interest rates, equity prices, and foreign exchange rates – and the associated implied volatilities and spreads – related to the global markets in which the Company conducts its trading activities.

Sound market risk management is an integral part of the Company’s culture. The various business units and trading desks are responsible for ensuring that market risk exposures are well-managed and prudent. The control groups help ensure that these risks are measured and closely monitored and are made transparent to senior management. The MRD is responsible for ensuring transparency of material market risks, monitoring compliance with established limits and escalating risk concentrations to appropriate senior management.

To execute these responsibilities, MRD monitors the Company’s risk against limits on aggregate risk exposures, performs a variety of risk analyses, routinely reports risk summaries, and maintains

VaR and scenario analysis systems. Market risk is also monitored through various measures: by use of statistics (including VaR); by measures of position size and sensitivity; and through routine stress testing, which measures the impact on the value of existing portfolios of specified changes in market factors, and scenarios designed by MRD in collaboration with business units.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising when a borrower, counterparty or issuer does not meet its financial obligations to the Company. Credit risk includes Country Risk (aspects of Country Risk may manifest in other risk stripes as well), which is the risk that the events in, or that affect a foreign country (any country other than the U.S.) might adversely affect the Company. The Company primarily incurs credit risk exposure to institutions. This risk may arise from a variety of business activities, including, but not limited to, entering into swap or derivative contracts under which counterparties may have obligations to make payments to the Company; extending credit to clients; providing short- or long-term funding that is secured by physical or financial collateral whose value may at times be insufficient to fully cover the loan repayment amount; posting margin and/or collateral to clearinghouses, clearing agencies, exchanges, banks, securities firms and other financial counterparties; placing funds on deposit at other financial institutions to support the Company's clearing and settlement obligations; and investing or trading in securities and loan pools, whereby the value of these assets may fluctuate based on realized or expected defaults on the underlying obligations or loans. This type of risk requires credit analysis of specific counterparties, both initially and on an ongoing basis. The Company also incurs credit risk in traded securities whereby the value of these assets may fluctuate based on realized or expected defaults on the underlying obligations or loans.

The CRM establishes practices to identify, measure, monitor, escalate, mitigate and control credit risk exposure both within and across its business activities. The Company's credit risk exposure is actively managed by CRM and the RC who monitor risk exposures, including margin loans and credit sensitive, higher-risk transactions. CRM is responsible for ensuring timely and transparent communication of material credit risks, compliance with established limits, and escalation of risk concentrations to appropriate senior management.

Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss, or of damage to the Company's reputation, resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, from human factors or from external events (e.g., cyber attacks or third-party vulnerabilities) that may manifest as, for example, loss of information, business disruption, theft and fraud, legal and compliance risks, or damage to physical assets. The Company may incur operational risk across the full scope of its business activities, including revenue-

generating activities (e.g., sales and trading) and support and control groups (e.g., information technology and trade processing).

The Company's operational risk framework is established to identify, measure, monitor and control risk. Effective operational risk management is essential to reducing the impact of operational risk incidents and mitigating legal, regulatory and reputational risks. The framework is continually evolving to account for changes in the Company and to respond to the changing regulatory and business environment.

Cybersecurity

The Firm's cybersecurity and information security policies, procedures, and technologies are designed to protect the Company's own, client and employee data against unauthorized disclosure, modification or misuse and are also designed to address regulatory requirements. These policies and procedures cover a broad range of areas, including: identification of internal and external threats, access control, data security, protective controls, detection of malicious or unauthorized activity, incident response and recovery planning.

Model Risk

Model risk refers to the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs. Model risk can lead to financial loss, poor business and strategic decision making, non-compliance with applicable laws and/or regulations or damage to the Company's reputation. The risk inherent in a model is a function of the materiality, complexity and broader use, and larger potential impact. Model risk is generated from the use of models impacting financial statements, regulatory filings, capital adequacy assessments and the formulation of strategy.

Sound model risk management is an integral part of the Company's Risk Management Framework. MRM is responsible for the oversight of model risk. MRM establishes a model risk tolerance in line with the Company's risk appetite. The tolerance is based on an assessment of the materiality of the risk of financial loss or reputational damage due to errors in design, implementation and/or inappropriate use of models. The tolerance is monitored through model-specific and aggregate business-level assessments, which are based upon qualitative and quantitative factors.

The effective challenge of models consists of critical analysis by objective, informed parties who can identify model limitations and assumptions and drive appropriate changes. MRM provides effective challenge of models, independently validates and approves models for use, annually recertifies models, periodically revalidates, identifies and tracks remediation plans for model limitations, and reports on model risk metrics. The department

also oversees the development of controls to support a complete and accurate Company-wide model inventory.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will be unable to finance its operations due to a loss of access to the capital markets or difficulty in liquidating its assets. Liquidity risk also encompasses the Company's ability (or perceived ability) to meet its financial obligations without experiencing significant business disruption or reputational damage that may threaten its viability as a going concern. Liquidity risk also encompasses the associated funding risks triggered by the market or idiosyncratic stress events that may negatively affect the Company's liquidity and may impact its ability to raise new funding. Generally, the Company incurs liquidity and funding risk as a result of its trading, lending, investing and client facilitation activities.

The Company's Liquidity Risk Management Framework is critical to help ensure that the Company maintains sufficient liquidity reserves and durable funding sources to meet the Company's daily obligations and to withstand unanticipated stress events.

The LRD ensures transparency of material liquidity and funding risks, compliance with established risk limits and escalation of risk concentrations to appropriate senior management. To execute these responsibilities, LRD establishes limits in line with the Company's risk appetite, identifies and analyzes emerging liquidity and funding risks to ensure such risks are appropriately mitigated, monitors and reports risk exposures against metrics and limits, and reviews the methodologies and assumptions underpinning its Liquidity Stress Tests to ensure sufficient liquidity and funding under a range of adverse scenarios.

