

MERRILL LYNCH PROFESSIONAL CLEARING CORP.
(S.E.C. I.D. No. 8-33359)

Balance Sheet
DECEMBER 31, 2015

Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp.
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp.:

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. at December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The balance sheet is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the balance sheet based on our audit. We conducted our audit of this statement in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the balance sheet, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

February 26, 2016

Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp.
Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

Assets	
Cash	\$ 19,087
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations	1,771,303
Securities financing transactions	
Receivables under resale agreements	1,958,690
Receivables under securities borrowed transactions	13,239,948
	<u>15,198,638</u>
Derivative assets	479
Other receivables	
Customers (includes \$270,155 measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value option election)	11,822,933
Brokers and dealers	14,876,022
Interest and other	9,652
	<u>26,708,607</u>
Goodwill	72,000
Deferred tax asset	30,243
Other assets	22,495
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 43,822,852</u></u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Liabilities	
Securities financing transactions	
Payables under securities loaned transactions	\$ 14,003,144
Other payables	
Customers	18,057,645
Brokers and dealers	6,179,049
Interest and other	1,608,363
	<u>25,845,057</u>
Other Liabilities	123,748
Subordinated borrowings	900,000
Commitments and contingencies (see note 8)	
Total Liabilities	<u>40,871,949</u>
Stockholders' Equity	
Preferred stock, \$1,000 liquidation preference per share; par value \$1 per share; 10,000 shares authorized; 1,335 shares issued and outstanding	1,335
Common stock, par value \$1 per share; 50,000 shares authorized; 2,000 shares issued and outstanding	2
Paid-in capital	2,119,013
Retained earnings	830,553
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>2,950,903</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u><u>\$ 43,822,852</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp.

Notes to Balance Sheet

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(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. (the “Company”) is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and as a futures commission merchant with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Services provided include prime brokerage, securities financing, and clearing and settlement services to broker-dealers, introducing broker-dealers and other professional trading entities on a fully disclosed basis. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPF&S”). MLPF&S is the Company’s Guarantor. Additionally, MLPF&S is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation (“Bank of America”).

Basis of Presentation

The Balance Sheet is presented in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”). The Balance Sheet is presented in U.S. dollars.

Use of Estimates

In presenting the Balance Sheet, management makes estimates including the following;

- Valuations of assets and liabilities requiring fair value estimates;
- The outcome of pending litigation;
- The ability to realize deferred tax assets and the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions;
- The carrying amount of goodwill;
- Incentive-based compensation accruals and valuation of share-based payment compensation arrangements; and
- Other matters that affect the reported amounts and disclosure of contingencies in the Balance Sheet.

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Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the Balance Sheet, and it is possible that such changes could occur in the near term. A discussion of certain areas in which estimates are a significant component of the amounts reported in the Balance Sheet follows:

Fair Value Measurement

The Company accounts for certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value under various accounting literature that requires an entity to base fair value on an exit price, including ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, (“Derivatives Accounting”), and the fair value option election in accordance with ASC 825-10-25, *Financial Instruments – Recognition*, (“fair value option election”).

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (“Fair Value Accounting”) defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. See Note 4 for additional information on the fair value of financial instruments.

Legal Reserves

The Company is a party in various actions, some of which involve claims for substantial amounts. Amounts are accrued for the financial resolution of claims that have either been asserted or are deemed probable of assertion if, in the opinion of management, it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In many cases, it is not possible to determine whether a liability has been incurred or to estimate the maximum or minimum amount of that liability until the case is close to resolution, in which case no accrual is made until that time. Accruals are subject to significant estimation by management with input from outside counsel handling the matter. See Note 8 for additional disclosures relating to litigation.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes on all transactions that have been recognized in the Balance Sheet in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (“Income Tax Accounting”). Accordingly, deferred taxes are adjusted to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. The effects of tax rate changes on deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as well as other changes in income tax laws, are recognized in net earnings in the period during which such changes are enacted. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts that are more-likely-than-not to be realized. Pursuant to Income Tax Accounting, the Company may consider various sources of evidence in assessing the necessity of valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts more-likely-than-not to be

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realized, including the following: 1) past and projected earnings, including losses, of the Company and Bank of America, as certain tax attributes such as U.S. net operating losses (“NOLs”), U.S. capital loss carryforwards and foreign tax credit carryforwards can be utilized by Bank of America in certain income tax returns, 2) tax carryforward periods, and 3) tax planning strategies and other factors of the legal entities, such as the intercompany tax allocation agreement. The Company has concluded that deferred tax assets are more-likely-than-not to be fully utilized, based on the projected level of future taxable income of the Company and Bank of America, which is relevant due to the intercompany tax allocation agreement. For this purpose, future taxable income was projected based on forecasts, historical earnings after adjusting for past market disruptions and the anticipated impact of the differences between pre-tax earnings and taxable income.

