

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC

Form 10-K

March 06, 2012

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to .

Commission file number 1-12043

OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

98-0080034
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
125 Broad Street, New York, NY 10004
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's Telephone number, including area code: (212) 668-8000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A non-voting common stock	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of class
Not Applicable

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock of the Company held by non-affiliates of the Company cannot be calculated in a meaningful way because there is only limited trading in the class of voting stock of the Company. The aggregate market value of the Class A non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Company at June 30, 2011 was \$382.8 million based on the per share closing price of the Class A non-voting common stock on the New York Stock Exchange as at June 30, 2011 of \$28.21.

The number of shares of the Company's Class A non-voting common stock and Class B voting common stock (being the only classes of common stock of the Company) outstanding on February 28, 2012 was 13,589,062 and 99,680 shares, respectively.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed by the Company pursuant to Regulation 14A is incorporated into Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Throughout this annual report, we refer to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc., collectively with its subsidiaries, as the Company. We refer to the directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. collectively as the Operating Subsidiaries.

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc., through its Operating Subsidiaries, is a leading middle-market investment bank and full service broker-dealer. With roots tracing back to 1881, the Company is engaged in a broad range of activities in the securities industry, including retail securities brokerage, institutional sales and trading, investment banking (both corporate and public finance), research, market-making, trust services and investment advisory and asset management services. The Company owns, directly or through subsidiaries, Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (Oppenheimer), a New York-based securities broker-dealer, Oppenheimer Asset Management (OAM), a New York-based investment advisor, Freedom Investments Inc. (Freedom), a discount securities broker-dealer based in New Jersey, Oppenheimer Trust Company (Oppenheimer Trust), a New Jersey limited purpose bank, OPY Credit Corp., a New York corporation, organized to trade and clear syndicated corporate loans, and Oppenheimer Multifamily Housing & Healthcare Finance, Inc. (formerly known as Evanston Financial Corporation) (OMHHF), a Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-approved mortgage company based in Pennsylvania. The Company's international businesses are carried on through Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. (formerly Oppenheimer E.U. Ltd.) (United Kingdom), Oppenheimer Investments Asia Ltd. (Hong Kong), and Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. (Israel).

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. was originally incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. Pursuant to its Certificate and Articles of Incorporation effective on May 11, 2005, the Company's legal existence was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. Effective May 11, 2009, the Company changed its jurisdiction of incorporation from the federal jurisdiction of Canada to the State of Delaware in the United States with the approval of its shareholders.

PRIVATE CLIENT

Through its Private Client Division, Oppenheimer provides a comprehensive array of financial services through a network of approximately 1,427 financial advisers in 96 offices located throughout the United States and in two offices in Latin America through locally incorporated and independently owned businesses. Clients include high-net-worth individuals and families, corporate executives, and small and mid-sized businesses. Clients may choose a variety of ways to establish a relationship and conduct business including brokerage accounts with transaction-based pricing and/or with investment advisory accounts with asset-based fee pricing. As of December 31, 2011, the Company held client assets under administration of approximately \$76.0 billion. Oppenheimer provides the following private client services:

Full-Service Brokerage Oppenheimer offers full-service brokerage covering a broad array of investment alternatives including exchange-traded and over-the-counter corporate equity and debt securities, money market instruments, exchange-traded options and futures contracts, municipal bonds, mutual funds, and unit investment trusts. A substantial portion of Oppenheimer's revenue is derived from commissions from retail customers through accounts with transaction-based pricing. Brokerage commissions are charged on investment products in accordance with a schedule which Oppenheimer has formulated. Discounts are available to customers based on transaction size and volume.

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Wealth Planning Oppenheimer also offers financial and wealth planning services which include individual and corporate retirement solutions, including insurance and annuities products, IRAs and 401(k) plans, U.S. stock plan services to corporate executives and businesses, education savings programs, and trust and fiduciary services to individual and corporate clients.

Margin Lending Oppenheimer extends credit to its customers, collateralized by securities and cash in the customer's account, for a portion of the purchase price, and receives income from interest charged on such extensions of credit. The customer is charged for such margin financing at interest rates derived from Oppenheimer's base rate, as defined, as well as the broker's loan rate, and LIBOR.

Securities Lending In connection with both its trading and brokerage activities, Oppenheimer borrows securities to cover short sales and to complete transactions in which customers have failed to deliver securities by the required settlement date and lends securities to other brokers and dealers for similar purposes. Oppenheimer earns interest on its cash collateral provided and pays interest on the cash collateral received less a rebate earned for lending securities. In addition, to a limited extent, Oppenheimer acts as a broker-finder whereby it stands between two broker-dealers, borrowing securities from one and lending to the other for an interest rate spread (or profit).

Discount Brokerage Through Freedom, Oppenheimer offers online equity investing and discount brokerage services to individual investors.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Company offers a wide range of investment advisory services to its retail and institutional clients through proprietary and third party distribution channels. Clients include high-net-worth individuals and families, foundations and endowments, and trust and pension funds. Asset management capabilities include equity, fixed income, large-cap balanced and alternative investments, which are offered through vehicles such as privately managed accounts, and retail and institutional separate accounts. At December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$18.6 billion of client assets under management in fee-based programs. The Company's asset management services include:

Separate Managed Accounts The Company provides clients with two wrap fee-based programs: (i) Investment Advisory Services through which clients may select among those managers approved by the Company and (ii) Strategic Asset Review through which clients may select among those managers approved by the Company and those outside of the Company's approved list of managers.

Other Managed Accounts The Company offers a long-term strategic asset allocation program, Portfolio Advisory Services, in which clients select among mutual funds approved by the Company.

Investment Advisory Services Oppenheimer Investment Advisors offers internal portfolio managers servicing high-net-worth individuals, retirement plans, endowments, foundations and trusts using equity and fixed income strategies.

Discretionary Portfolio Management Through its Omega, Fahnstock Asset Management, and Alpha & Delta programs, Oppenheimer offers discretionary investment management wrap programs with a client-focused approach to money management, servicing high-net-worth individuals and families, endowments and foundations and institutions.

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Fee-Based Non-Discretionary Accounts Under Oppenheimer's Preference Program, Oppenheimer provides non-discretionary investment advisory services to high-net-worth individuals and families who pay an advisory fee on a quarterly basis with no commissions or additional charges for transactions. The program includes features such as initial portfolio consultation, quarterly performance reporting and periodic consultation.

Institutional Investment Management Oppenheimer Investment Management (OIM) provides fixed income management and solutions to institutional investors including: Taft-Hartley funds, public pension funds, corporate pension funds, and foundations and endowments.

Alternative Investments The Company offers high-net-worth and institutional investors the opportunity to participate in a wide range of non-traditional investment strategies. Strategies include single manager, fund of funds and private equity vehicles. The Company, through its subsidiaries, acts as general partner in these investments and typically earns 1% to 2% per year in management fees and 20% performance (or incentive) fees. The fees which the Company receives are shared in a pre-determined manner with the portfolio manager.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Investment Banking

Oppenheimer employs over 125 investment banking professionals throughout the United States and in the United Kingdom, Israel and Asia. Our investment banking department provides strategic advisory services and capital markets products to emerging growth and middle market businesses. The investment banking business has industry coverage groups that focus on each of consumer and business services, energy, financial institutions, healthcare, industrial growth and services, media and entertainment, technology and telecom. Oppenheimer's industry groups serve their clients by working with colleagues in each of the relevant product groups including Mergers and Acquisitions, Leveraged Finance, Equity Capital Markets and Restructuring. Oppenheimer has extensive experience working with financial sponsors and maintains a dedicated Financial Sponsor group.

Financial Advisory Oppenheimer advises buyers and sellers on sales, divestitures, mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, privatizations, restructurings, spin-offs and joint ventures. With experience facilitating and financing acquisitions and recapitalizations, Oppenheimer executes both buy-side and sell-side mandates. Oppenheimer provides dedicated senior banker focus to clients throughout the financial advisory process, which leverages Oppenheimer's industry knowledge, extensive relationships, and capital markets expertise.

Equities Underwriting Oppenheimer provides capital raising solutions for corporate clients through initial public offerings, follow-on offerings, equity-linked offerings, private investments in public entities, and private placements. Oppenheimer focuses on emerging companies in growth industries, including consumer and business services, energy, financial institutions, healthcare, industrial growth and services, media and entertainment, technology and telecom.

Debt Underwriting Oppenheimer offers a full range of debt financing for emerging growth and middle market companies and financial sponsors. Oppenheimer focuses on structuring and distributing public and private debt in leveraged finance transactions, including leveraged buyouts, acquisitions, growth capital financings, recapitalizations and Chapter 11 exit financings. Oppenheimer specializes in high yield debt and fixed and floating-rate senior and subordinated debt offerings.

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EQUITIES CAPITAL MARKETS

Institutional Equity Sales and Trading Oppenheimer provides equity market execution and market making services in all major U.S. exchanges and alternative execution venues, capital markets/origination, risk arbitrage, statistical arbitrage, special situations, pair trades, relative value, and portfolio and electronic trading. In addition, Oppenheimer offers a suite of quantitative and algorithmic trading solutions as well as access to liquidity in order to access the global markets. Oppenheimer's clients include domestic and international investors such as investment advisors, banks, mutual funds, insurance companies, hedge funds, and pension and profit sharing plans. These investors normally purchase and sell securities in block transactions, the execution of which requires focused marketing and trading expertise. Oppenheimer believes that its institutional customers are attracted by the quality of its execution (measured by volume, timing and price) and its competitive commission rates, which are negotiated on the basis of market conditions, the size of the particular transaction and other factors.

Equity Research Oppenheimer employs over 37 senior analysts covering over 600 equity securities worldwide, and over 70 dedicated equity research sales professionals. Oppenheimer provides regular research reports, notes and earnings updates and sponsors numerous research conferences where the management of covered companies can meet with investors in a group format as well as in one-on-one meetings. Oppenheimer also arranges for company managements to meet with interested investors through arranged meetings wherein the management representatives travel to various sites to meet with Oppenheimer representatives and with investors. Oppenheimer's analysts use a variety of quantitative and qualitative tools, integrating field analysis, proprietary channel checks and ongoing dialogue with the managements of the companies they cover in order to produce reports and studies on individual companies and industry developments. In addition to providing fundamental analysis, the Company also provides technical analysis.

Equity Options and Derivatives Oppenheimer offers extensive equity and index options for investors seeking to manage risk and optimize returns within the equities market. Oppenheimer's experienced professionals have expertise in listed and over-the-counter transactions and products. In addition, the Company focuses on serving the diverse needs of its institutional, corporate and private client base across multiple product lines, offering listed and OTC options.

Convertible Bonds Oppenheimer commits dedicated personnel to serve the convertible markets, offering expertise in the sales, trading and analysis of U.S. domestic and international convertible bonds, convertible preferred shares, warrants and structured products, with a focus on minimizing transaction costs and maximizing liquidity. In addition Oppenheimer offers hedged (typically long convertible bonds and short equities) positions to its clients on an integrated trade basis.

Event Driven Sales and Trading Oppenheimer has a dedicated team focused on providing specialized advice and trade execution expertise to institutional clients with an interest in investment strategies such as: Merger Arbitrage; Dutch tender offers; Splits and Spin-offs; and Recapitalizations and Corporate Reorganizations.

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DEBT CAPITAL MARKETS

Fixed Income- High Yield & Securitized Oppenheimer trades non-investment grade public and private debt securities, mortgage-backed securities, sovereign and corporate debt of industrialized and emerging market countries and distressed securities both for its own account as well as for institutional clients qualified to sustain the risks associated with such securities. Oppenheimer also publishes research with respect to a number of such securities. Risk of loss upon default by the borrower is significantly greater with respect to unrated or less than investment grade corporate debt securities than with other corporate debt securities. These securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. These issuers usually have high levels of indebtedness and are more sensitive to adverse economic conditions, such as recession or increasing interest rates, than are investment grade issuers. There is a limited market for some of these securities and market quotes are available only from a small number of dealers.

Oppenheimer also offers trading and a high degree of sales support in highly rated (high grade) corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, government and agency bonds and the sovereign and corporate debt of industrialized and emerging market countries, which may be denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Since June 2009, Oppenheimer has participated in auctions for U.S. Government securities conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on behalf of the U.S. Treasury.

Fixed Income Research Oppenheimer has four fixed income research professionals covering over 150 companies in the high yield bond and leveraged loan sectors. Oppenheimer s fixed income research supports its investment banking and sales and trading activities. Its research is designed to identify debt issues that provide a combination of high yield plus capital appreciation over the short to medium term.

Public Finance Oppenheimer s public finance department advises and raises capital for state and local governments, public agencies, private developers and other borrowers. The group assists its clients by developing and executing capital financing plans that meet our clients objectives and by maintaining strong national institutional and retail securities distribution capabilities. Public finance bankers have expertise in specific areas, including local governments and municipalities, primary and secondary schools, post secondary and private schools, state and local transportation entities, health care institutions, senior-living facilities, public utility providers and project financing.

Municipal Trading Oppenheimer has municipal trading desks located throughout the country that serve retail financial advisers within their regions as well as mid-tier and national institutional accounts. These desks serve Oppenheimer s financial advisers in supporting their high net worth clients needs for taxable and non-taxable municipal securities.

PROPRIETARY TRADING

In the regular course of its business, Oppenheimer takes securities positions as a market maker and/or principal to facilitate customer transactions and for investment purposes. In making markets and when trading for its own account, Oppenheimer exposes its own capital to the risk of fluctuations in market value. In 2010, Congress enacted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) that proposes to prohibit proprietary trading by certain financial institutions except where facilitating customer trades. The Company does not believe that this legislation will affect its business or operations as the proposals appear to apply to banks and other subsidiaries of bank holding companies only.

Equities Oppenheimer acts as both principal and agent in the execution of its customers orders. Oppenheimer buys, sells and maintains an inventory of a security in order to make a market in that security. In executing customer orders for securities in which it does not make a market, Oppenheimer generally charges a commission and acts as agent, or will act as principal by marking the security up or down in a riskless transaction. However, when an order is in a security in which Oppenheimer makes a market, Oppenheimer normally acts as principal and purchases from or sells to its brokerage customers at a price which is approximately equal to the current inter-dealer market price plus or minus a mark-up or mark-down. The stocks in which Oppenheimer makes a market may also include those of issuers which are followed by Oppenheimer s research department.

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Fixed Income Oppenheimer trades and holds positions in public and private debt securities, including non-investment grade and distressed corporate securities as well as municipal securities. There may be a limited market for some of these securities and market quotes may be available from only a small number of dealers or inter-dealer brokers. While Oppenheimer normally holds such securities for a short period of time in order to facilitate client transactions, there is a risk of loss upon default by the borrower. These issuers may have high levels of indebtedness and be sensitive to adverse economic conditions, such as recession or increasing interest rates. The Company has made a determination for the short to intermediate term to refrain from positioning fixed income securities issued by European sovereign states or their agencies until prevailing conditions stabilize and improve. As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any exposure to European sovereign debt.

In June 2009, the Company significantly expanded its government trading operations. Through the use of securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), the Company acts as an intermediary between borrowers and lenders of short-term funds and provides funding for various inventory positions. One of the reasons the Company expanded its government trading operations is because the Company is in the process of applying to become a Primary Dealer at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY). If the Company becomes a Primary Dealer, the Company will be the counterparty to the FRBNY in its open market operations and will be able to participate directly in U.S. Treasury auctions. Additionally, the Company would have the ability to access liquidity from the FRBNY against eligible collateral. The Company does not know when or whether or not its application will be approved.

Proprietary Trading and Investment Activities Oppenheimer holds positions in its trading accounts in securities in which it does not make a market and may engage from time to time in other types of principal transactions in securities. Oppenheimer has several trading departments including: a convertible bond department, a risk arbitrage department, a corporate bond dealer department, a municipal bond department, a government/mortgage backed securities department, and a department that underwrites and trades U.S. government agency issues, taxable corporate bonds, preferred shares, unit investment trusts and short term debt instruments. These departments continually purchase and sell securities and make markets in order to make a profit on the inter-dealer spread or to profit from investment. Although Oppenheimer from time to time holds an inventory of securities, more typically, it seeks to match customer buy and sell orders. In addition, Oppenheimer or OAM holds proprietary positions in equity or fixed income securities in which it may not act as a dealer.

The size of its securities positions vary substantially based upon economic and market conditions, allocations of capital, underwriting commitments and trading volume. Also, the aggregate value of inventories of securities which Oppenheimer may carry is limited by the Net Capital Rule. See Regulatory Capital Requirements , below and Item 7, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources.

The Company, through its subsidiaries, holds investments as general partner in a range of investment partnerships (hedge funds, fund of funds, private equity partnerships and real estate partnerships) which are offered to Oppenheimer hedge fund-qualified clients and on a limited basis to qualified clients of other broker-dealers.

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OPY CREDIT CORP.

Through OPY Credit Corp., the Company participates in loan syndications and operates as underwriting agent in leveraged financing transactions where it utilizes a warehouse facility provided by CIBC to extend financing commitments to third-party borrowers identified by the Company. Through OPY Credit Corp., the Company also trades syndicated corporate loans in the secondary market. The warehouse facility may also be utilized, under some circumstances, when OPY Credit participates in a Club transaction where several lenders will pool a loan transaction and allocate the commitment among them without further distribution.

OPPENHEIMER TRUST COMPANY

Oppenheimer Trust offers a wide variety of trust services to clients of Oppenheimer. This includes custody services, advisory services and specialized servicing options for clients. At December 31, 2011, Oppenheimer Trust held custodial assets of approximately \$2.3 billion. See Other Requirements below.

OPPENHEIMER MULTIFAMILY HOUSING & HEALTHCARE FINANCE, INC.

OMHHF is an FHA-approved mortgage originator and servicing company offering a variety of mortgage services to developers of commercial properties including apartments satisfying FHA criteria, elderly housing and nursing homes. OMHHF also maintains a mortgage servicing portfolio in which it collects mortgage payments from mortgagees and passes these payments on to mortgage holders, charging a fee for its services. The servicing portfolio represented \$2.6 billion in outstanding principal amount at December 31, 2011.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

Administration and operations personnel are responsible for the processing of securities transactions; the receipt, identification and delivery of funds and securities; the maintenance of internal financial controls; accounting functions; custody of customers securities; the handling of margin accounts for Oppenheimer and its correspondents; and general office services.

Oppenheimer executes its own and certain of its correspondents securities transactions on all United States exchanges as well as many non-U.S. exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. Oppenheimer clears all of its securities transactions (i.e., it delivers securities that it has sold, receives securities that it has purchased and transfers related funds) through its own facilities and through memberships in various clearing corporations and custodian banks in the United States. For transactions executed in local markets in Europe, Oppenheimer uses BNP Paribas Securities Services for execution, clearing, and settlement on an introduced basis. Oppenheimer has recently introduced a multi-currency platform which enables it to facilitate client trades in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Oppenheimer is also a futures commission merchant and clears commodities transactions on a number of commodities exchanges for its clients that trade commodities through a correspondent firm on an omnibus basis.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2011, the Company employed 3,576 employees (3,515 full time and 61 part time), of whom approximately 1,427 were financial advisers.

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COMPETITION

Oppenheimer encounters intense competition in all aspects of the securities business and competes directly with other securities firms, a significant number of which have substantially greater resources and offer a wider range of financial services. In addition, there has been increasing competition from other sources, such as commercial banks, insurance companies and certain major corporations that have entered the securities industry through acquisition, and from other entities. Additionally, foreign-based securities firms and commercial banks regularly offer their services in performing a variety of investment banking functions including: mergers and acquisitions advice, leveraged buy-out financing, merchant banking, and bridge financing, all in direct competition with U.S. broker-dealers.

During the recent financial crisis and currently, several key market events drastically altered the landscape for financial institutions. Voluntary and involuntary consolidations among, and government assistance provided to, U.S. financial institutions has led to a greater concentration of capital and market share among large financial institutions. This, coupled with the ability of these financial institutions to finance their securities businesses with capital from other businesses, such as commercial banking deposits, as well as such institutions deriving an aura of stability in the mind of the public (too big to fail), may put the Company at a significant competitive disadvantage.

The Company believes that the principal factors affecting competition in the securities industry are the quality and ability of professional personnel and relative prices of services and products offered. In some instances, competition within the industry can be impacted by the credit ratings assigned to the firm offering services when potential clients are making a determination of acceptable counterparties. The ability of securities industry participants to offer credit facilities to potential investment banking clients may affect the assignment of individual transactions. The Company's ability to compete depends substantially on its ability to attract and retain qualified employees while managing compensation and other costs. Oppenheimer and its competitors employ advertising and direct solicitation of potential customers in order to increase business and furnish investment research publications in an effort to retain existing and attract potential clients. Many of Oppenheimer's competitors engage in these programs more extensively than does Oppenheimer.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

The Company has a business continuity plan in place which is designed to enable it to continue to operate and provide services to its clients under a variety of circumstances in which one or more events may make one or more firm operating locations unavailable due to a local, regional or national emergency, or due to the failure of one or more systems that the Company relies upon to provide the services that it routinely provides to its clients, employees and various business partners and counterparties. The plan covers all business areas of the Company and provides contingency plans for technology, staffing, equipment, and communication to employees, clients and counterparties. While the plan is intended to address many types of business continuity issues, there could be certain occurrences, which by their very nature are unpredictable, that can occur in a manner that is outside of our planning guidelines and could render the Company's estimates of timing for recovery inaccurate. Under all circumstances, it is the Company's intention to remain in business and to provide ongoing investment services as if no disruption had occurred.

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Oppenheimer maintains its headquarters and principal operating locations in New York City. In order to provide continuity for these services, the Company operates a primary data center as well as maintains back-up facilities (information technology, operations and data processing) in sites with requisite communications back-up systems. These facilities are maintained in multiple locations and, in addition, the Company occupies significant office facilities in locations around the United States which could, in an emergency, house dislocated staff members for a short or intermediate time frame. Oppenheimer relies on public utilities for power and phone services, industry specific entities for ultimate custody of client securities and market operations, and various industry vendors for services that are significant and important to our business for the execution, clearance and custody of client holdings, for the pricing and valuing of client holdings, and for permitting our Company's employees to communicate on an efficient basis. All of these service providers have assured the Company that they have made plans for providing continued service in the case of an unexpected event that might disrupt their services.

REGULATION

Self-Regulatory Organization Membership Oppenheimer is a member firm of the following self-regulatory organizations (SROs): the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., known as ICE Futures U.S., and the National Futures Association. In addition, Oppenheimer has satisfied the requirements of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) for effecting customer transactions in municipal securities. Freedom is a member of FINRA. Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. (formerly called Oppenheimer E.U. Ltd.) is regulated by the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom. Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. is regulated by the Israeli Securities Authority. Oppenheimer Investments Asia Ltd. is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong. Oppenheimer is also a member of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, a non-profit organization that represents the shared interests of participants in the global financial markets. The Company has access to a number of regional and national markets and is required to adhere to their applicable rules and regulations.

Securities Regulation The securities industry in the United States is subject to extensive regulation under both federal and state laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is the Federal agency charged with administration of the Federal securities laws. Much of the regulation of broker-dealers has been delegated to SROs such as FINRA and the National Futures Association. FINRA has been designated as the primary regulator of Oppenheimer and Freedom with respect to securities and option trading activities and the National Futures Association has been designated as Oppenheimer's primary regulator with respect to commodities activities. SROs adopt rules (subject to approval by the SEC or the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), as the case may be) governing the industry and conduct periodic examinations of Oppenheimer's and Freedom's operations. Securities firms are also subject to regulation by state securities commissions in the states in which they do business. Oppenheimer and Freedom are each registered as a broker-dealer in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Broker-dealer Regulation The regulations to which broker-dealers are subject cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales methods, trade practices among broker-dealers, the use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities, capital structure of securities firms, record keeping and the conduct of directors, officers and employees. The SEC has adopted rules requiring underwriters to ensure that municipal securities issuers provide current financial information and imposing limitations on political contributions to municipal issuers by brokers, dealers and other municipal finance professionals. Additional legislation, changes in rules promulgated by the SEC, the CFTC and by SROs, or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules may directly affect the method of operation and profitability of broker-dealers. The SEC, SROs (including FINRA) and state securities commissions may conduct administrative proceedings which can result in censure, fine, issuance of cease and desist orders or suspension or expulsion of a broker-dealer, its officers, or employees. These administrative proceedings, whether or not resulting in adverse findings, can require substantial expenditures of time and money and can have an adverse impact on the reputation of a broker-dealer. The principal purpose of regulating and disciplining broker-dealers is to protect customers and the securities markets rather than to protect creditors and shareholders.

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Regulation NMS and Regulation SHO have substantially affected the trading of equity securities. These regulations were intended to increase transparency in the markets and have acted to further reduce spreads and, with competition from electronic marketplaces, to reduce commission rates paid by institutional investors.

Oppenheimer, and certain of its affiliates, is also subject to regulation by the SEC and under certain state laws in connection with its business as an investment advisor and in connection with its research department activities.