Concentration Risk

The Company is subject to concentration risk by holding large positions in certain types of securities or commitments to purchase securities of a single issuer, including sovereign governments and other entities, issuers located in a particular country or geographic area, public and private issuers involving developing countries, or issuers engaged in a particular industry. Financial instruments owned by the Company include U.S. government and agency securities, which, in the aggregate, represented approximately 17% of the Company's total assets at December 31, 2024. In addition, all of the collateral held by the Company for reverse repurchase agreements or bonds borrowed, which together represented approximately 29% of the Company's total assets at December 31, 2024, consists of securities issued by the U.S. government, federal agencies or other sovereign governments.

13. Income Taxes

The Company is a single-member limited liability company that is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes, but has elected to continue to include its allocated amount of current and deferred taxes in the statement of financial condition. As such, the Company has a Tax Sharing Agreement with the Ultimate Parent in order to record its related current and deferred federal, state and local taxes. The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Ultimate Parent. Federal income taxes have generally been provided on a modified separate entity basis. The Company is included in the combined state and local income tax returns with the Ultimate Parent and certain other subsidiaries of the Ultimate Parent. State and local income taxes have been provided on separate entity income at the effective tax rate of the Company's combined filing group.

In accordance with the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement, current taxes (federal, combined and unitary states) are settled periodically with the Ultimate Parent, who pays these taxes on behalf of the Company.

	At December 31, 2024
Net Deferred Tax Assets	
Allowance for other reserves	\$ 5
Total	\$ 5

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the applicable enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such differences are expected to reverse. The Company's net deferred tax asset is included in Other assets within the statement of financial condition.

The Company believes the recognized net deferred tax assets of \$5 at December 31, 2024, are more likely than not to be realized based on expectations as to future taxable income in the jurisdictions in which it operates.

The Company is subject to the income tax laws of the U.S., its states and municipalities in which the Company has business operations. These tax laws are complex and subject to interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant governmental taxing authorities. The Company must make judgments and interpretations about the application of these inherently complex tax laws and make estimates about certain items affecting taxable income when determining the provision for income taxes in the various tax jurisdictions.

Disputes over interpretations of the tax laws may be settled with the taxing authority upon examination or audit. The Company periodically evaluates the likelihood of assessments in each taxing jurisdiction resulting from current and subsequent years'

examinations, and unrecognized tax benefits related to potential losses that may arise from tax audits are established in accordance with the relevant accounting guidance. Once established, unrecognized tax benefits are adjusted when there is more information available or when an event occurs requiring a change.

Rollforward of Unrecognized Tax Benefits

Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	23
Increases based on tax positions related to prior periods		6
Decreases based on tax positions related to prior periods		(8)
Decreases related to settlements with taxing authorities		(6)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	15
Net unrecognized tax benefits ¹	\$	12

1. Represents ending unrecognized tax benefits adjusted for the impact of the federal benefit of state issues. If recognized, these net benefits would favorably impact the effective tax rate in future periods.

It is reasonably possible that significant changes in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits may occur within the next 12 months. At this time, however, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the expected change to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits and the impact on the Company's effective tax rate over the next 12 months.

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized as a component of the provision for income taxes.

Earliest Tax Year Subject to Examination in Major Tax Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Tax Year
United States	2017
California	2015
New York State and City	2010

The Company, through its inclusion in the return of the Ultimate Parent, is routinely under examination by the IRS and other tax authorities in certain states and localities in which the Company has significant business operations, such as New York.

The Company believes that the resolution of these tax examinations will not have a material effect on the financial condition.

14 . Regulatory Requirements

MSCS Regulatory Capital

MSCS is a conditionally registered U.S. security-based swap dealer and a registered OTC derivatives dealer with the SEC. The Company is also registered as a swap dealer with the CFTC. Accordingly, the Company is subject to the minimum net capital requirements of SEA Rule 18a-1 and CFTC Rule 23.101.

Under the rules, MSCS is required to maintain minimum net capital of the greater of :

- (a) 2% of initial margin amount on all uncleared security-based swaps, or minimum fixed amount of \$20; or
- (b) 2% of initial margin amount on all uncleared swaps, or minimum fixed amount of \$20.

MSCS is required to hold Tentative Net Capital in excess of \$100 and Net Capital in excess of \$20 in accordance with the market and credit risk standards of Rule 18a-1(e). MSCS is also required to notify the SEC in the event that its tentative net capital is less than \$120.

At December 31, 2024, MSCS tentative net capital of \$14,231 which is in excess of the minimum and notification requirements.

At December 31, 2024, MSCS net capital was \$10,078 which exceeded the greater minimum requirement by \$8,944.

Glossary of Common Terms and Acronyms

ABS	Asset-backed securities	MS&Co	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC
CDS	Credit default swap(s)	MSCS	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	MSDHL	Morgan Stanley Domestic Holdings, LLC
CRM	Credit Risk Management Department	MSES	Morgan Stanley Equity Services LLC
ELNs	Equity Linked Notes	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board	OTC	Over-the-counter
FVA	Funding Valuation Adjustment	RC	Risk and Asset Liability Committee
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.	SEA	U.S. Securities and Exchange Act
IRS	Internal Revenue Service	S&P	Standard & Poor's
LCH	London Clearing House	SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
LRD	Liquidity Risk Department	SPE	Special purpose entities
M&A	Merger, acquisition and restructuring transaction	U.S.	United States of America, which includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories and possessions
Moody's	Moody's Investor Service, Inc	U.S. GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
MRD	Market Risk Department	VaR	Value at Risk
MRM	Model Risk Management department	VIE	Variable interest entity
