STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation)
September 30, 2016
With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation)

Statement of Financial Condition and Supplemental Information

September 30, 2016

Contents

Ernst & Young LLP
155 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606-1787

Tel: +1 312 879 2000
Fax: +1 312 879 4000
ey.com

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Member
TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC (the Company) as of September 30, 2016 that is filed pursuant to Regulation 1.10 under the Commodity Exchange Act. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and in accordance with standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC at September 30, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying information contained in Schedule I has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's financial statement. Such information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the information reconciles to the financial statement or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information. In forming our opinion on the information, we evaluated whether such information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with Regulation 1.10 under the Commodity Exchange Act. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

Ernst & Young LLP

November 18, 2016

TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC

(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation)

Statement of Financial Condition

(In Thousands)

September 30, 2016

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 124,856
Cash and investments segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes	313,112
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	13,075
Receivable from clients	1,095
Receivable from affiliates	349
Other receivables	1,168
Goodwill	63,329
Acquired intangible assets, net	6,369
Other assets	1,090
Total assets	$ 524,443
Liabilities and member's equity	
Liabilities:	
Payable to clients	$ 276,893
Payable to nonclients	143
Payable to affiliates	52,496
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	836
Deferred income taxes, net	2,079
Total liabilities	332,447
Member's equity	191,996
Total liabilities and member's equity	$ 524,443

See accompanying notes.

1. Basis of Presentation and Nature of Operations

Basis of Presentation

TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC (the "Company") is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation (the "Parent") through the Company's immediate parent, TD Ameritrade Online Holdings Corp. ("TDAOH"). The Company evaluated subsequent events through November 18, 2016, the date on which the Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued.

Nature of Operations

The Company provides futures and foreign exchange trade execution services to clients of TD Ameritrade, Inc. and TD Ameritrade Asia Pte. Ltd. ("TDA Asia"), wholly owned subsidiaries of the Parent. The Company is registered as a futures commission merchant ("FCM") and forex dealer member ("FDM") with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and is a member of, and the corresponding services functions are regulated by, the National Futures Association ("NFA"). The Company is required to comply with all applicable regulations of the CFTC and NFA.

The Company contracts with external providers for futures clearing and to facilitate foreign exchange trading for its clients on an omnibus basis.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Statement of Financial Condition in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Change in Accounting Policy

In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016, the Company elected to prospectively change the date of its annual goodwill and indefinite-lived acquired intangible asset impairment tests from September 30 to July 1 of each year, commencing on July 1, 2016. The change in the impairment testing date is preferable as it provides the Company with additional time to complete its annual impairment testing in advance of its year-end reporting. The change in the testing date did not impact the Company's Statement of Financial Condition.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers temporary, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents, except for amounts required to be segregated for regulatory purposes.

Cash and Investments Segregated and on Deposit for Regulatory Purposes

Cash and investments segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes consists primarily of cash deposits and U.S. Treasury securities that have been segregated or secured for the benefit of futures clients according to the regulations of the CFTC governing futures commission merchants.

Receivable from Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations primarily arise in connection with foreign exchange transactions and includes client cash held by an unaffiliated service provider.

Receivable from/Payable to Clients

Receivable from clients arise primarily in connection with futures transactions. Payable to clients arise primarily in connection with futures and foreign exchange transactions and include client cash held in futures and forex brokerage accounts and the fair value of any net unrealized gains/losses on open client futures and foreign exchange contracts. The value of client options on futures is not reflected in the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition.

Payable to Nonclients

Certain employee futures brokerage accounts are considered "nonclient" for regulatory purposes.

Goodwill

The Parent and TDAOH have recorded goodwill for purchase business combinations to the extent the purchase price of each completed acquisition exceeded the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquired company. Goodwill resulting from certain business combinations has been pushed down to the Company. The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and more frequently as events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. In performing the impairment tests, the Company utilizes quoted market prices of the Parent's common stock to estimate the fair value of the consolidated Parent. The consolidated Parent's estimated fair value is then allocated to the Parent's subsidiaries based on operating revenues and is compared with the book value of the subsidiaries. No impairment charges resulted from the annual impairment test.

Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets transferred to the Company are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 11 years.