The SEC has passed a requirement for custodians of securities on behalf of investment advisors, such as the Company, to be subject to an annual surprise examination of custodian assets and to deliver a control report to its clients, issued by a qualified accounting firm, describing its processes and controls affecting custody operations, which report was issued by the Company for the first time on September 12, 2010. The Company's most recent report was timely filed on January 27, 2012.

Margin lending by Oppenheimer is subject to the margin rules of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and FINRA. Under such rules, Oppenheimer is limited in the amount it may lend in connection with certain purchases of securities and is also required to impose certain maintenance requirements on the amount of securities and cash held in margin accounts. In addition, Oppenheimer may (and currently does) impose more restrictive margin requirements than required by such rules.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 effected significant changes to corporate governance, auditing requirements and corporate reporting. This law generally applies to all companies, including the Company, with equity or debt securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The Company has taken numerous actions, and incurred substantial expenses, since the passage of the legislation to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, related regulations promulgated by the SEC and other corporate governance requirements of the NYSE. Management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 was effective. See Item 7 under the caption Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

In July 2010, Congress enacted extensive legislation entitled the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in which it mandated that the SEC and other regulators conduct comprehensive studies and issue new regulations based on their findings to control and monitor the activities of financial institutions in order to protect the financial system, the investing public and consumers from issues and failures that occurred in the recent financial crisis. All the relevant studies have not yet been completed, but they are widely expected to extensively impact the regulation and practices of financial institutions including the Company. The changes are likely to significantly reduce leverage available to financial institutions and to increase transparency to regulators and investors of risks taken by such institutions. It is impossible to presently predict the nature of such rulemaking, although proposals being considered in the U.S. and the United Kingdom would possibly create a new regulator for certain activities, regulate and/or prohibit proprietary trading for certain deposit taking institutions (the Volcker Rule), control the amount and timing of compensation to highly paid employees, create new regulations around financial transactions with consumers requiring the adoption of a uniform fiduciary standard of care of broker-dealers and investment advisers providing personalized investment advice about securities to retail customers, and increase the disclosures provided to clients, and possibly create a tax on securities transactions. If and when enacted, such regulations will likely increase compliance costs and reduce returns earned by financial service providers and intensify compliance overall. It is difficult to predict the nature of the final regulations and their impact on the business of the Company. The impact of any of, or more than one of, the foregoing could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Trust Company Regulation Oppenheimer Trust is a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of New Jersey and is regulated by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance.

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

As registered broker-dealers and member firms regulated by FINRA, Oppenheimer and Freedom are subject to certain net capital requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 (the Net Capital Rule) promulgated under the Exchange Act. The Net Capital Rule, which specifies minimum net capital requirements for registered brokers and dealers, is designed to measure the general financial integrity and liquidity of a broker-dealer and requires that at least a minimum part of its assets be kept in relatively liquid form.

Oppenheimer elects to compute net capital under an alternative method of calculation permitted by the Net Capital Rule. (Freedom computes net capital under the basic formula as provided by the Net Capital Rule.) Under this alternative method, Oppenheimer is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined in the Net Capital Rule, at least equal to 2% of the amount of its aggregate debit items computed in accordance with the Formula for Determination of Reserve Requirements for Brokers and Dealers (Exhibit A to Rule 15c3-3 under the Exchange Act) or \$1.5 million, whichever is greater. Aggregate debit items are assets that have as their source transactions with customers, primarily margin loans. Failure to maintain the required net capital may subject a firm to suspension or expulsion by FINRA, the SEC and other regulatory bodies and ultimately may require its liquidation. The Net Capital Rule also prohibits payments of dividends, redemption of stock and the prepayment of subordinated indebtedness if net capital thereafter would be less than 5% of aggregate debit items (or 7% of the funds required to be segregated pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder, if greater) and payments in respect of principal of subordinated indebtedness if net capital thereafter would be less than 5% of aggregate debit items (or 6% of the funds required to be segregated pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder, if greater). The Net Capital Rule also provides that the total outstanding principal amounts of a broker-dealer's indebtedness under certain subordination agreements (the proceeds of which are included in its net capital) may not exceed 70% of the sum of the outstanding principal amounts of all subordinated indebtedness included in net capital, par or stated value of capital stock, paid in capital in excess of par, retained earnings and other capital accounts for a period in excess of 90 days.

Net capital is essentially defined in the Net Capital Rule as net worth (assets minus liabilities), plus qualifying subordinated borrowings minus certain mandatory deductions that result from excluding assets that are not readily convertible into cash and deductions for certain operating charges. The Net Capital Rule values certain other assets, such as a firm's positions in securities, conservatively. Among these deductions are adjustments (called haircuts) in the market value of securities to reflect the possibility of a market decline prior to disposition.

Compliance with the Net Capital Rule could limit those operations of the brokerage subsidiaries of the Company that require the intensive use of capital, such as underwriting and trading activities and the financing of customer account balances, and also could restrict the Company's ability to withdraw capital from its brokerage subsidiaries, which in turn could limit the Company's ability to pay dividends, repay debt and redeem or purchase shares of its outstanding capital stock. Under the Net Capital Rule, broker-dealers are required to maintain certain records and provide the SEC with quarterly reports with respect to, among other things, significant movements of capital, including transfers to a holding company parent or other affiliate. The SEC and/or SROs may in certain circumstances restrict the Company's brokerage subsidiaries' ability to withdraw excess net capital and transfer it to the Company or to other of the Operating Subsidiaries or to expand the Company's business.

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Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. (formerly called Oppenheimer E.U. Ltd.) is authorized by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) of the United Kingdom to provide investment services under the Markets of Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID). Under its current status, Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. s capital resource requirement is the higher of the base capital resource requirement (50,000), or the sum of the credit risk capital and the market risk capital requirements, or the fixed overheads requirement, which is equal to 25% of the firm s relevant fixed expenditures as defined by the FSA.

On February 12, 2010, Oppenheimer Investments Asia Ltd. was approved by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission to place securities of U.S. listed companies with institutional clients and to provide corporate finance advisory services to Hong Kong institutional clients. Oppenheimer Investments Asia Ltd. is required to maintain Required Liquid Capital of the greater of HKD \$3,000,000 or 5% of Adjusted Liabilities as defined by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Financial Resources Rules.

See note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 appearing in Item 8 for further information on the Company s regulatory capital requirements.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Notes

On April 12, 2011, the Company completed the private placement of \$200 million in aggregate principal amount of 8.75 percent Senior Secured Notes due April 15, 2018 at par (the Notes). The interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually on April¹⁵ and October 15th. Proceeds from the private placement were used to retire the Senior Secured Credit Note due 2013 (\$22.4 million) and the Subordinated Note due 2014 (\$100.0 million) and for other general corporate purposes. The private placement resulted in the fixing of the interest rate over the term of the Notes compared to the variable rate debt that was retired and an extension of the debt maturity dates as described above. The cost to issue the Notes was approximately \$4.5 million which was capitalized in the three months ended June 30, 2011 and will be amortized over the period of the Notes. The Company wrote off \$344,000 in unamortized debt issuance costs related to the Senior Secured Credit Note during the three months ended June 30, 2011. Additionally, as a result of the retirement of the Subordinated Note, the effective portion of the net loss of \$1.3 million related to the interest rate cap cash flow hedge was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the condensed consolidated balance sheet to interest expense in the condensed consolidated statement of operations during the three months ended June 30, 2011.

The indenture for the Notes contains covenants which place restrictions on the incurrence of indebtedness, the payment of dividends, sale of assets, mergers and acquisitions and the granting of liens. The Notes provide for events of default including nonpayment, misrepresentation, breach of covenants and bankruptcy. The Company s obligations under the Notes are guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by the same subsidiaries that guaranteed the obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Note and the Subordinated Note which were retired. These guarantees may be shared, on a senior basis, under certain circumstances, with newly incurred debt outstanding in the future. The Notes were filed as an exhibit to the Company s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011. At December 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

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On July 12, 2011, the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed to register the exchange of the Notes for fully registered Notes was declared effective by the SEC. The Exchange Offer was completed in its entirety on August 9, 2011.

The Company has filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3 and once effective, the Company will be able to act as a market maker in connection with the Notes.

In November 2011, the Company repurchased \$5.0 million of its Notes at a cost of \$4.7 million.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011, on the Notes was \$12.5 million (\$nil in 2010 and 2009). Interest paid on the Notes for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$8.9 million.

Senior Secured Credit Note

In 2006, the Company issued a Senior Secured Credit Note in the amount of \$125.0 million at a variable interest rate based on LIBOR with a seven-year term to a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley Senior Funding Inc., as agent. In accordance with the Senior Secured Credit Note, the Company provided certain covenants to the lenders with respect to the maintenance of a minimum fixed charge ratio and maximum leverage ratio and minimum net capital requirements with respect to Oppenheimer.

The remaining principal balance of the Senior Secured Credit Note in the amount of \$22.4 million was repaid in full on April 12, 2011 in connection with the issuance of the Notes described above.

Interest expense, as well as interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2011, on the Senior Secured Credit Note was \$306,000 (\$1.5 million in 2010 and \$2.1 million in 2009).

Subordinated Note

On January 14, 2008, in connection with the acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC World Markets Corp., CIBC made a loan in the amount of \$100.0 million and the Company issued a Subordinated Note to CIBC in the amount of \$100.0 million at a variable interest rate based on LIBOR. The purpose of this note was to support the capital requirements of the acquired business. In accordance with the Subordinated Note, the Company provided certain covenants to CIBC with respect to the maintenance of a minimum fixed charge ratio and maximum leverage ratio and minimum net capital requirements with respect to Oppenheimer.

The principal balance of the Subordinated Note in the amount of \$100.0 million was repaid in full on April 12, 2011 in connection with the issuance of the Notes described above.

Interest expense, as well as interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2011, on the Subordinated Note was \$1.6 million (\$5.7 million in 2010 and \$6.2 in 2009).

Other debt

The Company participates in loan syndications through its debt capital markets business. Through OPY Credit Corp., the Company operates as underwriting agent in leveraged financing transactions where it utilizes a warehouse facility provided by CIBC to extend financing commitments to third-party borrowers identified by the Company. The Company has exposure, up to a maximum of 10%, of the excess underwriting commitment provided by CIBC over CIBC's targeted loan retention (defined as Excess Retention). The Company quantifies its Excess Retention exposure by assigning a fair value to the underlying loan commitment provided by CIBC (in excess of what CIBC has agreed to retain) which is based on the fair value of the loans trading in the secondary market. To the extent that the fair value of the loans has decreased, the Company records an unrealized loss on the Excess Retention. Underwriting of loans pursuant to the warehouse facility is subject to joint credit approval by the Company and CIBC. As of December 31, 2011, the maximum aggregate principal amount of the warehouse facility was \$1.5 billion, of which the Company utilized \$65.9 million (\$78.0 million as of December 31, 2010) and had \$nil in Excess Retention (\$nil as of December 31, 2010).

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The Company anticipates participating in certain Club transactions where several lenders will pool a loan transaction and allocate the commitment among them without further distribution. Under some circumstances, the Company may have to post collateral with CIBC to protect CIBC from a portion of its potential exposure in each transaction. The amount of collateral associated with each transaction is based on a formula negotiated between CIBC and Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer may also be required to cede all or a portion of certain fees in respect of such transactions. Final agreements with CIBC surrounding this facility continue to be discussed with current commitments being made on a loan-by-loan basis. It is likely that the arrangements with CIBC, as described above, whereby CIBC offers loan arrangements and underwriting support for loans with clients of Oppenheimer will terminate prior to their agreed expiration date in January, 2013.

Oppenheimer and Freedom are each members of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), which provides, in the event of the liquidation of a broker-dealer, protection for customers' accounts (including the customer accounts of other securities firms when it acts on their behalf as a clearing broker) held by the firm of up to \$500,000 for each customer, subject to a limitation of \$250,000 for claims for cash balances. SIPC is funded through assessments on registered broker-dealers. In addition, Oppenheimer has purchased additional excess SIPC policy protection from Lloyd's of London of an additional \$99.5 million (and \$900,000 for claims for cash balances) per customer. The excess SIPC policy has an aggregate limit of liability of \$400.0 million. The Company has entered into an indemnity agreement with Lloyd's of London pursuant to which the Company has agreed to indemnify Lloyd's of London for losses incurred by Lloyd's under the policy.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company's principal place of business is at 125 Broad Street (85 Broad Street after April 1, 2012), New York, NY 10004 and its telephone number is (212) 668-8000. The Company's Internet address is <http://www.opco.com>. The Company makes available free of charge through its website its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and other SEC filings and all amendments to those reports within 24 hours of such material being electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

You may read and copy this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies by mail from the Public Reference Room of the SEC at prescribed rates. To obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, you can call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers, including Oppenheimer Holdings Inc., that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's Internet website is <http://www.sec.gov>.

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Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company's business and operations are subject to numerous risks. The material risks and uncertainties that management believes affect the Company are described below. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties that management is not aware of or focused on or that management currently deems immaterial may also impair the Company's business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, the Company's financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market.

In February 2008, the market for auction rate securities (ARS) began experiencing disruptions due to the failure of auctions for preferred stocks issued to leverage closed end funds, municipal bonds backed by tax exempt issuers, and student loans backed by pools of student loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. This failure followed an earlier failure of a smaller market of ARS that were backed by mortgage and other forms of derivatives in the summer of 2007. These auction failures developed as a result of auction managers or dealers, typically large commercial or investment banks, deciding not to commit their own capital when there was insufficient demand from bidders to meet the supply of sales from sellers. The failure of the ARS market has prevented clients of the Company from liquidating holdings in these positions or, in many cases, posting these securities as collateral for loans. The Company had operated in an agency capacity in this market and held and continues to hold ARS in its proprietary accounts and, as a result, is exposed to these liquidity issues as well. The Company believes that, although issuer redemptions of ARS have occurred, approximately 25% of the overall ARS issued into the ARS market remain outstanding at December 31, 2011. There is no guarantee that further ARS issuer redemptions will occur and, if so, that the Company's clients' ARS will be redeemed.

Regulators have concluded, in many cases, that securities firms, initially those that underwrote and supported the auctions for ARS, should be compelled to purchase them from retail customers. Underwriters and broker-dealers in such securities have settled with various regulators and have purchased ARS from their retail clients. The Company may be at a competitive disadvantage to those of its competitors that have already completed purchases of ARS from their clients.

In February 2010, Oppenheimer finalized settlements with each of the New York Attorney General's office (NYAG) and the Massachusetts Securities Division (MSD) and, together with the NYAG, the Regulators) concluding investigations and administrative proceedings by the Regulators concerning Oppenheimer's marketing and sale of ARS. Pursuant to those settlements and legal settlements, as of December 31, 2011, the Company purchased and holds approximately \$68.3 million in ARS from its clients pursuant to several purchase offers and legal settlements. The Company's purchases of ARS from its clients will continue on a periodic basis thereafter pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators. In addition, the Company is committed to purchase another \$57.3 million in ARS from clients through 2016. The ultimate amount of ARS to be repurchased by the Company cannot be predicted with any certainty and will be impacted by redemptions by issuers and legal and other actions by clients during the relevant period, which cannot be predicted. In addition to the ARS held pursuant to purchases from clients of \$68.3 million as of December 31, 2011 referred to above, the Company also held \$2.1 million in ARS in its proprietary trading account as of December 31, 2011 as a result of the failed auctions in February 2008. These ARS positions primarily represent Auction Rate Preferred Securities issued by closed-end funds and, to a lesser extent, Municipal Auction Rate Securities which are municipal bonds wrapped by municipal bond insurance and Student Loan Auction Rate Securities which are asset-backed securities backed by student loans.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing settlements with the Regulators, the Company remains as a named respondent in a number of arbitrations by its current or former clients as well as lawsuits related to its sale of ARS. In addition, the Company is continuing to cooperate with investigating entities from other states. If the ARS market remains frozen, the Company may likely be further subject to claims by its clients. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be successful in defending any or all of the current actions against it or any subsequent actions filed in the future. Any such failure could, and in certain current ARS actions would, have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company, including its cash position. See Legal Proceedings and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Regulatory and Legal Environment Other Regulatory Matters and Other Matters.

Interest rates on ARS typically reset through periodic auctions. Due to the auction mechanism and generally liquid markets, ARS have historically been categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Beginning in February 2008, uncertainties in the credit markets resulted in substantially all of the ARS market experiencing failed auctions. Once the auctions failed, the ARS could no longer be valued using observable prices set in the auctions. The Company has used less observable determinants of the fair value of ARS, including the strength in the underlying credits, announced issuer redemptions, completed issuer redemptions, and announcements from issuers regarding their intentions with respect to their outstanding ARS. The Company has also developed an internal methodology to discount for the lack of liquidity and non-performance risk of the failed auctions. Key inputs include spreads on comparable Treasury yields to derive a discount rate, an estimate of the ARS duration, and yields based on current auctions in comparable securities that have not failed. Due to the less observable nature of these inputs, the Company categorizes ARS in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had a valuation adjustment (unrealized loss) of \$4.6 million for ARS.

The Company's customers held at Oppenheimer approximately \$377.7 million of ARS at December 31, 2011, exclusive of amounts that were owned by Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs), transferred to the Company or purchased by customers after February 2008, or transferred from the Company to other securities firms after February 2008. The Company does not presently have the capacity to purchase all of the ARS held by all of its former or current clients who purchased such securities prior to the market's failure in February 2008 over a short period of time. If the Company were to be required to purchase all of the ARS held by all former or current clients who purchased such securities prior to the market's failure in February 2008 over a short period of time, these purchases would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition including its cash position. Neither of the settlements with the Regulators requires the Company to do so. The Company does not currently believe that it is legally obligated to make any such purchases except for those purchases it has agreed with the Regulators to make as previously disclosed. If Oppenheimer defaults on either agreement with the Regulators, the Regulators may terminate their agreements and, in the case of the MSD, may reinstitute the previously pending administrative proceedings. In addition, there can be no guarantee that other regulators won't seek to compel the Company to repurchase a greater amount of ARS than called for by the settlements with the Regulators. See Legal Proceedings.

The Company has sought, with very limited success, financing from a number of sources to try to find a means for all its clients to find liquidity from their ARS holdings and will continue to do so. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in finding a liquidity solution for all its clients' ARS holdings.

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Developments in market and economic conditions have adversely affected, and may in the future adversely affect, the Company's business and profitability.

Performance in the financial services industry is heavily influenced by the overall strength of economic conditions and financial market activity, which generally have a direct and material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. These conditions are a product of many factors, which are mostly unpredictable and beyond the Company's control, and may affect the decisions made by financial market participants. Uncertain or unfavorable market or economic conditions could result in reduced transaction volumes, reduced revenue and reduced profitability in any or all of the Company's principal businesses. For example:

The Company's investment banking revenue, in the form of underwriting, placement and financial advisory fees, is directly related to the volume and value of transactions as well as the Company's role in these transactions. In an environment of uncertain or unfavorable market or economic conditions such as we have observed in recent years, the volume and size of capital-raising transactions and acquisitions and dispositions typically decrease, thereby reducing the demand for the Company's investment banking services and increasing price competition among financial services companies seeking such engagements. Although markets stabilized in 2010 and through the middle of the second quarter of 2011, concerns about the European sovereign debt crisis, continued sluggishness in the U.S. economy, and a reduction in consumer confidence negatively impacted trading volumes, investment banking, and capital markets activities in the second half of fiscal 2011. If such market conditions continue they could have a material adverse impact on the Company's profitability.

A downturn in the financial markets such as occurred during recent periods including the second half of 2011 may result in a decline in the volume and value of trading transactions and, therefore, may lead to a decline in the revenue the Company generates from commissions on the execution of trading transactions and, in respect of its market-making activities, a reduction in the value of its trading positions and commissions and spreads. A further downturn could negatively impact the Company's ability to generate revenue.

Financial markets are susceptible to severe events such as dislocations which may lead to reduced liquidity. Under these extreme conditions, the Company's risk management strategies may not be as effective as they might otherwise be under normal market conditions.

Liquidity is essential to the Company's businesses. The Company's liquidity could be negatively affected by an inability to raise funding on a regular basis either in the short term market through bank borrowing or in the long term market through senior and subordinated borrowings. Such illiquidity could arise through a lowering of the Company's credit rating or through market disruptions unrelated to the Company. The availability of unsecured financing is largely dependent on our credit rating which is largely determined by factors such as the level and quality of our earnings, capital adequacy, risk management, asset quality and business mix. As noted above, the Company has purchased, and will continue to purchase, auction rate securities from its clients which will reduce liquidity available to the Company for other purposes. The failure to secure the liquidity necessary for the Company to operate and grow could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources, under Item 7.

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Changes in interest rates, especially if such changes are rapid, high interest rates or uncertainty regarding the future direction of interest rates, may create a less favorable environment for certain of the Company's businesses, particularly its fixed income business, resulting in reduced business volume and reduced revenue. The reduction of interest rates to all-time record lows can and has substantially reduced the interest profits available to the Company through its margin lending and has also reduced profit contributions from money fund products and sponsored FDIC-covered deposits. If interest rates remain at the current historical low levels until late 2014, as is forecasted by the Federal Reserve, the Company's profitability will continue to be significantly negatively impacted.

The Company expects to continue to commit its own capital to engage in proprietary trading, investing and similar activities, and uncertain or unfavorable market or economic conditions may reduce the value of its positions, resulting in reduced revenue. The cyclical nature of the economy and the financial services industry leads to volatility in the Company's operating margins, due to the fixed nature of a portion of compensation expenses and many non-compensation expenses, as well as the possibility that the Company will be unable to scale back other costs at an appropriate time to match any decreases in revenue relating to changes in market and economic conditions. As a result, the Company's financial performance may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year.

Markets have experienced, and may continue to experience, periods of high volatility accompanied by reduced liquidity.

Financial markets are susceptible to severe events evidenced by rapid depreciation in asset values accompanied by a reduction in asset liquidity. Under these extreme conditions, hedging and other risk management strategies may not be effective. Severe market events have historically been difficult to predict, and significant losses could be realized in the wake of such events.

The Company has experienced significant pricing pressure in areas of its business, which may impair its revenues and profitability.

In recent years the Company has experienced, and continues to experience, significant pricing pressures on trading margins and commissions in debt and equity trading. In the fixed income market, regulatory requirements have resulted in greater price transparency, leading to increased price competition and decreased trading margins. In the equity market, the Company has experienced increased pricing pressure from institutional clients to reduce commissions, and this pressure has been augmented by the increased use of electronic and direct market access trading, which has created additional downward pressure on trading margins. The trend toward using alternative trading systems is continuing to grow, which may result in decreased commission and trading revenue, reduce the Company's participation in the trading markets and its ability to access market information, and lead to the creation of new and stronger competitors. Institutional clients also have pressured financial services firms to alter "soft dollar" practices under which brokerage firms bundle the cost of trade execution with research products and services. Some institutions are entering into arrangements that separate (or "unbundle") payments for research products or services from sales commissions. These arrangements have increased the competitive pressures on sales commissions and have affected the value the Company's clients place on high-quality research. Moreover, the Company's inability to reach agreement regarding the terms of unbundling arrangements with institutional clients who are actively seeking such arrangements could result in the loss of those clients, which would likely reduce the level of institutional commissions. The Company believes that price competition and pricing pressures in these and other areas will continue as institutional investors continue to reduce the amounts they are willing to pay, including reducing the number of brokerage firms they use, and some of our competitors seek to obtain market share by reducing fees, commissions or margins. Additional pressure on sales and trading revenue may impair the profitability of the Company's business.

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The volume of anticipated investment banking transactions may differ from actual volume.

The completion of anticipated investment banking transactions in the Company's pipeline is uncertain and beyond its control, and its investment banking revenue is typically earned upon the successful completion of a transaction. In most cases, the Company receives little or no payment for investment banking engagements that do not result in the successful completion of a transaction. For example, a client's acquisition transaction may be delayed or terminated because of a failure to agree upon final terms with the counterparty, failure to obtain necessary regulatory consents or board or stockholder approvals, failure to secure necessary financing, adverse market conditions or unexpected financial or other problems in the client's or counterparty's business. If the parties fail to complete a transaction on which the Company is advising or an offering in which it is participating, the Company will earn little or no revenue from the transaction but may incur expenses including but not limited to legal fees. The Company may perform services subject to an engagement agreement and the client may refuse to pay fees due under such agreement, requiring the Company to re-negotiate fees or commence legal action for collection of such earned fees. Accordingly, the Company's business is highly dependent on market conditions, the decisions and actions of its clients and interested third parties. The number of engagements the Company has at any given time is subject to change and may not necessarily result in future revenues. During the recent financial crisis, there was a substantial reduction in the number and aggregate dollar volume of global mergers and acquisitions transactions and securities offerings. While conditions improved in 2010, the conditions were again adversely affected during the last half of 2011, when activity in the capital markets was significantly reduced. However, to the extent this trend continues, the Company's investment banking business, and the Company's results, will be negatively impacted.

