Virtu Americas LLC

Statement of Financial Condition (Unaudited) June 30, 2025

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(in thousands)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 407,197
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	37,426
Trading assets, at fair value	
Financial instruments owned	6,461,417
Financial instruments owned and pledged	2,625,355
Securities borrowed	2,654,066
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,084,322
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	842,755
Receivable from customers	106,759
Goodwill and intangible assets	12,993
Operating lease right-of-use assets	3,570
Other assets	55,920
Total assets	\$ 14,291,780
Liabilities and Member's Equity	
Liabilities	
Trading liabilities, at fair value	
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 7,090,887
Securities loaned	3,124,313
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,907,126
Short term borrowings, net	175,000
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	499,152
Payable to affiliates	47,980
Payable to customers	31,180
Operating lease liabilities	3,570
Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities	 103,563
Total liabilities	12,982,771
Subordinated borrowings	250,000
Member's equity	 1,059,009
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 14,291,780

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Statement of Financial Condition.

1. Organization and Description of the Business

Virtu Americas LLC (the "Company") is a single member limited liability company organized in the state of Delaware. The Company's member is Virtu Strategic Holdings LLC. The Company's ultimate parent is Virtu Financial, Inc. ("VFI"). VFI is the managing member of Virtu Financial LLC ("Virtu") and operates and controls all of the businesses and affairs of Virtu and, through Virtu and its subsidiaries, continues to conduct the business conducted by such subsidiaries.

The Company is a broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Company is a clearing member of principal stock exchanges in the United States, including the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"), the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The Company's designated examining authority is FINRA.

The Company's operating activities consist of the following:

Market Making

Market Making principally consists of market making in domestic equities, options, exchange traded funds ("ETF's") and fixed income securities. As a market maker, the Company commits capital on a principal basis by offering to buy securities from, or sell securities to, broker-dealers, banks and institutions. The Company engages in principal trading in Market Making direct-to-clients as well as in a supplemental capacity on exchanges, electronic communications networks ("ECNs") and alternative trading systems ("ATSs"). The Company is an active participant on all major domestic equity exchanges. As a complement to electronic market making, the Company's cash trading business handles specialized orders and also transacts on the OTC Bulletin Board marketplaces operated by OTC Markets Group Inc.

Execution Services

Execution Services comprises agency-based trading and trading venues, offering trading in domestic equities and fixed income securities to institutions, banks and broker-dealers. The Company earns commissions as an agent on behalf of clients as well as between principals to transactions; in addition, the Company will commit capital on behalf of clients as needed. Agency-based, execution-only trading within execution services is done primarily through a variety of access points including: (i) algorithmic trading and order routing in equities and options; (ii) institutional sales traders executing program, block and riskless principal trades in equities and ETFs; and (iii) an ATS for equities.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Geographic Information and Business Segment

The Company operates its business in the United States and is engaged in a single line of business as a broker-dealer, which is comprised of several classes of services, including market making and execution

services (see Note 1: "Organization and Description of the Business"). The Company has identified its Chief Executive Officer as the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who uses net income to evaluate the results of the business and monthly focus filings to manage the Company. Additionally, the CODM uses excess net capital (see Note 14: "Net Capital Requirement"), which is not a measure of profit and loss, to make operational decisions while maintaining capital adequacy, such as whether to reinvest profits or pay dividends. The Company's operations constitute a single operating segment and therefore, a single reportable segment, because the CODM manages the business activities using information of the Company as a whole. The accounting policies used to measure the profit and loss of the segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant policies accounting policies.

Use of Estimates

The Company's financial statement is prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which require management to make estimates and assumptions regarding measurements including the fair value of trading assets and liabilities, goodwill and intangibles, compensation accruals, capitalized software, and other matters that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Statement of Financial Condition. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include money market accounts, which are payable on demand, and short-term investments with an original maturity of less than 90 days. The carrying amount of such cash equivalents approximates their fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company maintains cash in bank deposit accounts that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company manages this risk by selecting financial institutions deemed highly creditworthy.

Cash Segregated Under Federal or Other Regulations

Cash segregated under federal and other regulations represents special reserve accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers ("Special Reserve Bank Account") maintained by the Company in accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Customer Protection Rule"), and special reserve accounts for the exclusive benefit of proprietary accounts of broker dealers ("PAB").

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

The Company conducts securities borrowing and lending activities with external counterparties and affiliates. In connection with these transactions, the Company receives or posts collateral, which comprises cash and/or securities. In accordance with substantially all of its stock borrow agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities received. Securities borrowed or loaned are recorded based on the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. The initial cash collateral advanced or received generally approximates or is greater than 102% of the fair value of the underlying securities borrowed or loaned. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and loaned, and delivers or obtains additional collateral as appropriate. Receivables and payables with the same counterparty are not offset in the Statement of Financial Condition.

