

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC

Unaudited Interim Financial Report

June 30, 2026

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC

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MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Period ended June 30, 2026

The Directors present their report and interim financial statements which comprise the Statements of Financial Condition, the Statements of Comprehensive Income, the Statements of Cash Flows, the Statements of Changes in Member's Deficit and the related notes as well as a glossary of common terms and acronyms for Morgan Stanley Finance LLC (the "Company") for the period ended June 30, 2026 (the "period").

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The comprehensive income for the period was \$345,000,000 (June 30, 2025: \$118,000,000).

During the period, no dividends were paid or proposed.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is wholly owned by Morgan Stanley (the "Parent"), which together with its consolidated subsidiaries, form "the Firm".

The principal activity of the Company is the issuance of Borrowings ("Structured Notes"), the cash proceeds being lent to its Parent and the hedging of the obligations arising pursuant to such issuances.

The Company was established under Delaware law on March 27, 2002. The business office of the Company is at 1585 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, U.S.A.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activity during the period and no significant change is expected.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company is a "finance subsidiary" of the Parent, as defined in SEC Regulation S-X. The Company issues Structured Notes to the marketplace that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Parent. Proceeds from issuances are lent to the Parent in the form of Intercompany notes.

The Company has a rating of A- from S&P.

The issuance of Structured Notes exposes the Company to various types of risk including foreign exchange, equity, interest rate, credit, and commodities risk. The Company hedges these risks through the use of derivative instruments.

The Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 respectively, is set out on page 6 of the unaudited interim financial statements. The Company

made profits of \$8,000,000 during the period which is driven by interest income from the Parent.

In the period, Structured Notes that are measured at fair value pursuant to the fair value option election require presenting unrealized DVA of \$337,000,000 as 'Other comprehensive income' in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The Statements of Financial Condition for the Company is set out on page 5 of the interim financial statements. At June 30, 2026, the Company's total assets were \$77,131,000,000, an increase of \$8,105,000,000 or 12% compared to December 31, 2025 and total liabilities were \$77,960,000,000 an increase of \$7,760,000,000 or 11%, compared to December 31, 2025.

The changes to the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Financial Condition are in line with the Company's primary activity during the period due to growth of the business.

The performance of the Company is included in the results of the Firm, which are disclosed in the Firm's Annual Report on Form 10-K and quarterly on Form 10-Q to the SEC. The Firm manages its key performance indicators on a global basis but in consideration of individual legal entities. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that providing further performance indicators for the Company itself would not enhance an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company.

The risk management section below sets out the Firm's policies for the management of significant business risks.

Risk Management

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

Risk is an inherent part of the Firm's business and activities. Management believes effective risk management is vital to the success of the Firm's business activities. Accordingly, the Firm has policies and procedures in place to identify, assess, monitor and manage the significant risks involved in the activities of its business and support functions. The principal risks involved in the Company's business activities include market, credit, operational (including cybersecurity), model and liquidity risk.

The cornerstone of the Firm's risk management philosophy is the pursuit of risk-adjusted returns through prudent risk taking that protects the Firm's capital base and franchise. This philosophy is implemented utilizing five key principles: integrity, comprehensiveness, independence, accountability, and transparency. To help ensure the efficacy of risk management, which is an essential component of the Firm's reputation, senior management requires thorough and frequent reporting and the appropriate escalation of risk matters. The fast-paced, complex,

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Period ended June 30, 2026

and constantly evolving nature of global financial markets requires the Firm to maintain a risk management culture that is incisive, knowledgeable about specialized products and markets, and subject to ongoing review and enhancement.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, spreads, indices, volatilities, correlations or other market factors, such as market liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio. Generally, the Company incurs market risk as a result of trading, principally within the Institutional Securities business segment where the substantial majority of the Company's market risk exposure is generated.

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

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

To execute these responsibilities, the MRD monitors the Company's risk against limits on aggregate risk exposures, performs a variety of risk analyses, routinely reports risk summaries, and maintains VaR and scenario analysis systems. Market risk is also monitored through various measures: by use of statistics (including VaR and related analytical measures); by measures of position size and sensitivity; and through routine stress testing, which measures the impact on the value of existing portfolios of specified changes in market factors, and scenarios designed by MRD in collaboration with business units.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising when a borrower, counterparty or issuer does not meet its financial obligations to the Company. The Company primarily incurs credit risk exposure to institutions and individuals. This risk may arise from a variety of business activities, including, but not limited to, entering into swap or other derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to the Company; and providing short- or long-term funding that is secured by financial collateral whose value may at times be insufficient to fully cover the repayment amount. This type of risk requires credit analysis of specific counterparties, both

initially and on an ongoing basis. The Company also incurs credit risk in traded securities and whereby the value of these assets may fluctuate based on realized or expected defaults on the underlying obligations or loans.