The ability to attract, develop and retain highly skilled and productive employees is critical to the success of the Company's business.

The Company faces intense competition for qualified employees from other businesses in the financial services industry, and the performance of its business may suffer to the extent it is unable to attract and retain employees effectively, particularly given the relatively small size of the Company and its employee base compared to some of its competitors. The primary sources of revenue in each of the Company's business lines are commissions and fees earned on advisory and underwriting transactions and customer accounts managed by its employees, who are regularly recruited by other firms and in certain cases are able to take their client relationships with them when they change firms. Experienced employees are regularly offered financial inducements by larger competitors to change employers, and thus competitors can de-stabilize the Company's relationship with valued employees. Some specialized areas of the Company's business are operated by a relatively small number of employees, the loss of any of whom could jeopardize the continuation of that business following the employee's departure.

The Company depends on its senior employees and the loss of their services could harm its business.

The Company's success is dependent in large part upon the services of its senior executives and employees. Any loss of service of the CEO may adversely affect the business and operations of the Company. The Company maintains key man insurance on the life of its CEO. If the Company's senior executives or employees terminate their employment and the Company is unable to find suitable replacements in relatively short periods of time, its operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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Underwriting and market-making activities may place capital at risk.

The Company may incur losses and be subject to reputational harm to the extent that, for any reason, it is unable to sell securities it purchased as an underwriter at the anticipated price levels. As an underwriter, the Company is subject to heightened standards regarding liability for material misstatements or omissions in prospectuses and other offering documents relating to offerings it underwrites. Any such misstatement or omission could subject the Company to enforcement action by the SEC and claims of investors, either of which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and reputation. As a market maker, the Company may own large positions in specific securities, and these undiversified holdings concentrate the risk of market fluctuations and may result in greater losses than would be the case if the Company's holdings were more diversified.

Increases in capital commitments in our proprietary trading, investing and similar activities increase the potential for significant losses.

The trend in capital markets has been toward larger and more frequent commitments of capital by financial services firms in many of their activities. The Company's January 2008 acquisition of certain capital markets businesses from CIBC World Markets has resulted in an increased commitment of the Company's own capital to engage in proprietary trading, principal investing and similar activities. The Company's results of operations for a given period may be affected by the nature and scope of these activities and such activities will subject the Company to market fluctuations and volatility that may adversely affect the value of its positions, which could result in significant losses and reduce its revenues and profits. In addition, increased commitment of capital will expose the Company to the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligations, which could lead to financial losses that could adversely affect the Company's results of operations. These activities may lead to a greater concentration of risk, which may cause the Company to suffer losses even when business conditions are generally favorable for others in the industry.

The Company may make strategic acquisitions of businesses, engage in joint ventures or divest or exit existing businesses, which could result in unforeseen expenses or disruptive effects on its business.

From time to time, the Company may consider acquisitions of other businesses or joint ventures with other businesses. For example, on January 14, 2008, the Company acquired certain businesses from CIBC World Markets Corp. Any acquisition or joint venture that the Company determines to pursue will be accompanied by a number of risks. After the announcement or completion of an acquisition or joint venture, the Company's share price could decline if investors view the transaction as too costly or unlikely to improve the Company's competitive position. Costs or difficulties relating to such a transaction, including integration of products, employees, officers, technology systems, accounting systems and management controls, may be difficult to predict accurately and be greater than expected causing the Company's estimates to differ from actual results. The Company may be unable to retain key personnel after the transaction, and the transaction may impair relationships with customers and business partners. In addition, the Company may be unable to achieve anticipated benefits and synergies from the transaction as fully as expected or within the expected time frame. Divestitures or elimination of existing businesses or products could have similar effects. These difficulties could disrupt the Company's ongoing business, increase its expenses and adversely affect its operating results and financial condition.

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If the Company is unable to repay its outstanding indebtedness when due, its operations would most likely be materially, adversely affected.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had liabilities of approximately \$3 billion, a significant portion of which is collateralized by highly liquid and marketable government securities as well as marketable securities owned by customers. The Company cannot assure that its operations or the liquidation of collateral supporting such borrowings will generate funds sufficient to repay its existing debt obligations as they come due. The Company's failure to repay its indebtedness and make interest payments as required by its debt obligations would most likely have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

The Company is subject to extensive securities regulation and the failure to comply with these regulations could subject it to penalties or sanctions.

The securities industry and the Company's business are subject to extensive regulation by the SEC, state securities regulators and other governmental regulatory authorities. The Company is also regulated by industry self-regulatory organizations, including FINRA and the MSRB. The Company may be adversely affected by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules by these governmental authorities and self-regulatory organizations. The regulatory environment is subject to change and the Company may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations imposed by the SEC, other federal or state governmental regulatory authorities, or self-regulatory organizations. In response to the recent financial crisis, the regulatory environment to which the Company is subjected is expected to intensify as additional rules and regulations are adopted by the Company's regulators. These new regulations will likely increase costs related to compliance and may in other ways adversely affect the performance of the Company.

Oppenheimer is a registered broker-dealer with the SEC and is primarily regulated by FINRA. Broker-dealers are subject to regulations which cover all aspects of the securities business, including:

sales methods and supervision;

trading practices among broker-dealers;

use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities;

anti-money laundering and Patriot Act compliance;

capital structure of securities firms;

compliance with lending practices (Regulation T);

record keeping; and

the conduct of directors, officers and employees.

Compliance with many of the regulations applicable to the Company involves a number of risks, particularly in areas where applicable regulations may be subject to varying interpretation. The requirements imposed by these regulations are designed to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect customers and other third parties who deal with the Company. New regulations will result in enhanced standards of duty on broker-dealers in their dealings with their clients (fiduciary standards). Consequently, these regulations often serve to limit the Company's activities, including through net capital, customer protection and market conduct requirements, including those relating to principal trading. Much of the regulation of broker-dealers has been delegated to self-regulatory organizations, principally FINRA, which is the

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Company's primary regulatory agency. FINRA adopts rules, subject to approval by the SEC, which govern its members and conducts periodic examinations of member firms' operations.

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The SEC has passed a requirement for custodians of securities on behalf of investment advisors, such as the Company, to conduct an annual surprise audit , in addition to the annual audit, and to issue an annual controls report to its clients, issued by a qualified accounting firm, describing its processes and controls affecting custody operations. A failure to conduct such an audit or issue the report with favorable findings could adversely affect a sizable portion of the Company's businesses.

If the Company is found to have violated any applicable regulations, formal administrative or judicial proceedings may be initiated against it that may result in:

censure;

fine;

civil penalties, including treble damages in the case of insider trading violations;

the issuance of cease-and-desist orders;

the deregistration or suspension of our broker-dealer activities;

the suspension or disqualification of our officers or employees; or

other adverse consequences.

The imposition of any of these or other penalties could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. For a more detailed description of the regulatory scheme under which the Company operates, see Item 1 under the caption "Regulation" and Item 7 under the caption "Managements' Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" Regulation .

The Company's move to a new and unified headquarters may create unintended risks and cost overruns.

The Company has begun a process to unify its principal businesses in New York City in a single building (85 Broad St.) in downtown Manhattan. This process is under way with the initial re-locations having taken place in December 2011, January and February 2012. This process will continue through mid-2012. While the Company believes that these actions will significantly improve its business operations and result in financial savings over the life of its initial 15 year lease, the Company cannot assure that this result will not be negatively impacted by any or all of the following factors:

cost overruns on the project;

business disruptions from the re-location process;

employee loss due to re-location;

disruptions due to the centrally located nature of the business; and

other

Failure to comply with net capital requirements could subject the Company to suspension or revocation by the SEC or suspension or expulsion by FINRA, the FSA and the SFC.

Oppenheimer and Freedom are subject to the SEC's Net Capital Rule which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. For a more detailed description of the regulatory scheme under which the Company operates, see Item 1 under the caption Net Capital Requirements. Failure to comply with net capital requirements could subject the Company to suspension or revocation by the SEC or suspension or expulsion by FINRA.

In addition, Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. and Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited are regulated by the Financial Services Authority of the United Kingdom and the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong, respectively. Failure of these entities to comply with net capital requirements could subject those entities to suspension or expulsion by their respective regulators.

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If the Company violates the securities laws, or is involved in litigation in connection with a violation, the Company's reputation and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Many aspects of the Company's business involve substantial risks of liability. An underwriter is exposed to substantial liability under federal and state securities laws, other federal and state laws, and court decisions, including decisions with respect to underwriters' liability and limitations on indemnification of underwriters by issuers. For example, a firm that acts as an underwriter may be held liable for material misstatements or omissions of fact in a prospectus used in connection with the securities being offered or for statements made by its securities analysts or other personnel. In recent years, there has been an increasing incidence of litigation involving the securities industry, including class actions that seek substantial damages. The Company's underwriting activities will usually involve offerings of the securities of smaller companies, which often involve a higher degree of risk and are more volatile than the securities of more established companies. In comparison with more established companies, smaller companies are also more likely to be the subject of securities class actions, to carry directors and officers liability insurance policies with lower limits or not at all, and to become insolvent. In addition, in market downturns, claims tend to increase. Each of these factors increases the likelihood that an underwriter may be required to contribute to an adverse judgment or settlement of a securities lawsuit.

In the normal course of business, the Operating Subsidiaries have been and continue to be the subject of numerous civil actions and arbitrations arising out of customer complaints relating to our activities as a broker-dealer, as an employer and as a result of other business activities. In turbulent times such as in recent years, the volume of claims and amount of damages sought in litigation and regulatory proceedings against financial institutions have historically escalated. The Company has experienced an increase in such claims as a result of the recent worldwide credit disruptions, including the disruptions in the auction rate securities market. If the Company misjudged the amount of damages that may be assessed against it from pending or threatened claims, or if the Company is unable to adequately estimate the amount of damages that will be assessed against it from claims that arise in the future and reserve accordingly, its financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected. See Item 1A under the caption "Risk Factors -The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market", as well as Item 3 under the caption "Legal Proceedings" and Item 7 under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Regulatory Environment - Other Regulatory Matters."

The value of the Company's goodwill and intangible assets may become impaired.

A substantial portion of the Company's assets arise from goodwill and intangibles recorded as a result of business acquisitions it has made. The Company is required to perform a test for impairment of such goodwill and intangible assets, at least annually. To the extent that there are continued declines in the markets and general economy, impairment may become more likely. If the test resulted in a write-down of goodwill and/or intangible assets, the Company would incur a significant loss. For further discussion of this risk, see note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 appearing in Item 8.

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Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other external events could significantly impact the Company's business.

Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other adverse external events could have a significant impact on the Company's ability to conduct business. Although management has established a disaster recovery plan there is no guarantee that such plan will allow the Company to operate without disruption if such an event was to occur and the occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company maintains disaster recovery sites to aid it in reacting to circumstances such as those described above. The plans and preparations for such eventualities including the sites themselves may not be adequate or effective for their intended purpose.

The Company's risk management policies and procedures may leave it exposed to unidentified risks or an unanticipated level of risk.

The policies and procedures the Company employs to identify, monitor and manage risks may not be fully effective. Some methods of risk management are based on the use of observed historical market behavior. As a result, these methods may not predict future risk exposures, which could be significantly greater than historical measures indicate. Other risk management methods depend on evaluation of information regarding markets, clients or other matters that are publicly available or otherwise accessible by the Company. This information may not be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Management of operational, legal and regulatory risk requires, among other things, policies and procedures to properly record and verify a large number of transactions and events. The Company cannot give assurances that its policies and procedures will effectively and accurately record and verify this information. See Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk .

The Company seeks to monitor and control its risk exposure through a variety of separate but complementary financial, credit, operational and legal reporting systems. The Company believes that it effectively evaluates and manages the market, credit and other risks to which it is exposed. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of the Company's ability to manage risk exposure can never be completely or accurately predicted or fully assured. For example, unexpectedly large or rapid movements or disruptions in one or more markets or other unforeseen developments can have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The consequences of these developments can include losses due to adverse changes in securities values, decreases in the liquidity of trading positions, higher volatility in earnings, increases in the Company's credit risk to customers as well as to third parties and increases in general systemic risk.

Credit risk may expose the Company to losses caused by the inability of borrowers or other third parties to satisfy their obligations.

The Company is exposed to the risk that third parties that owe it money, securities or other assets will not perform their obligations. These parties include:

trading counterparties;

customers;

clearing agents;

exchanges;

clearing houses; and

other financial intermediaries as well as issuers whose securities we hold.

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These parties may default on their obligations owed to the Company due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. This default risk may arise, for example, from:

holding securities of third parties;

executing securities trades that fail to settle at the required time due to non-delivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries; and

extending credit to clients through bridge or margin loans or other arrangements.

The exposure to credit risk is heightened in the current economic environment in which default rates across many asset classes have increased. Significant failures by third parties to perform their obligations owed to the Company could adversely affect the Company's revenue and its ability to borrow in the credit markets.

Defaults by another large financial institution could adversely affect financial markets generally.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy protection and financial institutions including the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Citigroup, Bank of America, and American International Group, Inc. needed to accept substantial funding from the Federal government. In the fourth quarter of 2011, MF Global filed for bankruptcy protection. The commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely interrelated as a result of credit, trading, clearing, or other relationships between these institutions. As a result, concerns about, or a default or threatened default by, one institution could lead to significant market-wide liquidity and credit problems, losses, or defaults by other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as systemic risk and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with which the Company interacts on a daily basis, and therefore could affect the Company.

The failure of guarantors could adversely affect the pricing of securities and their trading markets.

Monoline insurance companies, commercial banks and other insurers regularly issue credit enhancements to issuers in order to permit them to receive higher credit ratings than would otherwise be available to them. As a result, the failure of any of these guarantors could and would suddenly and immediately result in the depreciation in the price of the securities that have been guaranteed or enhanced by such entity. This failure could adversely affect the markets in general and the liquidity of the securities that are so affected. This disruption could create losses for holders of affected securities including the Company. In addition, rating agency downgrades of the debt or deposit or claims paying ability of these guarantors could result in a reduction in the prices of securities held by the Company which are guaranteed by such guarantors.

The precautions the Company takes to prevent and detect employee misconduct may not be effective and the Company could be exposed to unknown and unmanaged risks or losses.

The Company runs the risk that employee misconduct could occur. Misconduct by employees could include:

employees binding the Company to transactions that exceed authorized limits or present unacceptable risks to the Company (rogue trading);

employee theft and improper use of Company or client property;

employees conspiring with third parties to defraud the Company;

employees hiding unauthorized or unsuccessful activities from the Company; or

the improper use of confidential information.

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These types of misconduct could result in unknown and unmanaged risks or losses to the Company including regulatory sanctions and serious harm to its reputation. The precautions the Company takes to prevent and detect these activities may not be effective. If employee misconduct does occur, the Company's business operations could be materially adversely affected.

The Company's information systems may experience an interruption or breach in security.

The Company relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in the Company's customer relationship management, general ledger, and other systems. While the Company has policies and procedures designed to prevent or limit the effect of the failure, interruption or security breach of its information systems, there can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of the Company's information systems could damage the Company's reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject the Company to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose the Company to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company continually encounters technological change.

The financial services industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and reduce costs. The Company's future success depends, in part, upon its ability to address the needs of its customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in the Company's operations. Many of the Company's competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. The Company may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to its customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and, in turn, the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The business operations that are conducted outside of the United States subject the Company to unique risks.

To the extent the Company conducts business outside the United States, it is subject to risks including, without limitation, the risk that it will be unable to provide effective operational support to these business activities, the risk of non-compliance with foreign laws and regulations, the general economic and political conditions in countries where it conducts business and currency fluctuations. As a result of the Company's January 2008 acquisition from CIBC World Markets Corp., the Company acquired operations in Israel, the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong, China. If the Company is unable to manage these risks relating to its foreign operations effectively, its reputation and results of operations could be harmed.

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The effect of climate changes on the Company cannot be predicted with certainty.

The Company is not directly affected by environmental legislation, regulation or international treaties. The Company is not involved in an industry which is significantly impacted by climate changes except as such changes may affect the general economy of the United States and the rest of the world. While severe weather conditions such as storms, snowfall, and other climatic events may affect one or more offices of the Company for short periods of time, any such event would not materially impact the operations or finances of the Company. The Company maintains Disaster Recovery Plans (see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Business Continuity) and property insurance for such emergencies. A significant change in the climate of the World could affect the general growth in the economy, population growth and create other issues which will over time affect returns on financial instruments and thus the financial markets in general. It is impossible to predict such effects on the Company's business and operations.

The recent downgrade of U.S. long term sovereign debt obligations and issues affecting the sovereign debt of European nations may adversely affect markets and other business.

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's lowered its long term sovereign credit rating on the United States of America from AAA to AA+. Credit agencies have also reduced the credit ratings of various sovereign nations in recent months. While the ultimate impact of such action is inherently unpredictable, these downgrades could have a material adverse impact on financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world, including, specifically, the United States. Moreover, the market's anticipation of these impacts could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and liquidity. Various types of financial markets, including, but not limited to, money markets, long-term or short-term fixed income markets, foreign exchange markets, commodities markets and equity markets may be adversely affected by these impacts. In addition, the cost and availability of funding and certain impacts, such as increased spreads in money market and other short term rates, have been experienced already as the market anticipated the downgrade.

The negative impact that may result from this downgrade or any future downgrade could adversely affect our credit ratings, as well as those of our clients and/or counterparties, and could require us to post additional collateral on loans collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. The unprecedented nature of this and any future negative credit rating actions with respect to U.S. government obligations will make any impact on our business, financial condition and liquidity unpredictable. In addition any such impact may not be immediately apparent.

In addition, global markets and economic conditions have been negatively impacted by the ability of certain European Union (EU) member states to service their sovereign debt obligations. The continued uncertainty over the outcome of the EU governments' financial support programs and the possibility that other EU member states may experience similar financial troubles could further disrupt global markets and may negatively impact our business, financial condition and liquidity.

Risks associated with the Company's stock.

The Company's stock price can be volatile.

Stock price volatility may make it difficult for an investor to resell shares of the Company's Class A non-voting common stock (the Class A Stock) at the times and at the prices desired. The price of the Class A Stock can fluctuate significantly in response to a variety of factors including, among other things:

actual or anticipated variations in quarterly results of operations;

operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to the Company;

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news reports relating to trends, concerns and other issues in the financial services industry;

perceptions in the marketplace regarding the Company and/or its competitors;

new technology used, or services offered, by competitors;

significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving the Company or its competitors;

a downturn in the overall economy or the equity markets in particular;

failure to effectively integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions; and

the occurrence of any of the other events described in these Risk Factors.

General market fluctuations, industry factors and general economic and political conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes or credit loss trends, could also cause the Company's stock price to decrease regardless of operating results.

The trading volume in the Company's Class A Stock is less than that of larger financial services companies.

Although the Company's Class A Stock is listed for trading on ARCA/NYSE, the trading volume in its Class A Stock is less than that of larger financial services companies. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence in the marketplace of willing buyers and sellers of the Company's Class A Stock at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which the Company has no control. Given the lower trading volume of the Company's Class A Stock, significant sales of shares of the Company's Class A Stock, or the expectation of these sales, could cause the Company's stock price to fall and increase the volatility of the Class A Stock generally.

The holders of Class A Stock do not have the ability to vote on most corporate matters which limits the influence that these holders have over the Company.

The Company issues two classes of shares, Class A Stock and Class B voting common stock (Class B Stock). At December 31, 2011, there were 99,680 shares of Class B Stock outstanding compared to 13,572,265 shares of Class A Stock. The voting power associated with the Class B Stock allows holders of Class B Stock to effectively exercise control over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of all directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and other matters affecting the Company. Over 96% of the Class B voting shares are held by an entity controlled by Mr. Albert Lowenthal, the Chairman and CEO of the Company. This Class B voting power may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company or may result in the receipt of a control premium by the controlling stockholder which premium would not be received by the holders of the Class A Stock. The controlling stockholder may have potential conflicts of interest with other stockholders including the ability to determine the impact of say on pay provisions on corporate governance at the Company.

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Possible additional issuances of the Company's stock will cause dilution.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had 13,572,265 shares of Class A Stock outstanding, outstanding employee stock options to purchase a total of 164,193 shares of Class A Stock, as well as outstanding unvested stock awards granted for an additional 760,902 shares of Class A Stock. The Company is further authorized to issue up to 389,015 shares of Class A Stock under share-based compensation plans for which stockholder approval has already been obtained. As part of the consideration for the January 14, 2008 acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC World Markets, the Company issued to CIBC warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Class A Stock on January 14, 2013 at an exercise price of \$48.62 per share. The Company may also issue Class A Stock in an indeterminate amount as payment for CIBC's earn-out in the acquired businesses for the five year period ending in 2013. For a full description, see note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 appearing in Item 8. As the Company issues additional shares, stockholders' holdings will be diluted, perhaps significantly.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company and Oppenheimer maintain offices at 125 Broad Street, New York, New York for general administrative activities and most day-to-day management functions. Its office at 300 Madison Ave., New York, New York serves as the base for most of Oppenheimer's research, trading and investment banking activities, although other offices also have employees who work in these areas. The Company is also beginning to transition its personnel from 300 Madison to 85 Broad Street, New York, New York (See below as well as Item 1, "Business" and Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"). Asset Management services are offered from the Company's office at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York, although other offices also have employees who work in this area. Generally, the offices outside of 125 Broad Street and 300 Madison serve as bases for sales representatives who process trades and provide other brokerage services in co-operation with Oppenheimer's New York office using the data processing facilities located there. The Company maintains an office in Troy, Michigan, which among other things, houses its human resources department. OMHHF operates its business out of North Wales, Pennsylvania and Oppenheimer Trust Company is based in Florham Park, New Jersey. Freedom conducts its business from its offices located in Edison, New Jersey. Management believes that its present facilities are adequate for the purposes for which they are used and have adequate capacity to provide for presently contemplated future uses. In addition, the Company has offices in London, U.K., Tel Aviv, Israel and Hong Kong, China.

The Company and its subsidiaries own no real property but, at December 31, 2011, occupied office space totaling approximately 1.4 million square feet in 129 locations under standard commercial terms expiring between 2012 and 2020. If any leases are not renewed, the Company believes it could obtain comparable space elsewhere on commercially reasonable rental terms.

The Company has signed a lease to occupy approximately 270,000 square feet on seven floors at 85 Broad Street in New York City for a term of 15 years. The costs of the consolidation of the Company's primary business units and employees into this space will generate approximately \$62 million in savings over the life of the lease. However, in the fourth quarter of 2011, the expense to the Company with respect to this consolidation was approximately \$2.4 million stemming from overlapping rent costs and write-offs. The Company expects to expense \$9.1 million and \$1 million in fiscal 2012 and 2013, respectively, stemming from duplicative rent, write-offs and depreciation and amortization of tenant improvements. From 2014 to the end of the lease term, the Company will realize benefits of approximately \$2 million per year due to rent savings.

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Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Many aspects of the Company's business involve substantial risks of liability. In the normal course of business, the Company has been the subject of customer complaints and has been named as a defendant or co-defendant in various lawsuits or arbitrations creating substantial exposure. The incidences of these types of claims have increased since the onset of the credit crisis in 2008 and the resulting market disruptions. The Company is also involved from time to time in certain governmental and self-regulatory agency investigations and proceedings. These proceedings arise primarily from securities brokerage, asset management and investment banking activities. There has been an increased incidence of regulatory investigations in the financial services industry in recent years, including customer claims, which seek substantial penalties, fines or other monetary relief.

While the ultimate resolution of routine pending litigation and other matters cannot be currently determined, in the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the Company does not believe that the resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition. However, the Company's results of operations could be materially affected during any period if liabilities in that period differ from prior estimates.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an adverse result in any of the matters set forth below or multiple adverse results in arbitrations and litigations currently filed or to be filed against the Company, including arbitrations and litigations relating to auction rate securities, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition, including its cash position. There are currently four auction rate securities arbitrations, scheduled to commence prior to March 31, 2012. The US Airways arbitration, discussed in more detail below, commenced in September 2011 and continued through December 2011 and will continue throughout the second quarter of 2012.

The materiality of legal matters to the Company's future operating results depends on the level of future results of operations as well as the timing and ultimate outcome of such legal matters. See Risk Factors The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market as well as Factors Affecting Forward-Looking Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Regulatory and Legal Environment Other Regulatory Matters and Other Matters.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters when those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable. When loss contingencies are not both probable and reasonably estimable, the Company does not establish reserves. In some of the matters described below under Legal Proceedings, including but not limited to the *U.S. Airways* matter, loss contingencies are not probable and reasonably estimable in the view of management and, accordingly, reserves have not been established for those matters. For legal proceedings set forth below where there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may be incurred, the Company estimates a range of aggregate loss in excess of amounts accrued of \$0 to approximately \$247.5 million. This estimated aggregate range is based upon currently available information for those legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, where an estimate for such losses can be made. For certain cases, the Company does not believe that an estimate can currently be made. The foregoing estimate is based on various factors, including the varying stages of the proceedings (including the fact that many are currently in preliminary stages), the numerous yet-unresolved issues in many of the proceedings and the attendant uncertainty of the various potential outcomes of such proceedings. Accordingly, the Company's estimate will change from time to time, and actual losses may be more than the current estimate.

