

**INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA
FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC
(A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AS OF JUNE 28, 2024

Filed as PUBLIC information pursuant to subparagraph (e)(3) of Rule 17a-5.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Financial Services LLC
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited)
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Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Financial Services LLC
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited)
Statement of Financial Condition
June 28, 2024

Assets	
Cash	14,171,200
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, net	6,966,497,100
Securities borrowed	2,448,486,366
Cash and Securities deposited with clearing or depository organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements	15,215,586
Receivables:	
Customers	458,823
Broker-dealers and clearing organizations	33,499,703
Secured demand note receivable	500,000,000
Interest and dividends receivable	7,242,742
Right of use asset	7,461,608
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$28,422,748	2,942,214
Securities received as collateral	99,650,966
Other assets	14,841,906
Total assets	<u>10,110,468,214</u>

Liabilities and Member's Capital	
Liabilities:	
Short term borrowings	70,000,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net	7,968,248,986
Securities loaned	1,381,974,217
Payables:	
Customers	7,647,486
Broker-dealers and clearing organizations	59,667,792
Lease liability	7,033,074
Deferred tax liability	979,244
Interest and dividends payable	8,906,943
Obligation to return securities	99,650,966
Other liabilities	26,981,699
Total Liability	<u>9,631,090,406</u>
Borrowings subordinated to claims of general creditors	500,000,000
Member's capital	(20,622,192)
Total liabilities and member's capital	<u>10,110,468,214</u>

(1) Organization and Nature of Business

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Financial Services LLC (the “Company”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (the “Parent”). The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Company’s business is to offer securities clearing, processing and financing services to clients.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Company’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments with original maturities of ninety days or less. The Company maintains amounts due from banks which, at times, exceed federally insured limits.

(c) Receivable from and Payables to Customers and Broker-dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from customers and broker-dealers and clearing organizations and Payables to customers and broker-dealers and clearing organizations include amounts due on regular way securities transactions and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions are not reflected in the Statement of Financial Condition. Transactions that are failed to be received or delivered are recorded in Receivables from and Payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company engages in margin lending to clients that allows the client to borrow against the value of qualifying securities and is included within Receivables from customer and broker-dealer in the Company’s Statement of Financial Condition. Client receivables generated from margin lending activities are collateralized by client-owned securities held by the Company.

The Company monitors required margin levels and established credit limits daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires clients to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary. Margin loans are extended on a demand basis and are not committed facilities. Factors considered in the review of margin loans are the amount of the loan, the intended purpose, the degree of leverage being employed in the account, and overall evaluation of the portfolio to ensure proper diversification or, in the case of concentrated positions, appropriate liquidity of the underlying collateral or potential hedging strategies to reduce risk. Underlying collateral for margin loans is reviewed with respect to the liquidity of the proposed collateral positions, valuation of securities, historic trading range, volatility analysis and an evaluation of industry concentrations. For these transactions, adherence to the Company’s collateral policies significantly limits the Company’s credit exposure in the event of a client default. The Company may request additional margin collateral from clients, if appropriate, and, if necessary, may sell securities that have not been paid for or purchase securities sold but not delivered from customers.

At June 28, 2024, cash and securities of \$149,612,552 were deposited with clearing and depository organizations.

As a result of the Company's customer activities, the Company is required by rules mandated by its regulator to segregate cash or qualified securities to satisfy such regulations, which have been promulgated to protect customer assets. At June 28, 2024, qualified securities segregated for regulatory purposes consisted of United States Treasuries of \$175,820,406, which represents fair value. These qualified securities were sourced from Reverse repurchase agreements in the Company's Statement of Financial Condition.

(d) *Income Taxes*

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740, Accounting for Income Taxes. FASB ASC 740 requires that deferred taxes be established based upon the temporary differences between financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted statutory rates. The Company adopted ASU 2019-12 in the current year which modifies ASC 740 to simplify the accounting for income taxes. This ASU does not impact the results presented by the Company.

The Company files federal tax returns on a stand-alone basis and is included in the certain combined State and local tax returns with the Parent and its affiliates. Pursuant to a tax sharing arrangement with the Parent and certain affiliates, the Company establishes an intercompany payable/receivable for any current state and local tax expenses. Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

As the Company files combined State and local tax returns with the Parent and its affiliates, it calculates its state and local provision for income taxes by using a separate-return method. Under this method, the Company is assumed to file a separate return with the tax authority, thereby reporting its taxable income or loss and paying the applicable tax to or receiving the appropriate refund from our Parent. Our current provision is the amount of tax payable or refundable on the basis of a hypothetical, current-year separate return. We provide deferred taxes on temporary differences and on any carryforwards that we could claim on our hypothetical return and assess the need for a valuation allowance on the basis of our projected separate-return results.