The Company recognizes and measures its unrecognized tax benefits (“UTBs”) in accordance with Income Tax Accounting. The Company estimates the likelihood, based on their technical merits, that tax positions will be sustained upon examination considering the facts and circumstances and information available at the end of each period. The Company adjusts the level of unrecognized tax benefits when there is more information available, or when an event occurs requiring a change. In accordance with Bank of America’s policy, any new or subsequent change in an unrecognized tax benefit related to a Bank of America state consolidated, combined or unitary return in which the Company is a member will generally not be reflected in the Company’s Balance Sheet. However, upon Bank of America’s resolution of the item, any material impact determined to be attributable to the Company will be reflected in the Company’s Balance Sheet.

Under this policy, tax benefits associated with NOLs (or other tax attributes) of the Company are payable to the Company generally upon utilization in the Bank of America’s tax returns. See Note 11 for further discussion of income taxes.

Balance Sheet Captions

The following are descriptions related to specific balance sheet captions.

Cash

The Company defines cash as currency on hand and demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions. The amounts recognized for cash on the Balance Sheet approximate fair value. For the purposes of the fair value hierarchy, cash is classified as Level 1.

Cash and Securities Segregated for Regulatory Purposes or Deposited with Clearing Organizations

The Company maintains relationships with clients and therefore is obligated by rules mandated by its primary regulators, including the SEC and the CFTC, to segregate or set aside cash and/or qualified securities to satisfy these regulations, which have been promulgated to protect customer assets. In addition, the Company is a member of various clearing organizations at which it maintains cash and/or securities required for the conduct

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of its day-to-day clearance activities. At December 31, 2015, the Company had \$1,771,303 of cash deposited at clearing organizations. The amounts recognized for cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations on the Balance Sheet approximate fair value. For the purposes of the fair value hierarchy, cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organization are classified as Level 1.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Company primarily enters into resale agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions to meet the needs of its clients.

Resale agreements are recorded at their contractual amounts, plus accrued interest and approximate fair value, as the fair value of these items is not materially sensitive to shifts in market interest rates because of the short-term nature of these instruments and/or their various interest rates or to credit risk because the resale agreements are substantially collateralized. For the purposes of the fair value hierarchy, resale agreements are classified as Level 2.

The Company may use qualifying securities received as collateral for resale agreements to satisfy regulatory requirements such as Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and to meet margin requirements with the Options Clearing Corporation. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had \$869,827 of securities received under resale agreements that were segregated for regulatory and other purposes. These securities are recorded on the Balance Sheet as *Receivables under resale agreements*.

Securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received plus accrued interest. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to provide the counterparty with collateral in the form of cash, letters of credit, or other securities. The Company receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities for securities loaned transactions. The carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value as these items are not materially sensitive to shifts in market interest rates because of their short-term nature and/or their variable interest rates or to credit risk because securities borrowed and loaned transactions are substantially collateralized. Where appropriate, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions with affiliates are reported on a net basis on the Balance Sheet. For the purposes of the fair value hierarchy, securities borrowed and loaned transactions are classified as Level 2.

For securities financing transactions, the Company's policy is to obtain possession of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under the agreements. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, collateral is valued daily, and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or the Company may return collateral pledged, when appropriate. Securities financing agreements give rise to negligible credit risk as a result of these collateral provisions, thus no allowance for loan losses is considered necessary.

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All securities financing activities are transacted under master repurchase agreements or master securities lending agreements that give the Company the right, in the event of default, to liquidate collateral held and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. See Note 5 for additional information on securities financing arrangements.

Derivative Assets

The Company's derivative assets consist solely of interest rate swap contracts entered into with MLPF&S to hedge interest rate risk on fixed rate margin loans. Derivative assets are recorded on a trade date basis at fair value.

Other Receivables and Payables—Customer and Brokers and Dealers Balances

Customers

Customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis. Customer receivables and payables represent amounts due from/to customers, primarily related to margin loans and cash deposits.

Due to their short-term nature, such amounts approximate fair value. For the purposes of the fair value hierarchy, receivables from and payables to customers are primarily classified as Level 2.

Customer and broker and dealer margin loan transactions are those in which the Company will make a loan typically to finance the purchase of securities. These transactions are conducted through margin accounts. In these transactions, the customers and brokers and dealers are required to post collateral in excess of the value of the loan and the collateral must meet marketability criteria. Collateral is valued daily and must be maintained over the life of the loan. Given that these loans are fully collateralized by marketable securities, credit risk is negligible and reserves for loan losses are only required in rare circumstances.