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

Operational Risk

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

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

Cybersecurity

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

Model Risk

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs. Model risk can lead to financial loss, poor business and strategic decision making, non-compliance with applicable laws and /or regulations or damage to the Company's or the Firm's reputation. The risk inherent in a model is a function of the

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Period ended June 30, 2026

materiality, complexity and uncertainty around inputs and assumptions.

Model risk is generated from the use of models impacting financial statements, regulatory filings, capital adequacy assessments and the formulation of strategy.

Sound model risk management is an integral part of the Firm's Risk Management Framework. The MRM is a distinct department in Risk Management responsible for the oversight of model risk.

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

The effective challenge of models consists of critical analysis by objective, informed parties who can identify model limitations and assumptions and drive appropriate changes. The MRM provides effective challenge of models, independently validates and approves models for use, annually recertifies models, periodically revalidates, identifies and tracks remediation plans for model limitations, and reports on model risk metrics. The department also oversees the development of controls to support a complete and accurate Firmwide model inventory.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will be unable to finance its operations due to a loss of access to the capital markets or difficulty in liquidating its assets. Liquidity risk also encompasses the Company's ability (or perceived ability) to meet its financial obligations in a timely manner without experiencing significant business disruption or reputational damage that may threaten its viability as a going concern. Generally, the Company incurs liquidity and funding risk as a result of its trading, lending and client facilitation activities.

The Firm's Liquidity Risk Management Framework is critical to help ensure that the Firm maintains sufficient liquidity reserves and durable funding sources to meet the Firm's daily obligations and to withstand unanticipated stress events. The LRD ensures transparency of material liquidity and funding risks, compliance with established risk limits and escalation of risk concentrations to appropriate senior management.

To execute these responsibilities, the LRD establishes limits in line with the Firm's risk appetite, identifies and analyses emerging liquidity and funding risks to ensure such risks are appropriately mitigated, monitors and reports risk exposures against metrics and limits, and reviews the methodologies and assumptions underpinning its Liquidity Stress Tests to ensure

sufficient liquidity and funding under a range of adverse scenarios.

Going Concern

Retaining sufficient liquidity and capital to withstand market pressures remains central to the Firm's strategy. The Company issues structured notes to the marketplace that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Parent. Proceeds from issuances are lent to the Parent in the form of Intercompany notes. Due to the risk neutral nature of the business, the Company does not maintain significant liquidity or capital. Additionally, the Company has access to Firm capital and liquidity as required.

Taking all of these factors into consideration, the Directors believe it is reasonable to assume that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the interim financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The following Directors held office throughout the period and to the date of approval of this report:

Kevin Woodruff

Joshua Schanzer

Naml Lewis

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events since the reporting date.

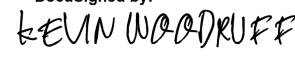
AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company is not required to have an audit committee separate from that of its Parent.

AUDITOR

Deloitte & Touche LLP will continue as auditor of the Company.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Board by:

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Kevin Woodruff, President

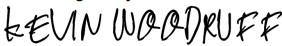
MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors, Kevin Woodruff, Joshua Schanzer and Naml Lewis confirm to the best of their knowledge:

- the interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company; and
- the management report represented by the Directors' report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business that have occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 and the position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Name: Kevin Woodruff

Title: President and Director

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(In millions of dollars, except where noted)

	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	At June 30, 2026	At December 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash	\$ 4	\$ 6
Trading assets at fair value	2,721	1,945
Receivables:		
Broker dealers	90	32
Notes receivable from Parent	74,303	66,960
Intercompany from Parent	13	83
Total Assets	\$ 77,131	\$ 69,026
Liabilities		
Trading liabilities at fair value	\$ 5	\$ 1
Payables:		
Broker dealers	25	125
Interest	290	220
Borrowings (includes \$77,380 and \$69,658 at fair value)	77,640	69,854
Total Liabilities	\$ 77,960	\$ 70,200
Commitments and contingent liabilities (See Note 8)		
Member's deficit:		
Additional paid-in capital	40	40
Retained earnings	29	21
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(898)	(1,235)
Total Member's deficit	(829)	(1,174)
Total Liabilities and Member's deficit	\$ 77,131	\$ 69,026

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(In millions of dollars, except where noted)

	Six months ended June 30, 2026	Six months ended June 30, 2025
Revenues		
Trading ⁽¹⁾	\$ (1,107)	\$ (1,060)
Interest income	1,534	1,328
Total Revenues	427	268
Expenses		
Interest expense	419	264
Total Expenses	419	264
Income before taxes	8	4
Net income	8	4
Other comprehensive income	337	114
Comprehensive income	\$ 345	\$ 118

(1) Trading revenues comprise related party and non-related party components. For further information see notes 3 and 5

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(In millions of dollars, except where noted)

