

Axos Clearing LLC

Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2025 (Unaudited)

AXOS CLEARING LLC
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Axos Securities, LLC)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Dollars in Thousands)

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	36,141
Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations		178,520
Deposits with clearing organizations		24,334
Securities owned (at fair value)		6,447
Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations, net of allowances of \$17,264		8,731
Receivable from customers, net		261,938
Receivable from registered investment advisors (RIA)		6,639
Securities borrowed		109,141
Property and equipment, net		16,306
Goodwill and intangible assets, net		84,660
Deferred tax asset, net		8,786
Other assets		18,049
Total assets	\$	<u>759,692</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY

Payable to banks		15,000
Payable to customers		314,451
Securities loaned		128,869
Payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		44,276
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		19,267
Total liabilities		<u>521,863</u>
Commitment and Contingencies (Note 13)		
Member's equity		237,829
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$	<u>759,692</u>

See notes to Statement of Financial Condition.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Organization — Axos Clearing LLC (the “Company”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Axos Securities, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Axos Nevada Holding, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Axos Financial, Inc. (the “Parent”) and is headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska. The Company is a Delaware Limited Liability Company formed on January 21, 2004.

Nature of Operations — The Company is a securities broker-dealer and provides clearing services to other broker-dealers on a fully disclosed basis and custodial and trading services for registered investment advisors throughout the United States. The Company is required to comply with all applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”), and the various securities exchanges in which it maintains a membership.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates — The financial statement is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could significantly differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — The Company defines cash and cash equivalents as all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase, that are not segregated and deposited for regulatory purposes. While the Company’s cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with high-quality institutions, such deposits may exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured limits.

Foreign Currency — Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S dollar amounts at the date of valuation.

Cash Segregated in Compliance with Federal and Other Regulations — Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations consist of qualified deposits in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers in accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and other regulations. While the Company’s cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations is on deposit with high-quality institutions, such deposits may exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured limits.

Deposits with Clearing Organizations — The Company maintains a minimum deposit with certain clearing organizations in the event the clearing organization incurs losses if customers are unable to fulfill their contractual commitments and margin requirements are not sufficient to fully cover losses incurred.

Securities Owned — Securities owned are recorded on a trade-date basis and are comprised of equities, municipal obligations, preferred and common stock of the Depository Trust Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”) and other various securities. Additional detail of securities owned as of December 31, 2025, is provided within Note 6.

Receivables from and Payables to Brokers or Dealers and Clearing Organizations — Receivables from/payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations represent amounts due in connection with the Company’s normal transactions involving trading and clearing of securities. In addition, the net receivable or payable arising from unsettled trades is reflected in either the receivable or payable line item on the Statement of Financial Condition. A portion of the Company’s trades and contracts are cleared through a clearing organization and settled daily between the clearing organization and the Company. Due to this daily settlement, the amount of unsettled credit exposures is limited to the amount owed to the Company for a very short period of time. The Company continually reviews the credit quality of its counterparties.

Receivables from Registered Investment Advisors (“RIAs”) — Receivables from RIAs represent amounts due in connection with the Company’s asset custody services. Management routinely monitors the credit quality of these counterparties and assesses such receivables for any necessary allowance for credit losses.

Customer Transactions — Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected in the

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Statement of Financial Condition. Customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis in the Statement of Financial Condition. Receivables from customers are generally fully secured by securities held in the customer accounts. To the extent that margin loans and other receivables from customers are not fully collateralized by customer securities, management estimates and records the amount of expected credit losses as an allowance for credit losses. When establishing this allowance, management considers a number of factors, including its ability to collect from the customer, the customer's advisor, the customer's introducing broker-dealer and the Company's historical experience in collecting on such transactions. The Company applies the practical expedient based on collateral maintenance provisions in estimating an allowance for credit losses for margin loans.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned — Securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions are reported as collateralized financings and recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the Company receives collateral in the form of cash in an amount in excess of the fair value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded, as necessary. The Company applies the practical expedient based on collateral maintenance provisions in estimating an allowance for credit losses for securities borrowed receivables. The Company has established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk on securities borrowed transactions, including reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure, maintaining collateral, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Company minimizes credit risk associated with these activities by monitoring collateral values and requiring additional collateral to be deposited with the Company as permitted under contractual provisions.