Securities owned by customers and brokers and dealers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected on the Balance Sheet.

Brokers and Dealers

Receivables from and payables to brokers and dealers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions, including futures contracts transacted on behalf of the Company's clients. Receivables from brokers and dealers include cash held in omnibus, settlement and custody accounts with MLPF&S and amounts receivable for securities not delivered by the Company to a purchaser by the settlement date ("fails to deliver"). Payables to brokers and dealers include customer-related omnibus financing transactions with MLPF&S and amounts payable for securities not received by the Company from a seller by the settlement date ("fails to receive"). For the purposes of the fair value hierarchy, receivables from and payables to brokers and dealers are primarily classified as Level 2.

Other Receivables and Payables—Interest and Other

Interest and other receivables include interest receivable on customer and brokers and dealers receivables and securities financing transactions, as well as commission and fee

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receivables. Interest and other payables include interest payable on customer and brokers and dealers payables, securities financing transactions, amounts payable for dividends and income taxes. Also included are unsecured loans from affiliates.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the purchase premium after adjusting for the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis, which for the Company is performed as of June 30th, or when events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment at the reporting unit level in accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other* (“Goodwill and Intangibles Assets Accounting”). The goodwill impairment test is a two-step test. The first step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value, including goodwill. In certain circumstances, the first step may be performed using a qualitative assessment. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is not deemed to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, the second step must be performed to determine the amount of impairment, if any.

The Company makes certain complex judgments with respect to its goodwill, including assumptions and estimates used to determine fair value. Based on the annual impairment analysis, the Company determined that there was no impairment of goodwill as of the annual test date.

Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Other assets consist primarily of equipment, leasehold improvements, exchange memberships, and other receivables. Other liabilities primarily consist of exchange fees payable, accrued expenses and other payables.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method. Equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, while leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the improvement’s estimated economic useful life or the term of the lease.

Subordinated Borrowings

Funding is obtained through loans from Bank of America. See Note 6 for more information.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued new accounting guidance on recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted changes to existing U.S. GAAP including, among other provisions, requiring certain equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings and requiring changes in DVA for financial liabilities recorded at fair value under the fair value option to be reported in other comprehensive income. The accounting for DVA related to other financial liabilities, for example, derivatives, does not change. The new guidance is effective beginning on January 1, 2018,

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with early adoption permitted for the provisions related to DVA. Bank of America early adopted, retrospective to January 1, 2015, the provisions of this new accounting guidance related to DVA on financial liabilities accounted for under the fair value option. The Company does not have financial liabilities accounted for under the fair value option. The Company does not expect the other provisions of this new accounting guidance to have a material impact on its Balance Sheet.

In February 2015, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that amends the criteria for determining whether limited partnerships and similar entities are VIEs, clarifies when a general partner or asset manager should consolidate an entity and eliminates the indefinite deferral of certain aspects of VIE accounting guidance for investments in certain investment funds. Money market funds registered under Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act and similar funds are exempt from consolidation under the new guidance. The new accounting guidance is effective on January 1, 2016. The Company does not expect the new guidance to have an impact on its Balance Sheet.

2. Related Party Transactions

The Company has entered into various transactions with MLPF&S, Bank of America and other companies affiliated by common ownership.

Related party receivables primarily consist of receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions with other companies affiliated by common ownership to fulfill short sales by clients, to meet margin requirements with clearing organizations, and to satisfy SEC Rule 15c3-3 and Proprietary Accounts of Brokers (“PAB”) requirements. In addition, the Company maintains omnibus, settlement and custody accounts at MLPF&S for securities and commodities transactions. These account balances are included within *Other Receivables – Brokers and Dealers*.

Related party receivables also include interest rate swap contracts entered into with MLPF&S. The Company has a legally enforceable master netting agreement with MLPF&S. At December 31, 2015, the gross derivative asset with MLPF&S was \$479. The notional value was \$270,000.

Related party payables primarily consist of securities loaned transactions with other companies affiliated by common ownership to finance client activities, loans from Bank of America due on demand, subordinated borrowings with Bank of America, and other payables to affiliates. It also includes settlement and custody accounts maintained at MLPF&S which are included within *Other Payables – Brokers and Dealers*.