	Six months ended June 30, 2026	Six months ended June 30, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 8	\$ 4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net changes in asset and liabilities:		
Trading assets, net of Trading liabilities	2,077	1,217
Broker dealers	(158)	(103)
Intercompany (Parent)	70	(223)
Interest	70	44
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,067	939
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net payments for:		
Notes receivable from Parent	(7,513)	(12,531)
Net cash used for investing activities	(7,513)	(12,531)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from:		
Borrowings	27,096	24,281
Payments for:		
Borrowings	(21,652)	(12,692)
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,444	11,589
Net decrease in cash	(2)	(3)
Cash at beginning of the period	6	4
Cash at end of the period	\$ 4	\$ 1
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash payments for interest	348	220

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBER’S DEFICIT
(In millions of dollars, except where noted)

	Additional paid- in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total member's deficit
Balance, December 31, 2024 (audited)	\$ 40	\$ 13	\$ (729)	\$ (676)
Net change in member's deficit	—	4	114	118
Balance, June 30, 2025 (unaudited)	\$ 40	\$ 17	\$ (615)	\$ (558)
Balance, December 31, 2025 (audited)	\$ 40	\$ 21	\$ (1,235)	\$ (1,174)
Net change in member's deficit	—	8	337	345
Balance, June 30, 2026 (unaudited)	\$ 40	\$ 29	\$ (898)	\$ (829)

MORGAN STANLEY FINANCE LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND JUNE 30, 2025
(In millions of dollars, except where noted)

1. Introduction and Basis of Presentation

The Company

Morgan Stanley Finance LLC (the “Company”), a single member limited liability corporation, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley (the “Parent”).

The Company is a “finance subsidiary” of the Parent, as defined in SEC Regulation S-X. The Company issues structured notes to the marketplace that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Parent. Proceeds from issuances are lent to the Parent in the form of Intercompany notes.

In 2025, the Company received a rating of A- from S&P. See the “Glossary of Common Terms and Acronyms” for the definition of certain terms and acronyms used throughout the notes to the interim financial statements.

Basis of Financial Information

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

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for adjustment to or disclosure in the interim financial statements through September 28, 2026, the date on which the interim financial statements are available to be issued, and the Company has not identified any recordable or disclosable events, not otherwise reported in the interim financial statements or the notes thereto.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

Trading

See “Fair Value of Financial Instruments” below for Trading revenue recognition discussions.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Instruments within Trading assets and Trading liabilities are measured at fair value, either as required or allowed by accounting guidance. These financial instruments represent derivatives the Company predominantly enters into with the Parent to economically hedge its Borrowings, which are primarily structured notes. Gains and losses on instruments

carried at fair value are reflected in Trading revenues in the Company’s Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The fair value of OTC financial instruments, including derivative contracts related to financial instruments are presented in the accompanying Statements of Financial Condition on a net-by-counterparty basis, when appropriate.

Fair Value Option

The Company has elected the fair value option for certain Borrowings (structured notes) that are risk managed on a fair value basis to mitigate income statement volatility caused by measurement basis differences between the elected instruments and their associated risk management transactions or to eliminate complexities of applying certain accounting models.

Fair Value Measurement – Definition and Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Level 1. Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets that the Company has the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. Valuation adjustments, block discounts and discounts for entity-specific and contractual restrictions that would not transfer to market participants are not applied to Level 1

instruments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2. Valuations based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, significant market inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or market-corroborated inputs.

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

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

The Company considers prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For additional information, see Note 4.

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

Valuation Techniques

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

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

Where appropriate, valuation adjustments are made to account for various factors such as liquidity risk (bid-ask adjustments),

credit quality, model uncertainty and concentration risk and funding in order to arrive at fair value. Adjustments for liquidity risk adjust model-derived mid-market amounts of Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments for the bid-mid or mid-ask spread required to properly reflect the exit price of a risk position. Bid-mid and mid-ask spreads are marked to levels observed in trade activity, broker quotes or other external third-party data. Where these spreads are unobservable for the particular position in question, spreads are derived from observable levels of similar positions.

The Company applies credit-related valuation adjustments to its Borrowings (structured notes) for which the fair value option was elected and to OTC derivatives. The Company considers the impact of changes in its own credit spreads based upon observations of the secondary bond market spreads when measuring the fair value for Borrowings. Such credit risk considerations do not impact the valuation of derivative transactions with the Parent as credit risk would not impact the exit price.

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

See Note 4 for a description of valuation techniques applied to the major categories of financial instruments measured at fair value.

Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and Interest expense are accrued for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including Notes receivable from Parent, Intercompany from Parent, and Borrowings.

Interest income and Interest expense are recorded within the Company's Statements of Comprehensive Income depending on the nature of the instrument and related market conventions. When interest is included as a component of the instrument's fair value, interest is included within Trading revenues. Otherwise, it is included within Interest income or Interest expense.

