STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Truist Securities, Inc.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Truist Financial Corporation)
Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

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Statement of Financial Condition

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025 (In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,780
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	1
Deposits with clearing organizations	44,167
Receivables from brokers and dealers	15,634
Receivables from customers	19,464
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,146,013
Securities borrowed	1,005,033
Securities owned and derivatives (including encumbered securities of \$1,330,272)	2,873,914
Accrued interest and other income receivable	105,968
Goodwill and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$9,147	171,122
Net receivables for unsettled securities transactions	177,907
Income taxes receivable from Parent	24,990
Net deferred tax assets	18,898
Other assets	 12,552
Total assets	5,644,443
Liabilities and shareholder's equity	
Liabilities	
Securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives	1,494,910
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,157,125
Lines of credit payable to related parties	125,000
Accrued compensation and benefits	41,391
Accrued interest payable	20,107
Payables to brokers and dealers	41,113
Payables to customers	20,852
Other liabilities	 4,741
Total liabilities	2,905,239
Shareholder's equity	
Common stock, \$1 par value; 100,000 shares authorized, issued, and outstanding	100
Additional paid-in capital	1,383,232
Retained earnings	1,355,872
Total shareholder's equity	 2,739,204
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 5,644,443

 ${\it The\ accompanying\ notes\ are\ an\ integral\ part\ of\ these\ financial\ statements}.$

Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025 (In Thousands)

			A	Additional				
		Common		Paid-In		Retained		
	Stock		Capital		Earnings			Total
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$	100	\$	1,360,054	\$	1,269,117	\$	2,629,271
Net income		-		-		86,756		86,756
Non-cash contribution from the Parent		-		23,178		-		23,178
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$	100	\$	1,383,232	\$	1,355,873	\$	2,739,205

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

Notes to Financial Statements

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

1. Organization and Nature of Business

Truist Securities, Inc. (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Truist Financial Corporation (the Parent). The Company's operations consist of buying and selling securities for its customers and its own account and certain underwriting and other brokerage activities. The Company's corporate finance function arranges public and private debt and equity placement services and other products for its customers. In addition, the Company is an active underwriter of debt for municipalities and not-for-profit institutions. The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as a broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA).

The Company self-clears fixed-income transactions. The Company introduces equity transactions on a fully disclosed basis through a third-party clearing broker.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could vary from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company has defined cash and cash equivalents as highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Deposits with Clearing Organizations

Participants in clearing organizations are required to maintain a minimum cash deposit as part of their daily clearing fund requirement. The calculation of the amount required to be on deposit is based on the outstanding trades through the clearing organization.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

The Company tests goodwill on an annual basis on October 1 for impairment and as events occur or circumstances change that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value below its carrying amount. There were no such impairments for the six months ended June 30, 2025. The Company has identified intangible assets, other than goodwill, with finite lives that are amortized over their useful lives based upon the estimated economic benefits received and are carried at amortized cost.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

The following table presents the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and other intangibles for the six months ended June 30, 2025:

(In thousands)	Goodwill	Inta	angibles	Total			
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 169,927	\$	1,853	\$	171,780		
Amortization			(658)		(658)		
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ 169,927	\$	1,195	\$	171,122		

Collateralized Securities Transactions

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are carried at the contractual amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased. It is the Company's policy to take possession of or control of securities purchased under agreements to resell at the time these agreements are entered into. Similarly, the Company is generally required to provide securities to counterparties in order to collateralize securities sold under agreements to repurchase. This collateral is valued daily and the Company or the counterparty may be required to deposit additional securities or return securities pledged when appropriate. The counterparties to these agreements are typically dealers of U.S. government securities and financial institutions.

Securities borrowed result from transactions with other broker-dealers or financial institutions and are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash with the lender. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as warranted under the respective agreements.

The Company has policies and procedures to manage market risk associated with client trading and assumes a limited degree of market risk by managing the size and nature of its exposure.