Any difference between the tax provision (or benefit) allocated to us under the separate-return method and payments to be made to (or received from) the Parent for tax expense is treated as either distributions or contributions. Such amount is periodically settled between the Parent and us.

The Company recognizes and measures its unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with FASB ASC 740. Under that guidance the Company assesses the likelihood, based on their technical merit, that tax positions will be sustained upon examination based on the facts, circumstances and information available at the end of each period. The measurement of unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted when new information is available, or when an event occurs that requires a change.

(e) Collateralized Transactions

(i) Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repurchase agreements”) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”) are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at the amount of cash paid or received plus accrued interest. It is the policy of the Company to take possession of securities in order to collateralize reverse repurchase agreements. The collateral value, including accrued interest, is monitored daily and additional collateral is obtained when appropriate to protect the Company in the event of default by the counterparty. All repurchase and reverse repurchase activities are transacted under master netting agreements that give the Company the right, in the event of default, to liquidate collateral held and offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. Accrued interest income and interest expense are reported as part of Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, respectively, on the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company recognizes and measures the securities received as collateral and obligation to return securities with FASB ASC 140. Under that guidance the Company includes the fair value at the end of the reporting period of that collateral.

(ii) Securities Borrowed and Loaned Transactions

Securities borrowed and loaned transactions are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions. The Company pledges cash or securities to collateralize securities borrowed transactions, and will receive cash or securities to collateralize securities loaned transactions. Cash collateral transactions are recorded at contracted amount plus accrued interest.

The Company also enters into securities borrowed transactions where the collateral plus accrued interest delivered or received, is other securities (security-for-security transactions). The Company’s accounting policy is to record a balance sheet gross-up entry for security-for-security finance transactions, when the Company is legally the “lender”, included within securities received as collateral and obligation or return securities on the Statement of Financial Condition.

Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit collateral with the lender in excess of the market value of the securities borrowed. The fair value of securities borrowed and loaned is monitored daily and additional collateral is obtained or refunded when appropriate to protect the Company in the event of default by the counterparty.

Rebate income earned or expenses incurred on securities borrowing or lending transactions are shown in the Interest and dividends receivable or Interest and dividends payable, on the Statement of Financial Condition.

All securities borrowed and loaned transactions are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement that give the Company the right, in the event of default, to liquidate collateral held and offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty.

(f) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Securities deposited with clearing or depository organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements, Securities received as collateral, Obligation to return securities, and Derivative contracts are measured at fair value as required by the Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") No. 820.

U.S. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when determining Fair Value estimates. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or aid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The three levels of inputs are:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. The nature of these financial instruments include cash instruments, for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently; derivative instruments whose fair values have been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data; and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level 3 – Instruments that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported data. These financial instruments are measured using management’s best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified as Level 2 given that the valuation is based on observable inputs which include yield curve and securities pricing available through outside pricing vendor.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1, while all other financial assets and liabilities approximate fair value given the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

The following table presents information about the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities, as of June 28, 2024 (in Millions):

Assets and Liabilities Held at Fair Value on a recurring Basis				
Assets	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Securities Received as Collateral	-	100	-	100
Liabilities				
Obligation to return securities	-	100	-	100

Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value on a recurring Basis				
Assets	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Securities purchased under				
Agreements To Resell	-	10,783	-	10,783
Securities Borrowed	-	2,392	-	2,392
Liabilities				
Securities sold under agreements to				
Repurchase Agreements	-	11,797	-	11,797
Securities Loaned	-	1,348	-	1,348

(g) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company buys and sells and routes for execution securities on behalf of its customers. Each time a customer enters into a buy or sell transaction, the Company charges a fee. Clearing revenue from the contracts with the customers is determined and recognized in accordance with ASC 606. Clearing fee (including order routing) revenue and related clearing expenses are recorded on the trade date (the date that the Company fills the trade order by finding and contracting with a counterparty and confirms the trade with the customer). The Company believes the performance obligation is satisfied on the trade date because that is when the revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to our customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those goods or services. Clearing fee revenues represent the only material revenue from contracts with customers. The Company's financing revenues are comprised of financial services products that are not within the scope of ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The firm had no receivables associated with clearing fees as of December 31, 2023, and June 28, 2024, respectively.

