

Cowen and Company, LLC
Statement of Financial Condition
As of June 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

(SEC I.D. No. 8-22522)

Cowen and Company, LLC
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(in thousands)

Assets

Cash	\$	172,182
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations		90,613
Collateralized Agreements:		
Securities borrowed, net of allowance for credit losses of \$66		2,701,319
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		411
Deposits with clearing organizations and brokers		88,588
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, net of allowance for credit losses of \$926		405,870
Receivable from customers		96,787
Receivable from subordinated customers		1,382
Securities owned, at fair value (\$46,012 were pledged to various parties)		286,744
Receivable on derivative contracts, at fair value		83,299
Interest and dividends receivable		12,147
Corporate finance and syndicate fees receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$1,530		35,323
Goodwill		128,851
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$18,242		18,280
Other assets, net of allowance of \$1,052		10,556
Total assets	\$	<u>4,132,352</u>

Liabilities and Member's Equity

Liabilities

Collateralized Agreements:

Securities loaned	\$	2,201,107
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		177,052
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		375,955
Payable to customers		140,141
Payable to subordinated customers		8,385
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value		261,870
Payable on derivative contracts, at fair value		27,332
Interest and dividends payable		29,660
Syndicate fees payable		9,847
Due to related parties		2,304
Compensation payable		132,219
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities		47,803
Total liabilities		<u>3,413,675</u>

Member's equity		718,677
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$	<u>4,132,352</u>

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

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1. Organization and Business

Cowen and Company, LLC (the "Company"), a Delaware single member limited liability corporation, is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("SEA") and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Company is also registered as an introducing futures broker with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and is a member of the National Futures Association ("NFA"). The Company is also a member of other self-regulatory organizations ("SROs"), and a member of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges. FINRA serves as the Company's Designated Examining Authority. The Company is subject to the regulations of the SEC, FINRA, CFTC, NFA, as well as other SROs and exchanges. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cowen Holdings, Inc. which is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Cowen Inc. ("Ultimate Parent").

The Company provides a comprehensive suite of execution and clearing services to market participants, including equities, fixed income and commission management services. The Company also offers research, sales and trading, investment banking, prime brokerage and commission management services to corporations and institutional investor clients. Primary target sectors include healthcare, technology, media and telecommunications, information and technology services, consumer, industrials and energy. The Company's institutional clients include banks, investment managers, hedge funds, corporations, plan sponsors, broker-dealers, family offices, and financial intermediaries.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company's statement of financial condition is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") through the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") as the source of authoritative accounting principles in the preparation of the accompanying statement of financial condition.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying statement of financial condition in conformity with US GAAP requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the fair value of securities, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the accompanying statement of financial condition, as well as the accounting for goodwill and identifiable intangible assets. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Cash

Cash consists of cash held on deposit with BMO Harris Bank NA and Bank of America, N.A.

Cash Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

Cash segregated under federal and other regulations consists of cash deposited in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers ("Customer Reserve Bank Accounts") and cash deposited in special reserve bank accounts for brokers and dealers ("PAB Reserve Bank Accounts") under SEC's Customer Protection Rule 15c3-3 ("SEA Rule 15c3-3"). Cash segregated under federal and other regulations is held at Texas Capital Bank, N.A. and CIBC Bank USA.

Please refer to Note 3, "Segregated Cash", and Note 10, "Regulatory Requirements", for additional information.

Deposits with Clearing Organizations and Brokers

Under the terms of the agreements between the Company and some of its clearing organizations and brokers, balances owed to these counterparties are collateralized by certain of the Company's cash

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balances that could be used to offset losses incurred by the clearing organizations and brokers on behalf of the Company's activities, if such losses were to occur. Deposits with clearing organizations and brokers are primarily held in cash, or highly liquid investments including money market funds.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company measures the allowance for credit losses in accordance with ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses ("ASC 326"). ASC 326 prescribes the impairment model for certain financial assets measured at amortized cost by requiring a current expected credit loss ("CECL") methodology to estimate expected credit losses over the entire life of the financial asset, recorded at inception or purchase. Under ASC 326, the Company has the ability to determine there are no expected credit losses in certain circumstances (e.g., based on collateral arrangements or based on the credit quality of the borrower or issuer). The guidance in ASC 326 does not apply to loans and receivables between entities under common control.

The Company applies the guidance in ASC 326 to securities borrowed and fees and other receivables from non-related parties carried at amortized cost (including, but not limited to, receivables related to securities transactions, corporate finance and syndicate receivables, underwriting fees, strategic/financial advisory fees and placement and sales agent fees).

The allowance for credit losses is based on the Company's expectation of the collectability of financial instruments carried at amortized cost, including securities borrowed and fees and other receivables utilizing the CECL framework. The Company considers factors such as historical experience, credit quality, age of balances and current and future economic conditions that may affect the Company's expectation of the collectability in determining the allowance for credit losses. The Company's expectation is that the credit risk associated with fees and other receivables is not significant until they are 90 days past due based on the contractual arrangement and expectation of collection in accordance with industry standards.

For securities borrowed, the Company applies a practical expedient to measure the allowance for credit losses based on the fair value of the collateral. If the fair value of the collateral held exceeds the amortized cost and the borrower is expected to continue to replenish the collateral as needed, the Company will not recognize an allowance. If the fair value of collateral is less than amortized cost and the borrower is expected to continue to replenish the collateral as needed, the Company applies the CECL model, utilizing a probability and loss given default methodology, only to the extent of the shortfall between the fair value of the collateral and amortized cost.

Fair Value Measurements

US GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active; and
- Level 3 Fair value is determined based on pricing inputs that are unobservable and includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The determination of fair value for assets and liabilities in this category requires significant management judgment or estimation.

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Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics, and other factors. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. The categorization of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the Company's perceived risk of that instrument. Inputs reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

The Company primarily uses the market approach to value its financial instruments measured at fair value. In determining an instrument's level within the hierarchy, the Company categorizes the Company's financial instruments into two categories: securities and derivative contracts. To the extent applicable, each of these categories can further be divided between those held long or sold short.

Securities

Securities with values based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. These securities include active listed equities, units, warrants, rights, preferred stocks, Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"), corporate bonds and private investments.