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Auction Rate Securities Matters

For a number of years, the Company offered auction rate securities (ARS) to its clients. A significant portion of the market in ARS failed in February 2008 due to credit market conditions, and dealers were no longer willing or able to purchase the imbalance between supply and demand for ARS. See Risk Factors The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market as well as Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Regulatory and Legal Environment Other Regulatory Matters and Other Matters.

Oppenheimer offered ARS to its clients in the same manner as dozens of other downstream firms in the ARS marketplace as an available cash management option for clients seeking to increase their yields on short-term investments similar to a money market fund. The Company believes that Oppenheimer s participation therefore differs dramatically from that of the larger broker-dealers who underwrote and provided supporting bids in the auctions and who subsequently entered into settlements with state and federal regulators, agreeing to purchase billions of dollars of their clients ARS holdings. Unlike these other broker-dealers, Oppenheimer did not act as the lead or sole lead managing underwriter or dealer in any ARS auctions during the relevant time period, did not enter support bids to ensure that any ARS auctions cleared, and played no role in any decision by the lead underwriters or broker-dealers to discontinue entering support bids and allowing auctions to fail.

As previously disclosed, Oppenheimer entered into a Consent Order (the Order) pursuant to the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act on February 26, 2010 settling a pending administrative proceeding against the respondents related to Oppenheimer s sales of ARS to retail and other investors in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Oppenheimer did not admit or deny any of the findings or allegations contained in the underlying administrative complaint. Oppenheimer agreed to pay, and has paid, the external costs incurred by the Massachusetts Securities Division (the MSD) related to the investigation and the administrative proceeding in the amount of \$250,000.

As previously disclosed, on February 23, 2010, the New York Attorney General (NYAG) accepted Oppenheimer s offer of settlement and entered an Assurance of Discontinuance (AOD) pursuant to New York State Executive Law Section 63(15) in connection with Oppenheimer s marketing and sale of ARS. Oppenheimer did not admit or deny any of the findings or allegations contained in the AOD and no fine was imposed.

Pursuant to the terms of the Order, Oppenheimer commenced several offers to purchase Eligible ARS (as defined in the Order) from Customer Accounts (as defined in the Order) during 2010 and 2011. Pursuant to the Order, the Company made an initial offer to purchase ARS from Massachusetts customers on May 21, 2010 which closed on August 4, 2010. Pursuant to the Order, on August 19, 2010, Oppenheimer commenced a second offer to purchase Eligible ARS from Massachusetts customers which closed on October 6, 2010. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the AOD, the Company made an initial offer to purchase ARS from Eligible Investors on May 21, 2010 which closed on August 4, 2010. Pursuant to the AOD, on December 3, 2010, Oppenheimer commenced an additional offer to purchase Eligible ARS from Eligible Investors which closed on February 16, 2011. On February 15, 2011, Oppenheimer commenced a third and final offer to purchase additional Eligible ARS from all eligible Massachusetts Customer Accounts which offer closed April 7, 2011. On May 6, 2011, pursuant to the AOD, Oppenheimer commenced an additional offer to purchase Eligible ARS from Eligible Investors who did not receive an initial purchase offer which offer closed on July 22, 2011. Accounts were, and will continue to be, aggregated on a household basis for purposes of these offers. As at December 31, 2011, the Company had purchased and holds approximately \$68.3 million of ARS from its clients pursuant to these offers and other legal settlements.

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The Company's purchases of ARS from clients will continue on a periodic basis pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators. Oppenheimer has agreed with the NYAG that it will offer to purchase Eligible ARS from Eligible Investors who did not receive an initial purchase offer periodically, as excess funds become available to Oppenheimer after giving effect to the financial and regulatory capital constraints applicable to Oppenheimer, until Oppenheimer has extended a purchase offer to all Eligible Investors. Such offers will remain open for a period of seventy-five days from the date on which each such offer to purchase is sent. The ultimate amount of ARS to be repurchased by the Company cannot be predicted with any certainty and will be impacted by redemptions by issuers and client actions during the period, which also cannot be predicted.

In addition, Oppenheimer has agreed to work with issuers and other interested parties, including regulatory and other authorities and industry participants, to provide liquidity solutions for other Massachusetts clients not covered by the offers to purchase. In that regard, on May 21, 2010, Oppenheimer offered such clients a margin loan against marginable collateral with respect to such account holders' holdings of Eligible ARS. As of December 31, 2011, Oppenheimer had extended margin loans to five holders of Eligible ARS from Massachusetts.

Further, Oppenheimer has agreed to (1) no later than 75 days after Oppenheimer has completed extending a purchase offer to all Eligible Investors (as defined in the AOD), use its best efforts to identify any Eligible Investors who purchased Eligible ARS (as defined in the AOD) and subsequently sold those securities below par between February 13, 2008 and February 23, 2010 and pay the investor the difference between par and the price at which the Eligible Investor sold the Eligible ARS, plus reasonable interest thereon (the "ARS Losses"); (2) no later than 75 days after Oppenheimer has completed extending a Purchase Offer to all Eligible Investors, use its best efforts to identify Eligible Investors who took out loans from Oppenheimer after February 13, 2008 that were secured by Eligible ARS that were not successfully auctioning at the time the loan was taken out from Oppenheimer and who paid interest associated with the ARS-based portion of those loans in excess of the total interest and dividends received on the Eligible ARS during the duration of the loan (the "Loan Cost Excess") and reimburse such investors for the Loan Cost Excess plus reasonable interest thereon; (3) upon providing liquidity to all Eligible Investors, participate in a special arbitration process for the exclusive purpose of arbitrating any Eligible Investor's claim for consequential damages against Oppenheimer related to the investor's inability to sell Eligible ARS; and (4) work with issuers and other interested parties, including regulatory and governmental entities, to expeditiously provide liquidity solutions for institutional investors not within the definition of Small Businesses and Institutions (as defined in the AOD) that held ARS in Oppenheimer brokerage accounts on February 13, 2008. Oppenheimer believes that because items (1) through (3) above will occur only after it has provided liquidity to all Eligible Investors, it will take an extended period of time before the requirements of items (1) through (3) will take effect.

Each of the AOD and the Order provides that in the event that Oppenheimer enters into another agreement that provides any form of benefit to any Oppenheimer ARS customer on terms more favorable than those set forth in the AOD or the Order, Oppenheimer will immediately extend the more favorable terms contained in such other agreement to all eligible investors. In the case of the Order, it is limited to more favorable agreements entered into subsequent to the February 26, 2010 Order while, in the case of the AOD, it covers more favorable agreements entered into prior and subsequent to the February 23, 2010 AOD. The AOD further provides that if Oppenheimer pays (or makes any pledge or commitment to pay) to any governmental entity or regulator pursuant to any other agreement costs or a fine or penalty or any other monetary amount, then an equivalent payment, pledge or commitment will become immediately owed to the State of New York for the benefit of New York residents.

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If Oppenheimer fails to comply with any of the terms set forth in the Order, the MSD may institute an action to have the Order declared null and void and reinstitute the previously pending administrative proceedings. If Oppenheimer defaults on any obligation under the AOD, the NYAG may terminate the AOD, at his sole discretion, upon 10 days written notice to Oppenheimer.

Reference is made to the Order between the MSD and Oppenheimer et. al, described in Item 3 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and attached as Exhibit 10.24 thereto, as well as the disclosures related thereto in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010, September 30, 2010, March 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and September 30, 2011 and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, for additional details of the agreements with the MSD. Reference is also made to the AOD between the NYAG and Oppenheimer, described in Item 3 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and attached as Exhibit 10.22 thereto, as well as the disclosures related thereto in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010, September 30, 2010, March 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and September 30, 2011 and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, for additional details of the agreements with the NYAG.

The Company is continuing to cooperate with investigating entities from states other than Massachusetts and New York.

In February 2009, Oppenheimer received notification of a filing of an arbitration claim before FINRA captioned *U.S. Airways v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., et. al* seeking an award compelling Oppenheimer to purchase approximately \$250 million in ARS previously purchased by U.S. Airways through Oppenheimer (which has subsequently been reduced to a \$110 million liquidated damages claim) or, alternatively, an award rescinding such sale. Plaintiffs seek an award of punitive damages from Oppenheimer as well as interest on such award. Plaintiff bases its claims on numerous causes of action including, but not limited to, fraud, gross negligence, misrepresentation and suitability. U.S. Airways is a publicly-traded corporation that bought and sold ARS for many years through several broker dealers, not just Oppenheimer. It is also a Qualified Institutional Buyer (as defined in Rule 144A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and purchased ARS for cash management purposes. On July 10, 2009, Oppenheimer asserted a third party statement of claim against Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc. (DBSI) and Deutsche Bank A.G. (Deutsche AG). Deutsche AG challenged Oppenheimer's efforts to compel that entity to appear at a FINRA arbitration, since, Deutsche AG argued, it is not a FINRA member. Subsequently, Oppenheimer deferred further action against Deutsche AG and proceeded prosecuting its third party claim against DBSI. At the same time, Oppenheimer filed its answer denying any liability to U.S. Airways. DBSI subsequently filed a motion to sever the arbitration into a separate proceeding which motion was granted on July 28, 2010. To the extent there is a determination by an arbitration panel that U.S. Airways has been harmed, Oppenheimer's third party statement of claim against DBSI alleges that DBSI is liable to U.S. Airways because of its role in the process of creating, marketing and procuring ratings for certain auction rate credit-linked notes purchased by U.S. Airways. The arbitration with U.S. Airways commenced in September 2011 and is continuing and is expected to be continue throughout the second quarter of 2012. No date has yet been set for the arbitration with the DBSI. On January 28, 2011, DBSI filed a motion to stay the DBSI arbitration. Oppenheimer filed its opposition to the DBSI motion to stay on February 25, 2011. On May 25, 2011, the arbitration panel granted DBSI's motion to stay the DBSI arbitration. On June 10, 2011, Oppenheimer filed a motion for reconsideration of the arbitration panel's decision to stay the arbitration which motion for reconsideration was denied on July 14, 2011. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims made and intends to vigorously defend itself against the allegations in the *U.S. Airways* action.

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In February 2009, the Company was served with an arbitration claim before FINRA captioned *Hansen Beverage Company v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., et. al.* Hansen demands that its investments in approximately \$60 million in ARS, which are illiquid and which Hansen purchased from Oppenheimer, be rescinded. The claim alleges that Oppenheimer misrepresented liquidity and market risks in the ARS market when recommending ARS to Hansen. Oppenheimer has filed its response to the claim and also filed a motion to dismiss respondents Oppenheimer Holdings (Holdings) and Oppenheimer Asset Management as parties improperly named in the arbitration. Oppenheimer Asset Management was dismissed from the proceeding without prejudice on July 14, 2009. The arbitration was scheduled to commence with the remaining parties in June 2011. On June 21, 2011, Oppenheimer and Hansen entered into a settlement agreement (the Settlement Agreement). Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, Oppenheimer agreed to (i) pay, and has paid, Hansen \$1.6 million, and (ii) grant to Hansen a put option, exercisable on or after July 1, 2013, pursuant to which Hansen may obligate Oppenheimer to purchase up to (a) \$1 million par value of ARS then held by Hansen on or after July 1, 2013, (b) \$1 million par value of ARS then held by Hansen on or after October 1, 2013, and (c) commencing on or after January 1, 2014 and on or after the first day of each calendar quarter for each of the following nine (9) quarters, ARS having a par value equal to ten percent (10%) of all ARS held and not redeemed or sold by Hansen prior to January 1, 2014 (the Quarterly ARS Option Amount); provided that each Quarterly ARS Option Amount shall be reduced by fifty percent (50%) of the par value of any ARS redeemed or sold in the immediately preceding quarter; and provided, further, that the Quarterly ARS Option Amount for each quarter in 2014 shall not be less than \$1 million. At December 31, 2011, Hansen owned approximately \$20.8 million par value of ARS that would be subject to the Quarterly ARS Option Amount. In consideration of the foregoing, Hansen agreed to (i) dismiss all claims against Oppenheimer with prejudice, (ii) dismiss all claims against Holdings without prejudice (and Holdings agreed to toll any statute of limitations until such time as Oppenheimer has performed its obligations under the Settlement Agreement), and (iii) grant to Oppenheimer a call option to purchase from Hansen any ARS held by Hansen and not previously redeemed, sold or designated to be put to Oppenheimer as part of a Quarterly ARS Option Amount.

In August 2009, Oppenheimer received notification of the filing of an arbitration claim before FINRA captioned *Investec Trustee (Jersey) Limited as Trustee for The St. Paul s Trust v. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. et. al* seeking an award ordering Oppenheimer to repurchase approximately \$80 million in ARS previously purchased by Investec as Trustee for the St. Paul s Trust, and seeking additional damages of approximately \$11.5 million as a result of claimant s liquidation of certain ARS positions in a private securities transaction. Claimant further seeks interest and attorneys fees as part of its claim. Oppenheimer believes that claimant s current ARS holdings are approximately \$17.5 million par value, with the difference resulting from issuer redemptions. Oppenheimer filed its answer denying any liability to the claimant and asserted a counter-claim against Investec as Trustee for the Trust, alleging that Investec, and not Oppenheimer or its representatives, owed a fiduciary duty to the St. Paul s Trust and violated that duty. On July 15, 2010, Investec as Trustee moved in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for a partial stay of the arbitration, arguing that Oppenheimer s claim against Investec as Trustee is in reality a claim against Investec itself and that Oppenheimer is inappropriately seeking damages against Investec. On January 4, 2011, the New York State Supreme Court denied Investec s application for a partial stay. Investec filed a notice of appeal to the New York State Appellate Division, First Department on January 28, 2011. On February 9, 2011, Oppenheimer filed its opposition to Investec s motion for a partial stay of the arbitration proceedings and cross-moved for a stay of the arbitration in its entirety and an adjournment of the appeal until the Appellate Division s June 2011 term. On March 8, 2011, Oppenheimer s cross-motion was granted and the arbitration was stayed. On June 16, 2011, the Appellate Division issued an order lifting the stay. The arbitration has subsequently been rescheduled to commence in October 2012.

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At the same time Oppenheimer filed its answer in the *Investec* matter discussed in the previous paragraph, Oppenheimer asserted third party claims against the underwriters of the ARS still held by claimant. Oppenheimer argued in its third party arbitration claim that those underwriters are liable to claimant because of their role in the processing, trading, marketing and supporting of the ARS still held by claimant and for other actions by the underwriters which lead to the interruption in the ARS market. The underwriters filed a motion to sever the arbitration into a separate proceeding which motion was granted on June 18, 2010 along with a stay of the arbitration against the underwriters. No date has yet been set for the arbitration with the underwriters. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims made as well as third party claims in the *Investec* matter and intends to vigorously defend itself in this matter.

In March, 2010, Oppenheimer and several individuals were served with a FINRA arbitration captioned Seattle Genetics, Inc. vs. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. et al. The claimant alleges that Seattle Genetics, a publicly traded company, was unsuitable for ARS purchases recommended by an Oppenheimer registered representative. The claimant alleges various causes of action, including but not limited to breach of fiduciary duty, misrepresentation, and negligence. The claimant requests an award against Oppenheimer and individual respondents to repurchase the \$14.5 million in ARS currently held by Seattle Genetics, punitive damages, interest and attorneys fees. Oppenheimer and the individual respondents believe Seattle Genetics is a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and purchased the ARS in question for cash management purposes. The arbitration is scheduled to commence in mid-March 2012. Oppenheimer and the individual respondents believe they have meritorious defenses to these claims and intend to vigorously defend against these claims

As of December 31, 2011, Oppenheimer and certain affiliated parties are currently named as a defendant or respondent in approximately 24 arbitration claims before FINRA, brought by individuals and entities who purchased ARS through Oppenheimer in amounts ranging from \$25,000 to \$15 million, as well as two court actions brought in various jurisdictions, seeking awards compelling Oppenheimer to repurchase such ARS or, alternatively, awards rescinding such sales, based on a variety of causes of action similar to those described above. The Company has filed, or is in the process of filing, its responses to such claims and has participated in or is awaiting hearings regarding such claims before FINRA or in the court actions. As of December 31, 2011, nine ARS matters were concluded in either court or arbitration with Oppenheimer prevailing in four of those matters and the claimants prevailing in five of those matters. The Company has purchased approximately \$1.6 million in ARS from the prevailing claimants in those five actions. In addition, the Company is committed to purchase another \$ 57.3 million in ARS from clients through 2016. In addition the Company has paid or is committed to pay approximately \$2.9 million as a result of legal settlements with clients. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims in the pending arbitrations and court actions and intends to vigorously defend against these claims. Oppenheimer may also implead third parties, including underwriters where it believes such action is appropriate. It is possible that other individuals or entities that purchased ARS from Oppenheimer may bring additional claims against Oppenheimer in the future for repurchase or rescission.

See Item 1A, Risk Factors The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market, and note 14 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Regulatory and Legal Environment Other Regulatory Matters and Other Matters.

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In addition to the ARS cases discussed above, on or about March 13, 2008, Oppenheimer was served in a matter pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Georgia, captioned *William Perkins, Trustee for International Management Associates v. Lehman Brothers, Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., JB Oxford & Co., Bank of America Securities LLC and TD Ameritrade Inc.* The Trustee seeks to set aside as fraudulent transfers in excess of \$25 million in funds embezzled by the sole portfolio manager for International Management Associates, a hedge fund. Said portfolio manager purportedly used the broker dealer defendants, including Oppenheimer, as conduits for his embezzlement. Oppenheimer filed its answer to the complaint on June 18, 2010. Oppenheimer filed a motion for summary judgment, which was argued on March 31, 2011. Immediately thereafter, the Bankruptcy Court dismissed all of the Trustee's claims against all defendants including Oppenheimer. In June 2011, the Trustee filed an appeal with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. In addition, on June 10, 2011, the Trustee filed a petition for permission to appeal the dismissal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. On July 27, 2011, the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit denied the Trustee's Petition. The Trustee then appealed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The matter has been fully briefed but no oral argument has been set. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims made against it and intends to defend itself vigorously.

In March 2010, the Company received a notice from counsel representing a receiver appointed by a state district court in Oklahoma (the Receiver) to oversee a liquidation proceeding of Providence Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Providence), an Oklahoma insurance company. That notice demanded the return of Providence's municipal bond portfolio of approximately \$55 million that had been custodied at Oppenheimer beginning in January 2009. In January 2009, the municipal bond portfolio had been transferred to an insurance holding company, Park Avenue Insurance LLC (Park Avenue), as part of a purchase and sale transaction. Park Avenue used the portfolio as collateral for a margin loan used to fund the purchase of Providence from Providence's parent. On October 19, 2010, Oppenheimer was named as a co-defendant in a complaint filed by the Receiver in state district court for Oklahoma County, Oklahoma captioned *State of Oklahoma, ex rel. Kim Holland, Insurance Commissioner, as Receiver for Park Avenue Property and Casualty Insurance Company v. Providence Holdings, Inc., Falcon Holdings, LLC et. al* alleging, that all defendants conspired to unlawfully transfer the assets of Providence to Park Avenue. In addition to Oppenheimer, the complaint names as defendants nine individuals alleging they were members of the board of directors of Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. during the time period at issue. In fact, for the time period alleged, six of these individuals were not members of such board. The complaint was subsequently amended to name three individuals including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who is the only individual who has been served, who were directors of Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. at the time of the events in question. The complaint alleges causes of action for negligence, breach of fiduciary duty and trespass to chattel and/or conversion and seeks actual damages of \$102 million, punitive damages, interest and costs, including attorneys' fees. Oppenheimer moved to remove the matter to the United States District Court, Western District of Oklahoma on December 2, 2010. Thereafter, the Receiver moved to remand the matter to the District Court of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. Oppenheimer filed its opposition to this motion on February 3, 2011; the motion to remand was granted on February 24, 2011. On January 18, 2011 and March 28, 2011, motions to dismiss the complaint were filed on behalf of Oppenheimer and the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, respectively. On June 17, 2011, the motion to dismiss Oppenheimer was deferred and the motion to dismiss the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer was granted in its entirety. The motion to dismiss the Receiver's action against Oppenheimer, which was refiled in state court after remand from the Federal court, was denied on August 2, 2011. Discovery has commenced. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims raised and intends to defend against these claims vigorously.

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On June 24, 2011, Oppenheimer was served with a petition in a matter pending in state court in Collin County, Texas captioned *Jerry Lancaster, Providence Holdings, Inc., Falcon Holdings, LLC and Derek Lancaster v. Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., Oppenheimer Trust Company, Charles Antonuicci, Alan Reichman, John Carley, Park Avenue Insurance, LLC and Park Avenue Bank*. The action requests unspecified damages, including exemplary damages, for Oppenheimer's alleged breach of fiduciary duty, negligent hiring, fraud, conversion, conspiracy, breach of contract, unjust enrichment and violation of the Texas Business and Commerce Code. The first amended petition alleges that Oppenheimer held itself out as having expertise in the insurance industry generally and managing insurance companies' investment portfolios but inappropriately allowed plaintiffs' bond portfolios to be used by Park Avenue Insurance Company to secure the sale of Providence Property and Casualty Insurance Company to Park Avenue Insurance Company. On October 5, 2011 plaintiffs in the matter filed a voluntary dismissal without prejudice. On the same date, Oppenheimer and Oppenheimer Trust Company agreed to suspend the running of any applicable statute of limitations defense, for one year. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the claims raised and intends to defend against these claims vigorously including seeking dismissal of the claims against it.

In September 2010, Oppenheimer was named as a co-defendant in a complaint filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York captioned *TPTCC NY, Inc., The Proton Institute of NY, LLC, and NY Medscan, LLC v. Radiation Therapy Services Inc., New York Proton Management LLC et. al* alleging that all defendants conspired to eliminate plaintiffs as competitors in providing a developing cancer treatment in the Greater New York Area. Oppenheimer provided certain investment banking services to the various parties. The complaint alleges causes of action for violation of the Sherman Act, conversion, misappropriation of trade secrets, unfair competition, and breaches of fiduciary duty and contract, and requests damages of \$350 million, punitive damages and injunctive relief. On November 12, 2010, Oppenheimer filed its motion to dismiss plaintiffs' complaint, and thereafter plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint. On January 7, 2011, Oppenheimer refiled its motion to dismiss the First Amended Complaint which motion was granted in its entirety on February 25, 2011. On June 3, 2011, the plaintiffs filed an appeal of this dismissal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the "Second Circuit"). On or about December 30, 2011, the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court ruling as to the plaintiff's Federal court claims which are now dismissed and reversed the District Court's ruling as to state claims. Oppenheimer believes it has meritorious defenses to the state claims raised and intends to defend against those claims vigorously.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

(a) The Company's Class A Stock is listed and traded on the NYSE (trading symbol OPY). The Class B Stock is not traded on any stock exchange and, as a consequence, there is only limited trading in the Class B Stock. The Company does not presently contemplate listing the Class B Stock in the United States on any national or regional stock exchange or on NASDAQ.

The following tables set forth the high and low sales prices of the Class A Stock on the NYSE for the 2010 and 2011 fiscal years. Prices provided are based on data provided by the NYSE.

Class A Stock:		NYSE	
		HIGH	LOW
2011			
	1 st Quarter	\$ 33.93	\$ 24.63
	2 nd Quarter	\$ 34.87	\$ 25.00
	3 rd Quarter	\$ 28.98	\$ 15.47
	4 th Quarter	\$ 19.45	\$ 12.47
2010			
	1 st Quarter	\$ 33.63	\$ 24.11
	2 nd Quarter	\$ 30.41	\$ 23.79
	3 rd Quarter	\$ 29.86	\$ 22.11
	4 th Quarter	\$ 28.74	\$ 23.25

As at December 31, 2011, there were 925,095 shares of Class A Stock underlying outstanding options and restricted share awards. Class A Stock underlying all vested options, if exercised, and restricted shares could be sold pursuant to Rule 144 or effective registration statements on Form S-8.

In addition, as part of the consideration for certain businesses acquired in January 2008, the Company issued to CIBC warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Class A Stock at an exercise price of \$48.62 per share on January 14, 2013. The Company may also issue Class A Stock in an uncertain amount as payment for CIBC's earn-out in the acquired businesses for the five year period ending in 2013.

(b) The following table sets forth information about the stockholders of the Company as at February 28, 2012 as set forth in the records of the Company's transfer agent and registrar:

	September 30, Number of shares	September 30, Number of stockholders of record
Class A Stock	13,589,062	245
Class B Stock	99,680	171

Table of Contents**(c) Dividends**

The following table sets forth the frequency and amount of any cash dividends declared on the Company's Class A Stock and Class B Stock for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 and the first quarter of 2012.