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Related party receivables are comprised of:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,085
Receivables under resale agreements		1,958,690
Receivables under securities borrowed transactions		13,239,948
Derivative assets		479
Brokers and Dealers		10,509,019
Interest and other		4,690
		<u>25,720,911</u>

Related party payables are comprised of:

Payables under securities loaned transactions	\$	14,003,144
Brokers and Dealers		162,936
Interest and Other		1,577,233
Other liabilities		641
Subordinated borrowings		900,000
		<u>\$ 16,643,954</u>

The Company has a \$5,000,000 six month unsecured committed revolving facility with Bank of America. The facility matures on August 1, 2016 and may automatically be extended semi-annually unless Bank of America provides notice of termination. At December 31, 2015, \$1,538,453 was outstanding, which is included in *Interest and other payables* on the Company's Balance Sheet.

3. Trading Activities

Trading Risk Management

Trading activities subject the Company to market and credit risks. These risks are managed in accordance with Bank of America's established risk management policies and procedures. Bank of America's risk management structure as applicable to the Company is described below.

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Global Markets Risk Management is responsible for providing senior management with a clear and comprehensive understanding of the trading risks to which Bank of America is exposed. These responsibilities include ownership of market risk policy, developing and maintaining quantitative risk models, calculating aggregated risk measures, establishing and monitoring position limits consistent with risk appetite, conducting daily reviews and analysis of trading inventory, approving material risk exposures and fulfilling regulatory requirements.

Bank of America conducts its business operations through a substantial number of subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are established to fulfill a wide range of legal, regulatory, tax, licensing and other requirements. As such, to ensure a consistent application of minimum levels of controls and processes across its subsidiaries, Bank of America has in place a Subsidiary Governance Policy, to which the Company complies. This policy outlines the minimum required governance, controls, management reporting, financial and regulatory reporting and risk management practices for Bank of America's subsidiaries.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions may adversely impact the value of assets or liabilities.

The majority of this risk is generated by the Company's activities in the interest rate, foreign exchange, credit, equity and commodities markets. In addition, the values of assets and liabilities could change due to market liquidity, correlations across markets and expectations of market volatility. The Company seeks to manage these risk exposures by using a variety of techniques that encompass a broad range of financial instruments.

Market Liquidity Risk

Market liquidity risk represents the risk that the level of expected market activity changes dramatically and, in certain cases, may even cease. This exposes the Company to the risk that the Company will not be able to transact business and execute trades in an orderly manner, which may impact results. This impact could be further exacerbated if expected hedging or pricing correlations are compromised by disproportionate demand or lack of demand for certain instruments.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the potential inability to meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support the Company's business and customer needs, under a range of economic conditions. The Company's primary liquidity risk management objective is to meet all contractual and contingent financial obligations at all times, including during periods of stress. To achieve that objective, the Company analyzes and monitors its liquidity risk under expected and stressed conditions, maintains excess liquidity and access to diverse funding sources and seeks to align liquidity-related incentives and risks. Excess liquidity is defined as readily available assets, limited to cash

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and high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities that the Company can use to meet contractual and contingent financial obligations as those obligations arise. In addition, the Company is supported through committed and uncommitted borrowing arrangements with Bank of America.

Equity Market Risk

Equity market risk represents exposures to securities that represent an ownership interest in a corporation in the form of domestic and foreign common stock or other equity-linked instruments. Instruments that would lead to this exposure include, but are not limited to, equity options and swaps. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include options, futures, swaps, convertible bonds, and cash positions.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk represents exposures to instruments whose values vary with the level or volatility of interest rates. These instruments include, but are not limited to, debt securities, certain trading-related assets and liabilities, borrowings and derivatives. Hedging instruments used to mitigate these risks include derivatives such as options, futures, forwards and swaps.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will impact the value of financial instruments and future cash flows denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The type of instruments exposed to this risk primarily includes foreign currency denominated margin debit and credit balances. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk includes foreign currency denominated debt and foreign exchange spot contracts.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to risk of loss if an issuer or a counterparty fails to perform its obligations under contractual terms (“default risk”).

The Company has established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk on principal transactions, including reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, maintaining qualifying collateral and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

In the normal course of business, the Company clears, settles, and finances various customer and brokers and dealers securities and commodities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to default risk arising from the potential that a customer, brokers and dealers or counterparty may fail to satisfy their obligations. In these situations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at unfavorable market prices to satisfy obligations to its customers, brokers and dealers or counterparties. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer and brokers and dealers’

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margin activities by requiring customers and brokers and dealers to maintain collateral in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines.

Liabilities to customers and brokers and dealers related to unsettled transactions (i.e. failed- to- receive) are recorded at the amount for which the securities were acquired, and are paid upon receipt of the securities from the counterparty. In the case of aged securities failed- to- receive, the Company may purchase the underlying securities in the market and seek reimbursement for any losses from the counterparty.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with its trading and other activities is measured on an individual counterparty basis, as well as by groups of counterparties that share similar attributes. To reduce the potential for risk concentration, credit limits are established and monitored in light of changing counterparty and market conditions.