Interest accrued on securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed transactions is included in accrued interest and other income receivable in the statement of financial condition. Interest accrued on securities sold under agreements to repurchase is included in accrued interest payable and other liabilities on the statement of financial condition. The carrying amount of collateralized securities transactions is deemed to be a reasonable estimate of their fair value. For additional information on the Company's activities related to collateralized securities transactions see Note 6, Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

Securities Owned, Securities Sold But Not Yet Purchased, and Derivatives

Unless otherwise indicated, securities are priced by the trading desk and independently validated against pricing received from third party pricing sources. Equity securities owned are valued at the last reported price on the exchange that they trade. Securities not readily marketable are valued at their estimated fair value based on quoted bid prices or using pricing models, as determined by management. Realized gains on the sales of securities are generally determined based on the sale of positions held on a first-in, first-out basis. Amounts receivable and payable for regular-way securities transactions that have not reached their contractual final settlement date are recorded in net receivables for unsettled securities transactions on the statement of financial condition.

Securities sold but not yet purchased ("short sales") represent an obligation of the Company to purchase the required securities in the future at prevailing market prices in order to make delivery and are therefore carried at fair value. The Company is exposed to market risk for these short sales because the security's market value may exceed the amount recognized in the statement of financial condition. To manage this market risk, the Company actively manages its market exposure and may hold financial instruments that can be used to hedge these obligations. For additional information on the Company's activities related to securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, and derivatives see Note 7, Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

Leases

The Company leases certain assets, consisting primarily of real estate, and assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A right-of-use asset and lease liability is recorded on the balance sheet for all leases except those with an original lease term of twelve months or less. For additional information on the Company's activities related to leases see Note 8, *Leases*.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation of furniture and equipment is computed predominantly using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. The Company reviews its long-lived assets, primarily leasehold improvements and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. For additional information on the Company's activities related to fixed assets see Note 9, *Fixed Assets*.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

Related Party Transactions

Both the Parent and Truist Bank (the Affiliate Bank) provide certain services and staff support functions for their affiliates, and the Company pays a fee for those services. The Company earns revenue from affiliates for providing certain corporate finance, underwriting, and trading services. For additional information on the Company's related party transactions see Note 11, *Transactions with Related Parties*.

Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes is based on income and expense reported for financial statement purposes after adjustments for permanent differences. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities result from differences between the timing of the recognition of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. These deferred assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to apply in the periods in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be realized. Subsequent changes in the tax laws require adjustment to these deferred assets and liabilities with the cumulative effect included in the provision for income taxes for the period in which the change is enacted. A valuation allowance is recognized for a deferred tax asset if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In computing the provision for income taxes, the Company evaluates the technical merits of its income tax positions based on current legislative, judicial, and regulatory guidance. Interest and penalties related to the Company's tax positions are recognized as a component of the provision for income taxes.

The Company's operating results are included in the consolidated federal income tax return and various consolidated or combined state income tax returns filed by the Parent. The method of allocating federal income tax expense is determined under tax allocation agreements between the Company and the Parent. The allocation agreements specify that the Company's income taxes are calculated as if the Company filed separate income tax returns with appropriate adjustments to properly reflect the impact of a consolidated filing. Payments to tax authorities for consolidated and combined income tax returns are made by the Parent. Additionally, the Company files and makes payments for its own separate state income tax returns in certain jurisdictions

Credit Losses

The Company accounts for estimated credit losses on financial assets measured on an amortized cost basis in accordance with ASC Topic 326-20. This topic requires the Company to estimate expected credit losses over the life of its financial assets as of the reporting date based on relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. No expected credit losses have been recorded under ASC Topic 326-20 for the six months ended June

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

30, 2025. Below is a description of the various types of financial assets that are within the scope of ASC Topic 326-20.