Offsetting of Derivative Instruments

In connection with its derivative activities with the Parent, the Company enters into a master netting agreement with the Parent. This agreement provides the Company with the right, in the event of a default by the Parent, to net Parent's rights and obligations under the agreement and to liquidate and set off cash collateral against any net amount owed by the Parent.

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

Income Taxes

The Company is a single-member limited liability company that is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes. All current and deferred taxes have been accrued by the Parent.

Receivables from and Payables to Broker Dealers

Receivables from and Payables to Broker Dealers include unsettled amounts related to Borrowings (structured notes) as well as amounts for securities failed to deliver, through its broker dealer affiliates, by the Company to the purchaser or failed to receive by the Company from the seller by the settlement date.

Foreign Currencies

Gains or losses resulting from remeasurement of foreign currency transactions are included in Trading revenues.

Segment Reporting

The Company represents a single operating and reportable segment based upon the nature of the financial products and services provided to customers and its management structure, which is consistent with the approach used by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to assess the Company's financial performance and make key operating decisions as a whole. The Company's CODM is its President, who evaluates the Company's financials performance primarily based on the profit measure, Income before taxes. The segment performance measure is consistent with the amount presented in the Company's Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Accounting Development Updates

The FASB has issued certain accounting updates that apply to the Company. Accounting updates were assessed and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Related Party Transactions

Notes receivable from Parent represents the proceeds from Borrowings (structured notes) which are lent to the Parent and accrue interest income at rates established by the treasury function of the Parent and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Firm").

Intercompany from Parent represents additional funding provided to the Parent which is unsecured and bears interest at the rate of interest that the firm incurs in funding its business (the "Firm proxy rate").

Receivables from and payables to Broker dealers represent unsettled amounts related to Borrowings (structured notes) that broker dealer affiliates distribute for the Company. These receivables are unsecured and payable on demand.

Trading assets and liabilities and the associated Trading revenues mainly represent OTC derivative transactions the Company predominantly enters into with the Parent to economically hedge its Borrowings (structured notes) as well as any mark to market movements on those OTC derivative transactions.

Interest income and expense are calculated daily based on the Notes receivable from Parent and Intercompany from Parent.

The activities of the Company include significant transactions with affiliates and may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions that would have existed or the results of operations if the Company had operated as an unaffiliated business.

	At June 30, 2026	At December 31, 2025
Assets and receivables from affiliated companies		
Trading assets	\$ 2,721	\$ 1,945
Receivables – Broker dealers	77	32
Receivables – Notes receivable from Parent	74,303	66,960
Receivables – Intercompany from Parent	13	83
Liabilities and payables to affiliated companies		
Payables – Broker dealers	25	125
	Six months ended June 30, 2026	Six months ended June 30, 2025
Net Revenues from affiliated companies:		
Trading	\$ 1,824	\$ 757
Interest income	1,534	1,328

4. Fair Values

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

	At June 30, 2026						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ⁽¹⁾	Total		
Assets at Fair Value							
Trading assets:							
OTC Derivative contracts:							
Equity contracts	\$	—	\$ 6,757	\$ 65	\$	—	\$ 6,822
Interest rate contracts		—	196	57		—	253
Foreign exchange contracts		—	321	5		—	326
Commodity contracts		—	3	—		—	3
Credit contracts		—	16	2		—	18
Netting ⁽¹⁾		—	(4,113)	(129)		(459)	(4,701)
Total OTC derivative contracts		—	3,180	—		(459)	2,721
Total trading assets	\$	—	\$ 3,180	\$	—	\$ (459)	\$ 2,721
Total assets at fair value	\$	—	\$ 3,180	\$	—	\$ (459)	\$ 2,721
Liabilities at Fair Value							
Trading liabilities:							
OTC Derivative contracts:							
Equity contracts	\$	—	\$ 871	\$ 10	\$	—	\$ 881
Interest rate contracts		—	2,773	535		—	3,308
Foreign exchange contracts		—	468	48		—	516
Credit contracts		—	1	—			1
Netting ⁽¹⁾		—	(4,113)	(129)		(459)	(4,701)
Total OTC derivative contracts		—	—	464		(459)	5
Total trading liabilities	\$	—	\$	464	\$	(459)	\$ 5
Borrowings - Structured Notes		—	76,864	516		—	77,380
Total liabilities at fair value	\$	—	\$ 76,864	\$ 980	\$	(459)	\$ 77,385

- (1) For positions with the same counterparty that cross over the levels of the fair value hierarchy, counterparty netting is included in the column titled “Netting”. Positions classified within the same level that are the same counterparty are netted within that level. For further information on derivative instruments, see Note 6.

