Truist Securities, Inc.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Truist Financial Corporation)

Statement of Financial Condition and Supplemental Information

Unaudited as of June 30, 2022

Contents

creditworthiness of counterparties. Where eligible, the Company applies the collateral maintenance practical expedient in estimating any allowance for credit losses. The Company determines if it is eligible for the collateral maintenance practical expedient and considers the credit quality of these assets and the related need for an allowance for credit losses. These determinations and considerations are based on several factors: the daily revaluation of the underlying collateral used to secure the contract amounts, the counterparty's continuing ability to meet additional collateral requests, and the Company's right to sell the securities collateralizing the contract amounts when additional collateral requests are not met by the counterparty or the contract amounts are not returned on demand. Where not eligible for this practical expedient, any potential expected credit losses would be limited to the Company's net exposure after consideration of the market value of collateral. The majority of this net exposure has an open or overnight maturity, which provides the Company with the option to either re-price or close out transactions on a daily basis. The option mitigates any risk extending beyond one day. For more information on these transactions, see Note 6, *Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Borrowed, and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase*.

Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2022, the Company did not have any material contract assets or liabilities.

3. Accounting Policies Recently Adopted and Pending Accounting Pronouncements

There were no standards adopted during the current year that had a material effect on the Company's statement of financial condition, and no standards not yet adopted by the Company that are expected to have a material effect on the Company's statement of financial condition.

4. Subsequent Events

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

5. Securities Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

At June 30, 2022, a U.S. Treasury security with a fair value of $29.8 million has been segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers of the Company under SEC Rule 15c3-3.

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

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are collateralized primarily by U.S. government or agency securities. Securities borrowed are collateralized primarily by corporate securities. These securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities borrowed, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased. Securities borrowed are primarily used to cover firm short positions. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are used to cover firm short positions or are subsequently sold under agreements to repurchase to earn a spread. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are primarily used to fund firm trading inventory. The Company takes possession of all securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed and performs appropriate margin evaluation on the acquisition date based on market volatility. On the acquisition date of these securities, the Company and the related counterparty agree on the amount of collateral required to secure the principal amount loaned under these arrangements. The Company monitors collateral values daily and calls for additional collateral to be provided as warranted under the aforementioned agreement. The Company has policies and procedures to manage market risk associated with client trading and assumes a limited degree of market risk by managing the size and nature of its exposure.

The following is a summary of repurchase agreements and the fair market value of related collateral pledged as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Overnight Maturities	Term < 30 days	Total	Fair Market Value of Collateral
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 1,243,428	$ 32,036	$ 1,275,464	$ 1,310,120
Corporate debt and other securities	350,000	312,964	662,964	708,581
Total collateral pledged	$ 1,593,428	$ 345,000	$ 1,938,428	$ 2,018,701

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are governed by a master repurchase agreement. Under the terms of the master repurchase agreement, all transactions between the Company and the counterparty constitute a single business relationship such that in the event of default, the non-defaulting party is entitled to set off claims and apply property held by that party in respect of any transaction against obligations owed. Any payments, deliveries, or other transfers may be applied against each other and netted. These amounts are limited to the contract asset/liability balance, and accordingly, do not include excess collateral received/pledged. None of the Company's repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions met the right of setoff criteria at June 30, 2022.

The following table includes the amount of collateral pledged or received related to exposures subject to enforceable Master Repurchase Agreements as of June 30, 2022. While these agreements are typically over-collateralized, GAAP requires disclosure in this table to limit the amount of such collateral to the amount of the related recognized asset or liability for each counterparty.

(In thousands)	Gross Amount	Amount Offset	Net Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Condition	Held/Pledged Financial Instruments	Net Amount
Assets					
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	$ 1,891,692	$ -	$ 1,891,692	$ 1,891,083	$ 609
Securities borrowed	640,251	-	640,251	621,702	18,549
Total Assets	$ 2,531,943	$ -	$ 2,531,943	$ 2,512,785	$ 19,158
Liabilities					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 1,938,428	$ -	$ 1,938,428	$ 1,938,428	$ -
Total Liabilities	$ 1,938,428	$ -	$ 1,938,428	$ 1,938,428	$ -

7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2022				
(in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustments[1]	Total Assets/Liabilities
Securities owned and derivatives:					
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ -	$ 1,838,516	$ -	$ -	$ 1,838,516
Corporate debt and other securities	3,568	639,718	-	-	643,286
Commercial paper	-	200,308	-	-	200,308
State and municipal obligations	-	299,299	-	-	299,299
Derivatives	-	5,579	-	(2,655)	2,924
Total securities owned and derivatives	$ 3,568	$ 2,983,420	$ -	$ (2,655)	$ 2,984,333
Securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives:					
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ -	$ 1,092,197	$ -	$ -	$ 1,092,197
Corporate debt and other securities	6,623	620,618	-	-	627,241
Derivatives	-	5,738	-	(2,954)	2,784
Total securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives	$ 6,623	$ 1,718,553	$ -	$ (2,954)	$ 1,722,222