Allowance for Credit Losses — The Company accounts for estimated credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 326-20, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses. FASB ASC 326-20 requires the Company to estimate expected credit losses over the life of its financial assets and certain off-balance sheet exposures as of the reporting date based on relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. As of December 31, 2025, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet credit exposures that required an allowance for credit losses.

The Company records the estimate of expected credit losses as an allowance for credit losses. For financial assets measured at amortized cost basis, the allowance for credit losses is reported as a valuation account on the balance sheet that is deducted from the asset's amortized cost basis.

Property and Equipment — Property and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the remaining useful lives of the assets, ranging from 3 to 7 years.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets —The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. If the Company determines an impairment of a long-lived asset has occurred, the asset will be written down to its estimated fair value, which is based primarily on expected discounted future cash flows. No impairment charges were recorded as of December 31, 2025.

Income Taxes —Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined using the asset and liability method. Under this method, the net deferred tax asset or liability is determined based on the tax effects of the temporary differences between the book and tax bases of the various assets and liabilities on the Statement of Financial Condition and gives current recognition to changes in tax rates and laws. The Company records a valuation allowance when management believes it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized. The U.S. Federal jurisdiction, Nebraska, New York, and California are the major tax jurisdictions of the Company. The Company, which is a C corporation, for tax purposes, is subject to U.S. Federal and State examinations by tax authorities. An income tax position will be recognized as a benefit only if it is more likely than not that it will be sustained upon examination by the Internal Revenue Service, based upon its technical merits. Once that status is met, the amount recorded will be the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company has analyzed the positions for all open tax years and the positions to be taken for the period ended December 31, 2025, in its major jurisdictions, and has analyzed whether there are uncertain tax positions ("UTP") that require financial statement recognition. Based on this review, the Company has reserved for a UTP in non-filing states for the period ended December 31, 2025. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. Furthermore, upon audit by a taxing authority, the Company may be liable for additional taxes. The open tax years under potential examination vary by jurisdiction.

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In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2023-09, which requires further granularity on the disclosure of income taxes, including:

- Certain prescribed line items in the income tax rate reconciliation presented both in dollar and percentage terms;
- Income taxes paid, income before income taxes and income taxes disaggregated by federal, state and foreign taxes; and
- Further disaggregation of income taxes paid by any individual jurisdiction equal to or exceeding five percent of total income taxes paid.

The Company adopted this standard as of July 1, 2025 and the required annual-only disclosures will be provided in the Company’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. There was no impact to the Company’s financial condition upon adoption.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets — Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Intangible assets represent purchased assets that lack physical substance but can be distinguished from goodwill because of contractual or other legal rights. Intangible assets that have finite lives, such as customer relationship intangibles, are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

The Company performs annual impairment tests of its goodwill as of March 31. The Company performed a qualitative assessment and determined it was not more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount.

As of December 31, 2025, goodwill of \$59.953 million was included within Goodwill and intangible assets, net on the Statement of Financial Condition. As of December 31, 2025, the Company concluded that goodwill was not impaired.

The Company reviews intangibles for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. If there are indicators that the asset group is not recoverable then an impairment loss shall be recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible asset is not recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value. Intangible assets (other than goodwill) are amortized to amortization expense on the Statement of Income, using straight-line methods over their respective estimated useful lives. As of December 31, 2025, there was no impairment recorded.