Long-Lived Assets and Acquired Intangible Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If based on that review, changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, the Company evaluates recoverability by comparing the undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset to the asset's carrying amount. The Company also evaluates the remaining useful lives of intangible assets to determine if events or trends warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be treated as a corporation for income tax purposes. The Company files a consolidated U.S. income tax return with the Parent on a calendar year basis, combined returns for state tax purposes where required and separate state income tax returns where required. The Company determines and records income taxes as if it were a separate taxpayer, pursuant to a tax sharing agreement with the Parent. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the Statement of Financial Condition carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be settled or realized. Uncertain tax positions are recognized if they are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. The amount of tax benefit recognized is the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2016-13 - In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The main objective of ASU 2016-13 is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by an entity at each reporting date. To achieve this objective, the amendments in this update replace the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to develop credit loss estimates. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. Therefore, ASU 2016-13 will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2020, using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently assessing the impact this ASU will have on the Company's Statement of Financial Condition.

ASU 2014-09 - In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, to clarify the principles of recognizing revenue from contracts with customers and to improve financial reporting by creating common revenue recognition guidance for U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. This ASU will supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, and most industry-specific guidance. Entities are required to apply the following steps when recognizing revenue under ASU 2014-09: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and, (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. This ASU also requires additional disclosures related to the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts. An entity may apply the amendments by using one of the following two methods: (1) retrospective application to each prior reporting period presented or (2) a modified retrospective approach, requiring the standard be applied only to the most current period presented, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Therefore, ASU 2014-09 will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

Subsequent to issuing ASU 2014-09, the FASB issued the following standards for the purpose of clarifying certain aspects of ASU 2014-09:

- ASU 2016-08, *Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net);*
- ASU 2016-10, *Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing;* and
- ASU 2016-12, *Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients.*

These subsequently issued ASU's have the same effective date and transition requirements as ASU 2014-09. The Company is currently assessing the impact that these revenue recognition standards will have on the Company's Statement of Financial Condition and is evaluating which adoption method to apply.

(Dollars In Thousands)

3. Cash and Investments Segregated and on Deposit for Regulatory Purposes

Cash and investments segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes consists of the following as of September 30, 2016:

Cash on deposit with futures commission merchants	$ 185,719
U.S. government debt securities on deposit with futures commission merchant	75,058
Cash in demand deposit accounts	52,335
Total	$ 313,112

4. Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes changes in the Company's goodwill and acquired intangible assets:

	Goodwill	Acquired Intangible Assets, Net
Balance as of September 30, 2015	$ 63,329	$ 8,093
Amortization of intangible assets	—	(1,724)
Balance as of September 30, 2016	$ 63,329	$ 6,369

Acquired intangible assets consist of the following as of September 30, 2016:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Client relationships	$ 18,969	$ (12,600)	$ 6,369

5. Income Taxes

As of September 30, 2016, temporary differences between the Statement of Financial Condition carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities arise primarily from acquired intangible assets, certain accrued liabilities, stock-based compensation and prepaid expenses.

Deferred income taxes consist of the following as of September 30, 2016:

Deferred tax liabilities	$ 2,384
Deferred tax assets	(305)
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ 2,079

(Dollars In Thousands)

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had no uncertain tax positions and there was no accrued interest and penalties included in the Statement of Financial Condition.

6. Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to CFTC Regulations 1.17 and 5.7 under the Commodity Exchange Act, administered by the CFTC and the NFA. As an FCM, the Company is required to maintain minimum adjusted net capital under CFTC Regulation 1.17 of the greater of (a) $1,000 or (b) its futures risk-based capital requirement, equal to 8% of the total risk margin requirement for all futures positions carried by the FCM in client and nonclient accounts. On February 16, 2016, the Company also became an FDM, subject to the net capital requirements under CFTC Regulation 5.7, which requires the Company to maintain minimum adjusted net capital of the greater of (a) any amount required under CFTC Regulation 1.17 as described above or (b) $20,000 plus 5% of all foreign exchange liabilities owed to forex clients in excess of $10,000. In addition, an FCM and FDM must provide notice to the CFTC if its adjusted net capital amounts to less than (a) 110% of its risk-based capital requirement under CFTC Regulation 1.17, (b) 150% of its $1,000 minimum dollar requirement, or (c) 110% of $20,000 plus 5% of all foreign exchange liabilities owed to forex clients in excess of $10,000.

The following table summarizes the Company's adjusted net capital and adjusted net capital requirements as of September 30, 2016:

Adjusted Net Capital	Required Adjusted Net Capital ($20,000 Plus 5% of All Foreign Exchange Liabilities Owed to Forex Clients in Excess of $10,000)	Adjusted Net Capital in Excess of Required Adjusted Net Capital
$ 117	$ 22	$ 95

7. Employee Benefit Plans

The Parent has a 401(k) and profit-sharing plan covering eligible employees of the Company, under which the Company's annual profit-sharing contributions are determined at the discretion of the Parent's Board of Directors. The Company also makes matching contributions pursuant to the plan document. The Company's employees also participate in the Parent's stock option and incentive plans.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Borrowing Arrangement

On March 29, 2015, the Company entered into a credit agreement with the Parent. Effective August 11, 2016, the agreement was amended and restated because the Company became a forex dealer member. The amended and restated credit agreement has an initial term of five years and will automatically renew for an additional five-year term, unless either party provides notice to the other of its intent to terminate not less than 30 days before the end of the then current term. Under the amended and restated agreement, the Company may borrow from the Parent, under a committed facility, up to 75% of the sum of 1) the Company's "residual interest target" as determined by the Company in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and 2) the Company's total retail forex obligation excess represented solely by the Company's deposit. As of September 30, 2016, the loan commitment amount was $22,500.