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

U.S. government and agency obligations

The Company classifies U.S. Treasury securities as level 2. Securities issued by federal agencies consist of debt obligations issued directly by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHLB, and FFCB in addition to debt obligations collateralized by loans that are guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA) and are, therefore, backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These debt obligations are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. For SBA instruments, the Company estimated fair value based on pricing from observable trading activity for similar securities or obtained fair values from a third party pricing service; accordingly, the Company has classified these instruments as level 2.

Securities issued by GSEs such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government; however, the GSEs carry an implied rating commensurate with that of U.S. government obligations and may be required to maintain such rating through its agency agreement. In certain instances, the U.S. Treasury owns the senior preferred stock of these enterprises and has made a commitment under that stock purchase agreement to provide these GSEs with funds to maintain a positive net worth.

Pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations issued by GSEs and U.S. government agencies, such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae each contain a guarantee by the issuing GSE or agency. For agency mortgage-backed securities, the Company estimated fair value based on pricing from observable trading activity for similar securities or obtained fair values from a third party pricing service; accordingly, the Company has classified these as level 2.

State and municipal obligations

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

Corporate debt and other securities

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

Commercial paper

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

Derivatives

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

To-Be-Announced (TBA) Securities

Transactions in mortgage-backed to-be-announced (TBA) securities are considered forward contracts and are accounted for as derivatives. Therefore, they are reflected in securities owned and derivatives and securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives on the statement of financial position and in trading gains, net of losses, on the statement of comprehensive income. The unrealized gains and losses on these transactions are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. These instruments are used to meet the needs of customers and manage market risks, and they are subject to varying degrees of market and counterparty credit risk. The Company estimates fair value on these securities based on pricing from observable trading activity of similar securities or from a third party pricing service. At June 30, 2022, the gross notional amount of these derivatives was $832.3 million. The gross fair value of derivative assets was $4.7 million, less $2.7 million of legally enforceable master netting agreements and no cash collateral held. The gross fair value of derivative liabilities was $3.5 million, less $2.7 million of legally enforceable master netting agreements and $299 thousand of cash collateral pledged

When-Issued Municipal (WIM) Securities

Transactions in when-issued municipal (WIM) securities are considered forward contracts and are accounted for as derivatives. Therefore, they are reflected in securities owned and derivatives and securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives on the statement of financial condition. The unrealized gains and losses on these transactions are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. These instruments are used to meet the needs of customers and manage market risks, and they are subject to varying degrees of market and counterparty credit risk. The Company estimates fair value on these securities based on pricing from observable trading activity of similar securities or from a third party pricing service. At June 30, 2022, the gross notional amount of the WIM derivatives was $98.9 million. The gross fair value of derivative assets was $108 thousand. The gross fair value of WIM derivative liabilities was $2 thousand.

Securities settling beyond regular way

Transactions in securities set to settle beyond regular-way are considered forward contracts and are accounted for as derivatives. Therefore, they are reflected in securities owned and derivatives and securities sold but not yet purchased and derivatives on the statement of financial position and in trading gains, net of losses, on the statement of comprehensive income. The unrealized gains and losses on these transactions are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. These instruments are used to meet the needs of customers and manage market risks, and they are subject to varying degrees of market and counterparty credit risk. The Company estimates fair value on these securities based on pricing from observable trading activity of similar securities or from a third party pricing service. At June 30, 2022, the gross notional amount of these derivatives was $581.9 million. The gross fair value of these derivative assets was $799 thousand. The gross fair value of these derivative liabilities was $2.2 million.

8. Leases

The Company leases certain office facilities under operating leases that expire through 2026, some of which have stated rate increases. Generally, the right-of-use assets do not include renewal options and do include lessee termination options. At lease commencement, the Company assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise a renewal option, or reasonably certain not to exercise a termination option, by considering various economic factors. Options that are reasonably certain of being exercised are factored into the determination of the lease term, and related payments are included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. The Company accounts for each separate lease component of a contract and its associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all of its real estate leases. Variable costs, such as maintenance expenses, property and sales taxes, and association dues, are expensed as they are incurred.