Certain positions for which trading activity may not be readily visible, consisting primarily of convertible debt, corporate debt and loans and restricted equities, are stated at fair value and classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The estimated fair values assigned by management are determined in good faith and are based on available information considering trading activity, broker quotes, quotations provided by published pricing services, counterparties and other market participants, and pricing models using quoted inputs, and do not necessarily represent the amounts which might ultimately be realized. As level 2 investments include positions that are not always traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Level 3 securities consist of financial instruments such as private investments where market data is not readily available or observable.

Securities owned, and securities sold, not yet purchased transactions are recorded on a trade date basis at fair value.

Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value, represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security and thereby creates a liability to purchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. The Company's liability for securities to be delivered is measured at their fair value as of the date of the statement of financial condition.

Derivative Contracts

Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or privately negotiated over-the-counter ("OTC"). Exchange-traded derivatives, such as exchange-traded option contracts, are typically classified within level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether or not they are deemed to be actively traded. OTC derivatives, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, are classified as level 2 when their inputs can be corroborated by market data. OTC derivatives, such as swaps and options, with significant inputs that cannot be corroborated by readily available or observable market data are classified as level 3.

The Company's direct involvement with derivative financial instruments primarily consists of exchange-listed options. Fair values for those option contracts are based on quoted market prices. The Company utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange

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rates. These instruments are recorded at fair value based on available market data and are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Due to Related Parties

Affiliates of the Company may advance amounts and pay certain expenses on behalf of the Company. These amounts settle in the ordinary course of business. The Company also provides execution and clearing services for its affiliates. The Company additionally has a commission sharing agreement, engages in securities financing transactions on which it earns interest, facilitates the execution of investment banking services, and maintains an uncommitted line of credit agreement with affiliates.

Due to related parties is presented net on the statement of financial condition, pursuant to a netting agreement in place between the Ultimate Parent and all affiliated entities.

Please refer to Note 11, "Related Party Transactions", and Note 12, "Guarantees and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements", for additional information and disclosures.

Corporate Finance and Syndicate Fees Receivable

Corporate finance and syndicate fees receivable includes amounts receivable for syndicate fees earned on underwriting transactions, merger and acquisition advisory fees, and receivables from corporate finance and banking clients for reimbursable expenses paid by the Company on their behalf.

Receivable from and Payable to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations includes amounts receivable for securities failed to deliver by the Company to a purchaser by the settlement date, amounts receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations for unsettled trades and commissions receivable from broker-dealers.

Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations includes amounts payable for securities failed to receive by the Company from a seller by the settlement date, amounts payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations for unsettled trades and payables for deposits held in proprietary accounts of brokers and dealers.

Receivables and payables with brokers, dealers and clearing organizations arising from unsettled regular-way transactions are presented net (assets less liabilities) across balance with the same counterparty. The Company's receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations balances are held at multiple financial institutions.

Please refer to Note 6, "Receivable from and Payable to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations", for additional information.

Receivable from and Payable to Customers

Receivable from customers includes amounts owed by customers on cash and margin transactions, recorded on a settlement date basis on the statement of financial condition.

Payable to customers primarily consists of amounts owed to customers for securities transactions not completed on settlement date, cash and short sale activity recorded on a settlement date basis on the statement of financial condition, and other miscellaneous customer payables.

Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin, are not reflected as assets of the Company on the statement of financial condition. The Company holds these securities with the intention of settlement against customer orders and are held as collateral for customer receivables.

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When the Company has entered into non-conforming subordination agreements with affiliated customers, the associated balances are classified as receivable from and payable to subordinated customers in the statement of financial condition.

Please refer to Note 7, "Receivable from and Payable to Customers", for additional information and disclosures.

Collateralized Agreements

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced or received on a gross basis. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash or securities as collateral with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the Company receives cash or securities as collateral from the borrower. When the Company receives securities as collateral and has concluded it (i) is the transferor and (ii) can pledge the securities to third parties, the Company recognizes the securities received as collateral at fair value in Securities owned, at fair value with the corresponding obligation to return the securities received as collateral at fair value in securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value. At June 30, 2022 the Company had an immaterial balance of securities received as collateral. Securities received as collateral are not recognized when the Company either (i) is not the transferor or (ii) cannot pledge the securities to third parties. The initial collateral advanced or received approximates or is greater than the market value of securities borrowed or loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or returned, as necessary. Securities borrowed and loaned may also result in credit exposures for the Company in an event that the counterparties are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company applies CECL methodology and minimizes its credit risk by continuously monitoring its credit exposure and collateral values by demanding additional or returning excess collateral in accordance with the netting provisions available in the master securities lending contracts in place with the counterparties (see 'Allowance for Credit Losses' above).

Interest income and expense are recorded in interest and dividends receivable and interest and dividends payable, respectively, on an accrual basis.

Please refer to Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Loaned", and Note 12, "Guarantees and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements", for additional information and disclosures.

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

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at their contracted resale or repurchase amount plus accrued interest. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which a firm buys or sells financial instruments from/to a counterparty, typically in exchange for cash, and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell or repurchase the same or substantially the same financial instruments to/from such counterparty at a stated price plus accrued interest at a future date. When the Company receives securities as collateral and has concluded it (i) is the transferor and (ii) can pledge the securities to third parties, the Company recognizes the securities received as collateral at fair value in Securities owned, at fair value with the corresponding obligation to return the securities received as collateral at fair value in Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value. At June 30, 2022 the Company had an immaterial balance of securities received as collateral. Securities received as collateral are not recognized when the Company either (i) is not the transferor or (ii) cannot pledge the securities to third parties. The initial collateral advanced approximates or is greater than the market value of securities sold in the transaction. The Company typically enters into repurchase agreements with counterparties that prefer repurchase agreements to securities loaned transactions. The Company has executed master repurchase agreements with such counterparties and utilizes such

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counterparties to finance its own positions, or replace a securities lending transaction with a repurchase agreement for matched book purposes. The Company monitors the market value of repurchase agreements on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or returned, as necessary. Repurchase agreements may also result in credit exposures for the Company in an event that the counterparties are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company applies CECL methodology and mitigates its credit risk by continuously monitoring its credit exposure and collateral values by demanding additional collateral or returning excess collateral in accordance with the netting provisions available in the master repurchase agreements contracts in place with the counterparties.