Loans under the amended and restated facility must be repaid with interest on or before the termination date. The applicable interest rate is calculated as a per annum rate equal to, at the Company's option, (a) LIBOR plus an interest rate margin ("LIBOR loans") or (b) the federal funds effective rate plus an interest rate margin ("Fed Funds Rate loans"). The interest rate margin ranges from 0.75% to 1.50% for both LIBOR loans and Fed Funds Rate loans, determined by reference to the Parent's public debt ratings. As of September 30, 2016, the interest rate margin would have been 1.00% for both LIBOR loans and Fed Funds Rate loans, each determined by reference to the Parent's public debt ratings. There were no borrowings outstanding under the credit agreement as of September 30, 2016.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

The Company is subject to lawsuits, arbitrations, claims and legal proceedings in connection with its business. Some of these legal actions include claims for substantial or unspecified compensatory and/or punitive damages. 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 or could cause the Company significant reputational harm. The Company believes, based on its current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, it has adequate legal defenses with respect to these legal proceedings, 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. However, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters, the Company is unable to predict the outcome or the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters or the potential losses, if any, that may result from these matters.

In the normal course of business, the Company discusses matters with its regulators raised during regulatory examinations or otherwise subject to their inquiry. These matters could result in censures, fines, penalties 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 outcome or the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters or the potential fines, penalties or injunctive or other equitable relief, if any, that may result from these matters.

Income Taxes

The Company's federal and state income tax returns are subject to examination by taxing authorities. Because the application of tax laws and regulations to many types of transactions is subject to varying interpretations, amounts reported in the Statement of Financial Condition could be significantly changed at a later date upon final determinations by taxing authorities.

Credit Risk

Two primary sources of credit risk inherent in the Company's business are (1) client credit risk related to leverage and (2) counterparty credit risk related to the execution and settlement of client futures and foreign exchange transactions. These activities may expose the Company to credit risk in the event the clients or counterparties are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations.

The Company extends leverage to its clients. Leverage involves securing a large potential future obligation with a lesser amount of collateral. The risks associated with leverage increase during periods of rapid market movements, or in cases where client positions are concentrated and market movements occur. The Company has the authority to liquidate certain positions in the client's account at prevailing market prices in order to reduce the risk of loss. However, during periods of rapid market movements, client collateral and proceeds from liquidated positions may not be sufficient to cover client obligations. The Company seeks to mitigate the risks associated with its client leverage activities by requiring clients to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels throughout each trading day and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires clients to deposit additional collateral, or to reduce positions, when necessary.

The Company contracts with unaffiliated FCM, FDM and broker-dealer entities to clear and execute futures and foreign exchange transactions for its clients. This can result in concentrations of credit risk with one or more of these counterparties. This risk is partially mitigated by the counterparties' obligation to comply with rules and regulations governing FCMs, FDMs and broker-dealers in the United States. These rules generally require maintenance of net capital and segregation of client funds and securities from holdings of the clearing FCMs and broker-dealers. In addition, the Company manages this risk by requiring credit approvals for counterparties and by utilizing account funding and sweep arrangement agreements (see Note 10) that generally specify that all client cash in excess of futures funding requirements be transferred back to the client's securities brokerage account on a daily basis.

Guarantees

The Company clears its clients' futures transactions on an omnibus account basis through unaffiliated clearing firms. The Company also contracts with an external provider on an omnibus basis to facilitate foreign exchange trading for its clients. The Company has agreed to indemnify these unaffiliated clearing firms and the external provider for any loss that they may incur for the client transactions introduced to them by the Company.

9. Fair Value Disclosures

Fair Value Measurement — Definition and Hierarchy

ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurement*, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

ASC 820-10 establishes a 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 reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels, as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. This category includes money market mutual funds.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Such inputs include quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active and inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. This category includes debt securities.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, where there is little, if any, observable market activity or data for the asset or liability.