Type	September 30, Declaration date	September 30, Record date	September 30, Payment date	September 30, Amount per share
Quarterly	January 28, 2010	February 12, 2010	February 26, 2010	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	April 30, 2010	May 14, 2010	May 28, 2010	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	July 30, 2010	August 13, 2010	August 27, 2010	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	October 29, 2010	November 12, 2010	November 26, 2010	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	January 27, 2011	February 11, 2011	February 25, 2011	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	April 28, 2011	May 13, 2011	May 27, 2011	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	July 28, 2011	August 12, 2011	August 26, 2011	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	October 27, 2011	November 11, 2011	November 25, 2011	\$ 0.11
Quarterly	January 26, 2012	February 10, 2012	February 24, 2012	\$ 0.11

Future dividend policy will depend upon the earnings and financial condition of the Operating Subsidiaries, the Company's need for funds and other factors. Dividends may be paid to holders of Class A Stock and Class B Stock (pari passu), as and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors, from funds legally available therefore.

(d) Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Company has a 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, adopted December 11, 2006 and amended in December 2011, subject to stockholder approval, and had a 1996 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended March 10, 2005, which expired on April 18, 2006 (together "EIP"), under which the Compensation and Stock Option Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has and may grant options to purchase Class A Stock, restricted Class A Stock awards and Class A Stock awards to officers and key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Grants of options have been made to the Company's non-employee directors on a formula basis; going forward, restricted Class A Stock awards will be granted to the Company's non-employee directors as approved by a committee.

Oppenheimer has an Employee Share Plan ("ESP"), under which the Compensation and Stock Option Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company may grant stock awards and restricted stock awards to key management employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company's share-based compensation plans are described in note 13 to the Company's consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

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The following graph shows changes over the past five year period of U.S. \$100 invested in (1) the Company's Class A Stock, (2) the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500), and (3) the Standard & Poor's 500 Diversified Financial Index (S&P 500 / Diversified Financials - S5DIVF).

As at December 31,	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011
Oppenheimer	100	128	40	101	80	50
S&P 500	100	104	64	79	89	89
S&P 500 / Diversified Financials	100	79	32	41	42	29

Stock Buy-Back

On October 7, 2011, the Company announced its intention to purchase up to 675,000 shares of its Class A Stock in compliance with the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission and the terms of its senior secured debt. The 675,000 shares represented approximately 5% of its then 13,572,265 issued and outstanding shares of Class A Stock. Any such purchases will be made by the Company in the open market at the prevailing open market price using cash on hand. All shares purchased will be cancelled. The repurchase program is expected to continue indefinitely. The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any dollar amount or number of shares of Class A Stock. Depending on market conditions and other factors, these repurchases may be commenced or suspended from time to time without prior notice. As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not buy back any stock under this program.

Table of Contents**Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table presents selected financial information derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2011. In January 2008, the Company purchased certain businesses (See Item 1, Business and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations).

Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars, except share and per share amounts.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010 ⁽²⁾	September 30, 2009 ⁽²⁾	September 30, 2008 ⁽²⁾	September 30, 2007
Revenue	\$ 958,992	\$ 1,036,273	\$ 990,480	\$ 919,823	\$ 914,397
Net profit (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ 10,316	\$ 38,532	\$ 20,824	\$ (19,980)	\$ 75,367
Net profit (loss) per share attributable to the Company (1)					
basic	\$ 0.76	\$ 2.89	\$ 1.59	\$ (1.51)	\$ 5.70
diluted	\$ 0.74	\$ 2.77	\$ 1.55	\$ (1.51)	\$ 5.57
Total assets	\$ 3,527,439	\$ 2,515,062	\$ 2,162,582	\$ 1,506,073	\$ 2,138,241
Long term debt	\$ 195,000	\$ 122,503	\$ 132,503	\$ 147,663	\$ 83,325
Total liabilities	\$ 3,014,036	\$ 2,007,700	\$ 1,701,570	\$ 1,072,119	\$ 1,694,261
Cash dividends per share of Class A and Class B Stock	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42
Stockholders' equity attributable to the Company	\$ 513,403	\$ 507,362	\$ 461,012	\$ 433,954	\$ 443,980
Book value per share attributable to the Company (1)	\$ 37.55	\$ 37.95	\$ 34.88	\$ 33.38	\$ 33.22
Number of shares of capital stock outstanding (1)	13,671,945	13,368,202	13,217,681	12,999,145	13,366,276

(1) The Class A Stock and Class B Stock are combined because they are of equal rank for purposes of dividends and in the event of a distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

(2) See note 2 of the consolidated financial statements for revisions to selected financial data for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this annual report.

The Company engages in a broad range of activities in the securities industry, including retail securities brokerage, institutional sales and trading, investment banking (both corporate and public finance), research, market-making, trust services and investment advisory and asset management services. Its principal subsidiaries are Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (Oppenheimer) and Oppenheimer Asset Management (OAM). As at December 31, 2011, the Company provided its services from 94 offices in 26 states located throughout the United States, offices in Tel Aviv, Israel, Hong Kong, China, and London, England and in two offices in Latin America through local broker-dealers. Client assets entrusted to the Company as at December 31, 2011 totaled approximately \$76.0 billion. The Company provides investment advisory services through OAM and OIM and Oppenheimer's Fahnstock Asset Management and OMEGA Group divisions. The Company provides trust services and products through Oppenheimer Trust Company. The Company provides discount brokerage services through Freedom Investments, Inc. (Freedom) and through BUYandHOLD, a division of Freedom. Through OPY Credit Corp., the Company offers syndication as well as trading of issued corporate loans. Oppenheimer Multifamily Housing & Healthcare Finance, Inc. (OMHHF) is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing. At December 31, 2011, client assets under management by the asset management groups totaled approximately \$18.6 billion. At December 31, 2011, the Company employed 3,576 employees (3,515 full time and 61 part time), of whom approximately 1,427 were financial advisers.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's accounting policies are essential to understanding and interpreting the financial results reported in the consolidated financial statements. The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements are summarized in note 1 to those statements. Certain of those policies are considered to be particularly important to the presentation of the Company's financial results because they require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain. The following is a discussion of these policies.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value

Financial Instruments

Securities owned and securities sold but not yet purchased, investments and derivative contracts are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company's other financial instruments are generally short-term in nature or have variable interest rates and as such their carrying values approximate fair value, with the exception of notes receivable from employees which are carried at cost.

Financial Instruments Used for Asset and Liability Management

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains or losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

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On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest payments associated with its floating rate Senior Secured Credit Note, which was subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. See note 8 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 for further information. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of the swap hedges were expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the interest payments due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the effective portion of the net gain on the interest rate swaps, after tax, was approximately \$69,000 (\$450,900 in 2010) and has been recorded as other comprehensive income on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). The swaps expired on March 31, 2011.

On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into an interest rate cap contract, incorporating a series of purchased caplets with fixed maturity dates ending December 31, 2012, to hedge the interest payments associated with its floating rate Subordinated Note, which was subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. See note 8 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 for further information. With the repayment of the Subordinated Note in the second quarter of 2011, this cap is no longer designated as a cash flow hedge. The loss of \$1.3 million related to this hedge that was previously included in other comprehensive income (loss) was reversed and included in interest expense in the condensed consolidated statement of operations in the second quarter of 2011 in connection with the repayment of the Subordinated Note.

Fair Value Measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the accounting guidance for the fair value measurement of financial assets, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value measurement hierarchy, and expands fair value measurement disclosures. Fair value, as defined by the accounting guidance, is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy established by this accounting guidance prioritizes the inputs used in valuation techniques into the following three categories (highest to lowest priority):

Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The Company's financial instruments are recorded at fair value and generally are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy using quoted market prices or quotes from market makers or broker-dealers. Financial instruments classified within Level 1 are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets and consist of U.S. government, federal agency, and sovereign government obligations, corporate equities, and certain money market instruments. Level 2 financial instruments primarily consist of investment grade and high-yield corporate debt, convertible bonds, mortgage and asset-backed securities, municipal obligations, and certain money market instruments. Financial instruments classified as Level 2 are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active. Some financial instruments are classified within Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as observable pricing inputs are not available due to limited market activity for the asset or liability. Such financial instruments include investments in hedge funds and private equity funds where the Company, through its subsidiaries, is general partner, less-liquid private label mortgage and asset-backed securities, certain distressed municipal securities, and auction rate securities. A description of the valuation techniques applied and inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Company's financial instruments is located in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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Fair Value Option

The Company has the option to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company may make a fair value option election 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. The Company has elected to apply the fair value option to its loan trading portfolio which resides in OPY Credit Corp. and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Management has elected this treatment as it is consistent with the manner in which the business is managed as well as the way that financial instruments in other parts of the business are recorded. There were no loan positions held in the secondary loan trading portfolio at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The Company also elected the fair value option for those securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date or that are not accounted for as purchase and sale agreements (such as repo-to-maturity transactions). The Company has elected the fair value option for these instruments to more accurately reflect market and economic events in its earnings and to mitigate a potential imbalance in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2011, the fair value of the reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements were \$847.6 million and \$nil, respectively.

Financing Receivables

The Company s financing receivables include customer margin loans, securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), and securities borrowed transactions. The Company uses financing receivables to extend margin loans to customers, meet trade settlement requirements, and facilitate its matched-book arrangements and inventory requirements.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company s financing receivables are secured by collateral received from clients and counterparties. In many cases, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge securities held as collateral. These securities may be used to collateralize repurchase agreements, to enter into securities lending agreements, to cover short positions or fulfill the obligation of fails to deliver. The Company monitors the market value of the collateral received on a daily basis and may require clients and counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

Customer receivables, primarily consisting of customer margin loans collateralized by customer-owned securities, are stated net of allowance for credit losses. The Company reviews large customer accounts that do not comply with the Company s margin requirements on a case-by-case basis to determine the likelihood of collection and records an allowance for credit loss following that process. For small customer accounts that do not comply with the Company s margin requirements, the allowance for credit loss is generally recorded as the amount of unsecured or partially secured receivables.

The Company also makes loans or pays advances to financial advisers as part of its hiring process. Reserves are established on these receivables if the financial advisor is no longer associated with the Company and the receivable has not been promptly repaid or if it is determined that it is probable the amount will not be collected.

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Legal and Regulatory Reserves

The Company records reserves related to legal and regulatory proceedings in accounts payable and other liabilities. The determination of the amounts of these reserves requires significant judgment on the part of management. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters where available information indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss. When loss contingencies are not probable and cannot be reasonably estimated, the Company does not establish reserves.

When determining whether to record a reserve, management considers many factors including, but not limited to, the amount of the claim; the stage and forum of the proceeding, the sophistication of the claimant, the amount of the loss, if any, in the client's account and the possibility of wrongdoing, if any, on the part of an employee of the Company; the basis and validity of the claim; previous results in similar cases; and applicable legal precedents and case law. Each legal and regulatory proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management. Any change in the reserve amount is recorded in the results of that period. The assumptions of management in determining the estimates of reserves may be incorrect and the actual disposition of a legal or regulatory proceeding could be greater or less than the reserve amount. See Legal Proceedings, note 14 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 and Managements Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Regulatory and Legal Environment .

Goodwill

Goodwill arose upon the acquisitions of Oppenheimer, Old Michigan Corp., Josephthal & Co. Inc., Grand Charter Group Incorporated and the Oppenheimer Divisions, as defined below. The Company defines a reporting unit as an operating segment. The Company's goodwill resides in its Private Client Division (PCD). Goodwill of a reporting unit is subject to at least an annual test for impairment to determine if the fair value of goodwill of a reporting unit is less than its estimated carrying amount. Goodwill of a reporting unit is required to be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company derives the estimated carrying amount of its operating segments by estimating the amount of stockholders equity required to support the activities of each operating segment. Due to the volatility in the financial services sector and equity markets in general, determining whether an impairment of goodwill has occurred is increasingly difficult and requires management to exercise significant judgment. Goodwill recorded as at December 31, 2011 has been tested for impairment and it has been determined that no impairment has occurred. See note 16 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 for further discussion.

Excess of fair value of assets acquired over cost arose from the January 2008 acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC World Markets Corp. If the earn-out from this acquisition exceeds \$5.0 million in any of the five years from 2008 through 2012, the excess will first reduce the excess of fair value of acquired assets over cost and second will create goodwill.

Table of Contents***Intangible Assets***

Intangible assets arose upon the acquisition, in January 2003, of the U.S. Private Client and Asset Management Divisions of CIBC World Markets Corp. (the Oppenheimer Divisions) and comprise customer relationships and trademarks and trade names. Customer relationships of \$4.9 million were amortized on a straight-line basis over 80 months commencing in January 2003 (fully amortized and carried at \$nil since December 31, 2010). Trademarks and trade names, carried at \$31.7 million, which are not amortized, are subject to at least an annual test for impairment to determine if the fair value is less than their carrying amount. Trademarks and trade names recorded as at December 31, 2011 have been tested for impairment and it has been determined that no impairment has occurred. See note 16 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8 for further discussion.

Intangible assets also arose from the January 2008 acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC World Markets Corp. and are comprised of customer relationships and a below market lease. Customer relationships are carried at \$690,000 (which is net of accumulated amortization of \$251,000) as at December 31, 2011 and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 180 months commencing in January 2008. The below market lease is carried at \$3.2 million (which is net of accumulated amortization of \$18.1 million) as at December 31, 2011. The below market lease was determined to amortize on a straight-line basis over 60 months commencing in January 2008. However, due to the plan to consolidate the Company's headquarters, the Company notified its landlord of its intent to terminate the lease which resulted in a reevaluation of the remaining useful life of the below market lease intangible asset and amortized \$1.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. The Company will accelerate the amortization of the remaining \$3.2 million during the first quarter of 2012.

Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Company estimates the fair value of share-based awards using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and applies to it a forfeiture rate based on historical experience. Key input assumptions used to estimate the fair value of share-based awards include the expected term and the expected volatility of the Company's Class A Stock over the term of the award, the risk-free interest rate over the expected term, and the Company's expected annual dividend yield. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by persons who receive share-based awards. For further discussion, see note 13 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently adopted and recently issued accounting pronouncements are described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 appearing in Item 8.

Business Environment

The securities industry is directly affected by general economic and market conditions, including fluctuations in volume and price levels of securities and changes in interest rates, inflation, political events, investor participation levels, legal and regulatory, accounting, tax and compliance requirements and competition, all of which have an impact on commissions, firm trading, fees from accounts under investment management as well as fees for investment banking services, and investment income as well as on liquidity. Substantial fluctuations can occur in revenues and net income due to these and other factors.

For a number of years, the Company has offered auction rate securities (ARS) to its clients. A significant portion of the market in ARS has failed because, in the tight credit market, the dealers are no longer willing or able to purchase the imbalance between supply and demand for ARS. These securities have auctions scheduled on either a 7, 28 or 35 day cycle. Clients of the Company own a significant amount of ARS in their individual accounts. The absence of a liquid market for these securities presents a significant problem to clients and, as a result, to the Company. It should be noted that this is a failure of liquidity and not a default. These securities in almost all cases have not failed to pay interest or principal when due. These securities are fully collateralized for the most part and, for the most part, remain good credits. The Company has not acted as an auction agent for ARS.

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Interest rates on ARS typically reset through periodic auctions. Due to the auction mechanism and generally liquid markets, ARS have historically been categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Beginning in February 2008, uncertainties in the credit markets resulted in substantially all of the ARS market experiencing failed auctions. Once the auctions failed, the ARS could no longer be valued using observable prices set in the auctions. The Company has used less observable determinants of the fair value of ARS, including the strength in the underlying credits, announced issuer redemptions, completed issuer redemptions, and announcements from issuers regarding their intentions with respect to their outstanding ARS. The Company has also developed an internal methodology to discount for the lack of liquidity and non-performance risk of the failed auctions. Key inputs include spreads on comparable Treasury yields to derive a discount rate, an estimate of the ARS duration, and yields based on current auctions in comparable securities that have not failed. Due to the less observable nature of these inputs, the Company categorizes ARS in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had a valuation adjustment (unrealized loss) of \$4.6 million for ARS.

The Company has sought, with limited success, financing from a number of sources to try to find a means for all its clients to find liquidity from their ARS holdings and will continue to do so. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in finding a liquidity solution for all its clients' ARS holdings. See [Risk Factors](#) [The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market](#) and [Factors Affecting Forward-Looking Statements](#) .

Recent events have caused increased review and scrutiny on the methods utilized by financial service companies to finance their short term requirements for liquidity. The Company utilizes commercial bank loans, securities lending, and repurchase agreements (through overnight, term, and repo-to-maturity transactions) to finance its short term liquidity needs (See [Liquidity](#)). All repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are collateralized by short term U.S. Government obligations and U.S. Government Agency obligations.

The Company is focused on growing its private client and asset management businesses through strategic additions of experienced financial advisers in its existing branch system and employment of experienced money management personnel in its asset management business. In addition, the Company is committed to the improvement of its technology capability to support client service and the expansion of its capital markets capabilities while addressing the issue of managing its expenses to better align them with the current investment environment. The Company will continue to nurture the growth of OMMHF as well as its business in non-U.S. markets.

Regulatory and Legal Environment

The brokerage business is subject to regulation by, among others, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and FINRA (formerly the NYSE and NASD) in the United States, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) in the United Kingdom, the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong (SFC), the Israeli Securities Authority (ISA) in Israel and various state securities regulators in the United States. Events in recent years surrounding corporate accounting and other activities leading to investor losses resulted in the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and have caused increased regulation of public companies. New regulations and new interpretations and enforcement of existing regulations are creating increased costs of compliance and increased investment in systems and procedures to comply with these more complex and onerous requirements. Increasingly, the various states are imposing their own regulations that make the uniformity of regulation a thing of the past, and make compliance more difficult and more expensive to monitor.

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In July 2010, Congress enacted extensive legislation entitled the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd Frank) in which it mandated that the SEC and other regulators conduct comprehensive studies and issue new regulations based on their findings to control the activities of financial institutions in order to protect the financial system, the investing public and consumers from issues and failures that occurred in the recent financial crisis. All relevant studies have not yet been completed, but they are widely expected to extensively impact the regulation and practices of financial institutions including the Company. The changes are likely to significantly reduce leverage available to financial institutions and to increase transparency to regulators and investors of risks taken by such institutions. It is impossible to presently predict the nature of such rulemaking, and rules adopted in the U.S. and the United Kingdom would create a new regulator for certain activities, regulate and/or prohibit proprietary trading for certain deposit taking institutions, control the amount and timing of compensation to highly paid employees, create new regulations around financial transactions with consumers requiring the adoption of a uniform fiduciary standard of care of broker-dealers and investment advisers providing personalized investment advice about securities to retail customers, and increase the disclosures provided to clients, and possibly create a tax on securities transactions. If and when enacted, such regulations will likely increase compliance costs and reduce returns earned by financial service providers and intensify compliance overall. It is difficult to predict the nature of the final regulations and their impact on the business of the Company.

Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships with, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds (the Volcker Rule) was published by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board as required by Dodd-Frank. The Volcker Rule is intended to restrict U.S. banks and other financial institutions that accept deposits from conducting proprietary trading activities, as well as investing in hedge funds and private equity funds for their own account. The intent of the Volcker Rule is to reduce risk to the capital of such institutions through reducing speculation and risk-taking with bank capital. The draft form of the proposed rule was exposed for comment until January 13, 2012 and is scheduled to become effective on July 21, 2012. Recent comments by non-U.S. Regulators and discussions in Congress have made it increasingly likely that the Volcker Rule will not become effective in July 2012 as originally planned. It seems likely that additional comments will be permitted surrounding the impact of the Rule on market liquidity and importantly on the liquidity of issued sovereign debt in Europe and Asia. While it is widely expected that the impact of the Volcker Rule may significantly impact the liquidity in various capital markets, the effect cannot be predicted. The Company believes that the Volcker Rule will not directly affect its operations, but indirect effects cannot be predicted with any certainty.

The impact of the rules and requirements that were created by the passage of the Patriot Act, and the anti-money laundering regulations (AML) in the U.S. and similar laws in other countries that are related thereto have created significant costs of compliance and can be expected to continue to do so.

Pursuant to FINRA Rule 3130 (formerly NASD Rule 3013 and NYSE Rule 342), the chief executive officers (CEOs) of regulated broker-dealers (including the CEO of Oppenheimer) are required to certify that their companies have processes in place to establish and test supervisory policies and procedures reasonably designed to achieve compliance with federal securities laws and regulations, including applicable regulations of self-regulatory organizations. The CEO of the Company is required to make such a certification on an annual basis and did so in March 2011.

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Other Regulatory Matters

For several quarters, Oppenheimer has been responding to information requests from the Enforcement Staff of FINRA regarding Oppenheimer's policies and procedures in relation to, and the activities of several financial advisers concerning, the sale of low-priced securities. The Company has responded to numerous document requests and there has been on-the-record testimony given by financial advisers and supervisory personnel who work in several of Oppenheimer's branch offices in connection with this inquiry.

On June 23, 2011, Oppenheimer received notice of an investigation by the SEC pursuant to which the SEC requested information from the Company regarding the sale of a number of low-priced securities effected primarily through one of Oppenheimer's financial advisers. Oppenheimer is continuing to respond to information requests as part of the investigation.

Oppenheimer is continuing to cooperate with the investigating entities and will continue to closely monitor the activities of its financial advisers and their supervisors in relation to the sale of low-priced securities.

Since October 2011, Oppenheimer and OAM have been responding to information requests from SEC and the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (MA AG) regarding an alleged overvaluation in the fall of 2009 of a single portfolio holding in the Oppenheimer Global Resource Private Equity Fund L.P. (OGRPE) as well as certain marketing practices associated with OGRPE that occurred during the same time period. Oppenheimer and OAM have responded to document requests and there has been on-the-record testimony given by members of OAM's private equity group as well as supervisory personnel.

On February 24, 2012, Oppenheimer and OAM received notice from the United States Attorney's Office for Massachusetts (Boston) that it intends to seek information from Oppenheimer and OAM regarding the foregoing matters.

Oppenheimer and OAM intend to continue to cooperate with the investigating entities.

In February 2010, Oppenheimer finalized settlements with each of the New York Attorney General's office (NYAG) and the Massachusetts Securities Division (MSD) and, together with the NYAG, the Regulators) concluding investigations and administrative proceedings by the Regulators concerning Oppenheimer's marketing and sale of ARS. Pursuant to those settlements and legal settlements, as of December 31, 2011, the Company purchased and holds approximately \$68.3 million in ARS from its clients pursuant to several purchase offers and legal settlements. The Company's purchases of ARS from its clients will continue on a periodic basis thereafter pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators. In addition, the Company is committed to purchase another \$57.3 million in ARS from clients through 2016. The ultimate amount of ARS to be repurchased by the Company cannot be predicted with any certainty and will be impacted by redemptions by issuers and legal and other actions by clients during the relevant period, which cannot be predicted. In addition to the ARS held pursuant to purchases from clients of \$68.3 million as of December 31, 2011 referred to above, the Company also held \$2.1 million in ARS in its proprietary trading account as of December 31, 2011 as a result of the failed auctions in February 2008. These ARS positions primarily represent Auction Rate Preferred Securities issued by closed-end funds and, to a lesser extent, Municipal Auction Rate Securities which are municipal bonds wrapped by municipal bond insurance and Student Loan Auction Rate Securities which are asset-backed securities backed by student loans.

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The Company's clients held at Oppenheimer approximately \$377.7 million of ARS at December 31, 2011, exclusive of amounts that 1) were owned by Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs), 2) were transferred to the Company after February 2008, 3) were purchased by clients after February 2008, or 4) were transferred from the Company to other securities firms after February 2008. See Risk Factors The Company may continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Auction Rate Securities Market, and Legal Proceedings herein.

Other Matters

A subsidiary of the Company was the administrative agent for two closed-end funds until December 5, 2005. The Company was advised by the current administrative agent for these two funds that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had asserted a claim for interest and penalties for one of these funds with respect to the 2004 tax year as a result of an alleged failure of such subsidiary to take certain actions. On October 14, 2011, Oppenheimer entered into a settlement agreement with the adviser to one of the aforementioned funds pursuant to which Oppenheimer paid approximately \$2.5 million. Oppenheimer also received approximately \$1.3 million in contribution from two other parties involved in the matter, making Oppenheimer's net payment equal to approximately \$1.2 million. The Company considers this matter now closed.

In April 2008, Oppenheimer commenced an action against Metal Management Inc. (Metal) in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the Court) to collect an unpaid fee related to an investment banking transaction. On June 20, 2011, the Court issued an order granting Oppenheimer's motion for summary judgment. On July 25, 2011, Metal appealed such order to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On August 26, 2011, Oppenheimer entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which Metal paid to Oppenheimer approximately \$10 million.