Offsetting of Derivative Financial Instruments and Securities Financing Agreements

To reduce credit risk exposure associated with derivative activities and securities financing transactions, the Company may enter into master netting agreements, master securities lending agreements, master repurchase agreements or similar agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. A master agreement creates a single contract under which all transactions between two counterparties are executed allowing for trade aggregation and a single net payment obligation. Master agreements provide protection in bankruptcy in certain circumstances and, where legally enforceable, enable receivables and payables with the same counterparty to be settled or otherwise eliminated by applying amounts due against all or a portion of an amount due from the counterparty or a third-party. Under our ISDA master netting agreements, the Company typically also executes credit support annexes, which provide for collateral, either in the form of cash or securities, to be posted by or paid to a counterparty based on the fair value of the derivative receivable or payable based on the rates and parameters established in the credit support annex.

In the event of the counterparty's default, provisions of the master agreement permit acceleration and termination of all outstanding transactions covered by the agreement such that a single amount is owed by, or to, the non-defaulting party. In addition, any collateral posted can be applied to the net obligations, with any excess returned; and the collateralized party has a right to liquidate the collateral. Any residual claim after netting is treated along with other unsecured claims in bankruptcy court.

The conditions supporting the legal right of offset may vary from one legal jurisdiction to another and the enforceability of master netting agreements and bankruptcy laws in certain countries or in certain industries is not free from doubt. The right of offset is dependent both on contract law under the governing arrangement and consistency with the bankruptcy laws of the jurisdiction where the counterparty is located. Industry legal opinions with respect to the enforceability of certain standard provisions in respective jurisdictions are relied upon as a part of managing credit risk. In cases where the Company has not determined an agreement to be enforceable, the related amounts are not offset. Master netting agreements are a critical component of the Company's risk management processes as part of reducing counterparty credit risk and managing liquidity risk.

The Company is also a party to clearing agreements with various central clearing parties. Under these arrangements, the central clearing counterparty facilitates settlement between counterparties based on the net payable owed or receivable due and, with respect to daily settlement, cash is generally only required to be deposited to the extent of the net amount. In the event of default, a net termination amount is determined based on the market values of all outstanding positions and the clearing organization or clearing member provides for the liquidation and settlement of the net termination amount among all counterparties to the open contracts or transactions.

Please refer to Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Loaned" for additional information and disclosures.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price consideration of acquired companies over the estimated fair value assigned to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Once goodwill has been allocated to the reporting unit, it generally no longer retains its identification with a particular

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acquisition but instead becomes identifiable with the reporting unit. As a result, all of the fair value of reporting unit is available to support the value of goodwill allocated to the unit.

In accordance with US GAAP requirements for testing for impairment of goodwill, the Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or at an interim period if events or changed circumstances would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. In testing for goodwill impairment, the Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances led to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances, the Company concludes that fair value exceeds its carrying amount, then performing a quantitative impairment test is not necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, the Company is required to perform a quantitative impairment test that requires a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, the related goodwill is not considered impaired and no further analysis is required. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the Company recognizes an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated average useful lives. The Company does not have any intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives. Intangible assets are tested for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset or asset group's carrying value may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss, calculated as the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value of an asset or asset group, is recognized if the sum of the estimated undiscounted cash flows from the use of disposition of asset or asset group is less than the corresponding carrying value. The Company continually monitors the estimated average useful lives of existing intangible assets.

Please refer to Note 13, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" for additional information and disclosures.

Reserves for Contingencies

The Company establishes reserves for contingencies when the Company believes that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company discloses a contingency if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred and there is no reserve for the loss because the conditions above are not met. The Company's disclosure includes an estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss for those matters which an estimate can be made. Neither reserve nor disclosure is required for losses that are deemed remote.

Please refer to Note 9, "Commitments and Contingencies, for additional information and disclosures.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based awards relate to the Company's allocated equity grants under the Ultimate Parent's equity and incentive compensation plans.

Please refer to Note 8, "Share-Based Payments, Deferred Compensation and Employee Ownership Plans" for additional information and disclosures.

Income Taxes

The Company is a single member limited liability company that is disregarded for income tax purposes. The Company is included in the consolidated federal and combined state and local tax returns filed by the Ultimate Parent. The Ultimate Parent elects not to allocate the consolidated amount of current and deferred tax expenses to its disregarded subsidiaries, including the Company.

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Foreign Currency Transactions

The U.S. dollar is the Company's functional and reporting currency. Assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. currencies are translated into U.S. dollar based on current rates, which are the spot rates prevailing on the date of the statement of financial condition.

Other Assets

Other assets consist primarily of research fees receivable, monitoring fees receivable, prepaid expenses and miscellaneous receivables.

Compensation Payable

Compensation payable includes accruals for estimated discretionary cash bonuses, commissions, salaries and benefits. Annual incentive compensation is variable, and the amount paid is generally based on a combination of employees' performance, their contribution to their business, and the Company's performance.

Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities primarily consist of contingent consideration payable, accrued expenses including clearing related fees, deferred income, accounts payable, and other miscellaneous liabilities.

Recent Pronouncements

There are no recently issued or recently adopted pronouncements applicable to the Company.

3. Segregated Cash

As of June 30, 2022, cash segregated under federal and other regulations of \$91 million consisted of cash deposited in Customer Reserve Bank Accounts and cash deposited in PAB Reserve Bank Accounts.

4. Fair Value Measurements, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Loaned

The Ultimate Parent has established valuation policies and procedures and an internal control infrastructure over its fair value measurement of financial instruments. In the event that observable inputs are not available, the control processes are designed to ensure that the valuation approach utilized is applicable, reasonable and consistently applied. Where a pricing model is used to determine fair value, these control processes include reviews of the methodology and inputs for both reasonableness and applicability. Consistent with best practices, recently executed comparable transactions and other observable market data are used for the purposes of validating both the model and the assumptions used to calculate fair value. Independent of trading and valuation functions, the Company's valuation committee in conjunction with its price verification team, plays an important role in determining that financial instruments are appropriately valued and that fair value measurements are both reasonable and reliable. This is particularly important where prices or valuations that require inputs are less observable. The valuation committee is comprised of senior management, including non-investment professionals, who are responsible for overseeing and monitoring the pricing of the Company's investments.