(h) Leases (ASC 842)

The Company leases office space and a disaster recovery site, which are both accounted for as operating leases. The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at the lease inception date by evaluating whether the arrangement conveys the right to use an identified asset and whether the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from and has the ability to direct the use of the asset. Leases with initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded in the Statement of Financial Condition.

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a lease liability and a Right of Use (ROU) asset representing its right to use the underlying asset over the lease term. The initial measurement of the lease liability is calculated on the basis of the present value of the remaining lease payments and the ROU asset is measured on the basis of this liability, adjusted by prepaid and accrued rent, lease incentives, and initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of a lease is dependent on whether the lease is classified as an operating lease or a finance lease.

As of June 28, 2024 the Company's leases have remaining terms ranging from 2 to 1 years and 10 months. When determining the lease term, the Company does not include renewal options unless the renewals are deemed to be reasonably certain of being exercised at the lease commencement date.

ASC Topic 842 requires that a lessee use the rate implicit in the lease when measuring the lease liability and ROU asset, unless that rate is not readily determinable. Alternatively, the Company is permitted to use its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") which is defined as the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment. Since the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate when measuring its leases. The IBR is calculated by utilizing the daily treasury yield curve rates, as published by the U.S Department of the Treasury, adjusted with a risk base spread provided by the Parent.

See Note 13 for lease disclosures.

(i) Accounting Developments

The Company has not adopted any new accounting standards that had a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations during the year ended June 28, 2024.

(3) Securities Financing

The table below presents the gross and net resale and repurchase agreements and stock borrow and stock loan transactions, and the related amount of netting with the same counterparty under enforceable netting agreements (“counterparty netting”) included in the Statement of Financial Condition. All of the gross carrying values of these arrangements are subject to enforceable netting agreements. The table below also presents the amounts not offset in the Statement of Financial Condition.

	As of June 28, 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities
	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities sold under agreements to repurchase
(in millions)		
Amounts included in the Statement of Financial Condition		
Gross carrying value	\$ 10,810	\$ 11,812
Counterparty netting	\$ (3,844)	\$ (3,844)
Net	<u>\$ 6,966</u>	<u>\$ 7,968</u>
(in millions)		
Amounts included in the Statement of Financial Condition	Stock borrowed	Stock loaned
Gross carrying value	\$ 2,448	\$ 1,382
Counterparty netting	-	-
Net	<u>\$ 2,448</u>	<u>\$ 1,382</u>
(in millions)		
Amounts included in the Statement of Financial Condition	Securities received as collateral	Obligation to return securities
Gross carrying value	\$ 100	\$ 100
Counterparty netting	-	-
Net	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

The following table presents the net amount of financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements, “MNA”:

- (1) Amounts relates to master netting agreements which have been determine to be legally enforceable in the event of default but where certain other criteria are not met in accordance with applicable offset accounting guidance.

June 28, 2024 (in millions)	Net amount included on the Statement of Financial Condition	Amounts not offset (1)	Net Exposure
Financial assets subject to enforceable MNA (1)			
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, net	\$ 6,966	6,966	\$ -
Securities borrowed	2,448	2,448	-
Securities received as collateral	100	100	-
Total	\$ 9,514	9,514	\$ -
Financial liabilities subject to enforceable MNA			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 7,968	7,968	\$ -
Securities loaned	1,382	1,382	-
Obligation to return securities	100	100	-
Total	\$ 9,450	9,450	\$ -

The following tables present gross obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions received as collateral by remaining contractual maturity and class of collateral pledged.

	At June 28, 2024				
	Remaining Contractual Maturity (In Millions)				
	Overnight or Continuous	Less than 30 days	30-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Repurchase Agreements (2)	\$ 11,812	-	-	-	\$11,812
Securities Loaned	1,382	-	-	-	1,382
Obligation to return securities	100	-	-	-	100
Gross amount of secured financing included in the above offsetting disclosure	\$ 13,294	-	-	-	\$13,294

- (2) Amounts presented on a gross basis, prior to netting as shown on the Company’s Statement of Financial Condition.