Concentration of Risk to the U.S. Government and its Agencies

At December 31, 2015, the Company's significant concentration of credit risk was with the U.S. Government and its agencies. The Company's indirect exposure results from maintaining U.S. Government and agencies securities as collateral for resale agreements to meet margin requirements at clearing organizations, to satisfy 15c3-3 and PAB requirements, and to facilitate delivery of clients short sales.

The Company's direct credit exposure on these transactions is with the counterparty; thus the Company has credit exposure to the U.S. Government and its agencies only in the event of the counterparty's default. Securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies held as collateral as of December 31, 2015, approximates \$2,010,133, which was entirely received from affiliated companies.

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with Fair Value Accounting, the Company has categorized its financial instruments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the Balance Sheet are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the

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ability to access (for example, active exchange-traded equity securities and exchange-traded derivatives).

Level 2: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following:

- a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets (for example, restricted stock);
- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets (examples include corporate and municipal bonds, which can trade infrequently);
- c) Pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (examples include most over-the-counter derivatives); and
- d) Pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means for substantially the full term of the asset or liability

Level 3: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

As required by Fair Value Accounting, when the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

A review of fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability or significance of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification for certain financial assets or liabilities. During 2015, margin loans within customer receivables accounted for at fair value under the fair value option were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 due to increased price observability.

Valuation Processes and Techniques

The Company has various processes and controls in place to ensure that its fair value measurements are reasonably estimated. A model validation policy governs the use and control of valuation models used to estimate fair value. This policy requires review and approval of models by personnel who are independent of the front office and periodic reassessments to ensure that models are continuing to perform as designed. A price

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verification group, which is independent of the front office, utilizes available market information including executed trades, market prices and market observable valuation model inputs to ensure that fair values are reasonably estimated. The Company executes due diligence procedures over third party pricing service providers in order to support their use in the valuation process. Where market information is not available to support internal valuations, independent reviews of the valuations are performed and any material exposures are escalated through a management review process.

While the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

During 2015, there were no changes to the Company's valuation techniques that had or are expected to have a material impact on its Balance Sheet.

The following outlines the valuation methodologies for the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

Margin Loans

For certain long-term fixed-rate margin loans within customer receivables that are economically hedged with interest rate swaps, the Company has elected fair value option. These loans are collateralized by a portfolio of convertible and corporate bonds. For the purpose of fair value hierarchy classification these loans are classified as Level 2. Fair value is estimated based on market comparables.

OTC Derivative Contracts

OTC derivative contracts consist of interest rate swaps with MLPF&S recorded in *Derivative Assets* on the Company's Balance Sheet.

The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities traded in the OTC market are determined using quantitative models that utilize multiple market inputs including interest rates, prices and indices to generate continuous yield or pricing curves and volatility factors to value the position. The majority of market inputs is actively quoted and can be validated through external sources. The OTC derivative contracts are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value Option Election

The fair value option election allows companies to irrevocably elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for certain financial assets and liabilities. The fair value option election is permitted on an instrument by instrument basis at initial recognition of an asset or liability or upon an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for that instrument.

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The Company elected the fair value option for certain long-term fixed rate margin loans that are economically hedged with interest rate swaps.

The difference between fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amounts of the margin loans was \$155 as of December 31, 2015.

5. Securities Financing Transactions

The Company primarily enters into resale agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions, which are all transacted with affiliates, to meet the needs of its clients.

The Company receives collateral, including U.S. Treasury and agency securities, corporate debt, and equity securities. The Company receives collateral in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowed transactions, and client margin loans. Under most agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities received (e.g., use these securities to secure repurchase agreements, enter into securities lending transactions or deliver to counterparties to cover shorts).

At December 31, 2015, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$98,020,913, of which \$34,415,082 was received from affiliated companies. The fair value of these securities that had been sold or repledged was \$90,469,473, of which \$62,832,824 have been sold or repledged to affiliated companies.

Offsetting of Securities Financing Agreements

All resale activities are transacted under legally enforceable master repurchase agreements that give the Company, in the event of default by the counterparty, the right to liquidate securities held.

All securities borrowing and lending activities are transacted under legally enforceable master securities lending agreements that give the Company, in the event of default by the counterparty, the right to liquidate securities held and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. In certain instances, the Company offsets securities borrowing and lending transactions with the same counterparty on the Company's Balance Sheet where it has such legally enforceable master netting agreement and the transactions have the same maturity date.