The Company operates in all state jurisdictions in the United States and is thus subject to regulation and enforcement under the laws and regulations of each of these jurisdictions. The Company has been and expects that it will continue to be subject to investigations and some or all of these may result in enforcement proceedings as a result of its business conducted in the various states.

As part of its ongoing business, the Company records reserves for legal expenses, judgments, fines and/or awards attributable to litigation and regulatory matters. In connection therewith, the Company has maintained its legal reserves at levels it believes will resolve outstanding matters, but may increase or decrease such reserves as matters warrant. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters when those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable. When loss contingencies are not both probable and reasonably estimable, the Company does not establish reserves. In some of the matters described under Legal Proceedings , including but not limited to the *U.S. Airways* matter, loss contingencies are not probable and reasonably estimable in the view of management and, accordingly, reserves have not been established for those matters. See Legal Proceedings herein and note 14 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

Business Continuity

The Company is committed to an on-going investment in its technology and communications infrastructure including extensive business continuity planning and investment. These costs are on-going and the Company believes that current and future costs will exceed historic levels due to business and regulatory requirements. This investment increased in 2008 and 2009 as a result of the January 2008 acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC and the Company's need to build out its platform to accommodate these businesses. Then Company made infrastructure investments for technology in 2010 when it built a new data center both to accommodate its existing and future business and to restructure its disaster recovery planning. The move to new headquarters will require additional outlays for this purpose although considerable savings will be realized by the availability of independent electric generating capacity for the entire building which will support the Company's infrastructure and occupancy.

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Outlook

The Company's long-term plan is to continue to expand existing offices by hiring experienced professionals as well as through the purchase of operating branch offices from other broker dealers or the opening of new branch offices in attractive locations, thus maximizing the potential of each office and the development of existing trading, investment banking, investment advisory and other activities. Equally important is the search for viable acquisition candidates. As opportunities are presented, it is the long-term intention of the Company to pursue growth by acquisition where a comfortable match can be found in terms of corporate goals and personnel at a price that would provide the Company's stockholders with incremental value. The Company may review potential acquisition opportunities, and will continue to focus its attention on the management of its existing business. In addition, the Company is committed to improving its technology capabilities to support client service and the expansion of its capital markets capabilities.

Economic impact of consolidating the Company's headquarters at 85 Broad Street, New York, NY.

On July 15, 2011, the Company signed a lease to occupy seven floors at 85 Broad Street in New York City for a term of 15 years. The Company will occupy approximately 270,000 rentable square feet in the building. The lease represents a commitment of approximately \$185 million over the 15 year term.

Owned by a MetLife subsidiary, 85 Broad Street is a 30-story, 1.1 million square foot Class A office property in downtown Manhattan, formerly occupied entirely by Goldman Sachs. The space will house the Company's corporate headquarters and will consolidate in one location the Capital Markets divisions (Investment Banking and Institutional Equities and Fixed Income Sales, Trading, and Research), Asset Management, as well as support functions such as Operations, Finance and Accounting, Information Technology, and Legal and Compliance. Occupancy began in the fourth quarter of 2011 and is expected to be completed by mid to late summer 2012.

The Company believes that this consolidation of Oppenheimer's primary business units and employees in one space will help foster collaboration and synergy among these areas, with the goal of producing new ideas, greater efficiency and enhanced benefits for our clients. In addition to these benefits, the firm's cost of occupancy will be materially reduced in the aggregate over the life of the lease. Despite some overlapping rent expenses in the early years of the lease and write offs, the Company currently estimates savings of approximately \$62.1 million in occupancy and equipment costs over the 15-year life of the lease, net of charges reflected in the table below. The Company will also receive various allowances and incentives related to this move. The following table summarizes the current estimates of costs and benefits on the consolidated statement of operations associated with this relocation over the life of the lease based on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The timing of certain costs and benefits could change if certain events including the timing of movement into the new space, the cost of needed improvements in the new space, and the achievement of certain targets to obtain incentives change.

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Expressed in thousands of dollars	4Q-11	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 & After	Total
Rent Expense:							
- Overlapping Rent Expense(1)	\$ (1,299)	\$ (6,927)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (8,226)
- Rent Savings(2)			2,220	5,106	5,106	56,168	68,600
Tenant Improvements:							
- Office Facilities Depreciation/Amortization(3)		(4,607)	(4,607)	(4,607)	(4,607)	(4,607)	(23,035)
- Deferred Benefit(4)		1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256	13,814	18,838
Write-Offs:							
- Below Market Lease Intangible(5)	(1,065)	1,065					
- Leasehold Improvements(6)	(40)	(120)					(160)
Various Incentives(7)	24	244	244	244	244	5,073	6,072
Total Profit/(Loss) Impact	\$ (2,380)	\$ (9,089)	\$ (888)	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998	\$ 70,448	\$ 62,088

Notes:

- (1) Represents remaining rent expense for New York City leases that are expiring
- (2) Represents long-term rent savings from consolidating New York City real estate
- (3) Expected timing of depreciation and amortization of estimated capital expenditures
- (4) Expected timing of realization of tenant improvement benefits
- (5) Additional charges related to acceleration of amortization of below market lease (\$1.1 million for the 4Q-11 and \$3.2 million for the 1Q-12, regular amortization schedule would be neutralized by 12/31/12)
- (6) Represents write-off of remaining leasehold improvements
- (7) Represents state, local, and other incentives associated with consolidation of New York City real estate if certain predetermined targets are achieved

Results of Operations

Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$10.3 million or \$0.76 per share compared to \$38.5 million or \$2.89 per share in the same period of 2010, a decrease of 73.2%. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$959.0 million, a decrease of 7.5% compared to \$1.0 billion in the same period of 2010.

The U.S. economy and the financial markets were significantly impacted in the third and fourth quarters of 2011 by concerns around international issues that largely threatened the progress achieved over the past four years. Issues involving the solvency of European banks, the weakness of European sovereign credits combined with a slowing of the economies of China and other emerging countries significantly reduced activity levels in the financial markets and significantly affected asset prices in November only partly offset by a recovery in December. While

the U.S. economy continued its slow recovery, markets were little influenced given the overhang of political concerns and lingering unemployment. The labor market is finally showing improvement with gains in full-time jobs in the private sector accounting for the majority of the increase. Recent announcements and joint efforts by the stronger European nations as well as international organizations make it highly probable that a crisis will be avoided. In addition, the housing market seems to be stabilizing, and corporate earnings should continue to encourage investors as we move into 2012.

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The following table sets forth the amount and percentage of the Company's revenue from each principal source for each of the following years ended December 31. Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, %	September 30, 2010	September 30, %	September 30, 2009	September 30, %
Commissions	\$ 492,228	51%	\$ 537,730	52%	\$ 555,574	56%
Principal transactions, net	47,660	5%	78,384	8%	106,141	11%
Interest	56,779	6%	45,871	4%	35,960	4%
Investment banking	119,202	12%	134,906	13%	90,960	9%
Advisory fees	197,097	21%	187,888	18%	160,705	16%
Other	46,026	5%	51,494	5%	41,140	4%
Total revenue	\$ 958,992	100%	\$ 1,036,273	100%	\$ 990,480	100%

The Company derives most of its revenue from the operations of its principal subsidiaries, Oppenheimer and OAM. Although maintained as separate entities, the operations of the Company's brokerage subsidiaries both in the U.S. and other countries are closely related because Oppenheimer acts as clearing broker and omnibus clearing agent in transactions initiated by these subsidiaries. Except as expressly otherwise stated, the discussion below pertains to the operations of Oppenheimer.

The following table and discussion summarizes the changes in the major revenue and expense categories for the past two years. Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30,			
	Period to Period Change			
	2011 versus 2010		2010 versus 2009	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Revenue				
Commissions	\$ (45,502)	-8%	\$ (17,844)	-3%
Principal transactions, net	(30,724)	-39%	(27,757)	-26%
Interest	10,908	+24%	9,911	+28%
Investment banking	(15,704)	-12%	43,946	+48%
Advisory fees	9,209	+5%	27,183	+17%
Other	(5,468)	-11%	10,354	+25%
Total revenue	(77,281)	-7%	45,793	+5%

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	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2011 versus 2010		2010 versus 2009	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Period to Period Change Increase (Decrease)				
Expenses				
Compensation and related expenses	(49,274)	-7%	\$ 7,257	+1%
Clearing and exchange fees	(763)	-3%	(994)	-4%
Communications and technology	(2,027)	-3%	1,827	+3%
Occupancy and equipment costs	2,120	+3%	17	
Interest	12,276	+48%	4,321	+21%
Other	10,530	+10%	2,441	+2%
Total expenses	(27,138)	-3%	14,869	+2%
Profit before income taxes	(50,143)	-74%	30,924	+83%
Income tax provision (benefit)	(21,980)	-81%	10,968	+68%
Net profit	(28,163)	-69%	19,956	+96%
Net profit attributable to non- controlling interest, net of tax	53	2%	2,248	n/a
Net profit attributable to the Company	\$ (28,216)	-73%	\$ 17,708	+85%

Fiscal 2011 compared to Fiscal 2010*Revenue*

Commission revenue was \$492.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 8.5% compared to \$537.7 million in 2010.

Principal transactions revenue was \$47.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$78.4 million in 2010, a decrease of 39.2%. The decrease primarily stems from lower fixed income trading revenue (\$52.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$66.9 million in 2010).

Interest revenue was \$56.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of 23.8% compared to \$45.9 million in 2010. The increase is primarily attributable to interest earned by the government trading desk.

Investment banking revenue was \$119.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 11.6% compared to \$134.9 million in 2010 primarily due to a drop in business in the third and fourth quarters of 2011 arising from uncertainty relating to credit issues in Europe.

Advisory fees were \$197.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of 4.9% compared to \$187.9 million in 2010. Asset management fees increased by \$11.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010 as a result of an increase in the value of assets under management during the period. Incentive fee income decreased by \$4.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010. In addition, fees from money market funds decreased by \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010 as a result of waivers of \$25.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 on fees that otherwise would have been due from money market funds (\$22.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2010).

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Other revenue was \$46.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 10.6% compared to \$51.5 million in 2010 primarily due to a decrease of \$6.9 million in the fair value of our Company-owned life insurance policies that support our deferred compensation plans. In addition, there was a decrease in fees from FDIC insured deposits of \$2.8 million. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$2.1 million in fees generated by OMHHF. in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010.

Expenses

Compensation and related expenses were \$626.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 7.3% compared to \$676.0 million in 2010 primarily due to lower commission revenue resulting in a corresponding decrease in brokers' commission-based compensation as well as a decrease in incentive compensation in line with the decline in operating results of the Company in 2011 compared to 2010.

Clearing and exchange fees were \$25.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 3.0% compared to \$25.8 million in 2010.

Communications and technology expenses were \$62.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 3.1% compared to \$64.7 million in 2010 due primarily to a reduction of \$1.4 million in IT-related expenses in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010.

Occupancy and equipment costs were \$76.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of 2.9% compared to \$74.4 million in 2010 primarily due to overlapping rent expense and write-offs of \$2.4 million related to the move of our corporate headquarters as described above.

Interest expense was \$38.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of 47.7% compared to \$25.8 million in 2010 primarily due to higher interest costs of \$8.5 million on the senior secured note which was used to refinance the Senior Secured Credit Note and the Subordinated Note on April 12, 2011. In addition, interest expense incurred on positions and repurchase agreements held by the government trading desk increased by \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010.

Other expenses were \$112.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of 10.4% compared to \$101.6 million in 2010 primarily due to an increase in legal costs of approximately \$6.2 million as a result of increased client litigation and arbitration activity as well as increased external portfolio manager fees of \$5.7 million.

The 2011 effective tax rate was 29.3% compared to 40.0% in 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate reflects a significant decrease in pretax book earnings that magnifies the impact of permanent differences. The effective tax rate in 2011 was also favorably impacted by life insurance proceeds received in 2011 and by adjustments to reflect 2010 tax returns as filed.

Fiscal 2010 compared to Fiscal 2009

Revenue

Commission income is dependent on the level of investor participation in the markets. Commission revenue was \$537.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of 3.2% compared to \$555.6 million in 2009.

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Principal transactions revenue was \$78.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$106.1 million in 2009, a decrease of 26.1%. The decrease stems from lower income from firm investments (income of \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to income of \$9.8 million for 2009) and lower loan trading revenue (\$5.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$18.1 million in 2009). In addition, there was a decrease of \$8.7 million in fixed income trading in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009 due to tightened credit spreads in fixed income markets as liquidity returned to those markets in 2010.

Interest revenue was \$45.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 27.6% compared to \$36.0 million in 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements held by the government trading desk.

Investment banking revenue was \$134.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 48.3% compared to \$91.0 million in 2009 with increased revenue from corporate finance advisory fees of \$19.9 million and fee income associated with private placements of \$11.0 million.

Advisory fees were \$187.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 16.9% compared to \$160.7 million in 2009. Asset management fees increased by \$39.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009 as a result of an increase in the value of assets under management during the period. Incentive fee income increased by \$1.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$10.9 million in fees from money market funds as a result of waivers of \$22.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 on fees that otherwise would have been due from money market funds (\$13.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2009).

Other revenue was \$51.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 25.2% compared to \$41.1 million in 2009 primarily as a result of a \$14.6 million increase in fees generated from OMHHF in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Offsetting this increase were decreases of \$1.8 million in legal settlement income, \$1.3 million in research fee income and \$1.3 million in proceeds from Company-owned life insurance policies in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009.

Expenses

Compensation and related expenses were \$676.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 1.1% compared to \$668.8 million in 2009.

Clearing and exchange fees were \$25.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of 3.4% compared to \$26.7 million in 2009 primarily due to lower execution costs associated with the options trading business.

Communications and technology expenses were \$64.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 2.9% compared to \$62.9 million in 2009 due primarily to an increase of \$1.8 million in IT-related expenses in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009 due to the Company's new data center being placed in service in August 2010.

Occupancy and equipment costs were \$74.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, flat compared to \$74.4 million in 2009.

Interest expense was \$25.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 20.5% compared to \$21.4 million in 2009 primarily due to interest expense incurred on positions and repurchase agreements held by the government trading desk. This expense is largely offset by an increase in interest revenue from the Company's matched book repo business.

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Other expenses were \$101.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 2.5% compared to \$99.2 million in 2009 primarily due to an increase in legal costs of approximately \$1.6 million as a result of increased client litigation and arbitration activity and external portfolio manager fees of \$3.2 million offset by the impact of a charge of \$2.0 million in 2009 resulting from the Company changing its jurisdiction from Canada to the U.S. which took place in May 2009.

The 2010 effective tax rate was 40.0% compared to 43.8% in 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate reflects a significant increase in pretax book earnings in 2010 compared to 2009 that lessens the impact of permanent differences. In addition, the effective tax rate in 2009 was unfavorably impacted by the tax cost of changing the jurisdiction of the parent company from Canada to the United States and by various tax penalties.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Total assets at December 31, 2011 increased by 40.3% from December 31, 2010 levels due in large part to the Company's expansion of its inventory of government and agency securities. The Company satisfies its need for short-term funds from internally generated funds and collateralized and uncollateralized borrowings, consisting primarily of bank loans, stock loans, uncommitted lines of credit, and warehouse facilities. The Company finances its trading in government securities through the use of repurchase agreements. The Company's longer-term capital needs are met through the issuance of the Notes (see [Refinancing](#) below). The amount of Oppenheimer's bank borrowings fluctuates in response to changes in the level of the Company's securities inventories and customer margin debt, changes in notes receivable from employees, investment in office facilities, changes in stock loan balances and financing through repurchase agreements. The Company believes that such availability will continue going forward but current conditions in the worldwide credit markets may make the availability of bank financing more challenging in the months ahead. Oppenheimer has arrangements with banks for borrowings on a fully-collateralized basis. At December 31, 2011, the Company had \$27.5 million of such borrowings outstanding compared to outstanding borrowings of \$147.0 million at December 31, 2010. The Company also has limited availability of short-term bank financing on an unsecured basis.

Volatility in the financial markets, and the continuance of credit and sovereign debt issues throughout the world, has had an adverse affect on the availability of credit through traditional sources. As a result of concern about the ability of markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically, a few lenders have reduced and, in some cases, ceased to provide funding to the Company on both a secured and unsecured basis. As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any exposure to European sovereign debt.

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's lowered its long term sovereign credit rating on the United States of America from AAA to AA+. Credit agencies have also reduced the credit ratings of various sovereign nations in recent months. While the ultimate impact of such action is inherently unpredictable, these downgrades could have a material adverse impact on financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world, including, specifically, the United States. Moreover, the market's anticipation of these impacts could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and liquidity. The negative impact that may result from these downgrades or any future downgrade could adversely affect our credit ratings, as well as those of our clients and/or counterparties and could require us to post additional collateral on loans collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. The unprecedented nature of these and any future negative credit rating actions with respect to U.S. government obligations and the credit ratings of other sovereign nations may have an impact on our business, financial condition and liquidity. See Item 1A [Risk Factors](#)- The recent downgrade of U.S. long term sovereign debt obligations and issues affecting the sovereign debt of European nations may adversely affect markets and our business .

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In February 2010, Oppenheimer finalized settlements with each of the New York Attorney General's office (NYAG) and the Massachusetts Securities Division (MSD) and, together with the NYAG, the Regulators) concluding investigations and administrative proceedings by the Regulators concerning Oppenheimer's marketing and sale of ARS. Pursuant to those settlements and legal settlements, as of December 31, 2011, the Company purchased and holds approximately \$68.3 million in ARS from its clients pursuant to several purchase offers and legal settlements. The Company's purchases of ARS from its clients will continue on a periodic basis thereafter pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators. In addition, the Company is committed to purchase another \$57.3 million in ARS from clients through 2016. The ultimate amount of ARS to be repurchased by the Company cannot be predicted with any certainty and will be impacted by redemptions by issuers and legal and other actions by clients during the relevant period, which cannot be predicted. In addition to the ARS held pursuant to purchases from clients of \$68.3 million as of December 31, 2011 referred to above, the Company also held \$2.1 million in ARS in its proprietary trading account as of December 31, 2011 as a result of the failed auctions in February 2008. These ARS positions primarily represent Auction Rate Preferred Securities issued by closed-end funds and, to a lesser extent, Municipal Auction Rate Securities which are municipal bonds wrapped by municipal bond insurance and Student Loan Auction Rate Securities which are asset-backed securities backed by student loans.

Refinancing

On April 12, 2011, the Company completed the private placement of \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 8.75 percent Senior Secured Notes (Notes) due April 15, 2018 at par. The interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually on April 15th and October 15th. Proceeds from the private placement were used to retire the Morgan Stanley Senior Secured Credit Note due 2013 (\$22.4 million) and the CIBC Subordinated Note due 2014 (\$100.0 million) and for other general corporate purposes. The private placement resulted in the fixing of the interest rate over the term of the Notes compared to the variable rate debt that was retired and an extension of the debt maturity dates as described above. The cost to issue the Notes was approximately \$4.6 million which has been capitalized during the three months ending June 30, 2011 and will be amortized over the period of the Notes. The Company wrote off \$344,000 in unamortized debt issuance costs related to the Senior Secured Credit Note during the three months ending June 30, 2011. Additionally, as a result of the retirement of the Subordinated Note, the effective portion of the net loss of \$1.3 million related to the interest rate cap cash flow hedge has been reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the condensed consolidated balance sheet to interest expense on the condensed consolidated statement of operations during the three months ending June 30, 2011.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 on the Notes was \$12.5 million. Interest paid on the Notes for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$8.9 million.

The indenture for the Notes contains covenants which place restrictions on the incurrence of indebtedness, the payment of dividends, sale of assets, mergers and acquisitions and the granting of liens. The Notes provide for events of default including nonpayment, misrepresentation, breach of covenants and bankruptcy. The Company's obligations under the Notes are guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by the same subsidiaries that guaranteed the obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Note and the Subordinated Note which were retired. These guarantees may be shared, on a senior basis, under certain circumstances, with newly incurred debt outstanding in the future. The Notes were filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011. At December 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants.

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On July 12, 2011, the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed to register the exchange of the Notes for fully registered Notes, was declared effective by the SEC. The Exchange Offer was completed in its entirety on August 9, 2011.

The Company has filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3 and, once effective, the Company will be able to act as a market maker in connection with the Notes.

In November 2011, the Company repurchased \$5.0 million of its Notes at a cost of \$4.7 million resulting in the recording of a gain during the period of \$300,000.

Liquidity

For the most part, the Company's assets consist of cash and assets which can be readily converted into cash. Receivable from dealers and clearing organizations represents deposits for securities borrowed transactions, margin deposits or current transactions awaiting settlement. Receivable from customers represents margin balances and amounts due on transactions awaiting settlement. Our receivables are, for the most part, collateralized by marketable securities. The Company's collateral maintenance policies and procedures are designed to limit the Company's exposure to credit risk. Securities owned, with the exception of the ARS, are mainly comprised of actively trading, readily marketable securities. The Company advanced \$15.7 million in forgivable notes, net to financial advisers (which are inherently illiquid) for year ended December 31, 2011 (\$18.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010) as upfront or backend inducements. The amount of funds allocated to such inducements will vary with market conditions and available opportunities.

The Company satisfies its need for short-term liquidity from internally generated funds, collateralized and uncollateralized bank borrowings, stock loans and repurchase agreements and warehouse facilities. Bank borrowings are collateralized by firm and customer securities. In addition, letters of credit are issued in the normal course of business to satisfy certain collateral requirements in lieu of depositing cash or securities.

The Company does not repatriate the earnings of its foreign subsidiaries. Foreign earnings are permanently reinvested for the use of the foreign subsidiaries and therefore these foreign earnings are not available to satisfy the domestic liquidity requirements of the Company.

The Company obtains short-term borrowings primarily through bank call loans. Bank call loans are generally payable on demand and bear interest at various rates not exceeding the broker call rate. At December 31, 2011, bank call loans were \$27.5 million (\$147.0 million at December 31, 2010). The average bank loan outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$92.7 million (\$61.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010). The largest bank loan outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$240.1 million (\$205.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010). The average weighted interest rate on bank call loans applicable on December 31, 2011 was 1.25%.

At December 31, 2011, stock loan balances totaled \$318.8 million (\$345.5 million at December 31, 2010). The average daily stock loan balance for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$349.3 million (\$376.4 million and for the year ended December 31, 2010). The largest stock loan balance for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$471.9 million (\$456.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010).

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The Company finances its government trading operations through the use of securities purchased under agreement to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities sold under agreement to resell (reverse repurchase agreements). Except as described below, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, principally involving government and agency securities, are carried at amounts at which securities subsequently will be resold or reacquired as specified in the respective agreements and include accrued interest. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis, when the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are executed with the same counterparty, have the same explicit settlement date, are executed in accordance with a master netting arrangement, the securities underlying the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements exist in book entry form and certain other requirements are met.

Certain of the Company's repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are carried at fair value as a result of the Company's fair value option election. The Company elected the fair value option for those repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date or that are not accounted for as purchase and sale agreements (such as repo-to-maturity transactions described above). The Company has elected the fair value option for these instruments to more accurately reflect market and economic events in its earnings and to mitigate a potential imbalance in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2011, the fair value of the reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements were \$847.6 million and \$nil, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, the gross balances of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements were \$5.5 billion and \$6.1 billion, respectively. The average daily balance of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements on a gross basis for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$6.6 billion and \$7.6 billion, respectively (\$6.0 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010). The largest amount of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements outstanding on a gross basis during the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$9.3 billion and \$12.7 billion, respectively (\$6.1 billion and \$9.2 billion, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010).

At December 31, 2011, the notional value of the repo-to-maturity was \$nil. The average balance for the repo-to-maturity for the three months ended December 31, 2011 was \$826.0 million. At December 31, 2011, the gross leverage ratios including and excluding the effects of treating repo-to-maturity transactions as sales transactions were 7.0 and 7.0, respectively.

OMHHF, which is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing, has obtained an uncommitted warehouse facility line through PNC Bank (PNC) under which OMHHF pledges Federal Housing Administration (FHA) guaranteed mortgages for a period of up to 10 business days and PNC table funds the principal payment to the mortgagee. OMHHF repays PNC upon the securitization of the mortgage by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and the delivery of the security to the counter party for payment pursuant to a contemporaneous sale on the date the mortgage is funded. At December 31, 2011, OMHHF had \$106.4 million outstanding under the warehouse facility line at a variable interest rate of 1 month LIBOR plus 2.75%. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$1.7 million (\$1.0 million in 2010).

Liquidity Management

The Company manages its need for liquidity on a daily basis to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. The Company's liquidity needs may be affected by market conditions, increased inventory positions, business expansion and other unanticipated occurrences. In the event that existing financial resources do not satisfy the Company's needs, the Company may have to seek additional external financing. The availability of such additional external financing may depend on market factors outside the Company's control.