The US GAAP fair value leveling hierarchy is designated and monitored on an ongoing basis. In determining the designation, the Company takes into consideration a number of factors including the observability of inputs, liquidity of the investment and the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement. Designations, models, pricing vendors, third party valuation providers and inputs used to derive fair market value are subject to review by the valuation committee and the internal audit group. The Company reviews its valuation policy guidelines on an ongoing basis and may adjust them in light of, improved valuation metrics and models, the availability of reliable inputs and information, and prevailing market conditions. The Company regularly reviews a profit and loss report, as well as other periodic reports, and analyzes material changes from period to period in the valuation of its investments as part of its control procedures. The Company also performs back testing on a regular basis by comparing prices observed in executed transactions to previous valuations.

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The following tables present the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the accompanying statement of financial condition by caption and by level within the valuation hierarchy as of June 30, 2022:

Assets at Fair Value as of June 30, 2022				
<i>(in thousands)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities owned, at fair value				
Common stock, ETFs and units	\$ 228,497	\$ 680	\$ 251	\$ 229,428
Warrants and rights	16,568	—	7,805	24,373
Corporate bonds	—	11,872	1,100	12,972
Preferred stock	19,581	91	—	19,672
Private Investments	—	—	299	299
Receivable on derivative contracts, at fair value				
Options	83,275	—	—	83,275
Currency forwards	—	24	—	24
	\$ 347,921	\$ 12,667	\$ 9,455	\$ 370,043
Liabilities at Fair Value as of June 30, 2022				
<i>(in thousands)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value				
Common stock, ETFs and units	\$ 239,784	\$ 177	\$ —	\$ 239,961
Warrants and rights	9	—	—	9
Corporate bonds	—	37	—	37
Preferred stock	21,863	—	—	21,863
Payable on derivative contracts, at fair value				
Options	27,260	—	—	27,260
Currency swaps	—	71	—	71
Currency forwards	—	1	—	1
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities				
Contingent consideration liability ^(a)	—	—	12,543	12,543
	\$ 288,916	\$ 286	\$ 12,543	\$ 301,745

(a) In accordance with the terms of the purchase agreements for the acquisition of MHT Partners, LP ("MHT") that closed during 2020 and the acquisition of Portico Capital Advisors ("Portico") that closed during 2021, the Company is required to pay to the sellers a portion of future revenues of the acquired business, if certain targets are achieved through the period ended December 31, 2024. The Company estimated the contingent consideration liability using a combination of Monte Carlo and Discounted Cash Flow methods which require the Company to make estimates and assumptions regarding the future cash flows and profits. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on the amounts recognized. The undiscounted amounts for the MHT acquisition have no minimum or maximum as it is calculated based on revenue. The undiscounted amounts for the Portico acquisition can range from zero to \$58.0 million.

The fair market value for level 3 securities may be highly sensitive to the use of industry standard models, unobservable inputs and subjective assumptions. The degree of fair market value sensitivity is also contingent upon the subjective weight given to specific inputs and valuation metrics. The Company may

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hold various financial instruments where different weight may be applied to industry standard models representing standard valuation metrics such as: discounted cash flows, market multiples, comparative transactions, capital rates, recovery rates and timing, and bid levels. Generally, changes in the weights ascribed to the various valuation metrics and the significant unobservable inputs in isolation may result in significantly lower or higher fair value measurements. Volatility levels for warrants and options are not readily observable and subject to interpretation. The interrelationship between unobservable inputs may vary significantly amongst level 3 securities as they are generally highly idiosyncratic. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation can result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

The following table includes quantitative information as of June 30, 2022 about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement for financial instruments classified within level 3:

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements					
<i>(in thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Level 3 Assets					
Corporate bonds	\$ 1,100	Discounted cash flows, Recovery	Discount rate, Probability of recovery	\$0.001-\$4.6	\$ 3.76
Common stock	251	Trade based	Trade based	\$0.0084 - \$3	\$ 0.52
Private Investments	299	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	\$0.01 - \$5.39	\$ 1.80
Warrants and rights	7,805	Trade based	Trade based	\$0.01 - \$1.35	\$ 1.19
Total	\$ 9,455				

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements					
<i>(in thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Level 3 Liabilities					
Contingent consideration liability	\$ 12,543	Discounted cash flows Monte Carlo simulation	Discount rate Volatility	8%-9% 8%-46%	8.6% 20.4%
Total	\$ 12,543				

Receivable on and Payable for derivative contracts, at fair value

The Company predominantly enters into derivative transactions to satisfy client needs and to manage its own exposure to market and credit risks resulting from its trading activities. The Company's direct involvement with derivative financial instruments include exchange-listed option contracts, currency swaps and currency forwards. The Company's derivatives trading activities exposes the Company to certain risks, such as price and interest rate fluctuations, volatility risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, foreign currency movements and changes in the liquidity of markets. The notional value of currency forwards in payable on derivative contracts, at fair value is \$4.5 million and the notional value of swap forwards in payable on derivative contracts, at fair value is \$40 million. The quantity of options contracts in receivable on derivative contracts, at fair value is 143 thousand contracts and the quantity of options contracts in payable on derivative contracts, at fair value is 155 thousand contracts.

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The following table presents the gross and net derivative positions and the related offsetting amount as of June 30, 2022:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Gross amounts recognized	Gross amounts offset on the Statement of Financial Condition (a)	Net amounts included on the Statement of Financial Condition	Gross amounts not offset on the Statement of Financial Condition	
				Financial instruments	Net amounts
Receivable on derivative contracts, at fair value	\$ 83,299	\$ —	\$ 83,299	\$ —	\$ 83,299
Payable on derivative contracts, at fair value	27,332	—	27,332	—	27,332

(a) Includes financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting provisions that are permitted to be offset to the extent an event of default has occurred.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the carrying values and fair values, of financial assets and liabilities and information on their classification within the fair value hierarchy which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2022		Fair Value Hierarchy
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
Financial Assets			
Cash	\$ 172,182	\$ 172,182	Level 1
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	90,613	90,613	Level 1
Securities borrowed, net of allowance for credit losses	2,701,319	2,701,319	Level 2
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	411	411	Level 2
Deposits with clearing organizations and brokers	88,588	88,588	Level 1
Financial Liabilities			
Securities loaned	2,201,107	2,201,107	Level 2
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	177,052	177,052	Level 2