The weighted average remaining lease term for leases as of June 30, 2022 was 1.77 years. Minimum rental commitments on leases for each of the following years are as follows (in thousands):

2023	$ 10,977
2024	5,039
2025	1,726
2026	664
Thereafter	-
Total minimum lease payments	18,406
Less: Imputed interest	551
Present value of lease liabilities	$ 17,855

The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate to calculate the present value of lease payments when the interest rate implicit in the lease is not disclosed. The weighted average discount rate used to calculate the net present value of the future lease payments that determine the lease liability was 1.81% as of June 30, 2022. The right-of-use asset and lease liability are not remeasured as a result of any subsequent change in the index or rate unless remeasurement is required for another reason.

9. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Useful Life	As of June 30, 2022
Leasehold improvements	1-30 years	$ 15,921
Furniture and equipment	1-20 years	8,580
Construction-in-process		44
		24,545
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(16,447)
Total fixed assets		$ 8,098

10. Employee Benefits

At June 30, 2022, restricted stock units were outstanding from equity-based compensation plans that have been approved by the Parent's shareholders and plans assumed from acquired entities. Those plans are intended to assist the Company in recruiting and retaining employees and directors and to align the interests of eligible participants with those of the Parent and its shareholders. All incentive awards are subject to clawback provisions.

The majority of outstanding awards and awards available to be issued relate to plans that allow for accelerated vesting of awards for holders who retire and have met all retirement eligibility requirements or in connection with certain other events. Until vested, certain of these awards are subject to forfeiture under specified circumstances.

Generally, grants to employees vest pro-rata annually over three years. Restricted stock units granted may be subject to one or more criteria, including employment, performance, or other conditions. Compensation cost for restricted stock units is generally equal to the fair value of the shares on the grant date of the award and is amortized to compensation expense over the vesting period. Generally, dividends are paid on awarded but unvested restricted stock. The Parent accrues and reinvests dividends in equivalent shares of the Parent's common stock for unvested restricted stock unit awards, which are paid out when the underlying restricted stock unit award vests. The Parent allocates restricted stock units expense to the Company.

11. Transactions with Related Parties

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

Balances with respect to related parties at June 30, 2022, are (in thousands):

Cash held at the Affiliate Bank	35,700
Income tax receivable from Parent	18,393
Securities of related parties owned	56,784
Securities of related parties sold but not yet purchased	31,020
Due to related parties	895
Line of credit payable to the Parent	125,000

As of June 30, 2022, the Company had a $400 million unsecured demand revolving line of credit with the Parent. The line of credit has a stated interest rate equal to 30 day SOFR Average plus 0.01% which was 1.02% at June 30, 2022, with interest due monthly. At June 30, 2022, the outstanding balance on this unsecured line of credit was $125 million and is included in lines of credit payable to related parties in the statement of financial condition.

The Company also has a $500 million committed unsecured line of credit with the Affiliate Bank. The line of credit has a stated interest rate equal to SOFR plus 1.75% plus a credit spread adjustment of 0.10% per annum, which was 2.56% at June 30, 2022, with interest due monthly. At June 30, 2022, there was no outstanding balance included in lines of credit payable to related parties in the statement of financial condition.

The Company also has a $5 million overdraft facility note with the Affiliate Bank. The overdraft facility has a stated interest rate equal to the Affiliate Bank's overnight cost of funds at the date of advance plus ten basis points. Advances and accrued interest under the facility are due the following business day. At June 30, 2022, there were no outstanding borrowings under the facility.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

The Company is routinely named as a defendant in or a party to numerous actual or threatened legal proceedings, including civil litigation and regulatory investigations or enforcement matters, arising from the ordinary conduct of its regular business activities. The matters range from individual actions involving a single plaintiff to class action lawsuits with many class members and can involve claims for substantial or indeterminate alleged damages or for injunctive or other relief. Investigations may involve both formal and informal proceedings, by both governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations, and could result in fines, penalties, restitution, and/or alterations in the Company's business practices. These legal proceedings are at varying stages of adjudication, arbitration or investigation and may consist of a variety of claims, including common law tort and contract claims, as well as statutory antitrust, securities, and consumer protection claims. The ultimate resolution of any proceeding and the timing of such resolution is uncertain and inherently difficult to predict. It is possible that the ultimate resolution of these matters, if unfavorable, may be material to the statement of financial or cause significant reputational consequences.

The Company establishes accruals for legal matters when potential losses associated with the actions become probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. There is no assurance that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not significantly exceed the amounts that the Company has accrued. Accruals for legal matters are based on management's best judgment after consultation with counsel and others.