The column entitled "Financial Instruments" in the tables below includes securities collateral received or pledged under repurchase or securities lending agreements where there is a legally enforceable master netting agreement. These amounts are not offset on the Balance Sheet but are shown as a reduction to the net balance sheet amount in the table to derive a net asset or liability. Securities collateral received or pledged where the legal enforceability of the master netting agreements is not certain is not included.

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The table below presents the securities financing agreements included on the Company's Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015. Balances are presented on a gross basis, prior to the application of counterparty netting. Gross assets and liabilities are adjusted on an aggregate basis to take into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements.

Assets						
	Gross Assets	Netting Adjustment	Net Balance Sheet Amount	Financial Instruments ⁽¹⁾		Net Assets
Receivables under resale agreements	\$ 1,958,690	\$ -	\$ 1,958,690	\$ (1,958,690)	\$	-
Receivables under securities borrowed transactions	32,729,350	(19,489,402)	13,239,948	(13,038,087)		201,861
Total	\$ 34,688,040	\$ (19,489,402)	\$ 15,198,638	\$ (14,996,777)	\$	201,861

Liabilities						
	Gross Liabilities	Netting Adjustment	Net Balance Sheet Amount	Financial Instruments ⁽¹⁾		Net Liabilities
Payables under securities loaned transactions	\$ 33,492,546	\$ (19,489,402)	\$ 14,003,144	\$ (13,820,140)	\$	183,003
Total	\$ 33,492,546	\$ (19,489,402)	\$ 14,003,144	\$ (13,820,140)	\$	183,003

(1) These amounts are limited to the securities financing asset/liability balance and, accordingly, do not include excess collateral received/pledged.

Securities Loaned Transactions Accounted for as Secured Borrowings

All of the Company's securities loaned transactions are contractually overnight or continuous (i.e., no stated term) and transacted with affiliates. Certain agreements contain a right to substitute collateral and/or terminate the agreement prior to maturity at the option of the Company or the counterparty. The table below presents securities loaned transactions by class of collateral pledged.

Class of Collateral Pledged

	December 31 2015
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 1,499
Corporate securities and other	501,248
Equities	32,989,799
Total	\$ 33,492,546

For securities loaned transactions, the Company receives collateral in the form of cash. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, collateral is generally valued daily and the Company may receive or return collateral pledged when appropriate.

At December 31, 2015, the Company had no outstanding repurchase-to-maturity transactions.

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6. Subordinated Borrowings

At December 31, 2015, the Company had a revolving subordinated line of credit with Bank of America of \$3,000,000 with a maturity date of April 29, 2017, of which \$900,000 was outstanding. This borrowing, which has been approved for regulatory capital purposes, bears interest at variable rates based on one month LIBOR plus a spread of 100 basis points.

7. Stockholders' Equity

The Company is authorized to issue 10,000 shares of \$1 par value preferred stock, with a liquidation preference of \$1,000, and 50,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock. The common stock of the Company is entirely held by MLPF&S. The preferred shareholders are clients that have a Joint Back Office arrangement with the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company issued and redeemed preferred stock of 200 and 100 shares, respectively. At December 31, 2015, there were 1,335 preferred and 2,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

8. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is routinely a defendant in or party to many pending and threatened legal, regulatory and governmental actions and proceedings. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly where the claimants seek very large or indeterminate damages or where the matters present novel legal theories or involve a large number of parties, the Company generally cannot predict what the eventual outcome of the pending matters will be, what the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters will be, or what the eventual loss, fines or penalties related to each pending matter may be.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes an accrued liability when those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and estimable. In such cases, there may be an exposure to loss in excess of any amounts accrued. As a matter develops, the Company, in conjunction with any outside counsel handling the matter, evaluates on an ongoing basis whether such matter presents a loss contingency that is probable and estimable. Once the loss contingency related to a matter is deemed to be both probable and estimable, the Company will establish an accrued liability and record a corresponding amount of litigation-related expense. The Company continues to monitor matters for further developments that could affect the amount of the accrued liability that has been previously established. The actions against the Company include, but are not limited to, the following:

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Overstock.com Short-Selling Litigation

In January 2016, the Company resolved claims against it in the action *Overstock.com, Inc et al. v. Morgan Stanley et al.* pending in California Superior Court (San Francisco County). The amount of the settlement was fully accrued as of December 31, 2015. The plaintiffs accused the Company of violating California state securities laws and causing a decline in Overstock.com's stock price to their detriment.