Receivables

The Company's receivables include amounts from underwriting and corporate finance activity, securities failed to deliver and other receivables with customers and broker-dealers, accrued interest, as well as cash deposits with clearing organizations. These amounts are short-term in nature. The Company also presents a net amount payable for unsettled securities transactions. As noted in ASC 940-320-05-4, the risk of nonperformance of regular-way settling trades is minimal, given the following: (a) they are fully collateralized on the trade date, (b) the period of time between trade and settlement date is reasonably short, and (c) most securities are affirmed by both parties to the trade and settle net through a clearing entity. Accordingly, receivables and payables arising from these unsettled regular-way transactions may be recorded net. The Company continually reviews the credit quality of its counterparties and monitors the aging of receivables.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed.

Securities purchased under agreement to resell and securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deliver cash in exchange for securities. Interest on such contract amounts is accrued and is included in the statement of financial condition in accrued interest and other income receivable. The Company has established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk on these transactions that include (a) reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure, (b) monitoring the market value of securities purchased or borrowed and obtaining additional collateral as necessary to ensure appropriate collateralization, and (c) continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. Where eligible, the Company applies the collateral maintenance practical expedient in estimating any allowance for credit losses. The Company determines if it is eligible for the collateral maintenance practical expedient and considers the credit quality of these assets and the related need for an allowance for credit losses. These determinations and considerations are based on several factors: the daily revaluation of the underlying collateral used to secure the contract amounts, the counterparty's continuing ability to meet additional collateral requests, and the Company's right to sell the securities collateralizing the contract amounts when additional collateral requests are not met by the counterparty or the contract amounts are not returned on demand. Where not eligible for this practical expedient, any potential expected credit losses would be limited to the Company's net exposure after consideration of the market value of collateral. The majority of this net exposure has an open or overnight maturity, which provides the Company with the option to either re-price or close out transactions on a daily basis. The option mitigates any risk extending beyond one day. For more information on these transactions, see Note 6, Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers generally do not contain terms that require significant judgment to determine the amount of revenue to recognize, the timing of when performance obligations to the customer are satisfied, or the amount of costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer.

Corporate finance fees, which primarily include in-scope advisory as well as out of scope loan syndication fees, are negotiated based on specific services offered. Revenue is recognized for in scope services at the point in time that the Company's performance obligation under the contract is complete upon closing of the transaction. Revenue is recognized for the out of scope services at the point in time that the transaction closes. Payments for these services are settled shortly after closing. Revenue and expense are presented gross on the statement of comprehensive income. Retainers and other fees received from customers prior to recognizing revenue are recorded as contract liabilities.

Underwriting fees are primarily based on the issuance price and quantity of the underlying instruments, and the execution of the client's transaction on the trade date represents the completion of the performance obligation. The Company recognizes revenue at this point in time as there are no significant actions which the Company needs to take subsequent to this date and the issuer obtains the control and benefit of the capital markets offering at that point. The Company acts in a principal capacity in these transactions as it is responsible for selling its portion of the underwriting and is liable for the proportionate costs of the underwriting. Therefore, the Company's portion of underwriting expense is presented gross of underwriting fees as investment banking deal expenses on the statement of comprehensive income. The transaction price is based on a percentage of the total transaction amount and payments are settled shortly after the trade date.

Commissions are earned primarily for trade execution services, which represent the Company's performance obligation. The Company satisfies its performance obligation on the trade date, and therefore recognizes commissions revenue on that date. Revenue and expense are presented gross on the statement of comprehensive income. Payments are settled shortly after trade date.

The Company recognizes trading gains, net of losses, from the purchase and sale of securities. The Company also recognizes trading gains, net of losses, as a result of changes in the fair value of securities. The Company's securities owned, securities owned but not yet purchased, and derivatives include various types of debt and equity securities. For additional information see section regarding securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, and derivatives in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 7, Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

As of June 30, 2025, the Company did not have any material contract assets or liabilities.

3. Accounting Policies Recently Adopted and Pending Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes*. This ASU amends ASC Topic 740 to enhance the transparency and usefulness of income tax disclosures by providing for additional information regarding rate reconciliation, taxes paid, and other disclosures. The amendments will become effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on these financial statements.

4. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the issue date of its financial statements. Based upon this evaluation no material events or transactions occurred that require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.

5. Cash and Securities Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

The Company is subject to SEC Rule 15c3-3 which requires the Company to segregate cash and/or qualified securities in an account for the exclusive benefit of customers. At June 30, 2025, a U.S. Treasury security with a fair value of \$30.4 million and cash of \$1 thousand were segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of the Company's customers. The security is included within securities owned and derivatives in the statement of financial condition. The cash is included within cash segregated under federal and other regulations in the statement of financial condition.

6. Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are collateralized primarily by U.S. government securities. Securities borrowed are collateralized primarily by corporate securities. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are collateralized primarily by corporate debt securities and state and municipal obligations. These securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities borrowed, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased. Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed are primarily used to cover firm short positions. In connection with these activities, the Company had accepted collateral of \$2.1 billion that it was permitted to resell or repledge and had resold or repledged \$1.7 billion of that collateral as of June 30, 2025. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are primarily used to fund firm securities inventory.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

The following is a summary of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and the fair market value of related collateral pledged as of June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	C	Overnight		Term		Fair Market Value			
	M	aturities	<	< 30 days	Total	of Collateral			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	232,125			232,125	\$	231,145		
Corporate debt	\$	409,216	\$	218,561	\$ 627,777	\$	660,841		
State and municipal obligations		290,784		6,439	297,223		321,795		
Total collateral pledged	\$	932,125	\$	225,000	\$ 1,157,125	\$	1,213,781		

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are governed by a master repurchase agreement. Securities borrowed are governed by a master securities lending agreement. Under the terms of these agreements, all transactions between the Company and the counterparty constitute a single business relationship such that in the event of default, the non-defaulting party is entitled to set off claims and apply property held by that party in respect of any transaction against obligations owed. Any payments, deliveries, or other transfers may be applied against each other and netted. These amounts are limited to the contract asset/liability balance, and accordingly, do not include excess collateral received/pledged. None of the Company's repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions met the right of setoff criteria at June 30, 2025.

The following table includes the amount of collateral pledged or received related to exposures subject to these agreements as of June 30, 2025. While these agreements are typically over-collateralized, GAAP requires disclosure in this table to limit the amount of such collateral to the amount of the related recognized asset or liability for each counterparty.

(in thousands)	Gr	oss Amount	Am	ount Offset	Net Amount Presented in Statement of Financial Condition		Held/Pledged Financial Instruments	N	et Amount
Assets									_
Securities purchased under						7			
agreements to resell	\$	1,170,919	\$	-	\$ 1,170,919	\$	1,166,391	\$	4,528
Securities borrowed		1,005,033		-	1,005,033	•	972,143		32,890
Total Assets	\$	2,175,952	\$	-	\$ 2,175,952	\$	2,138,534	\$	37,418
Liabilities									
Securities sold under									
agreements to repurchase									
	\$	1,157,125	\$	-	\$ 1,157,125	\$	1,156,145	\$	980
Total Liabilities	\$	1,157,125	\$	-	\$ 1,157,125	\$	1,156,145	\$	980

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's recurring fair value measurements are based on a requirement to carry certain assets and liabilities at fair value. The carrying value of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial condition that are not measured at fair value approximates fair value. Assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis include securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, and derivatives; and they are classified on the basis of the measurement inputs employed as level 1, 2, or 3 within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets

Level 3 – Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable

Depending on the nature of the asset or liability, the Company uses various valuation techniques and assumptions when estimating fair value. The assumptions used to estimate the value of an instrument have varying degrees of impact to the overall fair value of the asset or liability. This process involves gathering multiple sources of information including broker quotes, values provided by pricing services, trading activity in other identical or similar securities, market indices, and data from the FINRA Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine (TRACE). When observable market prices for the asset or liability are not available, the Company employs various modeling techniques, such as discounted cash flow analyses, to estimate fair value. Models used to produce material financial reporting information are validated prior to use and following any material change in methodology. Their performance is monitored at least quarterly, and any material deterioration in model performance is escalated.