The Company’s intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Intangible assets:	
Customer relationships	\$ 35,770
Acquired technology	10,990
Trade name	290
Non-Solicitation rights	130
Total intangible assets gross	<u>\$ 47,180</u>
Accumulated amortization:	
Customer relationships	\$ 15,250
Acquired technology	6,803
Trade name	290
Non-Solicitation rights	130
Total accumulated amortization	<u>22,473</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>\$ 24,707</u>

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Segment Reporting —The Company is engaged in a single line of business as a broker-dealer, which is comprised of several classes of services, including clearing, stock lending, margin lending, and custody services. The Company identified the Parent’s Chief Executive Officer, who also serves on the Axos Securities, LLC Board of Managers, as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”). The Company’s CODM assesses performance and allocates resources based on net income. Additionally, the CODM uses excess net capital (see Note 8), which is not a measure of profit or loss, to make operational decisions while maintaining capital adequacy, such as whether to reinvest profits or pay dividends. The Company’s operations constitute a single operating segment and therefore, a single reportable segment, because the CODM manages the business activities using information of the Company as a whole. Segment assets are the same as those reported in the Company’s Statement of Financial Condition.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND CASH SEGREGATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AND OTHER REGULATIONS

The following table provides a reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents and Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations reported within the Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2025:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,141
Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations	178,520
Total Cash and cash equivalents and Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations	<u>\$ 214,661</u>

Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations on the Statement of Financial Condition represents cash segregated or set aside to satisfy requirements under Rule 15c3-3 of the Exchange Act. This cash is held within special reserve bank accounts for the benefit of customers.

4. RECEIVABLE FROM AND PAYABLE TO BROKERS, DEALERS, AND CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS

Receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2025:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Receivable, net:	
Brokers and dealers	\$ 6,577
Securities failed to deliver	423
Clearing organizations	1,731
Total receivable, net	<u>\$ 8,731</u>
Payable:	
Brokers and dealers	\$ 40,544
Securities failed to receive	900
Clearing organizations	2,832
Total payable	<u>\$ 44,276</u>

Receivables related to securities are collateralized by the underlying securities held at the Company prior to settlement.

The total amount of broker-dealer allowance for credit losses recorded as of December 31, 2025, is \$17.3 million. The allowance for credit losses recorded is primarily due to a single receivable of \$14.6 million, which was provisioned for in 2019.

5. BENEFIT PLANS

The Parent, Axos Financial, Inc., offered a 401(k) plan as of December 31, 2025. Substantially all of the Company's employees are able to participate in the plan. Employees may contribute up to 100% of their compensation subject to certain limits based on federal tax laws. The Company provided an employer matching contribution to the 401(k) plan based on an employee’s designated deferral of their eligible compensation.

6. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

In determining fair value, the Company establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 — Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models such as discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

Level 3 investments consist of Depository Trust Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”) stock. DTCC members are required to own a certain amount of DTCC stock based on clearing levels and certain other factors. DTCC stock is valued based on information provided by the DTCC and is classified as a restricted security.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. 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. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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, the Company’s own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the availability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis consist of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Assets:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equities	\$ 567	\$ —	\$ 5,567	\$ 6,134
State and Municipal obligations	313	—	—	313
Securities owned - at fair value	<u>\$ 880</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,567</u>	<u>\$ 6,447</u>

The fair value of all other financial instruments reflected in the Statement of Financial Condition consisting of primarily receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations and customers, securities borrowed and loaned, payable to banks, and notes receivable approximates the carrying value due to the short-term nature and pricing characteristics of the financial instruments.