(Dollars In Thousands)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 83,038	$ —	$ —	$ 83,038
Investments segregated for regulatory purposes:				
U.S. government debt securities	—	75,058	—	75,058
Total assets at fair value	$ 83,038	$ 75,058	$ —	$ 158,096

There were no transfers between any levels of the fair value hierarchy during fiscal year 2016.

Valuation Techniques

In general, and where applicable, the Company uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to determine fair value. This pricing methodology applies to the Company's Level 1 assets and liabilities. If quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities are not available to determine fair value, then the Company uses quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities or inputs other than the quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly. This pricing methodology applies to the Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities.

Level 2 Measurements:

Debt Securities – Fair values for debt securities are based on prices obtained from an independent pricing vendor. The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads. The Company validates the vendor pricing by periodically comparing it to pricing from another independent pricing service. The Company has not adjusted prices obtained from the independent pricing vendor because no significant pricing differences have been observed.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value

Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, receivable from/payable to clients, receivable from/payable to affiliates, other receivables, payable to nonclients and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are short-term in nature and accordingly are carried at amounts that approximate fair value. Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, receivable from/payable to clients, receivable from/payable to affiliates, other receivables, payable to nonclients and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recorded at or near their respective transaction prices and historically have been settled or converted to cash at approximately that value (categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

Cash and investments segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes includes cash on deposit with futures commission merchants and cash held in demand deposit accounts, for which the carrying values approximate fair value (categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy). See Note 3 for a summary of cash and investments segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes.

10. Related-Party Transactions

Allocated Costs from Affiliates Based on Services and Expense Allocation Agreements

The Company is allocated certain costs from entities related by common ownership.

Account Funding and Sweep Arrangement Agreements

All clients who maintain a futures and/or forex brokerage account with the Company must also maintain a securities brokerage account with TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. ("TDAC"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent, pursuant to account funding and sweep arrangement agreements. All client cash is initially deposited and held in the client's securities brokerage account, subject to transfer on a daily basis to the client's futures brokerage account if funds are required as a result of futures funding requirements. Futures funding requirements may include the transfer of cash to satisfy a margin call, pre-fund margin to establish a new position or to satisfy any deficit. Unless a client opts out, all cash remaining in the client's futures brokerage account in excess of these futures funding requirements is transferred back to the client's securities brokerage account on a daily basis. Clients have the ability to transfer funds between their securities brokerage account and their futures and/or forex brokerage account.

Fully-Disclosed Futures Commission Merchant Services Agreement

Under a fully-disclosed futures commission merchant services agreement between the Company and TDA Asia, the Company earns revenues from TDA Asia for processing futures transactions.

Income Taxes

The Company settles consolidated and combined current income tax payables and receivables with the Parent periodically, as amounts become due to or from the taxing authorities. Receivable from affiliates on the Statement of Financial Condition includes $511 of income taxes receivable from the Parent, partially offset by other amounts due to the Parent, as of September 30, 2016.

Payables to Affiliates

Payables to TDAC resulting from client cash sweep activity are generally settled in cash the next business day. Other payables to affiliates are generally settled in cash on a monthly basis. As of September 30, 2016, payables to TDAC resulting from client cash sweep activity were $52,292 and other payables to affiliates were $204.

Supplemental Information

TD Ameritrade Futures & Forex LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation)

Schedule I

Statement of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation For Customers Trading on U.S. Commodity Exchanges Pursuant to Regulation 4(d)(2) Under the Commodity Exchange Act

(In Thousands)

As of September 30, 2016

SEGREGATION REQUIREMENTS		
Net ledger balance		
Cash	$	232,061
Net unrealized profit (loss) in open futures contracts traded on a contract market		(4,600)
Exchange traded options		
Market value of open option contracts purchased on a contract market		11,848
Market value of open option contracts granted (sold) on a contract market		(35,979)
Net equity (deficit)		203,330
Accounts liquidating to a deficit and accounts with debit balances - net of customer owned securities ($0)		1,095
Amount required to be segregated		204,425
FUNDS IN SEGREGATED ACCOUNTS		
Deposited in segregated funds bank accounts		
Cash		52,335
Net equities with other futures commission merchants		
Net liquidating equity		161,588
Securities representing investments of customers' funds (at market)		75,058
Total amount in segregation		288,981
Excess (deficiency) funds in segregation	$	84,556
Management Target Amount Excess funds in segregation (unaudited)	$	25,000
Excess (deficiency) funds in segregation over (under) Management Target Amount Excess (unaudited)	$	59,556

There are no material differences between the above computation for determination of segregation requirements pursuant to regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act and the corresponding computation included in TD Ameritrade Futures and Forex LLC's unaudited Form 1-FR-FCM report, filed on October 26, 2016.