At December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ⁽¹⁾	Total
Assets at Fair Value					
Trading assets:					
OTC Derivative contracts:					
Equity contracts	\$ —	\$ 5,687	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 5,693
Interest rate contracts	—	292	51	—	343
Foreign exchange contracts	—	172	1	—	173
Credit contracts	—	26	3	—	29
Netting ⁽¹⁾	—	(3,850)	(61)	(382)	(4,293)
Total OTC derivative contracts	\$ —	\$ 2,327	\$ —	\$ (382)	\$ 1,945
Total trading assets	\$ —	\$ 2,327	\$ —	\$ (382)	\$ 1,945
Total assets at fair value	\$ —	\$ 2,327	\$ —	\$ (382)	\$ 1,945

Liabilities at Fair Value

Trading liabilities:					
OTC Derivative contracts:					
Equity contracts	\$ —	\$ 611	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 615
Interest rate contracts	—	2,736	415	—	3,151
Foreign exchange contracts	—	501	25	—	526
Commodity contracts	—	2	—	—	2
Netting ⁽¹⁾	—	(3,850)	(61)	(382)	(4,293)
Total OTC derivative contracts	—	—	383	(382)	1
Total trading liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 383	\$ (382)	\$ 1
Borrowings - Structured Notes	—	69,178	480	—	69,658
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ —	\$ 69,178	\$ 863	\$ (382)	\$ 69,659

- (1) For positions with the same counterparty that cross over the levels of the fair value hierarchy, counterparty netting is included in the column titled "Netting". Positions classified within the same level that are the same counterparty are netted within that level. For further information on derivative instruments, see Note 6

Valuation Techniques for Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Asset and Liability / Valuation Technique	Valuation Hierarchy Classification
<i>OTC Derivative Contracts</i> • OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap and option contracts related to interest rates, foreign currencies, credit standing of reference entities, equity prices or commodity prices. • Depending on the product and the terms of the transaction, the fair value of OTC derivative products can be modelled using a series of techniques, including closed-form analytic formulas, such as the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, simulation models or a combination thereof. Many pricing models do not entail material subjectivity as the methodologies employed do not necessitate significant judgment, since model inputs may be observed from actively quoted markets, as is the case for generic interest rate swaps, and many equity, commodity and foreign currency option contracts, and certain CDS. In the case of more established derivative products, the pricing models used by the Company are widely accepted by the financial services industry. • More complex OTC derivative products are typically less liquid and require more judgment in the implementation of the valuation technique since direct trading activity or quotes are unobservable. This includes certain types of interest rate derivatives with volatility and correlation exposure, equity, and commodity or foreign currency derivatives that are either longer-dated or include exposure to multiple underlyings. Where required inputs are unobservable, relationships to observable data points, based on historical and/or implied observations, may be employed as a technique to estimate the model input values. For further information on derivative instruments, see Note 2.	• Level 2 - when valued using observable inputs supported by market liquidity or where the unobservable input is not deemed significant • Level 3 - when valued using observable inputs with limited market liquidity or if an unobservable input is deemed significant
<i>Borrowings - Structured Notes</i> • The Company issues structured notes at fair value which are primarily composed of: instruments whose payments and redemption values are linked to the performance of a specific index, a basket of stocks, a specific equity security, a commodity, a credit exposure or basket of credit exposures; and instruments with various interest-rate-related features including step-ups, step-downs, and zero coupons. Also included are unsecured contracts which are not classified as OTC derivatives because they fail net investment criteria. • Fair value is determined using valuation models for the derivative and debt portions of the notes. These models incorporate observable inputs referencing identical or comparable securities, including prices to which the notes are linked, interest rate yield curves, option volatility and currency rates, and commodity or equity prices. • Independent, external and traded prices for the notes are considered as well as the impact of the Company's own credit spreads, which are based on observed secondary bond market spreads.	• Level 2 - when valued using observable inputs, or where the unobservable input is not deemed significant • Level 3 - in instances where the unobservable inputs are deemed significant

Rollforward of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for 2026

	Beginning Balance at December 31, 2025	Total Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Purchases	Sales and Issuances	Settlements	Net Transfers ⁽¹⁾	Ending Balance at June 30, 2026	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Net liabilities at Fair Value								
Net OTC derivative contracts ⁽²⁾ :								
Equity contracts	\$ (2)	\$ 40	\$ (6)	\$ —	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ (55)	40
Interest rate contracts	364	(49)	—	—	46	19	478	(81)
Foreign exchange contracts	24	(23)	—	—	(3)	(1)	43	(23)
Credit contracts	(3)	2	—	—	3	—	(2)	2
Total net OTC derivative contracts	383	(30)	(6)	—	42	15	464	(62)
Borrowings – Structured Notes	480	(24)	—	151	(85)	(54)	516	(21)
Net Liabilities at Fair Value	\$ 863	\$ (54)	\$ (6)	\$ 151	\$ (43)	\$ (39)	\$ 980	\$ (83)

(1) During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the Company transferred \$54 of Borrowings (structured notes) from Level 2 to Level 3 as the unobservable inputs are now significant against the position valuation.