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The table below summarizes the quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements:

December 31, 2025				
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range¹ (Weighted Average)
DTCC Stock	\$ 5,567	Recent transaction price	Per share price information provided by DTCC	\$68.46 (\$68.46)

¹ Only one unobservable input exists thus a range is not provided.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	
Software	\$ 17,189
Furniture and equipment	15,902
	<u>33,091</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,785)
Property and equipment, net	<u><u>\$ 16,306</u></u>

8. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital (Rule 15c3-1 of the Exchange Act). Under this rule, the Company has elected to operate under the alternate method and is required to maintain minimum net capital of \$1.5 million or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from client transactions, as defined. On December 31, 2025, the Company had net capital of \$94.7 million which was \$88.4 million in excess of the required net capital requirement of \$6.3 million. The Company's percentage of net capital to aggregate debit items was 30%. Under the alternate method, the Company may not repay subordinated debt, pay cash distributions, or make any unsecured advances or loans to its parent or employees if such payment would result in net capital of less than 5% of aggregate debit balances or less than 120% of its minimum dollar requirement.

The Company, as a clearing broker, is subject to SEC Customer Protection Rule (Rule 15c3-3 of the Exchange Act) which requires segregation of funds in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers ("Customer Reserve") and proprietary accounts of brokers ("PAB Reserve"). As of December 31, 2025, the Company calculated a Customer Reserve deposit requirement of \$98.0 million and maintained a deposit of \$136.4 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Company calculated a PAB Reserve deposit requirement of \$29.5 million and maintained a deposit of \$42.2 million.

9. OFFSETTING OF SECURITIES FINANCING AGREEMENTS

The Company enters into securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions. The Company executes these transactions to facilitate customer match-book activity, to cover short positions, and for customer securities lending. The Company manages credit exposure from certain transactions by entering into master securities lending agreements. The relevant agreements allow for the efficient closeout of transactions, liquidation, and set-off of collateral against the net amount owed by the counterparty following a default. Default events generally include, among other things, failure to pay, insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty.

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The following table presents information about the offsetting of these instruments and related collateral amounts as of December 31, 2025:

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Gross Assets / Liabilities	Amounts Offset	Net Balance Sheet Amount	Amounts Not Offset	Net Assets / Liabilities
Assets:					
Securities borrowed	\$ 109,141	\$ —	\$ 109,141	\$ —	\$ 109,141
Liabilities:					
Securities loaned	\$ 128,869	\$ —	\$ 128,869	\$ —	\$ 128,869

The securities loaned transactions represent equities with an overnight and open maturity classification.

10. RECEIVABLE FROM AND PAYABLE TO CUSTOMERS

Accounts receivable from and payable to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers are held as collateral for receivables. The customer receivables are recorded net of an allowance for credit losses of \$390 thousand. The amounts are as follows as of December 31, 2025:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Receivable from customers - net	\$ 261,938
Payable to customers	\$ 314,451

11. PAYABLE TO BANKS AND PARENT

The Company has a \$150 million uncommitted secured line of credit from a third party bank available for borrowing as needed. As of December 31, 2025, no borrowings were outstanding. This credit facility bears interest at a rate based on the Federal Funds rate and any borrowings are due upon demand. As of December 31, 2025, the rate was 5.00%. The credit facility has no expiration date. The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants at December 31, 2025.

The Company has a \$95 million committed unsecured line of credit from a third party bank available for limited purpose borrowing. As of December 31, 2025, \$15 million borrowings were outstanding. This credit facility expires in October 2026. The committed credit facility contains financial and other covenants. The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants at December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the rate was 6.25%.

The Company has a \$100 million uncommitted unsecured line of credit available from the Parent. As of December 31, 2025, no borrowings were outstanding. This credit facility bears interest at a rate based on the Federal Funds rate and is due upon demand. As of December 31, 2025, the rate was 6.25%. This credit facility has no expiration date. The Company was in compliance with all covenants at December 31, 2025.

12. INCOME TAXES

The components of the net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2025 are presented in the following table.