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Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, For the year ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 81,537	\$ (137,277)
Cash used in investing activities	(5,192)	(12,157)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(58,870)	133,370
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,475	\$ (16,064)

Management believes that funds from operations, combined with the Company's capital base and available credit facilities, are sufficient for the Company's liquidity needs in the foreseeable future. (See Factors Affecting Forward-Looking Statements).

Other Matters

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company issued 1,320 shares of Class A Stock pursuant to the Company's share-based compensation programs.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company identified historical errors in its tax accounts resulting in an \$8.2 million credit to opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2009. See note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 for further details.

On November 25, 2011, the Company paid cash dividends of \$0.11 per share of Class A and Class B Stock totaling approximately \$1.5 million from available cash on hand.

On January 26, 2012, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.11 per share of Class A and Class B Stock payable on February 24, 2012 to stockholders of record on February 10, 2012.

The book value of the Company's Class A and Class B Stock was \$37.55 at December 31, 2011 compared to \$37.95 at December 31, 2010, based on total outstanding shares of 13,671,945 and 13,368,202, respectively.

The diluted weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B Stock outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2011 was 13,936,733 compared to 13,897,261 outstanding for the same period in 2010.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Information concerning the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements is included in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference.

Contractual and Contingent Obligations

The Company has contractual obligations to make payments to CIBC in connection with the acquisition in the form of an earn-out to be paid in 2013. On April 12, 2011, the Company repaid the remaining debt assumed upon the acquisition from the proceeds of new senior secured notes issued in the amount of \$200.0 million. See note 8 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

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The following table sets forth the Company's contractual and contingent commitments as at December 31, 2011.

Expressed in millions of dollars.

	September 30, Total	September 30, Less than 1 Year	September 30, 1-3 Years	September 30, 3-5 Years	September 30, More than 5 Years
Minimum rentals (1)	\$ 360	\$ 43	\$ 78	\$ 61	\$ 178
Committed capital	5	5			
Earn-out	25		25		
Revolving commitment (2)	6				6
Senior Secured Notes (3)	195				195
ARS purchase offers (4)	57	27	22	8	
Total	\$ 648	\$ 75	\$ 125	\$ 69	\$ 379

- (1) On July 15, 2011, the Company signed a lease to occupy seven floors at 85 Broad Street in New York City for a term of 15 years. The commitment of \$185.4 million related to this lease has been included in the table.
- (2) Represents unfunded commitments to provide revolving credit facilities by OPY Credit Corp.
- (3) The Senior Secured Credit Note and the Subordinated Note were retired on April 12, 2011 and the Company issued \$200 million in 8.75% Senior Secured Notes due April 15, 2018 and bought back \$5 million in November 2011.
- (4) Represents payments to be made pursuant to the ARS settlements entered into with Regulators in February 2010 as well as commitments to purchase ARS as a result of legal settlements.

Inflation

Because the assets of the Company's brokerage subsidiaries are highly liquid, and because securities inventories are carried at current market values, the impact of inflation generally is reflected in the financial statements. However, the rate of inflation affects the Company's costs relating to employee compensation, rent, communications and certain other operating costs, and such costs may not be recoverable in the level of commissions or fees charged. To the extent inflation results in rising interest rates and has other adverse effects upon the securities markets, it may adversely affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Factors Affecting Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, the Company may publish forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act or make oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may relate to such matters as anticipated financial performance, future revenues or earnings, business prospects, projected ventures, new products, anticipated market performance, and similar matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, the Company cautions readers that a variety of factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control, include, but are not limited to: (i) transaction volume in the securities markets, (ii) the volatility of the securities markets, (iii) fluctuations in interest rates, (iv) changes in regulatory requirements which could affect the cost and method of doing business and reduce returns, (v) fluctuations in currency rates, (vi) general economic conditions, both domestic and international, (vii) changes in the rate of inflation and the related impact on the securities markets, (viii) competition from existing financial institutions and other participants in the securities markets, (ix) legal developments affecting the litigation experience of the securities industry and the Company, including developments arising from the failure of the Auction Rate

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Securities markets and the results of pending litigation involving the Company, (x) changes in federal and state tax laws which could affect the popularity of products sold by the Company or impose taxes on securities transactions, (xi) the effectiveness of efforts to reduce costs and eliminate overlap, (xii) war and nuclear confrontation as well as political unrest and regime changes, (xiii) the Company's ability to achieve its business plan, (xiv) corporate governance issues, (xv) the impact of the credit crisis and tight credit markets on business operations, (xvi) the effect of bailout, financial reform and related legislation including, without limitation, the Dodd-Frank Act and the proposed Volcker Rule, (xvii) the consolidation of the banking and financial services industry, (xviii) the effects of the economy on the Company's ability to find and maintain financing options and liquidity, (xix) credit, operations, legal and regulatory risks, (xx) risks related to foreign operations and (xxi) risks related to the downgrade of U.S. long-term sovereign debt obligations and the sovereign debt of European nations. There can be no assurance that the Company has correctly or completely identified and assessed all of the factors affecting the Company's business. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements. See Item 1A Risk Factors.

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Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Risk Management

The Company's principal business activities by their nature involve significant market, credit and other risks. The Company's effectiveness in managing these risks is critical to its success and stability.

As part of its normal business operations, the Company engages in the trading of both fixed income and equity securities in both a proprietary and market-making capacity. The Company makes markets in over-the-counter equities in order to facilitate order flow and accommodate its institutional and retail customers. The Company also makes markets in municipal bonds, mortgage-backed securities, government bonds and high yield bonds and short term fixed income securities and loans issued by various corporations.

Market Risk. Market risk generally means the risk of loss that may result from the potential change in the value of a financial instrument as a result of fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates and in equity and commodity prices. Market risk is inherent in all types of financial instruments, including both derivatives and non-derivatives. The Company's exposure to market risk arises from its role as a financial intermediary for its customers' transactions and from its proprietary trading and arbitrage activities.

Oppenheimer monitors market risks through daily profit and loss statements and position reports. Each trading department adheres to internal position limits determined by senior management and regularly reviews the age and composition of its proprietary accounts. Positions and profits and losses for each trading department are reported to senior management on a daily basis.

In its market-making activities, Oppenheimer must provide liquidity in the equities for which it makes markets. As a result of this, Oppenheimer has risk containment policies in place, which limit position size and monitor transactions on a minute-to-minute basis.

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Credit Risk. Credit risk represents the loss that the Company would incur if a client, counterparty or issuer of securities or other instruments held by the Company fails to perform its contractual obligations. Given the problems in the credit markets that occurred in late 2008, early 2009, and the second half of 2011 there has been an increased focus in the industry about credit risk. The Company follows industry practice to reduce credit risk related to various investing and financing activities by obtaining and maintaining collateral wherever possible. The Company adjusts margin requirements if it believes the risk exposure is not appropriate based on market conditions. When Oppenheimer advances funds or securities to a counterparty in a principal transaction or to a customer in a brokered transaction, it is subject to the risk that the counterparty or customer will not repay such advances. If the market price of the securities purchased or loaned has declined or increased, respectively, Oppenheimer may be unable to recover some or all of the value of the amount advanced. A similar risk is also present where a customer is unable to respond to a margin call and the market price of the collateral has dropped. In addition, Oppenheimer's securities positions are subject to fluctuations in market value and liquidity.

In addition to monitoring the credit-worthiness of its customers, Oppenheimer imposes more conservative margin requirements than those of the NYSE. Generally, Oppenheimer limits customer loans to an amount not greater than 65% of the value of the securities (or 50% if the securities in the account are concentrated in a limited number of issues). Particular attention and more restrictive requirements are placed on more highly volatile securities traded in the NASDAQ market. In comparison, the NYSE permits loans of up to 75% of the value of the equity securities in a customer's account. Further discussion of credit risk appears in note 5 to the Company's consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

Operational Risk. Operational risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from the Company's operations, including, but not limited to, improper or unauthorized execution and processing of transactions, deficiencies in its operating systems, business disruptions and inadequacies or breaches in its internal control processes. The Company operates in diverse markets and it is reliant on the ability of its employees and systems to process high numbers of transactions often within short time frames. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of systems, human error or improper action by employees, the Company could suffer financial loss, regulatory sanctions or damage to its reputation. In order to mitigate and control operational risk, the Company has developed and continues to enhance policies and procedures (including the maintenance of disaster recovery facilities and procedures related thereto) that are designed to identify and manage operational risk at appropriate levels. With respect to its trading activities, the Company has procedures designed to ensure that all transactions are accurately recorded and properly reflected on the Company's books on a timely basis. With respect to client activities, the Company operates a system of internal controls designed to ensure that transactions and other account activity (new account solicitation, transaction authorization, transaction processing, billing and collection) are properly approved, processed, recorded and reconciled. The Company has procedures designed to assess and monitor counterparty risk. For details of funding risk, see Item 7 under the caption "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Legal and Regulatory Risk. Legal and regulatory risk includes the risk of non-compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, client claims and the possibility of sizeable adverse legal judgments. The Company is subject to extensive regulation in the different jurisdictions in which it conducts its activities. Regulatory oversight of the securities industry has become increasingly intense over the past few years and the Company, as well as others in the industry, has been directly affected by this increased regulatory scrutiny. Timely and accurate compliance with regulatory requests has become increasingly problematic within the industry, and regulators have tended to bring enforcement proceedings in relation to such matters. See further discussion of these risks in Item 7 under the caption "Regulatory Environment".

The Company has comprehensive procedures for addressing issues such as regulatory capital requirements, sales and trading practices, use of and safekeeping of customer funds and securities, granting of credit, collection activities, money laundering, and record keeping. The Company has designated Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officers who monitor compliance with regulations under the U.S. Patriot Act. See further discussion of the Company's reserve policy in Item 7, under the captions "Critical Accounting Estimates", Item 3, "Legal Proceedings" and Item 1, "Regulation".

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. In certain limited instances, the Company utilizes off-balance sheet arrangements to manage risk. See further discussion in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

Value-at-Risk

Value-at-risk is a statistical measure of the potential loss in the fair value of a portfolio due to adverse movements in underlying risk factors. In response to the SEC's market risk disclosure requirements, the Company has performed a value-at-risk analysis of its trading of financial instruments and derivatives. The value-at-risk calculation uses standard statistical techniques to measure the potential loss in fair value based upon a one-day holding period and a 95% confidence level. The calculation is based upon a variance-covariance methodology, which assumes a normal distribution of changes in portfolio value. The forecasts of variances and co-variances used to construct the model, for the market factors relevant to the portfolio, were generated from historical data. Although value-at-risk models are sophisticated tools, their use can be limited as historical data is not always an accurate predictor of future conditions. The Company attempts to manage its market exposure using other methods, including trading authorization limits and concentration limits.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company's value-at-risk for each component of market risk was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	September 30, VAR for Fiscal 2011			September 30, VAR for Fiscal 2010		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Equity price risk	\$ 1,113	\$ 93	\$ 426	\$ 196	\$ 312	\$ 208
Interest rate risk	2,225	1,437	1,766	2,303	1,071	1,653
Commodity price risk	152	136	133		8	8
Diversification benefit	(1,672)	(912)	(1,163)	(1,084)	(635)	(881)
Total	\$ 1,818	\$ 754	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,415	\$ 756	\$ 988

	September 30, VAR at December 31,	
	2011	2010
Equity price risk	\$ 93	\$ 196
Interest rate risk	1,437	2,303
Commodity price risk	136	
Diversification benefit	(912)	(1,084)
Total	\$ 754	\$ 1,415

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The potential future loss presented by the total value-at-risk generally falls within predetermined levels of loss that should not be material to the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. The changes in the value-at-risk amounts reported in 2011 from those reported in 2010 reflect changes in the size and composition of the Company's trading portfolio at December 31, 2011 compared to December 31, 2010. The Company's portfolio as at December 31, 2011 includes approximately \$13.2 million (\$14.3 million in 2010) in corporate equities, which are related to deferred compensation liabilities and which do not bear any value-at-risk to the Company. The Company used derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk in fiscal 2011 and 2010, including in connection with the Senior Secured Credit Note and the Subordinated Note, which is described in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8. Such information is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Further discussion of risk management appears in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and the Results of Operations and Item 1A, Risk Factors.

The value-at-risk estimate has limitations that should be considered in evaluating the Company's potential future losses based on the year-end portfolio positions. Recent market conditions, including increased volatility, may result in statistical relationships that result in higher value-at-risk than would be estimated from the same portfolio under different market conditions. Likewise, the converse may be true. Critical risk management strategy involves the active management of portfolio levels to reduce market risk. The Company's market risk exposure is continuously monitored as the portfolio risks and market conditions change.

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Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As of December 31, 2011, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 was effective.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets and provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included herein, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

March 5, 2012

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 AS AT DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,329	\$ 52,854
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes	30,086	29,922
Deposits with clearing organizations	35,816	23,228
Receivable from brokers and clearing organizations	288,113	302,844
Receivable from customers, net of allowance for credit losses of \$2,548 (\$2,716 in 2010)	837,822	924,817
Income taxes receivable	6,743	7,114
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	847,688	347,070
Securities owned, including amounts pledged of \$653,651 (\$102,501 in 2010), at fair value	924,541	367,019
Notes receivable, net	54,044	59,786
Office facilities, net	16,976	22,875
Intangible assets, net	35,589	40,979
Goodwill	137,889	137,889
Other	241,803	198,665
	\$ 3,527,439	\$ 2,515,062

(Continued on next page)

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

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT DECEMBER 31,

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Drafts payable	\$ 51,848	\$ 61,055
Bank call loans	27,500	147,000
Payable to brokers and clearing organizations	335,610	372,697
Payable to customers	479,896	406,916
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,508,493	390,456
Securities sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	69,415	160,052
Accrued compensation	144,283	175,938
Accounts payable and other liabilities	184,669	153,016
Senior secured note	195,000	
Senior secured credit note		22,503
Subordinated note		100,000
Deferred income taxes, net	10,302	11,047
Excess of fair value of acquired assets over cost	7,020	7,020
	3,014,036	2,007,700
Stockholders equity		
Share capital		
Class A non-voting common stock (2011 13,572,265 shares issued and outstanding 2010 13,268,522 shares issued and outstanding)	62,593	51,768
Class B voting common stock 99,680 shares issued and outstanding	133	133
	62,726	51,901
Contributed capital	36,832	47,808
Retained earnings	408,720	404,414
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(208)	207
Total Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. stockholders equity	508,070	504,330
Non-controlling interest	5,333	3,032
	513,403	507,362
	\$ 3,527,439	\$ 2,515,062

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

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
REVENUE:			
Commissions	\$ 492,228	\$ 537,730	\$ 555,574
Principal transactions, net	47,660	78,384	106,141
Interest	56,779	45,871	35,960
Investment banking	119,202	134,906	90,960
Advisory fees	197,097	187,888	160,705
Other	46,026	51,494	41,140
	958,992	1,036,273	990,480
EXPENSES:			
Compensation and related expenses	626,767	676,041	668,784
Clearing and exchange fees	24,991	25,754	26,748
Communications and technology	62,673	64,700	62,873
Occupancy and equipment costs	76,509	74,389	74,372
Interest	38,026	25,750	21,429
Other	112,178	101,648	99,207
	941,144	968,282	953,413
Profit before income taxes	17,848	67,991	37,067
Income tax provision	5,231	27,211	16,243
Net profit for the year	12,617	40,780	20,824
Less net profit attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	2,301	2,248	
Net profit attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.	\$ 10,316	\$ 38,532	\$ 20,824
Earnings per share attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.			
Basic	\$ 0.76	\$ 2.89	\$ 1.59
Diluted	\$ 0.74	\$ 2.77	\$ 1.55
Weighted average shares			
Basic	13,638,087	13,340,846	13,110,647
Diluted	13,936,733	13,897,261	13,441,279

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

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Net profit for year	\$ 12,617	\$ 40,780	\$ 20,824
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Currency translation adjustment	(1,737)	1,597	(99)
Change in cash flow hedges, net of tax	1,322	(847)	884
Comprehensive income for the year	\$ 12,202	\$ 41,530	\$ 21,609

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

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Share capital			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 51,901	\$ 47,824	\$ 43,653
Issuance of Class A non-voting common stock	10,825	4,077	4,730
Repurchase of Class A non-voting common stock for cancellation			(559)
Balance at end of year	\$ 62,726	\$ 51,901	\$ 47,824
Contributed capital			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 47,808	\$ 41,978	\$ 34,924
Tax (shortfall) benefit from share-based awards	(1,629)	(71)	230
Share-based expense	4,039	7,611	7,001
Vested employee share plan awards	(13,386)	(1,710)	(177)
Balance at end of year	\$ 36,832	\$ 47,808	\$ 41,978
Retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of year (note 2)	\$ 404,414	\$ 371,753	\$ 356,705
Net profit for year attributable to Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.	10,316	38,532	20,824
Dividends paid (\$0.44 per share)	(6,010)	(5,871)	(5,776)
Balance at end of year	\$ 408,720	\$ 404,414	\$ 371,753
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 207	\$ (543)	\$ (1,328)
Currency translation adjustment	(1,737)	1,597	(99)
Change in cash flow hedges, net of tax	1,322	(847)	884
Balance at end of year	\$ (208)	\$ 207	\$ (543)
Stockholders Equity of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.	\$ 508,070	\$ 504,330	\$ 461,012
Non-controlling interest			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,032	\$	
Grant of non-controlling interest		784	
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	2,301	2,248	
Balance at end of year	\$ 5,333	\$ 3,032	
Total Stockholders Equity	\$ 513,403	\$ 507,362	\$ 461,012

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

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net profit for year	\$ 12,617	\$ 40,780	\$ 20,824
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Non-cash items included in net profit:			
Depreciation and amortization of office facilities and leasehold improvements	11,899	12,448	12,630
Deferred income taxes	(745)	31,606	(14,316)
Amortization of notes receivable	19,699	19,657	18,462
Amortization of debt issuance costs	986	643	1,164
Amortization of intangible assets	5,390	4,324	4,814
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	(168)	338	352
Share-based compensation	1,100	4,242	17,246
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:			
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes	(165)	(1,456)	(2,804)
Deposits with clearing organizations	(12,588)	2,570	(11,443)
Receivable from brokers and clearing organizations	14,731	88,068	(112,677)
Receivable from customers	87,163	(98,497)	(179,524)
Income taxes receivable	371	(2,679)	8,099
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(500,618)	(183,245)	(163,825)
Securities owned	(557,522)	(129,848)	(109,939)
Notes receivable	(13,957)	(18,047)	(26,412)
Other assets	(42,105)	(70,150)	(51,192)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Drafts payable	(9,207)	12,958	(4,468)
Payable to brokers and clearing organizations	(35,765)	(64,168)	277,254
Payable to customers	72,980	(81,445)	80,058
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,118,037	234,831	155,625
Securities sold, but not yet purchased	(90,637)	28,313	104,285
Accrued compensation	(31,614)	(19,366)	10,598
Accounts payable and other liabilities	31,655	50,846	19,906
Income taxes payable			
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	81,537	(137,277)	54,717

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

(Continued on next page)

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of office facilities	(5,192)	(12,157)	(7,762)
Cash used in investing activities	(5,192)	(12,157)	(7,762)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash dividends paid on Class A non-voting and Class B voting common stock	(6,010)	(5,871)	(5,776)
Issuance of Class A non-voting common stock	337	2,312	3,043
Repurchase of Class A non-voting common stock for cancellation			(559)
Tax benefit (shortfall) from share-based awards	(1,629)	(71)	230
Debt issuance costs	(4,565)		
Issuance of senior secured note	200,000		
Buy back of senior secured note	(5,000)		
Repayment of subordinated note	(100,000)		
Repayments of senior secured credit note	(22,503)	(10,000)	(15,160)
Increase (decrease) in bank call loans, net	(119,500)	147,000	(6,500)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(58,870)	133,370	(24,722)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17,475	(16,064)	22,233
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	52,854	68,918	46,685
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 70,329	\$ 52,854	\$ 68,918
Schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Employee share plan issuance	\$ 10,488	\$ 1,765	\$ 1,687
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 30,697	\$ 15,938	\$ 16,248
Cash paid (refunded) during the year for income taxes	\$ 7,993	\$ (3,350)	\$ 23,719

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

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OPPENHEIMER HOLDINGS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. (OPY) is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. On May 11, 2009, the jurisdiction of incorporation of OPY was changed from Canada to Delaware. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of OPY and its subsidiaries (together, the Company). The principal subsidiaries of OPY are Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (Oppenheimer), a registered broker dealer in securities, Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. (OAM) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Oppenheimer Investment Management Inc. (OIM), both registered investment advisors under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, Oppenheimer Trust Company, a limited purpose trust company chartered by the State of New Jersey to provide fiduciary services such as trust and estate administration and investment management, Oppenheimer Multifamily Housing and Healthcare Finance, Inc. (formerly Evanston Financial Corporation) (OMHHF), which is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing, and OPY Credit Corp., which offers syndication as well as trading of issued corporate loans. Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. (formerly Oppenheimer E.U. Ltd.), based in the United Kingdom, provides institutional equities and fixed income brokerage and corporate financial services and is regulated by the Financial Services Authority. Oppenheimer Investments Asia Limited, based in Hong Kong, China, provides assistance in accessing the U.S. equities markets and limited mergers and acquisitions advisory services to Asia-based companies. Oppenheimer operates as Fahnstock & Co. Inc. in Latin America. Oppenheimer owns Freedom Investments, Inc. (Freedom), a registered broker dealer in securities, which also operates as the BUYandHOLD division of Freedom, offering on-line discount brokerage and dollar-based investing services, and Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd., which is engaged in offering investment services in the State of Israel as a local broker dealer. Oppenheimer holds a trading permit on the New York Stock Exchange and is a member of several other regional exchanges in the United States.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for purpose of inclusion in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K and in its annual report to stockholders. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards require the Company to present non-controlling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) as a separate component of stockholders equity on the Company s consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2011, the Company owns 67.34% of OMHHF and the non-controlling interest recorded in the consolidated balance sheet was \$5.3 million. The Company intends to purchase non-controlling interest shares of 16.33% in 2012 which will take its interest to 83.67%.

Certain prior period amounts appearing in the notes to these consolidated financial statements pertaining to the fair value measurement of derivative contracts have been reclassified to conform with current presentation.

Description of Business

The Company engages in a broad range of activities in the financial services industry, including retail securities brokerage, institutional sales and trading, investment banking (both corporate and public finance), research, market-making, trust services, mortgage banking and investment advisory and asset management services.

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Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods.

In presenting the consolidated financial statements, management makes estimates regarding valuations of financial instruments, loans and allowances for credit losses, the outcome of legal and regulatory matters, the carrying amount of goodwill and other intangible assets, valuation of stock-based compensation plans, and income taxes. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could be materially different from these estimates. A discussion of certain areas in which estimates are a significant component of the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements follows.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value

Financial Instruments

Securities owned and securities sold but not yet purchased, investments and derivative contracts are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company's other financial instruments are generally short-term in nature or have variable interest rates and as such their carrying values approximate fair value, with the exception of notes receivable from employees which are carried at cost.

Financial Instruments Used for Asset and Liability Management

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains or losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest payments associated with its floating rate Senior Secured Credit Note, which was subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. See note 8 for further information. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of the swap hedges were expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the interest payments due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR.

On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into an interest rate cap contract, incorporating a series of purchased caplets with fixed maturity dates ending December 31, 2012, to hedge the interest payments associated with its floating rate Subordinated Note, which was subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. See note 8 for further information.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company adopted the accounting guidance for the fair value measurement of financial assets, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value measurement hierarchy, and expands fair value measurement disclosures. Fair value, as defined by the accounting guidance, is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy established by this accounting guidance prioritizes the inputs used in valuation techniques into the following three categories (highest to lowest priority):

Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

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The Company's financial instruments are recorded at fair value and generally are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy using quoted market prices or quotes from market makers or broker-dealers. Financial instruments classified within Level 1 are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets and consist of U.S. government, federal agency, and sovereign government obligations, corporate equities, and certain money market instruments. Level 2 financial instruments primarily consist of investment grade and high-yield corporate debt, convertible bonds, mortgage and asset-backed securities, municipal obligations, and certain money market instruments. Financial instruments classified as Level 2 are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active. Some financial instruments are classified within Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as observable pricing inputs are not available due to limited market activity for the asset or liability. Such financial instruments include investments in hedge funds and private equity funds where the Company, through its subsidiaries, is general partner, less-liquid private label mortgage and asset-backed securities, certain distressed municipal securities, and auction rate securities. A description of the valuation techniques applied and inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Company's financial instruments is located in note 5.

Fair Value Option

The Company has the option to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company may make a fair value option election 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. The Company has elected to apply the fair value option to its loan trading portfolio which resides in OPY Credit Corp. and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Management has elected this treatment as it is consistent with the manner in which the business is managed as well as the way that financial instruments in other parts of the business are recorded.

The Company also elected the fair value option for those securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date or that are not accounted for as purchase and sale agreements (such as repo-to-maturity transactions). The Company has elected the fair value option for these instruments to more accurately reflect market and economic events in its earnings and to mitigate a potential imbalance in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities.