Commitments

The Company has entered into various non-cancelable, long-term lease agreements for premises and equipment that expire through the year 2018. Future minimum rental commitments with initial or remaining terms expiring after December 31, 2015, are presented below:

Year Ending	Total
2016	\$ 261
2017	265
2018	<u>66</u>
	<u>\$ 592</u>

The amounts in the table do not include amounts related to lease renewal or purchase options or escalation clauses providing for increased rental payments based upon maintenance, utility and tax increases.

The Company obtains letters of credit from issuing banks to satisfy various counterparty collateral requirements in lieu of depositing cash or securities collateral. Letters of credit aggregated \$265,000 at December 31, 2015.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had unfunded loan commitments of \$493,609. These commitments expire within the next twelve months.

Guarantees

The Company issues various guarantees to counterparties and is required to disclose information for guarantee arrangements such as the maximum potential amount of future payments under the guarantee, the term and carrying value of the guarantee, the nature of any collateral or recourse provisions and the current payment status of the guarantee.

The Company has a guarantee on behalf of a client with a foreign stock exchange for approximately \$5,433. The guarantee is secured by the assets in the client's accounts and has no expiration. No contingent liability is recorded on the Balance Sheet since this transaction is fully collateralized. Management believes the potential for the Company to be required to make a payment under this arrangement is remote.

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The Company is a member of various securities and derivative exchanges and clearinghouses. As a member, the Company may be required to pay a pro-rata share of the losses incurred by some of these organizations as a result of another member's default and under other loss scenarios. The Company's potential obligations may be limited to its membership interests in such exchanges and clearinghouses, to the amount (or multiple) of the Company's contribution to the guarantee fund or, in limited instances, to the full pro-rata share of the residual losses after applying the guarantee fund. The Company's maximum potential exposure under these membership agreements is difficult to estimate; however, the potential for the Company to be required to make these payments is remote.

In connection with its prime brokerage and clearing businesses, the Company performs securities clearance and settlement services with other brokerage firms and clearinghouses on behalf of its clients. Under these arrangements, the Company stands ready to meet the obligations of its clients with respect to securities transactions. The Company's obligations in this respect are secured by the assets in the clients' accounts and the accounts of their customers as well as by any proceeds received from the transactions cleared and settled by the Company on behalf of clients or their customers. The Company's maximum potential exposure under these arrangements is difficult to estimate; however, the potential for the Company to incur material losses pursuant to these arrangements is remote.

9. Employee Benefit Plans

Bank of America provides pension and other postretirement benefits to its employees worldwide through sponsorship of defined contribution pension, defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The Bank of America Corporation Corporate Benefits Committee has overall responsibility for the administration of these benefit plans.

Bank of America maintains certain qualified retirement and defined contribution plans covering the Company's full-time, salaried employees and certain part-time employees. The defined benefit pension plans and postretirement benefit plans are accounted for in accordance with ASC 715-20-50, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits, Defined Benefit Plans-General* ("Defined Benefit Plan Accounting"). Postemployment benefits are accounted for in accordance with ASC 712, *Compensation-Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits*. Required disclosures are included in the December 31, 2015 Form 10-K of Bank of America.

Defined Contribution Pension Plans

The U.S. defined contribution plans sponsored by Bank of America include the Merrill Lynch 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan ("SIP") and the Bank of America 401(k) Plan. The SIP is closed to new participants with certain exceptions.

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Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Certain of the Company's employees are covered by Bank of America's qualified pension plan. Benefits earned under the qualified pension plan have been frozen since June 30, 2012.

Bank of America has an annuity contract that guarantees the payment of benefits vested under a terminated U.S. pension plan. Bank of America, under a supplemental agreement, may be responsible for, or benefit from, actual experience and investment performance of the annuity assets. Bank of America made no contribution under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2015. Contributions may be required in the future under this agreement.

Bank of America also maintains supplemental defined benefit pension plans (i.e., plans not subject to Title IV of ERISA) for certain U.S. participants. These plans, which are unfunded, provide defined benefits to certain eligible employees.

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

Health insurance benefits are provided to eligible retired employees and dependents through Bank of America sponsored plans. The health care coverage is contributory, with certain retiree contributions adjusted periodically. The accounting for costs of health care benefits for most eligible employees anticipates future changes in cost-sharing provisions. As of December 31, 2015, none of these plans had been funded. Bank of America does not allocate postretirement benefits expense other than pensions to the Company.

Postemployment Benefits

Bank of America provides certain postemployment benefits for employees on extended leave due to injury, illness, or death and for terminated employees. Eligible employees who are disabled due to non-work related illness or injury are entitled to disability income, medical coverage and life insurance. Severance benefits may be provided to eligible terminated employees under the terms of a severance pay plan. All full-time employees are eligible for severance benefits subject to the terms of the severance pay plan

10. Employee Incentive Plans

Incentive plans are sponsored by Bank of America. Disclosures required by ASC 718, *Compensation- Stock Compensation*, ("Stock Compensation Accounting") are included in the December 31, 2015 Form 10-K of Bank of America.