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Deferred tax assets:	
Intangible assets	\$ 7,309
Allowance for credit losses	4,594
Accrued compensation	294
Stock-based compensation expense	466
Other	149
Total deferred tax asset	<u>12,812</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Depreciation and amortization	4,008
Other	18
Total deferred tax liability	<u>4,026</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 8,786</u>

The Company is included in the consolidated tax return of the Parent and its subsidiaries. The provision for income taxes is calculated by using a “separate return” method. Under this method, it is assumed to file a separate return with the tax authority, thereby reporting taxable income or loss and paying the applicable tax to or receiving the appropriate refund from ultimate Parent. The current tax provision is the amount of the tax payable or refundable based on a hypothetical, current-year separate return. The Company provides deferred taxes on temporary differences and on any carryforwards that could be claimed on our hypothetical return and assesses the need for a valuation allowance on the basis of the projected separate return results.

The reconciliation of the gross beginning and ending amount of uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2025 are presented in the following table.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Balance—beginning of period	\$ 108
Additions—current year tax positions	7
Reductions—prior year tax positions	—
Total liability for uncertain tax positions—end of period	<u>\$ 115</u>

As of December 31, 2025, uncertain tax benefits totaled \$115 thousand if recognized, would favorably impact the effective tax rate. The Company accounts for interest and penalties related to income tax liabilities as a component of income tax expense.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company may be subject to lawsuits, arbitration, claims, and other legal proceedings in connection with its business. A substantial adverse judgment or other unfavorable resolution of these matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s Statement of Financial Condition. Management is of the opinion that the Company has adequate legal defenses with respect to the legal proceedings to which it is a defendant or respondent and the outcome of these pending proceedings is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Statement of Financial Condition of the Company.

The Company discusses matters with its regulators raised during regulatory examinations or otherwise subject to their inquiry. These matters could result in censures, fines, or other sanctions. Management believes the outcome of any resulting actions will not be material to the Company’s Statement of Financial Condition. However, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these matters.

14. RELATED PARTIES

The Company has a FDIC cash sorting program deposit account with Axos Bank, an affiliated company. While the deposit account is not an asset of the Company and is held for the exclusive benefit of the Company’s customers, the Company does earn income fees from the deposit account with Axos Bank.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, there was a payable to related parties in the amount of \$0.8 million. The Company held no net cash in related company bank accounts for the year ended December 31, 2025. During the period, the Company provided clearing services to affiliates of Axos Clearing. The Company sponsors a fully paid lending program whereby customers

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provide securities for securities lending. The Company receives cash as collateral from broker dealers and deposits this cash in a restricted deposit account at Axos Bank. As of December 31, 2025, \$1.7 million of such collateral was held by Axos Bank.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customer or other broker is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations and the Company has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss. The Company's clearing agreements with broker-dealers for which it provides clearing services indemnify the Company if customers fail to satisfy their contractual obligation.

The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. In margin transactions, the Company extends credit to its customers, subject to various regulatory and internal margin requirements, collateralized by cash and securities in the customer's accounts. In connection with these activities, the Company executes and clears customer transactions involving the sale of securities not yet purchased, substantially all of which are transacted on a margin basis subject to individual exchange regulations. Such transactions may expose the Company to significant off-balance-sheet risk in the event margin requirements are not sufficient to fully cover losses that customers may incur. In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices to fulfill the customer's obligations. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels daily, and pursuant to such guidelines, requires the customer to deposit additional collateral or to reduce positions when necessary.

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

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

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

As of December 31, 2025, non-customer and customer margin securities were available to the Company to pledge as collateral on various borrowings or for other purposes. The Company pledged \$128.9 million of these available securities as collateral for securities loaned, pledged \$115.3 million for bank loans, and pledged \$61.9 million to meet OCC margin requirements of \$52.3 million.

The Company provides guarantees to securities clearing houses and exchanges. Under related agreements, the Company is generally required to guarantee the performance of other members. Under the agreements, if a member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations to the clearinghouse, other members would be required to meet shortfalls. The Company's liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed the cash and securities it has posted as collateral. However, the potential for the Company to be required to make payments under these agreements is remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability is carried on the Statement of Financial Condition for these transactions.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events after the balance sheet date through March 4, 2026, the date these financial statements were issued.