The following is a description of a certain legal proceeding in which the Company is involved:

Millennium Lender Claim Trust

In August 2017, the Trustee of the Millennium Lender Claim Trust filed a suit in the New York State Court against the Company and other lenders of the $1.8 Billion Millennium Health LLC f/k/a Millennium Laboratories LLC (Millennium) syndicated loan. The Trustee alleged that the loan was actually a security and that defendants misrepresented or omitted to state material facts in the offering materials and communications provided concerning the legality of Millennium's sales, marketing, and billing practices and the known risks posed by a pending government investigation into the illegality of such practices. The Trustee brought claims for violation of the California Corporate Securities Law, the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act, the Colorado Securities Act, and the Illinois Securities Law, as well as negligent misrepresentation and sought rescission of sales of securities as well as unspecified rescissory damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs. The defendants removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and the Trustee's motion to remand the case back to state court was denied. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss the claims which motion was granted on May 22, 2020 with the judge finding that the syndicated loan was not a security and that the misrepresentation claims failed because the loan agreement clearly held that a lender should do its own due diligence and not rely on any representations. However, Plaintiff was given leave to file an amended complaint. On June 12, 2020, the Trustee filed a motion to amend its complaint. In the motion, the Trustee attempts to bring fraud claims and a negligent misrepresentation claim. Specifically, the claims the Trustee seeks to assert against the Company are Aiding and Abetting the Insiders' Fraud, Conspiracy to Defraud Investors, and Negligent Misrepresentation. On December 1, 2020, the magistrate judge recommended that the motion to amend the complaint be denied because the proposed claims are subject to dismissal based on the court's prior order as well as the disclaimers included in the syndicated loan agreement that lenders should not rely on the defendants and should do their own due diligence and on October 1, 2021, the court adopted the magistrate judge's recommendation and dismissed all claims and entered final judgment for the defendants. On October 28, 2021, the Trustee filed an appeal of the decision to dismiss the case in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals and the appeal is currently pending. Although the matter is still on-going at this time, the Company believes, based on the information available, the matter will not have a material adverse effect on either the Company's statement of financial condition or statement of comprehensive income.

13. Guarantees to Third Parties

The Company uses a third-party clearing broker to clear and execute customers' equity securities transactions and to hold customer accounts. Under the agreement with the clearing broker, the Company agrees to indemnify the broker for losses that result from a customer's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations. As the clearing broker's rights to charge the Company have no maximum amount, the Company believes that the maximum potential obligation cannot be estimated. However, to mitigate exposure, the Company may seek recourse from the customer through cash or securities held in the defaulting customer's account. The Company believes it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under this arrangement and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for this indemnification. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company experienced no losses as a result of the indemnity.

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

14. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method, permitted by SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital equal to the greater of the minimum dollar net capital requirement or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions. At June 30, 2022, the Company had net capital of $1.3 billion, which was $1.3 billion in excess of the required net capital.

Supplemental Information

Truist Securities, Inc.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Truist Financial Corporation)

Schedule I

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

Unaudited as of June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

Computation of net capital		
Total shareholder's equity		$ 1,978,843
Total capital and allowable subordinated borrowings		1,978,843
Deductions and/or charges:		
Nonallowable assets:		
Goodwill and other intangibles, net of accumulated depreciation	176,374	
Accrued interest, receivables, and other assets	71,320	
Deposits with clearing organizations	12,813	
Deferred taxes	12,439	
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	8,637	
Total nonallowable assets	281,583	
Other deductions or charges	62,528	344,111
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions		1,634,732
Open contractual commitments	14,505	
Haircuts on securities:		
Corporate debt obligations	200,467	
U.S. government and agency obligations	66,662	
State and municipal obligations	19,664	
Commercial paper	16,505	
Equity securities	1,280	
Other securities	25,798	344,881
		$ 1,289,851
Net capital		
Computation of alternative net capital requirement		
2% of aggregate debit items as shown in formula for reserve requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 prepared as of the date of the net capital computation or minimum net capital requirement (if greater)		1,685
Excess net capital		$ 1,288,166
Net capital in excess of 5% of aggregate debit items or 120% of the net capital requirement if greater		$ 1,287,829

There are no material differences between this computation and the Company's unaudited Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single ("FOCUS") Report as of June 30, 2022, filed on July 26, 2022.

Truist Securities, Inc.
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Schedule II
Computation of Determination of Reserve Requirements
Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Unaudited as of June 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

Credit balances:	
Customer-related fails to receive	73,894
Market value of short securities and credits in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days	4,811
Total credit balances	78,705
Debit balances:	
Customer-related fails to deliver	84,231
Gross debits	84,231
Less 3%	(2,527)
Total debit balances	81,704
Reserve computation:	
Excess of total credits over total debits required to be on deposit in the "Reserve Bank Account"	$ -
Amount on deposit in the "Reserve Bank Account" at June 30, 2022	$ 29,817

There are no material differences between this computation and the Company's unaudited Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single ("FOCUS") Report as of June 30,2022, filed on July 26, 2022.