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

In a repurchase agreement, securities sold under agreements to repurchase are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at contract value, plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. It is the Company's policy that its custodian take possession of the underlying collateral securities with a fair value approximately equal to the principal amount of the repurchase transaction, including accrued interest. For reverse repurchase agreements, the Company typically requires delivery of collateral with a fair value approximately equal to the carrying value of the relevant assets in the Statement of Financial Condition. To ensure that the fair value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, the collateral is valued daily with additional collateral obtained or excess collateral returned, as permitted under contractual provisions.

The Company does not net securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions with securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions entered into with the same counterparty. The Company has also entered into bilateral and tri-party term and overnight repurchase and other collateralized financing agreements which bear interest at negotiated rates. The Company receives cash and makes delivery of financial instruments to a custodian who monitors the market value of these instruments on a daily basis. The market value of the instruments delivered must be equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under the repurchase agreements plus the agreed upon margin requirement. The custodian may request additional collateral, if appropriate.

Receivables from/Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations primarily represent amounts due for unsettled trades, open equity in futures transactions, securities failed to deliver or failed to receive, deposits with clearing organizations or exchanges and balances due from or due to prime brokers in relation to the Company's trading. Amounts receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations may be restricted to the extent that they serve as deposits for securities sold, not yet purchased. The Company presents its balances, including outstanding principal balances on all credit facilities, on a net-by-counterparty basis within Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations when the criteria for offsetting are met.

In the normal course of business, a significant portion of the Company's securities transactions, money balances, and security positions are transacted with several third-party brokers. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent any broker with whom it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on its behalf. The Company monitors the financial condition of such brokers to minimize the risk of any losses from these counterparties.

Financial Instruments Owned Including Those Pledged as Collateral and Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased

Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased relate to market making and trading activities, and include listed and other equity securities, listed equity options and fixed income securities.

The Company records Financial instruments owned and pledged and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased at fair value.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or would be paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. The recognition of "block discounts" for large holdings of unrestricted financial instruments where quoted prices are readily and regularly available in an active market is prohibited. The Company categorizes its financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy level assigned to each financial instrument is based on the assessment of the transparency and reliability of the inputs used in the valuation of such financial instruments at the measurement date based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

Financial instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories based on inputs:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active and financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; or
- Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Transfers in or out of levels are recognized based on the beginning fair value of the period in which they occurred.

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments are used for trading purposes, including economic hedges of trading instruments, are carried at fair value, and include futures, forward contracts, and options. Fair values for exchange-traded derivatives, principally futures, are based on quoted market prices. Fair values for over-the-counter derivative instruments, principally forward contracts, are based on the values of the underlying financial instruments within the contract. The underlying instruments are currencies, which are actively traded.

The Company presents its derivatives balances on a net-by-counterparty basis when the criteria for offsetting are met.

Receivables from and Payables to Customers

Receivables from and Payables to customers arise primarily from securities transactions, securities failed to deliver or failed to receive, and include amounts due on receive versus payment ("RVP") or deliver versus payment ("DVP") transactions.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the underlying net tangible and intangible assets of the Company's acquisitions. Goodwill is not amortized but is assessed for impairment on an annual basis and between annual assessments whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is assessed at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below the operating segment.

The Company assesses goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and on an interim basis when certain events or circumstances exist. In the annual impairment assessment as of October 1, 2024, the Company assessed qualitative factors as described in ASC 350-20 for any indicators that the fair value of the Company was less than its carrying value.

Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception of the arrangement. Operating leases are included in Operating lease right-of use ("ROU") assets and Operating lease liabilities on the Statement of Financial Condition. Operating lease ROU assets are assets that represent the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The ROU assets are reduced by lease incentives and initial direct costs incurred. The Company's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Lease expense for operating leases and amortization of the finance lease ROU asset is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Other Assets

Property, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation, within Other assets on the Statement of Financial Condition. Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Exchange Memberships and Stock

Exchange memberships and stock are recorded at cost or, if any other than temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of fair value. The Company's exchange memberships are included in Goodwill and intangible assets in the Statement of Financial Condition. The Company's exchange stock is included within Other assets on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Accounting Pronouncements, Recently Adopted

Business Combinations—Joint Venture Formations - In August 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-05, *Business Combinations—Joint Venture Formations (Subtopic 805-60)*. This ASU provides updated guidance on accounting for the formation of joint ventures. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2025, and it did not have a material impact on its Statement of Financial Condition.

Codification Improvements - In March 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-02, Codification Improvements. This ASU aims to improve and simplify the language and structure of the Codification by

removing references to Concepts Statements. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2025, and it did not have a material impact on its Statement of Financial Condition.

Accounting Pronouncements, Not Yet Adopted

Income Taxes - In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)*. This ASU requires disclosure of additional information on effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company does not expect it to have a material impact on its Statement of Financial Condition.

Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures - In November 2024 and January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03 and ASU 2025-01, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40). These ASUs require disclosure of disaggregated information of Income Statement expense captions that include certain costs, such as employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026. The Company does not expect them to have a material impact on its Statement of Financial Condition.

Business Combinations and Consolidation - In May 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-03, Business Combinations (Topic 805) and Consolidation (Topic 810). This ASU clarifies the requirement for identifying the accounting acquirer in a business combination involving a Variable Interest Entity ("VIE"). This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods. The Company does not expect it to have a material impact on its Statement of Financial Condition.

3. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and Intangible assets with indefinite lives are assessed for impairment annually or when events indicate that the amounts may be impaired. The Company assesses goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. The Company's reporting unit is the component of its business unit for which discrete financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by the Company's management.

Intangible assets are assessed for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The Company assesses intangible assets for impairment at the "asset group" level which is the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. As part of the assessment for impairment, the Company considers the cash flows of the respective asset group and assesses the fair value of the respective asset group.

On October 1, 2024, the Company assessed the impairment of goodwill as part of its annual qualitative assessment as described in ASC 350-20-35. Based on its analysis, the Company concluded that the goodwill recorded was not impaired. At June 30, 2025, goodwill of \$11.8 million is recorded within Goodwill and intangible assets, net on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company has indefinite-lived intangible assets related to trading rights. At June 30, 2025, gross and net intangible assets of \$1.2 million is recorded within Goodwill and intangible assets on the Statement of Financial Condition.

4. Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations at June 30, 2025 consist of the following (in thousands):

Assets	
Unsettled trades	\$ 116,599
Securities failed to deliver	264,863
Due from prime brokers	232,467
Deposits with clearing organizations	208,599
Commissions and fees	18,941
Net equity with futures commissions merchants	 1,286
Total Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	\$ 842,755
Liabilities	
Liabilities Unsettled trades	\$ 5,125
	\$ 5,125 414,178
Unsettled trades	\$,
Unsettled trades Due to prime brokers	\$ 414,178
Unsettled trades Due to prime brokers Net equity with futures commissions merchants (1)	\$ 414,178 (5,331)

⁽¹⁾ The Company presents its balances, including outstanding principal balances on all broker credit facilities, on a net-by-counterparty basis within receivables from and payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations when the criteria for offsetting are met.

5. Collateralized Transactions

The Company is permitted to sell or repledge securities received as collateral and use these securities to secure repurchase agreements, enter into securities lending transactions or deliver these securities to counterparties or clearing organizations to cover short positions. At June 30, 2025, substantially all of the securities received as collateral have been repledged. The fair value of the collateralized transactions at June 30, 2025 are summarized as the follows:

(in thousands)

Securities received as collateral:	
Securities borrowed	\$ 2,583,762
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	 1,084,322
	\$ 3,668,084

In the normal course of business, the Company pledges qualified securities with clearing organizations to satisfy daily margin and clearing fund requirements. Financial instruments owned and pledged, where the counterparty has the right to repledge, at June 30, 2025 consisted of the following:

(in thousands)

Equities	\$ 2,620,068
Exchange traded notes	 5,287
	\$ 2,625,355

6. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the maximum potential loss that the Company would incur if the counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their agreements with the Company. The Company regularly transacts business with major U.S. and foreign financial institutions. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent that the brokers may be unable to fulfill their obligations either to return the Company's securities or repay amounts owed. In the normal course of its securities activities, the Company may be required to pledge securities as collateral, whereby the prime brokers have the right, under the terms of the prime brokerage agreements, to sell or repledge the securities of the Company. The Company manages credit risk by limiting the total amount of arrangements outstanding, both by individual counterparty and in the aggregate, by monitoring the size and maturity structure of its portfolio and by applying uniform credit standards for all activities associated with credit risk.

The purchase and sale of futures contracts requires margin deposits with a Futures Commission Merchant ("FCM"). The Commodity Exchange Act requires an FCM to segregate all customer transactions and assets from the FCM's proprietary activities. A customer's cash and other equity deposited with an FCM are considered commingled with all other customer funds subject to the FCM's segregation requirements. In the event of an FCM's insolvency, recovery may be limited to the Company's pro-rata share of segregated customer funds available. It is possible that the recovery amount could be less than the total cash and other equity deposited.

Currency Risk

Though predominantly invested in U.S. dollar-denominated financial instruments, the Company may invest in securities or maintain cash denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the reported value of the Company's assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risks that arise from equity price risk, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and changes in commodity prices. Management has established procedures to actively monitor and minimize market and credit risks. In addition, the Company has sold securities that it does not currently own and will, therefore, be obligated to purchase such securities at a future date. The Company has recorded these obligations in the Statement of Financial Condition at fair values of the related securities and will incur a loss if the fair value of the securities increases subsequent to the period end.