Secured Financing by the Class of Collateral Pledged (in millions)	At June 30, 2024
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase (3)	
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 11,812
Total Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	\$ 11,812
Securities loaned	
U.S. government and agency securities	
Corporate and other debt	\$ 50
Corporate equities	1,332
Total Securities loaned	\$ 1,382
Obligation to return securities	
Corporate equities	\$ 100
Total Obligation to return	\$ 100

In the normal course of business, the Company obtains securities under agreements to resell and securities borrowed on terms which permit it to resell or lend the securities to others. At June 28, 2024, the Company obtained via either secured borrowings or reverse repurchase agreements securities with a fair value of approximately \$ 13 billion, of which approximately \$ 13 billion have been either sold under agreements to repurchase or lent to others in connection with the Company’s activities.

As of June 28, 2024, Company had non-cash securities lending agreements where the Company was legally the Lender. The Company has transferred assets accounted for as financing, and received (U.S. equities) as collateral. The fair value of the collateral received is recorded in the Statement of Financial Condition as “Securities received as collateral” and “Obligation to return collateral” in the amount of \$100 millions.

(4) Intangible Assets

Under the provisions of ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*, for intangible assets not subject to amortization, the Company assessed qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. Under the qualitative assessment the company evaluated whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of good will is less than its carrying amount. Based on the analysis the Company has concluded that it is not necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test and that it is more likely than not the fair value is greater than the carrying amounts of such assets. Intangible assets not subject to amortization consisting of customer relationships amounted to \$8.5 millions at June 28, 2024, and are included in Other Assets in the Statement of Financial Condition.

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

Amounts receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations at June 28, 2024 consist of the following:

	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
Securities failed-to-deliver/receive	\$ 29,491,684	\$ 45,470,057
Receivable from and payable to clearing organizations	21,284	6,596,950
Equity securities at cost (1)	2,690,944	
Receivable from and payable to broker-dealers	1,295,790	7,600,785
	<u>\$ 33,499,703</u>	<u>\$ 59,667,792</u>

(1) Equity securities at cost represent common and preferred shares associated with the Company's membership in Depository Trust & Clearing Company.

(6) Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements consist of leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures, computer and communication equipment, and software. Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the asset or, where applicable, the remaining term of the lease, but generally not exceeding five years.

Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvement costs are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset's carrying value may not be fully recoverable in accordance with current accounting guidance.

Furniture, equipment and leaseholds consisted of the following at June 28, 2024:

Furniture, equipment, and software	\$ 21,905,590
Leasehold improvement	9,459,371
	<u>31,364,961</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(28,422,748)
	<u>\$ 2,942,214</u>

(7) Related Party Transactions

At June 28, 2024, included in Other Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Condition, the Company had payables to the Parent and affiliates of \$4,209,230 related to subordinated borrowings and line of credit.

Pursuant to a tax sharing arrangement with the Parent and certain affiliates, the Company establishes a payable or receivable with the Parent for any current state and local tax expenses. At June 28, 2024, this payable amounted to \$1,863,436 and was included in Other Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company has an agreement in place to clear transactions referred by the Parent. As of June 28, 2024, we had a payable with an affiliate of \$4,502,057 recorded in Payables: Customers in the Statement of the Financial Condition.

The Company has a committed line of credit arrangement with an affiliate in the amount of \$250,000,000. Draw-downs pursuant to the credit line are unsecured, and the agreement expires on September 19, 2025. In addition, the Company has entered into an additional committed line of credit arrangement with the Parent in the amount of \$200,000,000 and the agreement expires on November 15, 2025 and as of June 28, 2024, there were no borrowings outstanding under those agreements.

The Company also has an uncommitted short term money market master lending facility with an affiliate, providing overnight funds at market rates. The highest borrowing amount between March 1st 2024 and June 30th was \$100,000,000. As of June 28, 2024, there was \$70,000,000 outstanding. Amounts borrowed under the facility are unsecured. The average balance outstanding for June was \$70,000,000.

During the year, the Company transacted reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements with the Parent and affiliates. As of June 28, 2024, there was \$111,366,410 repurchase agreements outstanding with the Parent and affiliates. During the year, the average balance of repurchase agreements was \$110,776,008 and there were no reverse repurchase agreements transacted.

In addition, the Company has subordinated borrowing agreements with the Parent. Please refer to Note 9 for details.