(2) Net OTC derivative contracts represent Trading liabilities, net of Trading assets. Amounts are presented before counterparty netting.

Rollforward of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for 2025

	Beginning Balance at December 31, 2024	Total Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Purchases	Sales and Issuances	Settlements	Net Transfers ⁽¹⁾	Ending Balance at June 30, 2025	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Net Liabilities at Fair Value								
Net OTC derivative contracts ⁽²⁾ :								
Equity contracts	\$ (41)	\$ 126	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ 75	\$ (100)	\$ (201)	122
Interest rate contracts	266	(24)	—	—	(19)	4	275	(26)
Foreign exchange contracts	11	14	—	—	—	14	11	14
Credit contracts	(6)	—	—	—	2	—	(4)	—
Total net OTC derivative	230	116	(9)	—	58	(82)	81	110
Borrowings – Structured Notes	536	(61)	—	657	(19)	172	1,407	(60)
Net Liabilities at Fair Value	\$ 766	\$ 55	\$ (9)	\$ 657	\$ 39	\$ 90	\$ 1,488	\$ 50

(1) During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company transferred \$172 of Borrowings (structured notes) from Level 2 to Level 3 as the unobservable inputs are now significant against the position valuation.

(2) Net OTC derivative contracts represent Trading liabilities, net of Trading assets. Amounts are presented before counterparty netting.

The unrealized gains (losses) during the period for assets and liabilities within the Level 3 category may include changes in fair value during the period that were attributable to both observable and unobservable inputs. Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) are primarily included in Trading revenues in the statements of comprehensive income.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Valuation Techniques and Unobservable Inputs

Balance Range (Average) ⁽¹⁾

\$ in millions, except inputs	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Net Liabilities at Fair Value		
Net OTC derivative contracts:		
Equity contracts ⁽²⁾	\$ (55)	\$ (2)
Option Model:		
Equity Volatility	32% to 45% (40%)	N/M
Equity – Foreign exchange correlation	-15% to 25% (5%)	N/M
Interest rate contracts	\$ 478	\$ 364
Option Model:		
Bond volatility	62 to 77 bps (70 bps / 70 bps)	1 to 36 bps (28 bps / 36 bps)
Interest Rate Curve Correlation	53% to 99% (83% / 85%)	55% to 73% (61% / 61%)
Interest Rate Volatility Skew	60% to 105% (85% / 87%)	57% to 105% (79% / 80%)
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 43	\$ 24
Option Model:		
Interest Rate Volatility Skew	53% to 66% (57% / 76%)	48.1% to 62.4% (53% / 62%)
Credit rate contracts	\$ (2)	\$ (3)
Borrowings - Structured Notes	\$ 516	\$ 480
Option Model:		
Equity Volatility	14% to 113% (21%)	5% to 80% (24%)
Equity Volatility skew	-3% to 1% (-1%)	-3% to 1% (-1%)
Equity - correlation	30% to 100% (89%)	23% to 100% (87%)
Equity - Foreign exchange correlation	-45% to 8% (-10%)	-39% to 30% (-4%)
Comparable Pricing:		
Comparable bond price	N/M	101 to 109 points (105 points / 105 points)
Credit default swap Model:		
Credit spread	317 to 317 bps (317 bps)	325 to 325 bps (325 bps)

Points - Percentage of par

(1) A single amount is disclosed for range and average when there is no significant difference between the minimum, maximum and average. Amounts represent weighted averages except where simple averages and the median of the inputs when more relevant.

(2) Includes OTC derivative contracts with multiple risks (i.e., hybrid products).

The previous table provides information on the valuation techniques, significant unobservable inputs, and the ranges and averages for each major category of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and non recurring basis with a significant Level 3 balance. The level of aggregation and breadth of products cause the range of inputs to be wide and not evenly distributed across the inventory of financial

instruments. Further, the range of unobservable inputs may differ across firms in the financial services industry because of diversity in the types of products included in each firm's inventory. Generally, there are no predictable relationships between multiple significant unobservable inputs attributable to a given valuation technique.