Off Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

The Company enters into various transactions involving derivative instruments and other off balance sheet financial instruments, including futures. These derivative financial instruments are used to conduct trading activities and manage market risks and are, therefore, subject to varying degrees of market and credit risk. Derivative transactions are entered into for trading purposes or to economically hedge other positions or transactions.

Futures contracts provide for delayed delivery of the underlying instrument. The contractual or notional amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity and do not reflect the amounts at risk. Futures contracts are executed on an exchange, and cash settlement is made on a daily basis for market movements. Accordingly, futures contracts generally do not have credit risk. Market risk is substantially dependent upon the value of the underlying derivative instruments and is affected by market forces, such as volatility and changes in interest and foreign exchange rates.

7. Borrowings

Uncommitted Facility

The Company is a party to two secured credit facilities with a financial institution to finance overnight securities positions purchased as part of its ordinary course broker-dealer market making activities. One of the facilities (the "Uncommitted Facility") is provided on an uncommitted basis with an aggregate borrowing limit of \$400 million, and is collateralized by the trading and deposit account the Company's maintained at the financial institution.

At June 30, 2025, the Company had \$100.0 million outstanding under the Uncommitted Facility, which is included in Short term borrowings on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Committed Facility

The Company and two affiliates, as borrowers, and Virtu, as guarantor are party to a credit facility (the "Committed Facility") with a consortium of banks with an aggregated borrowing limit of \$650 million. The Committed Facility consists of two borrowing bases: Borrowing Base A loan is to be used to finance the purchase and settlement of securities; Borrowing Base B Loan is to be used to fund margin deposit with NSCC. Borrowing Base A Loans are available up to \$650 million and bear interest at the adjusted SOFR or base rate plus 1.25% per annum. Borrowing Base B Loans are subject to a sublimit of \$300 million, which was amended to \$350 million in February 2025 and bear interest at the adjusted SOFR or base rate plus 2.5% per annum. A commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the average daily unused portion of this facility is payable quarterly in arrears.

At June 30, 2025, the company had \$75.0 million outstanding under the Committed Facility, which is included in Short term borrowings on the Statement of Financial Condition.

In connection with the Committed Facility, the Company has incurred debt issuance costs which are amortized over the term of the Committed Facility. As of June 30, 2025, the unamortized balance of these costs is \$3.5 million and is included within Other assets on the Statement of Financial Condition.

8. Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories based on inputs:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active and financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; or
- Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The fair value of equities, options, on-the-run U.S. government obligations and certain exchange traded notes is estimated using recently executed transactions and market price quotations in active markets and are categorized as Level 1, with the exception of inactively traded equities, all other exchange traded notes and certain other financial instruments which are categorized as Level 2. The Company's corporate bonds, derivative contracts and other U.S. and non-U.S. government obligations have been categorized as Level 2. Fair value of the Company's derivative contracts is based on the indicative prices obtained from a variety of banks and broker-dealers, as well as management's own analysis. The indicative prices have been independently validated through the Company's risk management systems, which are designed to check prices with information independently obtained from exchanges and venues where such financial instruments are listed or to compare prices of similar instruments with similar maturities for listed financial futures in foreign exchange.

Fair value measurements for those items measured on a recurring basis are summarized below as of June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		in Active Other Significant Markets for Observable Unobservable					Counter-	Total		
			(Level 2)			(Level 3)	party Netting			Fair Value	
Assets											
Financial instruments owned, at fair value:											
Equities	\$	758,570	\$	1,863,639	\$	_	\$	_	\$	2,622,209	
Corporate debt		_		1,452,606		_		_		1,452,606	
U.S. government and Non-U.S. government obligations		951,679		1,426,819		_		_		2,378,498	
Exchange traded notes		3		3,842						3,845	
Currency forwards		_		3				(3)		_	
Options		4,259		_		_		_		4,259	
	\$	1,714,511	\$	4,746,909	\$		\$	(3)	\$	6,461,417	
Financial instruments owned and pledged as collateral, at fair value:											
Equities	\$	1,422,577	\$	1,197,491	\$	_	\$	_	\$	2,620,068	
Exchange traded notes		_		5,287						5,287	
	\$	1,422,577	\$	1,202,778	\$		\$		\$	2,625,355	
Liabilities											
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value:											
Equities	\$	2,017,291	\$	1,605,131	\$	_	\$	_	\$	3,622,422	
Corporate debt		_		1,643,448		_		_		1,643,448	
U.S. government and Non-U.S. government obligations		209,704		1,541,072		_		_		1,750,776	
Exchange traded notes		_		60,309		_		_		60,309	
Currency forwards		_		20		_		(3)		17	
Options		13,915								13,915	
	\$	2,240,910	\$	4,849,980	\$		\$	(3)	\$	7,090,887	

Excluded from the fair value table above and the offsetting table below is net unsettled fair value on short futures contracts in the amount of \$(2.0) million, which is included within Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and net unsettled fair value on short futures contracts in the amount of \$0.4 million, which is included within Payable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations as of June 30, 2025 and would be categorized as Level 1. See Note 9: Derivative Financial Instruments for additional disclosures related to futures.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