The Company has formal processes and controls in place to support the appropriateness of its fair value estimates, including an independent price validation function that provides oversight for these estimates. For level 2 instruments and certain level 3 instruments the validation generally involves evaluating pricing received from two or more third party pricing sources that are widely used by market participants. The Company evaluates this pricing information from both a qualitative and quantitative perspective and determines whether any pricing differences exceed acceptable thresholds. If thresholds are exceeded, the Company assesses the differences between the valuation approaches used. The assessment may include contacting a pricing service to gain further insight into the valuation of a particular security or class of securities to resolve the pricing variance, which could result in an adjustment to the price used for financial reporting purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

The Company classifies instruments within level 2 in the fair value hierarchy when it determines that external pricing sources estimated fair value using prices for similar instruments trading in active markets. A wide range of quoted values from pricing sources may imply a reduced level of market activity and indicate that significant adjustments to price indications have been made. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the asset or liability should be classified as level 3.

Determining whether to classify an instrument as level 3 involves judgment and is based on a variety of subjective factors, including whether a market is inactive. A market is considered inactive if significant decreases in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have been observed.

The following table presents securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, and derivatives measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2025									
							N	etting	Total	
(in thousands)	1	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3		Adjustments1		Assets/Liabilities	
Securities owned and derivatives:										
U.S. government securities ²	\$	-	\$	215,761	\$	-	\$	-	\$	215,761
Corporate debt and other securities		-		1,548,312		-		-		1,548,312
Commercial paper/Certificate of Deposit		-		212,147		-		-		212,147
State and municipal obligations		-		795,498		-		-		795,498
Equity securities		101,853		-		-		-		101,853
Derivatives		-		343		-		-		343
Total securities owned and derivatives	\$	101,853	\$	2,772,061	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,873,914
Securities sold but not yet purchased and de	erivat	tives:								
U.S. government securities	\$	-	\$	492,409	\$	-	\$	-	\$	492,409
Corporate debt and other securities		-		985,134		-		-		985,134
Equity securities		16,852		-		-		-		16,852
Derivatives		-		685		-		(170)		515
Total securities sold but not yet purchased and										
derivatives	\$	16,852	\$	1,478,228	\$	-	\$	(170)	\$	1,494,910

¹Amounts represent offsetting cash collateral received from, and paid to, the same derivative counterparties, and the impact of netting derivative assets and derivative liabilities when a legally enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement exists.

U.S. Treasury securities

The Company classifies U.S. Treasury securities as level 2. For these debt obligations, the Company estimated fair value based on pricing from observable trading activity for similar securities or obtained fair values from a third-party pricing service.

² Amount includes \$30.4 million of securities segregated under federal and other regulations. For additional information, see Note

^{5,} Cash and Securities Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

Corporate debt and other securities

Corporate debt and other securities are predominantly debt obligations of corporations and non-agency ABS securities, and they are classified as level 2. The Company estimates the fair value of these securities based on observable pricing from executed trades of similar instruments. Also, the Company's other securities include exchange-traded equity securities for which pricing is readily available in active markets and are therefore classified as level 1.

Commercial paper

The Company trades commercial paper (CP) that is generally short-term in nature (less than 30 days) and highly rated. The Company estimates the fair value of the CP based on observable pricing from executed trades of similar instruments and it is, therefore, classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

State and municipal obligations

The Company's investments in U.S. state and municipal obligations include obligations of county and municipal authorities and agency bonds, which are general obligations of the municipality or are supported by a specified revenue source and are predominantly highly rated. Holdings are geographically dispersed with no significant concentrations in any one state or municipality. The Company derives value for these obligations based on trading activity in secondary markets and new issue pricings in the primary market. These obligations are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Equity Securities

The Company's equity securities consist of exchange-traded equity securities for which pricing is readily available in active markets and are therefore classified as level 1.