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

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

- **Correlation:** A pricing input where the payoff is driven by more than one underlying risk. Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movement of two variables (i.e., how the change in one variable influences a change in the other variable).
- **Interest rate curve:** The term structure of interest rates (relationship between interest rates and the time to maturity) and a market's measure of future interest rates at the time of observation. An interest rate curve is used to set interest rate and foreign exchange derivative cash flows and is a pricing input used in the discounting of any OTC derivative cash flow.
- **Volatility:** The measure of variability in possible returns for an instrument given how much that instrument changes in value over time. Volatility is a pricing input for options and, generally, the lower the volatility, the less risky the option. The level of volatility used in the valuation of a particular option depends on a number of factors, including the nature of the risk underlying that option, the tenor and the strike price of the option.
- **Volatility skew:** The measure of the difference in implied volatility for options with identical underliers and expiry dates but with different strikes.
- **Credit Spread:** The credit spread reflects the additional net yield an investor can earn from a security with more credit risk relative to one with less credit risk. The credit spread of a particular security is often quoted in relation to the yield on a credit risk-free benchmark security or reference rate.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

	At June 30, 2026				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:					
Cash	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	4
Receivables:					
Broker dealers	90	—	90	—	90
Notes Receivables from Parent	74,303	—	74,303	—	74,303
Intercompany from Parent	13	—	13	—	13
Financial Liabilities:					
Payables: ⁽¹⁾					
Broker dealers	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ —	25
Borrowings	260	—	260	—	260

	At December 31, 2025				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets					
Cash	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	6
Receivables:					
Broker dealers	32	—	32	—	32
Notes receivable from Parent	66,960	—	66,960	—	66,960
Intercompany from Parent	83	—	83	—	83
Financial Liabilities					
Payables: ⁽¹⁾					
Broker dealers	\$ 125	\$ —	\$ 125	\$ —	125
Borrowings	196	—	196	—	196

(1) Accrued interest payables have been excluded. Carrying value approximates fair value for these payables.

5. Fair Value Option

The Company elected the fair value option for Borrowings (structured notes) that are risk managed on a fair value basis to mitigate income statement volatility caused by measurement basis differences between the elected instruments and their associated risk management transactions or to eliminate complexities of applying certain accounting models.

Net Revenue from Borrowings under the Fair Value Option

	Trading Revenues	Interest Expense	Net Revenues ⁽²⁾
Six months ended June 30, 2026			
Borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ (2,794)	\$ 416	\$ (3,210)
Six months ended June 30, 2025			
Borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ (2,915)	\$ 260	\$ (3,175)

(1) Unrealized DVA gains (losses) are recorded in OCI and, when realized, in Trading revenues. For additional information, see Notes 2 and 9.

(2) Amounts do not reflect any gains or losses from related economic hedges.

Gains (losses) from changes in fair value are recorded in Trading revenues and are mainly attributable to movements in the reference price or index, interest rates, or foreign exchange rates.

Gains (Losses) due to Changes in Instrument-Specific Credit Risk

	Trading Revenues	OCI
Six months ended June 30, 2026		
Borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ (6)	\$ 337
Six months ended June 30, 2025		
Borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ (5)	\$ 114

(1) Unrealized DVA gains (losses) are recorded in OCI and, when realized, in Trading revenues. For additional information, see Notes 2 and 9.

Difference between Contractual Principal and Fair Value ⁽¹⁾

	At June 30, 2026	At December 31, 2025
Borrowings ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,509	\$ 2,088

(1) Amounts indicate contractual principal greater than or (less than) fair value.

(2) Excludes borrowings (structured notes) where the repayment of the initial principal amount fluctuates based on changes in a reference price or index.

Borrowings Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

	At June 30, 2026	At December 31, 2025
Business Unit Responsible for Risk Management		
Equity	\$ 43,444	\$ 40,598
Interest rates	27,123	23,260
Credit	5,323	4,657
Foreign exchange	1,445	1,066
Commodity	45	77
Total	\$ 77,380	\$ 69,658

6. Derivative Instruments

The Company uses OTC swaps, options and other derivatives referencing, among other things, interest rates, foreign currencies, commodity products, credit and equity securities as part of the hedging strategy for structured notes. The Company does not apply hedge accounting.

Fair Values and Notional Derivative Contracts

	Bilateral OTC At June 30, 2026			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Notional ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value	Notional ⁽¹⁾
OTC Derivative contracts				
Equity	\$ 6,822	\$ 28,408	\$ 881	\$ 10,542
Interest rate	253	9,968	3,308	21,291
Foreign exchange	326	4,766	516	3,336
Commodity	3	40	—	1
Credit	18	753	1	17
Total gross OTC derivative contracts	7,422	43,935	4,706	35,187
Amounts offset				
Counterparty netting	(4,701)		(4,701)	
Total Trading Assets/Liabilities	\$ 2,721		\$ 5	

Bilateral OTC At December 31, 2025				
	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Notional ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value	Notional ⁽¹⁾
OTC Derivative contracts				
Equity	\$ 5,693	\$ 25,109	\$ 615	\$ 11,156
Interest rate	343	12,861	3,151	15,322
Foreign exchange	173	2,913	526	3,020
Commodity	—	36	2	42
Credit	29	713	—	11
Total gross OTC derivative contracts	6,238	41,632	4,294	29,551
Amounts offset				
Counterparty netting	(4,293)		(4,293)	
Total net Trading liabilities	\$ 1,945		\$ 1	

(1) The Company believes that the notional amounts of derivative contracts generally overstate its exposure. In most circumstances notional amounts are only used as a reference point from which to calculate amounts owed between the parties to the contract. Furthermore, notional amounts do not reflect the benefit of legally enforceable netting arrangements or risk mitigating transactions.