The table below presents the carrying value, fair value and fair value hierarchy category of certain financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on the Statement of Financial Condition. The table below excludes non-financial assets and liabilities. The carrying value of financial instruments not measured at fair value categorized in the fair value hierarchy as Level 1 and Level 2 approximates fair value due to the relatively short term nature of the underlying assets (in thousands):

	Carrying			Fair		uoted Prices in Active Markets for entical Assets		Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant nobservable Inputs
		Value	Value		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	407,197	\$	407,197	\$	407,197	\$	_	\$ _
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations		37,426		37,426		37,426		_	_
Securities borrowed		2,654,066		2,654,066		_		2,654,066	_
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		1,084,322		1,084,322		_		1,084,322	_
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		842,755		842,755		8,473		834,282	_
Receivable from customers		106,759		106,759		_		106,759	_
Other assets (1)		1,361		1,361				1,361	_
Total Assets	\$	5,133,886	\$	5,133,886	\$	453,096	\$	4,680,790	\$
Liabilities									
Securities loaned	\$	3,124,313	\$	3,124,313	\$	_	\$	3,124,313	\$ _
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		1,907,126		1,907,126		_		1,907,126	_
Short term borrowings		175,000		175,000		_		175,000	_
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		499,152		499,152		_		499,152	_
Payable to customers		31,180		31,180		_		31,180	_
Other liabilities (2)		611		611				611	_
Total Liabilities	\$	5,737,382	\$	5,737,382	\$	_	\$	5,737,382	\$ _
(1) Includes deposits interest and of	thor f	inoncial receive	-bloc						

⁽¹⁾ Includes deposits, interest and other financial receivables.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company does not net Securities borrowed and Securities loaned, or Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase. These financial instruments are presented on a gross basis in the Statement of Financial Condition. In the table below, the amounts of financial instruments owned that are not offset in the Statement of Financial Condition, but could be netted against financial liabilities with specific counterparties under legally enforceable master netting agreements in the event of default, are presented to provide financial statement readers with the Company's estimate of its net exposure to counterparties for these financial instruments.

The following table sets forth the gross and net presentation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as of June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

⁽²⁾ Includes interest and other financial payables

				Gross Amounts Offset in the		Net Amounts		oss Amounts Statement o Cond	of F	inancial	
Description	Gross Amounts Recognized		Sta F	Statement of Financial Condition		Presented in the Statement of Financial Condition		Financial Instrument Collateral	c	ounterparty Netting	 let Amount
Assets											
Securities borrowed	\$	2,654,066	\$	_	\$	2,654,066	\$	(2,583,762)	\$	(29,219)	\$ 41,085
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		1,084,322		_		1,084,322		(1,084,322)		_	_
Trading assets, at fair value:											
Currency forwards		3		(3)		_		_		_	_
Options		4,259				4,259				(4,259)	_
Total Assets	\$	3,742,650	\$	(3)	\$	3,742,647	\$	(3,668,084)	\$	(33,478)	\$ 41,085
										_	
Liabilities											
Securities loaned	\$	3,124,313	\$	_	\$	3,124,313	\$	(3,068,408)	\$	(39,174)	\$ 16,731
Short term borrowings		175,000		_		175,000		_		_	175,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		1,907,126		_		1,907,126		(1,907,126)		_	_
Trading liabilities, at fair value:											
Currency forwards		20		(3)		17		_		_	17
Options		13,915				13,915				(4,259)	9,656
Total Liabilities	\$	5,220,374	\$	(3)	\$	5,220,371	\$	(4,975,534)	\$	(43,433)	\$ 201,404

The following table presents gross obligations for securities lending, securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions by remaining contractual maturity and the class of collateral pledged (in thousands):

Description	Open or Overnight	 0 - 30 days	;	31 - 60 days	 61 - 90 days	G	reater than 90 days	 Total
Securities loaned								
Equity securities	\$ 3,124,313	\$ _	\$	_	\$ _		_	\$ 3,124,313
Total	\$ 3,124,313	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		\$ 3,124,313
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase								
Equity securities	\$ _	\$ 250,000	\$	125,000	\$ 75,000	\$	_	\$ 450,000
U.S. and Non-U.S. government obligations	1,457,126	_		_	_		_	1,457,126
Total	\$ 1,457,126	\$ 250,000	\$	125,000	\$ 75,000	\$	_	\$ 1,907,126

9. Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the fair value and notional value of derivative financial instruments held at June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

Asset Derivatives	Financial Statement Location	Fair Value	Notional
Equity futures	Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	\$ (1,884)	\$ 416,504
Commodity futures	Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	18	21,854
Currency futures	Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(161)	62,622
Fixed Income Futures	Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(3)	2,728
Currency forwards	Financial instruments owned	3	58,536
Options	Financial instruments owned	4,259	1,349,026

Liability Derivatives	Financial Statement Location	Fair	Value	Notional
Equity futures	Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	\$	<u> </u>	_
Commodity futures	Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		_	_
Currency futures	Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		_	_
Fixed Income Futures	Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		416	407,353
Currency forwards	Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased		20	58,545
Options	Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased		13,915	1,386,990

Amounts included in Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations represent variation margin on long and short futures contracts.