The Company participates in the Bank of America 2003 Key Associate Stock Plan ("KASP"). Grants in 2015 included restricted stock units ("RSUs") which generally vest in three equal annual installments beginning one year from the grant date, and awards which will vest subject to the attainment of specified performance criteria. On May 6, 2015, Bank of America shareholders approved the amendment and restatement of the

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KASP and renamed it the Bank of America Corporation Key Employee Equity Plan (“KEEP”). The Company also participates in other deferred compensation plans and awards programs.

For most awards, expense is generally recognized ratably over the vesting period net of estimated forfeitures, unless the employee meets certain retirement eligibility criteria. For awards to employees that meet retirement eligibility criteria, the Company records the expense upon grant. For employees that become retirement eligible during the vesting period, the Company recognizes expense from the grant date to the date on which the employee becomes retirement eligible, net of estimated forfeitures.

11. Income Taxes

The Company files income tax returns in numerous state and local jurisdictions each year. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and other tax authorities in the states and cities in which the Company has significant business operations examine tax returns periodically (continuously in some jurisdictions). The table below summarizes the status of significant tax examinations, by jurisdiction, for the Company as of December 31, 2015.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Years Subject to Examination⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Status at December 31, 2015</u>
U.S. Federal	2010-2011	Appeals
U.S. Federal	2012-2013	Field examination
New York City	2008-2014	Field examination
New York State	2008-2014	Field examination

(1) All tax years subsequent to the above years remain open to examination.

At December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits.

As described in Note 1, any unrecognized tax benefit related to a state consolidated, combined or unitary return in which the Company is a member, is not reflected in the Company’s Balance Sheet until such time as the tax position is resolved.

While it is reasonably possible that a significant reduction in unrecognized tax benefits related to certain state consolidated, combined or unitary returns will occur within twelve months of December 31, 2015, quantification of an estimated range cannot be made at this time due to the uncertainty of the potential outcomes.

Significant components of the Company’s net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2015 are presented in the table below:

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Deferred tax assets		
State tax deduction	\$	9,003
Accrued Expenses		8,472
Contingency Reserve		7,592
Other		6,754
Gross deferred tax assets		31,820
Valuation allowance		-
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance		31,820
Deferred tax liabilities		
Other		(1,577)
Gross deferred tax liabilities		(1,577)
Net deferred tax asset	\$	30,243

The Company is included in the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and certain consolidated, combined and unitary state tax returns of Bank of America. At December 31, 2015, the Company had a current income tax payable to Bank of America and/or its affiliates of \$88,407 as a result of its inclusion in consolidated, combined and unitary income tax return filings with Bank of America. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company made approximately \$111,758 of income tax payments to Bank of America, which were recorded as increases to its Loan due to Bank of America, net.

12. Subsequent Events

ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*, requires the Company to evaluate whether events, occurring after the Balance Sheet date but before the date the Balance Sheet is available to be issued, require accounting as of the Balance Sheet date, or disclosure in the Balance Sheet. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance.

There were no material subsequent events which affected the amounts or disclosures in the Balance Sheet.

13. Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker-dealer and futures commission merchant, the Company is subject to the net capital requirements of SEC Rule 15c3-1, and CFTC Regulation 1.17. The Company has elected to compute the minimum capital requirement in accordance with the "Alternative Net Capital Requirement" as permitted by SEC Rule 15c3-1. At December 31, 2015 the Company's regulatory net capital as defined by Rule 15c3-1 was \$3,304,300 and exceeded the minimum requirement of \$473,204 by \$2,831,096.

The Company is subject to the customer protection requirements of SEC Rule 15c3-3. For the December 31, 2015 customer reserve computation, the Company was not required to segregate funds in a special account for the exclusive benefit of customers.

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The Company also is required to perform a computation of reserve requirements for Proprietary Accounts of Brokers (“PAB”) pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3. For the December 31, 2015 PAB reserve computation, the Company was not required to segregate funds in a special account for the exclusive benefit of PAB as the Company’s customer reserve computation excess debits covered the PAB requirement, however the Company did deposit \$110,000 in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of PAB.

As a futures commission merchant, the Company is required to perform computations of the requirements of Section 4d(2), Regulation 30.7 under the Commodity Exchange Act. At December 31, 2015, assets segregated and secured totaled \$1,512,210 and exceeded requirements by \$639,330.