The table below summarizes realized and unrealized gains and losses, from derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, included in Trading revenues in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Trading Revenues by Product Type

	Six months ended June 30, 2026	Six months ended June 30, 2025
Equity contracts	\$ (787)	\$ (740)
Interest rate contracts	(336)	(330)
Foreign exchange contracts	16	13
Commodity contracts	—	(3)
Total	\$ (1,107)	\$ (1,060)

7. Borrowings

Maturities and Terms of Borrowings

\$ in Millions	Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾	Variable Rate ⁽²⁾	At June 30, 2026	At December 31, 2025
Original maturities of one year or less:				
Next 12 months	\$ —	712	712	1764
Original maturities greater than one year:				
Due in 2026	253	3,220	3,473	7,479
Due in 2027	2,282	11,892	14,174	11,042
Due in 2028	1,003	9,576	10,579	10,701
Due in 2029	2,323	6,329	8,652	6,025
Due in 2030	1,267	7,209	8,476	8,705
Thereafter	13,613	17,961	31,574	24,138
Total	\$ 20,741	\$ 56,187	\$ 76,928	\$ 68,090
Total borrowings	\$ 20,741	\$ 56,899	\$ 77,640	\$ 69,854

(1) Fixed rate borrowings include instruments with step-up, step-down and zero coupon features.

(2) Variable rate borrowings bear interest based on a variety of indices. Amounts include borrowings linked to equity, credit or other indices.

All of the Company's Borrowings are considered Senior Debt. For the period ended June 30, 2026 and period ended June 30, 2025, the Company issued notes with a fair value of approximately \$27,096 and \$24,281 respectively.

Certain senior debt securities are denominated in various non-U.S. dollar currencies and are primarily structured to provide a return that is linked to equity, credit, interest rates, foreign exchange, commodity or other indices (e.g., the consumer price index). Senior debt also may be structured to be callable by the Company or extendible at the option of holders of the senior debt securities.

Senior Debt – Borrowings (structured notes). The Company's Borrowings primarily include notes carried and managed on a fair value basis. These include instruments whose payments and redemption values are linked to the performance of a specific index, a basket of stocks, a specific equity security, a commodity, a credit exposure or basket of credit exposures; and instruments with various interest-rate-related features including step-ups, step-downs, and zero coupons. Also included are unsecured contracts that are not classified as derivatives because they fail net investment criteria. To minimize the exposure from such instruments, the Company has entered into various swap contracts and options that effectively convert the borrowing costs into floating rates. The swaps and purchased options used to economically hedge the embedded features are derivatives and also carried at fair value. Changes in fair value related to the notes and economic hedges are reported in Trading revenues. See Notes 2 and 4 for further information on Borrowings carried at fair value.

8. Contingencies

Legal

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

The Company may also be involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental or other regulatory agencies regarding the Company's business, and involving, among other matters, sales, trading, financial products or offerings sold by the Company, and tax, accounting, and operational matters, certain of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, disgorgement, restitution, forfeiture, injunctions, limitations on our ability to conduct certain business, or other relief.

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

The Company's legal expenses can, and may in the future, fluctuate from period to period, given the current environment

regarding government or regulatory agency investigations and private litigation affecting global financial services firms, including the Company.

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

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

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

9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Changes in AOCI

	Debt Valuation
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ (1,235)
Change in net DVA ⁽¹⁾	337
Balance at June 30, 2026	\$ (898)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (729)
Change in net DVA ⁽¹⁾	114
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$ (615)

(1) DVA represents the change in the fair value resulting from fluctuations in the Company’s credit spreads and other credit factors related to liabilities carried at fair value.

10. Income Taxes

The Company is a single-member limited liability company that is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes. The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Parent. The Company is included in the combined state and local income tax returns with the Parent and certain other subsidiaries of the Parent. All current and deferred taxes have been accrued by the Parent.

11. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for adjustment to or disclosure in the interim financial statements through September 28, 2026, the date on which the interim financial statements are available to be issued, and the Company has not identified any recordable or disclosable events, not otherwise reported in the interim financial statements or the notes thereto.

Glossary of common terms & acronyms

AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
The Company	Morgan Stanley Finance LLC
DVA	Debt Valuation Adjustment
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
MRM	Model Risk Management Department
MRD	Market Risk Department
CRM	Credit Risk Management
LRD	Liquidity Risk Department
N/M	Not Meaningful
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
OTC	Over-the-counter
The Parent	Morgan Stanley
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
U.S.	United States of America
U.S. GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America