10. Income Taxes

The Company is a single-member limited liability company and is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal, state and local income tax purposes. The Company is included in the income tax returns of Virtu, and the Company is not a party to a tax sharing arrangement. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits at June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company remains subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations for the tax years 2015 through 2023. In addition, the Company is subject to state and local income tax examinations in various jurisdictions for the tax years 2013 through 2023. While the outcome of these examinations is not yet determinable, the Company does not anticipate that any adjustments would result in a material change to its Statement of Financial Condition.

11. Commitments, Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

Legal and Regulatory Matters

In the ordinary course of business, the nature of the Company's business subjects it to claims, lawsuits, regulatory examinations or investigations and other proceedings, any of which could result in the imposition of fines, penalties or other sanctions against the Company. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to several of these matters at the present time. As previously disclosed in prior regulatory filings, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission undertook an investigation of aspects of the Company's internal information access barriers. The Company cooperated with this civil investigation and engaged in settlement discussions but was unable to reach a settlement. In September 2023, the SEC filed an action against the Company in federal court in the Southern District of New York, alleging violations of federal securities laws with respect to the Company's information barriers policies and procedures for a specified time period in and around January 2018 to April 2019 and related statements made by the Company during such period. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses and has been defending itself vigorously. Specifically, the Company has asserted, among other defenses, that it maintained reasonable policies, procedures and controls to protect data during the period consistent with applicable law, that related statements made to clients and investors were true and accurate, and that the statute of limitations has expired with respect to certain claims. In June 2025, the Company reached an agreement in principle to settle the matter with the SEC's Enforcement Staff. The terms of the anticipated settlement, which is subject to SEC Commission approval and certain other conditions, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company or its business. The Company anticipates that the agreement will be finalized during the third quarter of 2025. The parties jointly sought and obtained a 60-day stay of proceedings from the District Court in connection with the finalization of the settlement.

On November 30, 2020, the Company was named as a defendant in *In re United States Oil Fund, LP Securities Litigation*, No. 20-cv-4740. The consolidated amended complaint was filed in federal district court in New York on behalf of a putative class and asserts claims against the Company and numerous other financial institutions under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with trading in United States Oil Fund, LP, a crude oil ETF. The complaint also names the ETF, its sponsor, and related individuals as defendants. The complaint did not specify the amount of alleged damages. Defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint on January 29, 2021; the motion is fully briefed and pending before the court. The Company believes that the claims are without merit and is defending itself vigorously.

On October 17, 2022, the Company, along with several other parties, was named as a defendant in *Mallinckrodt PLC*, et al. (Reorganized Debtors); Opiod Master Disbursement Trust II v. Argos Capital Appreciation Master Fund LP et al No. 20-12522. The complaint alleges that Mallinckrodt PLC engaged in share repurchase program from 2015 through 2018 pursuant to which it repurchased its own shares in various open market transactions, a period during which it was allegedly insolvent. The plaintiff is seeking to unwind the transactions consummated under the program, alleging such transactions constituted fraudulent transfers by the debtor. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses against any unwinding of transactions, and the court granted its motion to dismiss in March 2025. The debtor plaintiff is appealing the dismissal as of April 2025. The Company will continue to defend itself vigorously.

On December 1, 2022, the Company, along with several other parties, was named as a defendant in *Northwest Biotherapeutics, Inc. v. Canaccord Genuity LLC, et al* No. 1:22-cv-10185. The initial complaint alleged that defendants engaged in market manipulation in the plaintiff's stock during a period from 2018 to 2022. A first amended complaint was filed on April 10, 2023, bringing substantially the same allegations as the initial complaint. The first amended complaint was dismissed with leave to amend on February 14, 2024. Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint on March 18, 2024. Neither the operative complaint nor prior iterations specify the amount of alleged damages. On March 27, 2025, the district court partially granted the

defendants' motion to dismiss. The company believes that the claims are without merit and continues to defend itself vigorously.

Given the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of litigation and regulatory matters, particularly in regulatory examinations or investigations or other proceedings in which substantial or indeterminate judgments, settlements, disgorgements, restitution, penalties, injunctions, damages or fines are sought, or where such matters are in the early stages, the Company cannot estimate losses or ranges of losses for such matters where there is only a reasonable possibility that a loss may be incurred, and utilizes its judgment in accordance with applicable accounting standards in booking any associated estimated liability. It is not presently possible to determine the ultimate exposure to these matters and it is possible that the resolution of the outstanding matters will significantly exceed any estimated liabilities accrued by the Company. In addition, there are numerous factors that result in a greater degree of complexity in class-action lawsuits as compared to other types of litigation. There can be no assurance that these various legal proceedings will not significantly exceed any estimated liabilities accrued by the Company or have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations in any future period, and a material judgment, fine or sanction could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. However, it is the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel that, based on information currently available, the ultimate outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition or operating results of the Company, although they might be material to the operating results for any particular reporting period.