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Securities purchased under agreements to resell and sold under agreements to repurchase, and securities lending and borrowing transactions

The following table presents the contractual gross and net securities borrowing and lending agreements and repurchase agreements and the related offsetting amount as of June 30, 2022:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Gross amounts recognized	Gross amounts offset on the Statement of Financial Condition (a)	Net amounts included on the Statement of Financial Condition	Gross amounts not offset on the Statement of Financial Condition		Net amounts
				Financial instruments	Cash Collateral pledged (b)	
Securities borrowed, net of allowance for credit losses	\$ 2,701,319	\$ —	\$ 2,701,319	\$ 2,593,546	\$ —	\$ 107,773
Securities loaned	2,201,107	—	2,201,107	2,146,080	—	55,027
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	411	—	411	411	—	—
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	177,052	—	177,052	177,052	—	—

(a) Includes financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting provisions that are permitted to be offset to the extent an event of default has occurred.

(b) Includes the amount of cash collateral held/posted.

The following table presents gross obligations for securities loaned and repurchase agreements by remaining contractual maturity and class of collateral pledged as of June 30, 2022:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Open and Overnight	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
Securities loaned					
Common stock	\$ 2,074,988	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	2,074,988
Corporate bonds	126,119	—	—	—	126,119
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase					
Common stock and units	30,242	—	—	—	30,242
Corporate bonds	94,801	—	—	—	94,801
U.S. Treasury Securities	52,009	—	—	—	52,009

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5. Deposits with Clearing Organizations and Brokers

Deposits with clearing organizations and brokers as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Receivable from
Clearing organizations	
Cash	\$ 72,127
Clearing brokers	
Cash	11,076
Money market funds	5,385
Total	<u><u>\$ 88,588</u></u>

6. Receivable from and Payable to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Receivable from	Payable to
Broker-dealers	\$ 168,712	\$ 22,034
Trade date receivable/payable	126,184	238,596
Securities failed to deliver/receive	63,470	34,943
Clearing organizations	40,871	72,424
Commissions and fees receivable	7,559	—
Commission management	—	7,958
Allowance for credit losses	(926)	—
Total	<u><u>\$ 405,870</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 375,955</u></u>

7. Receivable from and Payable to Customers

Receivable from and payable to customers as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Receivable from	Payable to
Securities transactions not completed on settlement date	\$ 96,787	\$ 137,292
Commission recapture payable	—	2,849
Total	<u><u>\$ 96,787</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 140,141</u></u>

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8. Share-Based Payments, Deferred Compensation and Employee Ownership Plans

Share-Based Payments

Certain employees of the Company participate in the 2010 and 2020 Ultimate Parent's Equity Plans (the "Equity Plans"). The Equity Plans permit the grant of options, restricted shares, restricted stock units ("RSU") and other equity-based awards to the Company's employees and directors. Stock options granted generally vest over two-to-five-year periods and expire seven years from the date of grant. Restricted shares and restricted share units issued, both of which are eligible to accrue dividend equivalents, may be immediately vested or may generally vest over a two-to-five-year period. Awards are subject to the risk of forfeiture, inclusive of accrued dividend equivalents. As of June 30, 2022 there were 3.5 million shares available for future issuance under the 2020 Ultimate Parent Equity Plan.

The Company records compensation cost for share-based awards as an allocation to member's equity. In accordance with the expense recognition provisions of ASC Topic 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation, the Company amortizes unearned compensation associated with share-based awards on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the option or award, net of forfeitures. The fair value of restricted shares and restricted stock units is determined based on the number of shares or units granted and the quoted price of the Ultimate Parent's Class A common stock on the date of grant.

Restricted Stock Units Granted to Employees

Restricted shares and restricted stock units are referred to collectively as restricted stock. The following table summarizes the Company's restricted shares and restricted stock units activity for the six months ended June 30, 2022:

	Nonvested Restricted Shares and Stock Units	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balances at beginning of year	3,663,798	\$ 26.52
Granted	1,669,724	31.64
Vested	(560,332)	18.21
Transferred	—	—
Forfeited	(69,210)	21.72
Balances at end of year	4,703,980	\$ 29.42

Included in the restricted share and restricted stock unit activity are performance-linked restricted stock units which were awarded in March 2016, April 2019, July 2020 and February 2021. Each RSU is equal to one share of the Ultimate Parent's Class A common stock. Certain of the awards granted have the ability to be cash settled when the attained award exceeds a certain percentage of granted amount. The cash portion of the award has been bifurcated from the equity component and recorded as a compensation payable in the statement of financial condition. Unvested awards vest on December 2022, December 2023 and December 2024 and will be earned only to the extent that the Ultimate Parent attains specified market conditions relating to its volume-weighted average share price and total shareholder return in relation to certain benchmark indices and performance goals relating to aggregate net income and average return on shareholder equity. The actual number of RSUs ultimately earned could vary from zero, if performance goals are not met, to as much as 240% of the targeted award. Compensation expense is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the Ultimate Parent will attain the performance goals. The fair value of restricted stock is determined based on the number of shares granted and the quoted price of the Ultimate Parent's common stock on the date of grant.

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As of June 30, 2022, the Company had \$91.6 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to grants of nonvested restricted shares. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.26 years.

Deferred Cash Awards

Under the Equity Plans, the Company awarded \$43.4 million of deferred cash awards to its employees during the six months ended June 30, 2022. These awards vest over a four-year period and accrue interest at 0.70% per year. As of June 30, 2022, the Company had unrecognized compensation expense related to the Equity Plans deferred cash awards of \$75.9 million.

401(k) Savings Plan

The Ultimate Parent sponsors a Retirement and Savings Plan which is a defined contribution plan pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "401(k) Plan"). All full-time eligible employees can contribute on a tax deferred basis and an after-tax basis to the 401(k) Plan up to federal contribution limits or up to 100% of their annual compensation, subject to certain limitations. The Ultimate Parent provides matching and profit-sharing contributions to employees that are equal to a specified percentage of the eligible participant's contribution as defined by the 401(k) Plan.