Derivatives

The Company records all contracts accounted for as derivatives at fair value in securities owned and derivatives or securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives in the statement of financial condition. Accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative is dependent upon whether or not it has been designated in a formal, qualifying hedging relationship. None of the Company's derivatives have been designated in a formal, qualifying hedging relationship. The Company offsets all outstanding derivative transactions with a single counterparty as well as any cash collateral paid to and received from that counterparty for derivative contracts that are subject to

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

legally enforceable netting arrangements and that meet accounting guidance for offsetting treatment.

Securities settling beyond regular-way and when-issued municipal securities

Transactions in securities set to settle beyond regular-way and in when-issued municipal (WIM) securities are considered forward contracts and are accounted for as derivatives. Within the statement of financial condition, the unrealized gains on these transactions are reflected in securities owned and derivatives and the losses on these transactions are reflected in securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives. These gains and losses are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and are reflected within trading gains, net of losses, on the statement of comprehensive income. These instruments are used to meet the needs of customers and manage market risks, and they are subject to varying degrees of market and counterparty credit risk. The Company estimates fair value on these securities based on pricing from observable trading activity of similar securities or from a third-party pricing service. At June 30, 2025, the gross notional amount of these derivatives was \$464.3 million. The gross fair value of the associated derivative assets was \$343 thousand. The gross fair value of these derivative liabilities was \$144 thousand.

Swaps

Transactions in swaps are accounted for as derivatives. Within the statement of financial condition, the unrealized gains on these transactions are reflected in securities owned and derivatives and the losses on these transactions are reflected in securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives. These gains and losses are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and reflected within trading gains, net of losses, on the statement of comprehensive income. These instruments are used to manage market risks and are subject to varying degrees of market and counterparty credit risk. The Company estimates fair value on these securities based on pricing from observable trading activity of similar securities or from a third-party pricing service. At June 30, 2025, the gross notional amount of these derivatives was \$365.0 million.. The gross fair value of the associated derivative liabilities was \$542 thousand.

8. Leases

Generally, the right-of-use assets do not include renewal options and do include lessee termination options. At lease commencement, the Company assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise a renewal option, or reasonably certain not to exercise a termination option, by considering various economic factors. Options that are reasonably certain of being exercised are factored into the determination of the lease term, and related payments are included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. The Company accounts for each separate lease component of a contract and its associated non-lease components as a single lease component

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

for all of its real estate leases. Variable costs, such as maintenance expenses, property and sales taxes, and association dues, are expensed as they are incurred.

9. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Useful	As (of June 30,
	Life		2025
Leasehold improvements	1-30 years	\$	9,079
Furniture and equipment	1-20 years		7,394
			16,473
Less: Accumulated depreciation and			
amortization			(15,349)
Total fixed assets		\$	1,124

10. Employee Benefits

At June 30, 2025, restricted stock units were outstanding from equity-based compensation plans that have been approved by the Parent's shareholders. Those plans are intended to assist the Company in recruiting and retaining employees and directors and to align the interests of eligible participants with those of the Parent and its shareholders. All incentive awards are subject to clawback provisions.

All awards allow for accelerated vesting for holders who retire and have met all retirement eligibility requirements or in connection with certain other events. Until vested, awards are subject to forfeiture under specified circumstances.

Generally, grants to employees vest pro-rata annually over three years. Restricted stock units granted may be subject to one or more criteria, including employment, performance, or other conditions. Compensation cost for restricted stock units is generally equal to the fair value of the shares on the grant date of the award and is amortized to compensation expense over the vesting period.

11. Transactions with Related Parties

Both the Parent and the Affiliate Bank provide certain services and staff support functions for their affiliates and the Company pays a fee for those services. The company earns revenue from affiliates for providing certain corporate finance, underwriting, and trading services. The Company

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

has a fee sharing agreement in regard to syndicated finance fees with the Affiliate Bank in instances where the Affiliate Bank has underwritten certain transactions.