The Company is subject to extensive oversight under federal and state laws as well as self-regulatory organization ("SRO") rules. Changes in market structure and the need to remain competitive require constant changes to the Company's systems, order routing and order handling procedures. The Company makes these changes while continuously endeavoring to comply with many complex laws and rules. Compliance, surveillance and trading issues common in the securities industry are monitored by, reported to, and/or reviewed in the ordinary course of business by the Company's regulators. As a major order flow execution destination, the Company is named from time to time in, or is asked to respond to a number of regulatory matters brought by U.S. regulators, foreign regulators, SROs, as well as actions brought by private plaintiffs, which arise from its business activities. There has recently been an increased focus by regulators on Anti-Money Laundering and sanctions compliance by broker-dealers and similar entities, as well as an enhanced interest on suspicious activity reporting and transactions involving microcap and low-priced securities. In addition, there has been increased regulatory, congressional and media scrutiny of U.S. equities market structure, the retail trading environment in the U.S., wholesale market making and the relationships between retail broker-dealers and market making firms, including, but not limited to payment for order flow arrangements, other remuneration arrangements such as profit-sharing relationships and exchange fee and rebate structures, alternative trading systems and off-exchange trading more generally, high frequency trading, short selling, market fragmentation, colocation, and access to market data feeds. In 2022 and 2023, the SEC under the prior administration proposed several rule changes focused on equity market structure reform, certain of which have been adopted while others remain pending. The SEC has recently (i) adopted rule amendments to minimum pricing increments under Rule 612 of Regulation NMS, access fee caps under Rule 610 of Regulation NMS, acceleration of the implementation of certain Market Data Infrastructure Rules, and an amendment to the odd-lot information definition adopted under the MDI rules (collectively referred to as the "tick size, access fees and infostructure rule proposals") which have a compliance data commencing in November 2025, though are currently subject to ongoing legal challenge, (ii) adopted amendments to Rule 605 of Regulation NMS, which has a compliance date on or about December 15, 2025, (iii) approved a funding model submitted by several exchanges in relation to the Consolidated Audit Trail (CAT) which provided for fee collection commencing in November 2024 but in a decision by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, dated July 25, 2025, the Court vacated the funding model and remanded the matter to the SEC for further proceedings and stayed judgment for sixty days, and (iv) adopted rules to amend the definitions of "dealer" and "government securities dealer" within the Exchange Act, which would have broadened the scope of these registrant

categories, though this rule was recently vacated by a United States District Court and the SEC withdrew its appeal of the ruling in February 2025.

In June of 2025, under Chair Atkins, the SEC withdrew the following previously pending proposals: (i) Proposed Rule 615 of Regulation NMS (i.e., the Order Competition Rule), (ii) Regulation Best Execution, (iii) a series of amendments to the definition of Exchange and Alternative Trading Systems (ATS), (iv) proposed amendments to expand and update Regulation Systems Compliance and Integrity (SCI), and (v) a proposal to restrict volume based tiered pricing by equity exchanges in certain cases. Further, on April 23, 2024, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) announced a final rule banning most non-compete clauses in employeremployee contracts. The final rule was scheduled to become effective on September 4, 2024, but it was enjoined by a federal district court in September 2024 on the grounds that the rule exceeds the FTC's authority. The FTC is appealing the ruling and therefore its implementation has not yet been definitively resolved. Other recent developments in law and regulation relating to digital assets and cryptocurrency include the adoption of the Guiding and Establishing National innovation for U.S. Stablecoins Act (the "GENIUS Act") and the proposal of the Digital Asset Market Clarity Act (the "CLARITY Act") in the United States, and the adoption of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR) in the EU. These remaining pending or potential rule changes in law, rule or regulation, to the extent adopted, along with those that have recently been adopted, could adversely affect the Company's business or the Company's industry, though may also have positive impacts. As indicated above, from time to time, the Company is the subject of requests for information and documents from the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), state attorneys general, and other regulators and governmental authorities. It is the Company's practice to cooperate and comply with the requests for information and documents.

As indicated above, the Company is currently the subject of various regulatory reviews and investigations by state, federal and foreign regulators and SROs, including the SEC and FINRA. In some instances, these matters may result in a disciplinary action and/or a civil or administrative action.