(8) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company maintains a Traditional and Roth 401(k) Plan (the “Plan”). Each year, participants may contribute up to 20% of pretax annual compensation, as defined in the Plan, subject to certain Internal Revenue Code limitations. Participants may also contribute amounts representing rollover distributions from other qualified plans. The Company will make a matching contribution up to 100% of the first 4% of base compensation that a participant contributes as pre-tax and after-tax contributions to the Plan. In addition, the Company will make a non-elective contribution of the lesser of 100% of the participant’s contribution or 5% of a participant’s base compensation.

(9) Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors

The Company has three subordinated borrowing agreements and associated secured demand notes receivable with the Parent as follows:

<u>Nominal</u>	<u>Market Value (1)</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
\$ 100,000,000	\$ 102,636,590	10/15/2025	0.20%
300,000,000	343,152,122	9/30/2026	0.20%
100,000,000	116,767,240	8/29/2025	0.20%
<u>\$ 500,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 562,555,952</u>		

(1) Market Value represents Fair Market Value of securities securing the demand notes less applicable haircuts.

The borrowings have been approved by FINRA and are available in computing net capital under SEC Rule 15c3-1. These borrowings are subordinated to the claims of general creditors and, to the extent they are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid.

(10) Income Taxes

Total income tax benefit for the year ended June 28, 2024 includes the following:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Total</u>
Federal	\$ (317,544)	(1,053,708)	\$(1,371,252)
State and local	1,062,645	489,435	1,552,080
Tax Expense (Benefit) Before Valuation Allowance	745,101	(564,273)	180,828
Change in Valuation Allowance	-	268,553	268,553
Tax Expense (Benefit) After Valuation Allowance	<u>\$ 745,101</u>	<u>(295,720)</u>	<u>\$ 449,381</u>

The effective tax rate for the provision for income taxes for the year ended June 28, 2024 is (3,095.54)%. The difference between the effective tax rate on income before the provision for income taxes and the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% is mostly due to the valuation allowance and state and local taxes.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such differences are expected to reverse. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Net deferred tax assets at June 28, 2024 before valuation allowance were \$9,217,233, comprised of \$11,505,887 of gross deferred tax assets and \$2,288,654 of gross deferred tax liabilities. Both deferred tax assets of \$1,309,410 net of a \$10,196,477 valuation allowance and deferred tax liabilities of \$2,288,654 were reported in deferred tax liabilities on the Statement of Financial Condition. Deferred tax liabilities relate principally to the excess of book over tax basis of the intangible assets. Deferred tax assets relate principally to federal and state and local net operating loss carryforwards, capitalized expenditures and accrued bonuses.

Federal taxes receivable of \$20,731,740 and intercompany state taxes payable of \$2,092,280 and other taxes payable of \$57,109 are included in Other Assets and Other Liabilities, in the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company believes it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will realize the benefits of \$1,309,410 deferred tax assets out of the total \$11,505,887 gross deferred tax assets after considering the carryback of tax attributes and the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities over the period in which the deferred tax assets become deductible. The current year increase in valuation allowance is due to increase in gross deferred tax assets for which the Company is not expected to realize the benefit at a more-likely-than-not level.

As of June 28, 2024, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits or related accrued interest and penalties. The Company's policy is to account for interest and penalties as a component of Income tax expense.

The Company is not currently under audit for any federal income tax returns. The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited combined tax group in which the Company is a member, is currently under NYS audit for tax years 2015 to 2016 and NYC audit for tax years 2015 to 2017.

The earliest taxable year that the Company is subject to Federal tax examination is 2020.

(11) Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

The Company is a member of various exchanges that trade and clear securities or futures contracts or both. Associated with its membership, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member who may default on its obligations to the 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 believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

In addition, the Company facilitates and enters into contingent and forward starting repurchase agreements with the clients and third parties that settle at a future date, generally within three business days. These forward starting repurchase agreements are primarily secured by collateral from U.S. government securities.

At June 28, 2024, the Company had forward starting reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements with a contractual value of \$6,461 millions and \$3,960 millions respectively.

(12) Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in derivative instruments in order to meet the financing and hedging needs of its customers, to reduce its own exposure to market, credit and liquidity risks. These financial instruments may include mortgage-backed to-be-announced securities ("TBAs"), extended settlement trades and securities purchased and sold on a when-issued basis. Risks arise from unfavorable changes in interest rates or the market values of the securities underlying the instruments as well as the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The credit risk associated with these contracts is typically limited to the cost of replacing all contracts on which the Company has recorded an unrealized gain. The Company calculated expected loss for TBA counterparties, and concluded that exposure from counterparty credit risk impact to the fair value estimate is not material.