Forgivable Loans

A portion of certain employees' compensation is paid in the form of a forgivable loan. These forgivable loans provide for a cash payment up-front to employees, with the amount due back to the Ultimate Parent forgiven over a vesting period. An employee that voluntarily ceases employment, or is terminated with cause, is generally required to pay back to the Ultimate Parent any unvested forgivable loans granted to them. The Company does not accrue interest on the forgivable loans.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company has entered into agreements with certain information technology and clearing service providers including, but not limited to, Fidessa Corporation, Broadridge Financial Solutions Inc, Bloomberg LP, Raptor Trading Systems Inc, Instinet, Iqvia Inc, Markit, Gartner Inc and Refinitiv US LLC. As of June 30, 2022, the Company's annual minimum guaranteed payments under these agreements are as follows:

2022	\$	9,418
2023		13,196
2024		7,226
2025		3,836
2026		3,237
Thereafter		7,357
	\$	<u>44,270</u>

Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company and its affiliates and current and former officers, directors and employees (the "Company and Related Parties") can be named as defendants in, or as parties to, various legal actions and proceedings. Certain of these actions and proceedings assert claims or seek relief in connection with alleged violations of securities, banking, anti-fraud, anti-money laundering, employment and other statutory and common laws. Certain of these actual or threatened legal actions and proceedings include claims for substantial or indeterminate compensatory or punitive damages, or for injunctive relief.

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In the ordinary course of business, the Company and Related Parties are also subject to governmental and regulatory examinations, information gathering requests (both formal and informal), certain of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief. The Company is subject to regulation by various U.S., state, foreign and other regulators. In connection with formal and informal inquiries by these regulators, the Company receives requests, and orders seeking documents and other information in connection with various aspects of their regulated activities. The Company currently is subject to certain inquiries and investigations. The Company believes that none of these inquiries will, when concluded, have a material negative impact on the Company's financial condition.

The Company seeks to resolve all litigation and regulatory matters in the manner management believes is in the best interests of the Company, and contests liability, allegations of wrongdoing and, where applicable, the amount of damages or scope of any penalties or other relief sought as appropriate in each pending matter.

In accordance with US GAAP, the Company establishes reserves for contingencies when the Company believes that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company discloses a contingency if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred and there is no reserve for the loss because the conditions above are not met. The Company's disclosure includes an estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss for those matters, for which an estimate can be made. Neither a reserve nor disclosure is required for losses that are deemed remote. At June 30, 2022, the Company had set up a reserve of \$0.1 million for contingencies, representing the estimable amount the Company expected to incur to resolve outstanding litigation matters where the Company believed, as of June 30, 2022, an outlay was probable.

The Company has not established any reserves for other claims, since in the opinion of management, the likelihood of liability is not probable nor reasonably estimable. In addition, most of the various claims against the Company are in early stages of discovery or claimants seek indeterminate damages. Therefore, the Company cannot reasonably determine the possible outcome, the timing of ultimate resolution or estimate a range of possible loss, or impact related to each currently pending matter, except for those where a reserve has been established as of June 30, 2022.

10. Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory Capital

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 ("SEA Rule 15c3-1") which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company computes net capital under the alternative method and is required to maintain minimum net capital, as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1(a)(4), equal to the greater of \$1.5 million or 2% of aggregate debits arising from customer transactions as shown in the Computation for Determination of Customer Account Reserve Requirements pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-3 ("2% of aggregate debits"). As an introducing broker registered with the CFTC, the Company is also subject to the net capital requirements of Regulation 1.17 of the Commodities Exchange Act ("Regulation 1.17"). Under Regulation 1.17, the Company is required to maintain net capital equal to or in excess of \$45,000 or the amount of net capital required by SEA Rule 15c3-1, whichever is greater. At June 30, 2022 the Company's net capital was \$426.6 million, which exceeded minimum requirements under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and Regulation 1.17 by \$420.2 million. Advances to affiliates, repayment of borrowings, distributions, dividend payments and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain notification and other provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-1 and other SROs.

As an options clearing member of the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), under OCC Rule 302 the Company is also required to maintain net capital equal to the greater of \$2 million or 2% of aggregate debits.

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The Company maintains certain assets in proprietary accounts ("PAB Accounts") held at its various clearing brokers, and those balances are considered allowable assets for net capital purposes, pursuant to agreements between the Company and its clearing brokers, which require, among other things, that the clearing brokers perform computations for PAB Accounts and segregate certain balances on behalf of the Company, if applicable.

Customer Protection

The Company is required to compute a reserve requirement for customer accounts, as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-3. The Company conducts customer reserve computations in order to determine the amount of cash or acceptable qualified securities it is required to deposit in Customer Reserve Bank Accounts pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-3. As of June 30, 2022 the Company had segregated cash of \$44.8 million on deposit in Customer Reserve Bank Accounts.

The Company is also required to compute a reserve requirement for introducing broker and swap dealer PAB Accounts, as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-3. The Company conducts PAB Account reserve computations in order to determine the amount it is required to deposit in PAB Reserve Bank Accounts pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-3. This allows each correspondent firm that uses the Company as its clearing broker-dealer to classify its PAB Account assets held at the Company as allowable assets in the correspondent's net capital calculation. As of June 30, 2022, the Company had segregated cash of \$45.8 million on deposit in PAB Reserve Bank Accounts.

11. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with related parties, including the Ultimate Parent and certain other affiliated entities. Due to related parties is presented net on the statement of financial condition, pursuant to a netting agreement in place between the Ultimate Parent and all affiliated entities, and is settled net with Cowen Services Company, LLC ("CSC"), an affiliate. At June 30, 2022, the balance in due to related parties represents the net payable due to CSC of \$2.3 million.