Balances with respect to related parties at June 30, 2025 are (in thousands):

Cash held at the Affiliate Bank	28,780
Income tax receivable from Parent	24,990
Securities of related parties owned	141,057
Securities of related parties sold but not yet purchased	25,310
Line of credit payable to the Parent	125,000

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a \$400 million unsecured demand revolving line of credit with the Parent. The line of credit has a stated interest rate equal to the 1-month SOFR Average plus 0.54% which was 4.87% at June 30, 2025, with interest due monthly. At June 30, 2025, the outstanding balance on this unsecured line of credit was \$125 million and is included in lines of credit payable to related parties in the statement of financial condition.

The Company also has a \$500 million committed unsecured line of credit with the Affiliate Bank. The line of credit has a stated interest rate equal to SOFR plus 1.75% plus a credit spread adjustment of 0.10% per annum, which was 6.17% at June 30, 2025, with interest due monthly. At June 30, 2025, there was no outstanding balance included in lines of credit payable to related parties in the statement of financial condition.

The Company also has a \$5 million overdraft facility note with the Affiliate Bank. The overdraft facility has a stated interest rate equal to the Affiliate Bank's overnight cost of funds at the date of advance plus ten basis points. Advances and accrued interest under the facility are due the following business day. At June 30, 2025, there were no outstanding borrowings under the facility.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings and Other Matters

The Company is routinely named as a defendant in or a party to numerous actual or threatened legal proceedings and other matters and is or may be subject to potential liability in connection with them. The legal proceedings and other matters may be formal or informal and include litigation and arbitration with one or more identified claimants, certified or purported class actions with yet-to-be-identified claimants, and regulatory or other governmental information-gathering requests, examinations, investigations, and enforcement proceedings. Claims may be based in law or equity—such as those arising under contracts or in tort and those involving banking, consumer-

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

protection, securities, antitrust, tax, employment, and other laws—and some present novel legal theories, allegations of substantial or indeterminate damages, demands for injunctive or similar relief and requests for fines, penalties, restitution, or alterations in the Company's business practices. The Company's legal proceedings and other matters exist in varying stages of adjudication, arbitration, negotiation, or investigation.

The course and outcome of legal proceedings and other matters are inherently unpredictable. This is especially so when a matter is still in its early stages, the damages sought are indeterminate or unsupported, significant facts are unclear or disputed, novel questions of law or other meaningful legal uncertainties exist, a request to certify a proceeding as a class action is outstanding or granted, multiple parties are named, or regulatory or other governmental entities are involved. As a result, the Company is often unable to determine how or when actual or threatened legal proceedings and other matters will be resolved and what losses may be incrementally and ultimately incurred. It is possible that the ultimate resolution of these matters including those described below, if unfavorable, may be material to the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company, or cause significant reputational consequences.

The Company establishes accruals for legal proceedings and other matters when potential losses become probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Accruals are evaluated each quarter and may be adjusted, upward or downward, based on the Company's best judgment after consultation with counsel and others. No assurance exists that the Company's accruals will not need to be adjusted in the future. Actual losses may be higher or lower than any amounts accrued, possibly to a significant degree.

The Company estimates that reasonably possible losses in excess of amounts accrued will not be material to its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. This estimate does not represent the Company's maximum loss exposure, and actual losses may vary significantly. Also, the outcome of a particular matter may be one that the Company did not take into account it its estimate because the Company judged the likelihood of that outcome to be remote. In addition, the matters underlying this estimate may change from time to time. Estimated losses, like accruals, are based upon currently available information and involve considerable uncertainties and judgement.