As of June 28, 2024, the firm had no TBA activity.

(13) Leasing Activities

The Company leases office space and a disaster recovery site which are both accounted for as operating leases. The leases are non-cancelable and expire on various terms in 2025 and 2026.

The following table presents the components of our right-of-use assets and liabilities related to leases and their classification in the Statement of Financial Condition at June 28, 2024:

Component of Lease Balances	Balance Sheet Line Item(s)	28-Jun-24
Assets:		
Operating Lease Assets -Office space	Right Of Use Asset	6,731,634
Operating Lease Assets - Disaster Recovery Site	Right Of Use Asset	729,974
Total of Leased Assets		7,461,608
Liabilities:		
Operating Lease Liabilities-Office Space	Lease Liability	6,350,958
Operating Lease Liabilities-Disaster Recovery Site	Lease Liability	682,116
Total of Lease Liabilities		7,033,074

The Company's lease liability of \$7,033,074 associated with its office space consists of total undiscounted lease payments of \$5,546,997 less imputed interest of \$188,827 and lease incentive of \$1,297,250.

The following table discloses the supplemental cash flow information related to leases as of June 28, 2024 is as follows:

	YTD	28-Jun-2024
Operating Cash Flows From Operating Leases		1,905,033
Total		1,905,033

The following table includes the weighted-average lease terms and discount rates for operating leases as of June 28, 2024:

Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term:	
Operating leases	22.75 Months
Weighted Average Discount Rate:	
Operating Leases	3.19 %

Also, in accordance with the lease agreement, the Company has a letter of credit with the landlord in the amount of \$1,300,000 as security deposit.

(14) Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters when those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and can be reasonably estimated. Due to the inherent unpredictability of these legal and regulatory matters, the Company cannot state with certainty the timing or ultimate resolution of these matters and the actual cost could be significantly higher or lower than the amounts reserved. The Company accrues for contingencies when the amount is estimable and probable.

(15) Credit Risk

The Company enters into short-term collateralized financing transactions and, consequently, has credit risk for the timely repayment of principal and interest. Credit risk is measured by the loss the Company would record if its counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations and the value of collateral held, if any, was not adequate to cover such losses. Specifically, the Company's potential credit loss exposure for contractual commitments is equal to the market or fair value of contractual commitments that are in a net asset position less the effect of master netting agreements. The Company has established controls to monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties, as well as the quality of pledged collateral, and uses master netting agreements whenever possible to mitigate the Company's exposure to counterparty credit risk. The Company may require counterparties to submit additional collateral when deemed necessary. The Company controls the collateral pledged by the counterparties, which consists largely of securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and the fair value of which approximates the carrying amount of the financing transactions. The Company monitors exposure to individual counterparties and securities for concentrations above approved limits. There were no concentrations as of June 28, 2024.

(16) Regulatory Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 (the "Rule"), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method, as permitted by the Rule, which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$1,500,000 or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as defined. At June 28, 2024, the Company had net capital of \$332,976,691 which was \$331,476,691 in excess of required net capital of \$1,500,000.

The Company is also subject to the SEC's Customer Protection Rule ("SEC Rule 15c3-3"), which requires, under certain circumstances, that cash or securities be deposited into a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers and for the proprietary accounts of introducing brokers. At June 28, 2024, the Company's Customer reserve computation indicated a \$55,876,103 reserve requirement. At June 28, 2024, the Company had qualified securities in the amount of \$95,415,655 segregated in its account reserved for the exclusive benefit of customers.

The Company is also required to perform a computation of reserve requirements for Proprietary Accounts of Brokers ("PAB"). At June 28, 2024, the Company's PAB reserve computation indicated \$7,600,785 reserve requirement. At June 28, 2024, the Company had qualified securities in the amount of \$79,667,440 segregated in its PAB reserve account.

(17) Subsequent Events

In accordance with U.S. GAAP disclosure requirements on subsequent events, management has evaluated events for possible recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through August 31, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Financial Services LLC ("ICBCFS") suffered a ransomware cyber-attack on November 8, 2023. This cyber-attack resulted in ICBCFS suffering widespread system outages and has caused delays in finalizing its 2023 audited financial statements. As ICBCFS continues to recover from the challenges caused by the attack, should ICBCFS subsequently determine that these unaudited financial statements contain material inaccuracies, ICBCFS will promptly submit an amendment thereto.