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Balances with related parties included in the statement of financial condition are as follows:
(in thousands) **June 30, 2022**

Assets

Securities borrowed, net of allowance for credit losses	Cowen Financial Products LLC	\$ 1,126,465
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Cowen Execution Services Limited	169
Receivable from customers	Cowen International Limited	11,205
Receivable from subordinated customers	Cowen Overseas Investment LP	1,382
Interest and dividends receivable	ATM Execution LLC	1,779
Interest and dividends receivable	Cowen Financial Products LLC	1,725
Interest and dividends receivable	Cowen International Limited	405
Interest and dividends receivable	Cowen Investments II, LLC	10
Interest and dividends receivable	Silver Strike Capital Inc	10
Other assets, net of allowance	Quarton Germany	74

Liabilities

Securities loaned	ATM Execution LLC	\$ 847,877
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Cowen Financial Products LLC	7,412
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Westminster Research Associates LLC	80
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Cowen Execution Services Limited	37
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	Cowen Healthcare Investments IV GP LLC	11
Payable to customers	Cowen International Limited	1,066
Payable to subordinated customers	Cowen Investments II LLC	4,273
Payable to subordinated customers	Silver Strike Capital Inc	4,112
Due to related parties	Cowen Services Company, LLC	2,304
Interest and dividends payable	ATM Execution LLC	170
Interest and dividends payable	Cowen Financial Products LLC	50
Interest and dividends payable	Cowen International Limited	14
Interest and dividends payable	Silver Strike Capital Inc	7

Collateralized Agreements

The Company engages in securities financing transactions with affiliates Cowen Financial Products LLC ("CFP"), ATM Execution, LLC ("ATM"), Cowen Investments II, LLC ("CWINV"), Silver Strike Capital Inc. ("SLST"), Cowen International Limited ("CIL") and Cowen Overseas Investment LP ("COIL"). These transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received, in securities borrowed and securities loaned. Interest related to these securities financing transactions is recorded on an accrual basis in interest and dividends receivable or interest and dividends payable on the statement of financial condition.

Trade Execution and Clearance

The Company provides trade execution and/or clearing services to ATM, Cowen Execution Services Limited ("CESL") and CIL, affiliated broker-dealers, including providing introduced or omnibus clearance to their customers.

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The Company provides clearing services to and maintains margin and collateral from CFP, a registered securities-based swap dealer, which are included in payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the statement of financial condition. The Company additionally provides custody services to CFP.

The Company also provides clearing services to and maintains margin and collateral from CIL, COIL, SLST and CWINV, which are included in receivable from and payable to customers and receivable from and payable to subordinated customers on the statement of financial condition.

The Company has a commission sharing agreement with Westminster Research Associates LLC ("WRA"), an affiliated broker-dealer. The Company remits to WRA a portion of commissions generated from trades executed for soft dollar credits as part of the commission sharing agreement. The Company pays an administration fee to WRA for each trade executed as part of the agreement, included in payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the statement of financial condition.

Investment Banking

The Company provides placement and sales agent services associated with debt restructuring to the Ultimate Parent.

The Company shares investment banking fees from underwriting participation by Quarton Germany's institutional clients, included in other receivables, net of allowance on the statement of financial condition.

The Company may receive securities from underwriting securities issuances, which it sells for cash consideration to CWINV.

Financing Arrangements

The Company maintains uncommitted line of credit agreements with the Ultimate Parent. Please refer to Note 12, "Guarantees and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements", for additional information and disclosures.

Support Arrangements

The Company previously entered into a service level agreement with CSC, in which the employment of certain of the Company's employees was assigned and transferred to CSC. Under this agreement, CSC is responsible for the compensation-related payments to these employees for their performance of services provided to the Company, and the Company records the related amounts payable to CSC in due to related parties on the statement of financial condition. CSC also agreed to provide certain administrative and other support services to the Company. All direct and indirect expenses are paid by CSC or other affiliates through an expense sharing agreement. Indirect expenses are allocated based on time, usage and/or headcount.

The Company licenses a proprietary banking software product from an affiliate, Cowen Europe AG, and also licenses a proprietary commission management software from WRA.

CESL, CIL, Cowen and Company (Asia) Limited and Cowen Israel Ltd have employees that support the Company's business operations under service level agreements.

The Company also provides sales, marketing and trading support to ATM and CIL under service level agreements.

12. Guarantees and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Customer Activities and Credit Risk

In securities transactions, the Company's customer and correspondent clearance activities involve the execution and settlement of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event the customer is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

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The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on a delivery versus payment, cash or margin basis. In delivery versus payment transactions, the Company is exposed to risk of loss in the event of the customers' or brokers' inability to meet the terms of their contracts.

In margin transactions, the Company extends credit to clients collateralized by cash and securities in their account. In the event the customers or brokers fail to satisfy their obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell securities at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the obligations.

The Company's exposure to credit risk can be directly impacted by volatile securities markets, which may impair the ability of counterparties to satisfy their contractual obligations. The Company seeks to control its credit risk through a variety of reporting and control procedures, including establishing credit limits based upon a review of the customers' financial condition and credit ratings. The Company seeks to control the risk associated with its customer margin transactions by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company also monitors required margin levels daily and, pursuant to its guidelines, requires customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary.

The Company typically enters into securities lending transactions in order to fund non-standard settlements and to earn residual interest rate spreads. Under these transactions, the Company receives cash collateral. Increases in securities prices may cause the market value of the securities loaned to exceed the amount of cash received as collateral. The Company mitigates the risk of the counterparty not returning the loaned securities by monitoring the market values daily and requiring additional cash as collateral when necessary, and when applicable, participating in a risk-sharing program offered through the OCC. At June 30, 2022 the Company had gross obligations relating to securities loaned of \$2.1 billion of which cash collateral totaling \$2.2 billion was received. These securities loaned are equities and corporate bonds that have no contractual maturity and may be recalled on demand at any time, subject to a two-day notice period.

The Company borrows securities temporarily from other brokers in connection with its securities borrowing activities. The Company deposits cash as collateral for the securities borrowed. Decreases in security prices may cause the market value of the securities borrowed to fall below the amount of cash deposited as collateral. In the event the counterparty to these transactions does not return collateral, the Company may be exposed to the risk of selling the securities at prevailing market prices. The Company controls this risk by requiring credit approvals for counterparties, by monitoring the collateral values on a daily basis, and by depositing additional collateral with counterparties or receiving cash when deemed necessary.

Please refer to Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Loaned", for further information and disclosures.

In the normal course of business, the Company obtains securities under securities borrowed and custody agreements on terms which permits the Company to repledge or resell the securities to others. At June 30, 2022 the Company had borrowed securities of \$2.6 billion of which cash collateral totaling \$2.7 billion was given to counterparties, included on the statement of financial condition as securities borrowed, net of allowance for credit losses.

Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may result from the change in value of a financial instrument due to fluctuations in its market price. Market risk may be exacerbated in times of trading illiquidity when market participants refrain from transacting in normal quantities and/or at normal bid-offer spreads. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily related to the fluctuation in the fair values of securities owned and sold, but not yet purchased and its role as a financial intermediary in customer trading and market making. Market risk is inherent in financial instruments and risks arise in options, warrants and

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derivative contracts from changes in the fair values of their underlying financial instruments. Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value represent obligations of the Company to deliver specified securities and thereby create a liability to purchase the securities at prevailing future market prices. The Company trades in equity securities as an active participant in both listed and OTC markets. The Company typically maintains securities in inventory to facilitate its market making activities and customer order flow. The Company may use a variety of risk management techniques and hedging strategies in the ordinary course of its trading business to manage its exposures. In connection with the Company's trading business, management also reviews reports appropriate to the risk profile of specific trading activities. Typically, market conditions are evaluated and transaction details and securities positions are reviewed. These activities are intended to ensure that the Company's trading strategies are conducted within acceptable risk tolerance parameters, particularly when it commits its own capital to facilitate client trading. Activities include price verification procedures, position reconciliations and reviews of transaction booking. The Company believes that these procedures, which stress timely communications between traders, trading management and senior management, are important elements of the risk management process.

The effects of the outbreak of COVID-19 have negatively affected the global economy, the United States economy and the global financial markets, and have disrupted and may further disrupt our operations and our clients' operations. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could in future periods have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Guarantees

The Company provides access to execution venues for certain customers via sponsored line agreements. These customers transmit non-solicited trade orders directly to the execution venue. The Company monitors the activity but is exposed to the risk of loss should the customer not meet its settlement obligations. The Company is billed for activity flowing through these lines and is reimbursed by the client. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event that the client is unable to fulfill its settlement obligations with respect to these charges. The Company may maintain cash at financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any material losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to significant credit risks.

In the normal course of business, certain activities of the Company involve the execution and clearance of customer securities transactions through clearing brokers. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event a customer is unable to fulfill its contractual obligation since, pursuant to the clearing agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing brokers without limit for losses that the clearing brokers may sustain from the clients introduced by the Company. However, the transactions are collateralized by the counterparty's underlying securities, thereby reducing the associated risk of the position to the changes in the market value of the security through settlement date. At June 30, 2022 there were no amounts to be indemnified to these clearing brokers pursuant to these agreements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company loans securities temporarily to other brokers in connection with its securities lending activities. The Company receives cash as collateral for the securities loaned. Increases in security prices may cause the market value of the securities loaned to exceed the amount of cash received as collateral. In the event the counterparty to these transactions does not return the loaned securities, the Company may be exposed to the risk of acquiring the securities at prevailing market prices in order to satisfy its client obligations. The Company controls this risk by requiring credit approvals for counterparties, by monitoring the market value of securities loaned on a daily basis, and by requiring additional cash as collateral or returning collateral when necessary.

The Company enters into secured and unsecured borrowing agreements to obtain funding necessary to cover daily securities settlements with clearing organizations. At times funding is required for unsettled

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customer delivery versus payment and riskless principal transactions, as well as to meet deposit requirements with clearing organizations. Secured arrangements are collateralized by the securities.

The Company maintains uncommitted financing arrangements with affiliates and non-affiliates, the details of which are summarized below as of June 30, 2022. All non-affiliated arrangements are with large financial institutions.

Secured / Unsecured	Counterparty	Maturity Date	Rate	Contractual Amount	Available Amount
Unsecured	Ultimate Parent	None	Federal Funds effective rate plus 2%	\$ 300,000,000	\$ 300,000,000
Unsecured	Ultimate Parent	March 24, 2026	1-month London Inter-bank Offered Rate plus 3.25%; Alternative base rate plus 2.25%	25,000,000	25,000,000
Unsecured	Non-affiliate	None	Prime Rate	25,000,000	25,000,000
Secured	Non-affiliate	None	Federal Funds effective rate plus 0.80%	75,000,000	75,000,000
Secured	Non-affiliate	None	Federal Funds effective rate plus 1%	150,000,000	150,000,000
Unsecured	Non-affiliate	May 19, 2023	Federal Funds effective rate plus 2.5%	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total				\$ 725,000,000	\$ 725,000,000

13. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The Company's next annual goodwill impairment test is as July 1, 2022 and is currently being performed. There have been no changes in the carrying amount of the Company's goodwill, which was \$128.9 million at Jun 30, 2022. Adverse market or economic events could result in impairment charges in future period.

In accordance with US GAAP, the Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or at an interim period if events or changed circumstances would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Under US GAAP, the Company first assesses the qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amounts as a basis for determining if it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test. Periodically estimating the fair value of a reporting unit requires significant judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could have a significant effect on whether or not an impairment charge is recorded and the magnitude of such a charge.

The following table presents the Company's goodwill activity for the six months ended June 30, 2022:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Goodwill
Beginning balance	\$ 128,851
Recognized goodwill	—
Goodwill impairment charges	—
Ending balance	128,851

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Intangible Assets

Information for the Company's intangible assets that are subject to amortization is presented below as of June 30, 2022:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Amortization Period (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships	3.875 - 14	\$ 29,647	\$ 14,579	\$ 15,068
Backlog	1	6,100	3,304	\$ 2,796
Trade Name	1 - 3	431	239	192
Non-Compete	5	344	120	224

The Company tests intangible assets for impairment if events or circumstances suggest that the asset groups carrying value may not be fully recoverable. All of the Company's intangible assets have finite lives. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges against its intangible assets during the six months ended June 30, 2022.

14. Subsequent Events

On August 1, 2022, the Ultimate Parent, the Toronto-Dominion Bank, a Canadian chartered bank ("TD"), and Crimson Holdings Acquisition Co., a Delaware corporation and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of TD ("Merger Sub"), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") pursuant to which, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, Merger Sub will be merged with and into the Ultimate Parent (the "Merger"), with the Company surviving the Merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of TD.

The Company has evaluated events through August 25, 2022, the date the statement of financial condition was issued and has determined that there were no other subsequent events requiring adjustment or disclosure to the statement of the financial condition.