For certain matters, the Company may be unable to estimate the loss or range of loss, even if it believes that a loss is probable or reasonably possible, until developments in the matter provide additional information sufficient to support such an estimate. These matters are not accrued for and are not reflected in the estimate of reasonably possible losses.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

13. Guarantees to Third Parties

The Company uses a third-party clearing broker to clear and execute customers' equity securities transactions and to hold customer accounts. Under the agreement with the clearing broker, the Company agrees to indemnify the broker for losses that result from a customer's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations. As the clearing broker's rights to charge the Company have no maximum amount, the Company believes that the maximum potential obligation cannot be estimated. However, to mitigate exposure, the Company may seek recourse from the customer through cash or securities held in the defaulting customer's account. The Company believes it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under this arrangement and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for this indemnification. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company experienced no losses as a result of the indemnity.

The Company utilizes the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC) for trade comparisons, netting and settlement of fixed income securities. As a Government Securities Division netting member, the Company has a commitment to the FICC to meet its financial obligations as a central counterparty clearing house in the event the FICC has insufficient liquidity recourses through a potential Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility (CCLF) repurchase transaction. This commitment would be based on the Company's share of its liquidity burden on the FICC. The Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to be counterparty to a potential committed liquidity resource repurchase transaction under this agreement and has not recorded a liability in the financial statements.

14. Segment Disclosures

The Company operates as one reportable segment as a broker-dealer, which is comprised of several classes of services, including buying and selling securities for its customers and its own account, investment banking, and advisory services. TSI's chief operating decision maker (CODM) is the chief executive officer. The CODM manages the Company, assesses performance, and decides how to allocate resources based on net income of the Company as a whole, as constructed and presented on the statement of comprehensive income. The Company manages its business activities on a consolidated basis with the various product lines sharing a common economic environment with similar services, processes, and customers. The accounting policies used to measure the profit and loss of the segment are the same as those described in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.

15. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to 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,

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025

which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of the minimum dollar net capital requirement or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as defined. At June 30, 2025, the Company had net capital, as defined, of \$1.2 billion, which was \$1.2 billion in excess of the required net capital.

Supplemental Information

Truist Securities, Inc.

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Truist Financial Corporation)

Schedule I

Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Unaudited as of June 30, 2025 (In Thousands)

(In Thousanas)		
Computation of net capital		
Total shareholder's equity	. <u>-</u>	\$ 2,739,205
Total capital and allowable subordinated borrowings		2,739,205
Deductions and/or charges:		
Nonallowable assets:		
Accrued interest, receivables, and other assets	106,514	
Goodwill and other intangibles, net of accumulated depreciation	171,122	
Deposits with clearing organizations	11,553	
Deferred tax assets	18,898	
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	892	
Total nonallowable assets	308,979	
Other deductions or charges	111,706	420,685
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions		2,318,520
Open contractual commitments	334,316	
Haircuts on securities:		
Corporate debt obligations	544,845	
U.S. government obligations	16,166	
State and municipal obligations	48,304	
Commercial paper	20,685	
Equity securities	15,278	
Other securities	81,425	
Swaps	12,991	1,074,010
1	· ·	\$ 1,244,510
Net capital		
Computation of alternative net capital requirement		
2% of aggregate debit items as shown in formula for reserve		
requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date		
		1 000
of the net capital computation or minimum net capital requirement (if greater)		1,000
Excess net capital	-	\$ 1,243,510
Net capital in excess of 5% of aggregate debit items or		
120% of the net capital requirement if greater		\$ 1,243,311

There are no material differences between this computation and the Company's unaudited Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single ("FOCUS") Report as of June 30, 2025, filed on July 24,2025.

Schedule II

Computation of Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

June 30, 2025 (In Thousands)

Credit balances:	
Customer-related fails to receive	\$ 20,852
Market value of short securities and credits in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days	4,990
Total credit balances	25,842
Debit balances:	
Customer-related fails to deliver	 19,298
Gross debits	19,298
Less 3%	(579)
Total debit balances	18,719
Reserve computation:	
Excess of total credits over total debits required to be on deposit in the	
"Reserve Bank Account"	\$ 7,125
Amount on deposit in the "Reserve Bank Account" at December 31, 2024	\$ 30,383

There are no material differences between this computation and the Company's unaudited Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single ("FOCUS") Report as of June 30, 2025, filed on July 24, 2025.