Guarantees

The Company is a member of exchanges that trade and clear futures contracts. Associated with its memberships, 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 exchange. Although the rules governing different exchange memberships vary, in general the Company's guarantee obligations would arise only if the exchange had previously exhausted its resources. In addition, any such guarantee obligation would be apportioned among the other non-defaulting members of the exchange. Any potential contingent liability 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 management believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

Representations and Warranties

In the normal course of its operations, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties which provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Company believes the risk of significant loss is minimal.

12. Revenues from Contracts with Customers

Revenue Recognition

The timing of the revenue recognition may differ from the timing of payment from customers. The Company records a receivable when revenue is recognized prior to payment, and when the Company has an unconditional right to payment. The Company had receivables related to revenues from contracts with customers of \$12.1 million as of June 30, 2025 The Company records a contract liability when payment is received prior to the time at which the satisfaction of the service obligation occurs. Deferred revenue primarily relates to deferred commissions allocated to analytics products and subscription fees billed in advance of satisfying the performance obligations. Deferred revenue related to contracts with customers was \$3.2 million as of June 30,2025.

13. Leases

The Company leases are primarily for data centers, and technology equipment. The leases have remaining terms of 1 year to 4 years, some of which include options to extend the initial term at the Company's discretion. The lease terms used in calculating ROU assets and lease liabilities include the options to extend the initial term when the Company is reasonably certain of exercising the options. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants.

As the implied discount rate for most of the Company's leases is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate on its secured borrowings in determining the present value of lease payments.

Lease assets and liabilities and weighted average remaining lease term and discount rate are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Operating leases	
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 3,570
Operating lease liabilities	3,570
Weighted average remaining lease term	1.8 years
Weighted average discount rate	8.10 %

Future minimum lease payments under operating leases with non-cancelable lease terms, as of June 30, 2025, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Operatin	Operating Leases	
2025	\$	1,147	
2026		2,294	
2027		340	
2028		55	
2029		_	
2030 and thereafter			
Total lease payments		3,836	
Less imputed interest		266	
Total lease liability	\$	3,570	

14. Net Capital Requirement

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule ("SEC Rule 15c3-1"), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method, permitted by SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires that the Company maintain net capital equal to the greater of \$1.0 million or 2% of aggregate debit items as defined. These regulations also prohibit a broker-dealer from repaying subordinated borrowings, paying cash dividends, making loans to its parent, affiliates or employees, or otherwise entering into transactions which would result in a reduction of its total net capital to less than 150% of its required minimum capital. Moreover, broker-dealers are required to notify the SEC and other regulators prior to repaying subordinated borrowings, paying dividends and making loans to its parent, affiliates or employees, or otherwise entering into transactions, which, if executed, would result in a reduction of 10% or more of its excess net capital (net capital less minimum requirement). The SEC and FINRA have the ability to prohibit or restrict such transactions if the result is detrimental to the financial integrity of the broker-dealer.

At June 30, 2025, the Company had net capital of \$398.3 million, which was \$395.8 million in excess of its required net capital of \$2.5 million.

Pursuant to NYSE rules, the Company was also required to maintain \$1.0 million of capital in connection with the operation of the Company's DMM business as of June 30, 2025. The required amount is determined under the exchange rules as the greater of (i) \$1,000,000 or (ii) \$75,000 for every 0.1% of NYSE transaction dollar volume in each of the securities for which the Company is registered as the DMM.

The Company is required to maintain special reserve bank custody accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers and introducing brokers under SEC Rule 15c3-3. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a balance of \$37.4 million in these accounts.

15. Related Party Transactions

The Company incurs fees to related entities (the Parent, the Ultimate Parent, VFH Parent LLC, Virtu Financial Operating LLC, (referred to collectively as the "Providers")). Included in Payable to affiliates on the Statement of Financial Condition is a net payable of \$53.5 million related to these fees.

On a monthly basis, the Company consolidates certain inter-company receivables and payables against an intermediary affiliated holding company to facilitate payment and settlement. At June 30, 2025, the Company had \$157.5 million in non-interest bearing receivables from this affiliate which is included within Payable to affiliates on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company executed a subordinated borrowing agreement with an affiliate on December 23, 2013 which bears interest at the rate of 6.25% per annum. The agreement contains an automatic renewal provision that extends the stated maturity for an additional year unless the Company or the affiliate elects not to extend such maturity provided written notice is provided by either party within seven months of such maturity. The subordinated borrowings are available in computing capital under the SEC's uniform net capital rule. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with the minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid.

The Company has a \$15 million deposit at a third party bank relating to a guarantee reimbursement agreement with an affiliate whereby the Company is guaranteeing trading activity of its affiliate.

The Company made \$310.2 million of cash distributions to Virtu during the period from January 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025. The Company did not receive any capital contributions from Virtu for the period ended June 30, 2025.

16. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for adjustment to or disclosure in the Statement of Financial Condition through September 3, 2025, the date the Statement of Financial Condition was issued and has not identified any reportable or disclosable events not otherwise reported in this Statement of Financial Condition or the notes thereto.