Financing Receivables

The Company's financing receivables include customer margin loans, securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), and securities borrowed transactions. The Company uses financing receivables to extend margin loans to customers, meet trade settlement requirements, and facilitate its matched-book arrangements and inventory requirements.

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Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company's financing receivables are secured by collateral received from clients and counterparties. In many cases, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge securities held as collateral. These securities may be used to collateralize repurchase agreements, to enter into securities lending agreements, to cover short positions or fulfill the obligation of fails to deliver. The Company monitors the market value of the collateral received on a daily basis and may require clients and counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

Customer receivables, primarily consisting of customer margin loans collateralized by customer-owned securities, are stated net of allowance for credit losses. The Company reviews large customer accounts that do not comply with the Company's margin requirements on a case-by-case basis to determine the likelihood of collection and records an allowance for credit loss following that process. For small customer accounts that do not comply with the Company's margin requirements, the allowance for credit loss is generally recorded as the amount of unsecured or partially secured receivables.

The Company also makes loans or pays advances to financial advisers as part of its hiring process. Reserves are established on these receivables if the financial advisor is no longer associated with the Company and the receivable has not been promptly repaid or if it is determined that it is probable the amount will not be collected.

Legal and Regulatory Reserves

The Company records reserves related to legal and regulatory proceedings in accounts payable and other liabilities. The determination of the amounts of these reserves requires significant judgment on the part of management. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes reserves for litigation and regulatory matters where available information indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss. When loss contingencies are not probable and cannot be reasonably estimated, the Company does not establish reserves.

When determining whether to record a reserve, management considers many factors including, but not limited to, the amount of the claim; the stage and forum of the proceeding, the sophistication of the claimant, the amount of the loss, if any, in the client's account and the possibility of wrongdoing, if any, on the part of an employee of the Company; the basis and validity of the claim; previous results in similar cases; and applicable legal precedents and case law. Each legal and regulatory proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management. Any change in the reserve amount is recorded in the results of that period. The assumptions of management in determining the estimates of reserves may be incorrect and the actual disposition of a legal or regulatory proceeding could be greater or less than the reserve amount.

Goodwill

Goodwill arose upon the acquisitions of Oppenheimer, Old Michigan Corp., Josephthal & Co. Inc., Grand Charter Group Incorporated and the Oppenheimer Divisions, as defined below. The Company defines a reporting unit as an operating segment. The Company's goodwill resides in its Private Client Division (PCD). Goodwill of a reporting unit is subject to at least an annual test for impairment to determine if the fair value of goodwill of a reporting unit is less than its estimated carrying amount. Goodwill of a reporting unit is required to be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company derives the estimated carrying amount of its operating segments by estimating the amount of stockholders equity required to support the activities of each operating segment. Goodwill recorded as at December 31, 2011 has been tested for impairment and it has been determined that no impairment has occurred. See note 16 for further discussion.

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Excess of fair value of assets acquired over cost arose from the January 2008 acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC World Markets Corp. If the earn-out from this acquisition exceeds \$5.0 million in any of the five years from 2008 through 2012, the excess will first reduce the excess of fair value of acquired assets over cost and second will create goodwill.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets arose upon the acquisition, in January 2003, of the U.S. Private Client and Asset Management Divisions of CIBC World Markets Corp. (the Oppenheimer Divisions) and comprise customer relationships and trademarks and trade names. Customer relationships of \$4.9 million were amortized on a straight-line basis over 80 months commencing in January 2003 (fully amortized and carried at \$nil since December 31, 2010). Trademarks and trade names, carried at \$31.7 million, which are not amortized, are subject to at least an annual test for impairment to determine if the fair value is less than their carrying amount. Trademarks and trade names recorded as at December 31, 2011 have been tested for impairment and it has been determined that no impairment has occurred. See note 16 for further discussion.

Intangible assets also arose from the January 2008 acquisition of certain businesses from CIBC World Markets Corp. and are comprised of customer relationships and a below market lease. Customer relationships are carried at \$690,000 (which is net of accumulated amortization of \$251,000) as at December 31, 2011 and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 180 months commencing in January 2008. The below market lease is carried at \$3.2 million (which is net of accumulated amortization of \$18.1 million) at December 31, 2011. The below market lease was determined to amortize on a straight-line basis over 60 months commencing in January 2008. However, due to the plan to consolidate the Company's headquarters, the Company notified its landlord of its intent to terminate the lease which resulted in a reevaluation of the remaining useful life of the below market lease intangible asset and amortized \$1.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. The Company will accelerate the amortization of the remaining \$3.2 million during the first quarter of 2012.

Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Company estimates the fair value of share-based awards using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and applies to it a forfeiture rate based on historical experience. Key input assumptions used to estimate the fair value of share-based awards include the expected term and the expected volatility of the Company's Class A Stock over the term of the award, the risk-free interest rate over the expected term, and the Company's expected annual dividend yield. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by persons who receive share-based awards. See note 13 for further discussion.

Revenue Recognition

Brokerage

Customers' securities and commodities transactions are reported on a settlement date basis, which is generally three business days after trade date for securities transactions and one day for commodities transactions. Related commission income and expense is recorded on a trade date basis.

Principal transactions

Transactions in proprietary securities and related revenue and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis. Securities owned and securities sold, but not yet purchased, are reported at fair value generally based upon quoted prices. Realized and unrealized changes in fair value are recognized in principal transactions, net in the period in which the change occurs.

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Fees

Underwriting revenues and advisory fees from mergers, acquisitions and restructuring transactions are recorded when services for the transactions are substantially completed and income is reasonably determinable, generally as set forth under the terms of the engagement. Transaction-related expenses, primarily consisting of legal, travel and other costs directly associated with the transaction, are deferred and recognized in the same period as the related investment banking transaction revenue. Underwriting revenues are presented net of related expenses. Non-reimbursed expenses associated with advisory transactions are recorded within other expenses.

Asset Management

Asset management fees are generally recognized over the period the related service is provided based on the account value at the valuation date per the respective asset management agreements. In certain circumstances, OAM is entitled to receive performance fees when the return on assets under management exceeds certain benchmark returns or other performance targets. Performance fees are generally based on investment performance over a 12-month period and are not subject to adjustment once the measurement period ends. Such fees are computed as at the fund's year-end when the measurement period ends and generally are recorded as earned in the fourth quarter of the Company's fiscal year. Asset management fees and performance fees are included in advisory fees in the consolidated statements of operations. Assets under management are not included as assets of the Company.

Balance Sheet Items

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 90 days that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables From / Payables To Brokers and Clearing Organizations

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash or other collateral with the lender. The Company receives cash or collateral in an amount generally in excess of the market value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis and may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

Securities failed to deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities which have not been received or delivered by settlement date.

Notes Receivable

The Company had notes receivable, net from employees of approximately \$54.0 million at December 31, 2011. The notes are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at face value of approximately \$117.5 million less accumulated amortization and reserves of \$54.9 million and \$8.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2011. These amounts represent recruiting and retention payments generally in the form of upfront loans to financial advisers and key revenue producers as part of the Company's overall growth strategy. These loans are generally forgiven over a service period of 3 to 5 years from the initial date of the loan or based on productivity levels of employees and all such notes are contingent on the employees' continued employment with the Company. The unforgiven portion of the notes becomes due on demand in the event the employee departs during the service period. Amortization of notes receivable is included in the consolidated statements of operations in compensation and related expenses.

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Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Transactions involving purchases of securities under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) or sales of securities under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest. The resulting interest income and expense for these arrangements are included in interest income and interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company can present the reverse repurchase and repurchase transactions on a net-by-counterparty basis when the specific offsetting requirements are satisfied. See note 5 for further discussion.

From time-to-time, the Company enters into securities financing transactions that mature on the same date as the underlying collateral (referred to as repo-to-maturity transactions). The Company accounts for these transactions in accordance with the accounting guidance for transfers and servicing. Such transactions are treated as a sale of financial assets and a forward repurchase commitment, or conversely as a purchase of financial assets and a forward resale commitment. The forward repurchase and resale commitments are accounted for as derivatives under the accounting guidance for derivatives and hedging.

Office Facilities

Office facilities are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization of furniture, fixtures, and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis generally over 3-7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the life of the improvement or the remaining term of the lease. Leases with escalating rents are expensed on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. Landlord incentives are recorded as deferred rent and amortized, as reductions to lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the life of the applicable lease.

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs, included in other assets, from the issuance of the Notes are reported in the consolidated balance sheet as deferred charges and amortized using the interest method. Debt issuance costs include underwriting and legal fees as well as other incremental expenses directly attributable to realizing the proceeds of the Notes. See note 8 for further discussion.

Drafts Payable

Drafts payable represent amounts drawn by the Company against a bank.

Foreign Currency Translations

Foreign currency balances have been translated into U.S. dollars as follows: monetary assets and liabilities at exchange rates prevailing at period end; revenue and expenses at average rates for the period; and non-monetary assets and stockholders' equity at historical rates. Cumulative translation adjustments of \$1.7 million are included in accumulated other comprehensive income on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011. The functional currency of the overseas operations is the local currency in each location except for Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. which has the U.S. dollar as its functional currency.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax balances are determined by applying the enacted tax rates applicable to the periods in which items will reverse.

The Company permanently reinvests eligible earnings of its foreign subsidiaries and, accordingly, does not accrue any U.S. income taxes that would arise if such earnings were repatriated.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted

In December 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued ASU No. 2010-28, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*, which modified Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with a zero or negative carrying value, stating that under such circumstances an entity should perform Step 2 of the impairment analysis when it is more likely than not that goodwill is impaired. The Company adopted this requirement in the period ending March 31, 2011 with no impact on its financial statements.

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-10, *Consolidation – Amendments for Certain Investment Funds*, that will indefinitely defer the effective date of the updated Variable Interest Entity (VIE) accounting guidance for certain investment funds. To qualify for the deferral, the investment fund needs to meet certain attributes of an investment company, does not have explicit or implicit obligations to fund losses of the entity and is not a securitization entity, an asset-backed financing entity, or an entity formerly considered a qualifying special-purpose entity (QSPE). The Company's investment funds meet the conditions in ASU No. 2010-10 and qualify for the deferral adoption. Therefore, the Company is not required to consolidate any of its investment funds which are VIEs until further guidance is issued.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurement*. ASU No. 2010-06 requires new disclosures regarding transfers of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in and out of Level 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. A reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfer. ASU No. 2010-06 also provides additional guidance on the level of disaggregation of fair value measurements and disclosures regarding inputs and valuation techniques. The Company adopted this disclosure requirement in the three months ended March 31, 2010. In addition, ASU No. 2010-06 requires the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (i.e., Level 3) to be presented on a gross basis. The Company adopted this requirement in the period ended March 31, 2011. See note 5 for further information.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, requiring entities to present items of net income and other comprehensive income either in one continuous statement (referred to as the statement of comprehensive income) or in two separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. In addition, in December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12 *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassification of Items out of Accumulated other Comprehensive Income* in ASU No. 2011-05, which deferred certain provisions of ASU 2011-05. ASU No. 2011-12 indefinitely deferred the provision that requires the entity to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. The Company adopted these requirements in the period ending December 31, 2011.

Recently Issued

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, *Transfers and Servicing: Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*, which removes the requirement to consider whether sufficient collateral is held when determining whether to account for repurchase agreements and other agreements that both entitle and obligate the transferor to repurchase or redeem financial assets before their maturity as sales or as secured financings. The guidance is effective prospectively for transactions beginning on January 1, 2012. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this guidance will have an impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS*, which provides clarifying guidance on how to measure fair value and has additional disclosure requirements. The amendments prohibit the use of blockage factors at all levels of the fair value hierarchy and provide guidance on measuring financial instruments that are managed on a net portfolio basis. Additional disclosure requirements include transfers between Levels 1 and 2 and, for Level 3 fair value measurements, a description of the valuation processes and additional information about unobservable inputs impacting Level 3 measurements. The updates are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these updates will have on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, *Testing Goodwill for Impairment*, which gives entities the option of performing a qualitative assessment before the quantitative analysis. If entities determine the fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying amount based on the qualitative factors, the two-step quantitative test would be required. Otherwise, further testing would not be needed. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 and early adoption is permitted. The Company did not early adopt the ASU. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have an impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

On December 31, 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, which requires new disclosures about balance sheet offsetting and related arrangements. For derivatives and financial assets and liabilities, the ASU requires disclosure of gross asset and liability amounts, amounts offset on the balance sheet, and amounts subject to the offsetting requirements but not offset on the balance sheet. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these updates will have on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

2. Revision to financial statements

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company identified historical errors relating to its tax treatment of deferred compensation obligations assumed as part of the 2003 acquisition of the Private Client Division from Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) that affected prior periods. As a result, the Company has determined the need to reestablish book basis of goodwill related to the 2003 transaction in the amount of \$5.4 million. Further analysis revealed uncertain tax positions, that were inadvertently taken as a result of the errors, leading to the establishment of a reserve in the amount of \$3 million, including accrued interest, as well as cumulative adjustments primarily related to current and deferred tax items of \$2.8 million for periods prior to 2009.

The Company assessed the impact of the errors, including the impact of previously disclosed out-of-period adjustments, on its prior period financial statements included in the December 31, 2010 Form 10-K and concluded that these errors were not material, individually or in the aggregate, to any of those financial statements. Although the effect of these errors was not material to any previously issued financial statements, the cumulative effect of correcting these historical errors in the current year would have been material for the fiscal year 2011. As part of this revision process, the Company also reversed other previously disclosed out-of-period adjustments (see below for more details), which were immaterial, and recorded them instead in the periods in which the errors originated. These revisions have no net impact on the Company's net cash amounts provided by (used in) operating, financing or investing activities for the any of the periods previously reported, nor in the current period. The cumulative effect of the above adjustments resulted in an \$8.2 million credit to opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2009.

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The financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, included herein, have been prepared in light of the cumulative revisions above. The financial statements for all other periods affected by the revisions can continue to be relied upon, and will be revised to reflect the revisions discussed above, the next time such financial statements are included in future reports for comparative purposes.

As previously disclosed, the Company identified certain over-accruals in compensation and related expenses related to prior periods which the Company adjusted during the three month period ended March 31, 2010. These previously recorded out-of-period adjustments, which were not material to any prior period, resulted in an increase to compensation and related expenses of \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The over-accruals occurred in the Global High Yield (GHY) loan sales and trading business and were the result of duplicate production related compensation expenses being accrued. In addition, the Company had other out-of-period adjustments in 2010 that offset the over-accrual of GHY compensation totaling \$1.1 million that were also corrected in the three month period ended March 31, 2010. Most notably was the reversal of a legal accrual of \$1 million related to the settlement of an Auction Rate Securities (ARS) case and the recognition of a fair value adjustment of \$1.1 million related to ARS as a result of this legal settlement (net effect of \$67,000). The remaining out-of-period adjustments, individually of lesser amounts, in the aggregate were approximately \$1 million.

The Company considered all of the above out-of-period adjustments both individually and in the aggregate in light of several quantitative and qualitative factors that mitigate the large percentage impact on pre-tax income when assessing impact to the overall financial statements. The out-of-period adjustments of \$3.7 million related to the GHY business did not result in any over payments to employees or members of management. And compensation payments made in April 2010 were substantially equal to and offsetting the amount referred to above. The magnitude of the out-of-period adjustments were exacerbated by the low profitability of the Company in 2009 and 2010. The adjustments did not impact the trend of earnings from the net loss in 2008 to the net income reported in 2009 and 2010 nor did they cause income (loss) to result in loss (income) for any of the periods in question. The adjustments for each period would have improved results incrementally and did not change significantly the magnitude of the variances period-over-period.

While this reduced level of earnings in 2009 and 2010 resulted in the net over accrual being quantitatively large on pre-tax earnings, the Company assessed the impact on return on assets, return on equity, total revenues, total expenses, compensation expense, compensation as a percentage of revenue ratio, shareholders' equity, book value per share, and the capital markets business segment's total revenues and profitability in determining the materiality of the adjustments to the financial statements taken as a whole and concluded that the adjustments were not material in the context of the overall financial statements. The Company also considered factors such as there was no negative impact on regulatory or debt covenant calculations as a result of these items. As a result, the Company concluded that the impact of the adjustments was not material, individually or in the aggregate, to the 2009 or 2010 consolidated financial statements.

As indicated above, the previously recorded out-of-period adjustments have now been reversed and recorded in the proper period as part of the revision process.

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The impact of the above adjustments for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was as follows:

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

For the year ended December 31, 2010

	September 30, As previously reported	September 30, Revision	September 30, Revised balance
Principal transactions, net	\$ 77,183	\$ 1,201	\$ 78,384
Compensation and related expenses	\$ 672,244	\$ 3,797	\$ 676,041
Interest expense	\$ 25,914	\$ (164)	\$ 25,750
Other expenses	\$ 101,305	\$ 343	\$ 101,648
Profit (loss) before income taxes	\$ 70,766	\$ (2,775)	\$ 67,991
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$ 30,187	\$ (2,976)	\$ 27,211
Net profit	\$ 38,331	\$ 201	\$ 38,532
Earnings per share basic	\$ 2.87	\$ 0.02	\$ 2.89

For the year ended December 31, 2009

	September 30, As previously reported	September 30, Revision	September 30, Revised balance
Principal transactions, net	\$ 107,094	\$ (953)	\$ 106,141
Compensation and related expenses	\$ 672,325	\$ (3,541)	\$ 668,784
Communication and technology	\$ 62,724	\$ 149	\$ 62,873
Interest expense	\$ 21,050	\$ 379	\$ 21,429
Other expenses	\$ 99,401	\$ (194)	\$ 99,207
Profit before income taxes	\$ 34,813	\$ 2,254	\$ 37,067
Income tax provision	\$ 15,326	\$ 917	\$ 16,243
Net profit	\$ 19,487	\$ 1,337	\$ 20,824
Earnings per share basic	\$ 1.49	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.59

3. Cash and Securities Segregated For Regulatory and Other Purposes

Deposits of \$30.1 million were held at year-end in special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers in accordance with regulatory requirements at December 31, 2011 (\$29.9 million at December 31, 2010). To the extent permitted, these deposits are invested in interest bearing accounts collateralized by qualified securities.

OMHHF had client funds held in escrow totaling \$166.7 million at December 31, 2011 (\$112.5 million at December 31, 2010) which are not required to be and, accordingly, are not carried on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. In 2010 and prior, these amounts were included on the consolidated balance sheet. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 has been adjusted to reflect this change.

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Oppenheimer Trust had a deposit of \$100,000 with the State of Ohio at December 31, 2011.

4. Receivable from and Payable to Brokers and Clearing Organizations

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, As at December 31, 2011	September 30, As at December 31, 2010
Receivable from brokers and clearing organizations consist of:		
Deposits paid for securities borrowed	\$ 217,353	\$ 199,117
Receivable from brokers	23,516	20,609
Securities failed to deliver	11,551	23,673
Clearing organizations	19,209	11,038
Omnibus accounts	15,907	19,129
Other	577	29,278
	\$ 288,113	\$ 302,844

	September 30, As at December 31, 2011	September 30, As at December 31, 2010
Payable to brokers and clearing organizations consist of:		
Deposits received for securities loaned	\$ 318,834	\$ 345,462
Securities failed to receive	15,236	24,944
Clearing organizations and other	1,540	2,291
	\$ 335,610	\$ 372,697

5. Financial instruments

Securities owned and securities sold but not yet purchased, investments and derivative contracts are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company's other financial instruments are generally short-term in nature or have variable interest rates and as such their carrying values approximate fair value, with the exception of notes receivable from employees which are carried at cost.

Table of Contents*Securities Owned and Securities Sold, But Not Yet Purchased at Fair Value*

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, December 31, 2011		September 30, December 31, 2010	
	Owned	Sold	Owned	Sold
U.S. Treasury, agency and sovereign obligations	\$ 682,805	\$ 27,509	\$ 160,114	\$ 105,564
Corporate debt and other obligations	27,188	3,696	32,204	6,788
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	4,609	14	2,895	25
Municipal obligations	54,963	485	55,089	383
Convertible bonds	50,157	8,533	39,015	11,093
Corporate equities	38,634	29,056	39,151	36,164
Other	66,185	122	38,551	35
Total	\$ 924,541	\$ 69,415	\$ 367,019	\$ 160,052

Securities owned and securities sold, but not yet purchased, consist of trading and investment securities at fair values. Included in securities owned at December 31, 2011 are corporate equities with estimated fair values of approximately \$13.2 million (\$14.3 million at December 31, 2010), which are related to deferred compensation liabilities to certain employees included in accrued compensation on the consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any exposure to European sovereign debt.

Valuation Techniques

A description of the valuation techniques applied and inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Company's financial instruments is as follows:

U.S. Treasury Obligations

U.S. Treasury securities are valued using quoted market prices obtained from active market makers and inter-dealer brokers and, accordingly, are categorized in Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. Agency Obligations

U.S. agency securities consist of agency issued debt securities and mortgage pass-through securities. Non-callable agency issued debt securities are generally valued using quoted market prices. Callable agency issued debt securities are valued by benchmarking model-derived prices to quoted market prices and trade data for identical or comparable securities. The fair value of mortgage pass-through securities are model driven with respect to spreads of the comparable To-be-announced (TBA) security. Actively traded non-callable agency issued debt securities are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Callable agency issued debt securities and mortgage pass-through securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Sovereign Obligations

The fair value of sovereign obligations is determined based on quoted market prices when available or a valuation model that generally utilizes interest rate yield curves and credit spreads as inputs. Sovereign obligations are categorized in Level 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate Debt & Other Obligations

The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using recent transactions, broker quotations and bond spread information. Corporate bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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Mortgage and Other Asset-Backed Securities

The Company holds non-agency securities collateralized by home equity and various other types of collateral which are valued based on external pricing and spread data provided by independent pricing services and are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. When specific external pricing is not observable, the valuation is based on yields and spreads for comparable bonds and, consequently, the positions are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Municipal Obligations

The fair value of municipal obligations is estimated using recently executed transactions, broker quotations, and bond spread information. These obligations are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; in instances where significant inputs are unobservable, they are categorized in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Convertible Bonds

The fair value of convertible bonds is estimated using recently executed transactions and dollar-neutral price quotations, where observable. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined based on cash flow models using yield curves and bond spreads as key inputs. Convertible bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; in instances where significant inputs are unobservable, they are categorized in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Corporate Equities

Equity securities and options are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange or market where traded and categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. To the extent quoted prices are not available, prices are generally derived using bid/ask spreads, and these securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other

In February 2010, Oppenheimer finalized settlements with each of the New York Attorney General's office (NYAG) and the Massachusetts Securities Division (MSD) and, together with the NYAG, the Regulators) concluding investigations and administrative proceedings by the Regulators concerning Oppenheimer's marketing and sale of auction rate securities (ARS). Pursuant to those settlements and legal settlements, as of December 31, 2011, the Company purchased and holds approximately \$68.3 million in ARS from its clients pursuant to several purchase offers and legal settlements. The Company's purchases of ARS from its clients will continue on a periodic basis thereafter pursuant to the settlements with the Regulators. In addition, the Company is committed to purchase another \$57.3 million in ARS from clients through 2016. The ultimate amount of ARS to be repurchased by the Company cannot be predicted with any certainty and will be impacted by redemptions by issuers and legal and other actions by clients during the relevant period, which cannot be predicted. In addition to the ARS held pursuant to purchases from clients of \$68.3 million as of December 31, 2011 referred to above, the Company also held \$2.1 million in ARS in its proprietary trading account as of December 31, 2011 as a result of the failed auctions in February 2008. These ARS positions primarily represent Auction Rate Preferred Securities issued by closed-end funds and, to a lesser extent, Municipal Auction Rate Securities which are municipal bonds wrapped by municipal bond insurance and Student Loan Auction Rate Securities which are asset-backed securities backed by student loans.

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Interest rates on ARS typically reset through periodic auctions. Due to the auction mechanism and generally liquid markets, ARS have historically been categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Beginning in February 2008, uncertainties in the credit markets resulted in substantially all of the ARS market experiencing failed auctions. Once the auctions failed, the ARS could no longer be valued using observable prices set in the auctions. The Company has used less observable determinants of the fair value of ARS, including the strength in the underlying credits, announced issuer redemptions, completed issuer redemptions, and announcements from issuers regarding their intentions with respect to their outstanding ARS. The Company has also developed an internal methodology to discount for the lack of liquidity and non-performance risk of the failed auctions. Key inputs include spreads on comparable Treasury yields to derive a discount rate, an estimate of the ARS duration, and yields based on current auctions in comparable securities that have not failed. Due to the less observable nature of these inputs, the Company categorizes ARS in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had a valuation adjustment (unrealized loss) of \$4.6 million for ARS.

Investments

In its role as general partner in certain hedge funds and private equity funds, the Company, through its subsidiaries, holds direct investments in such funds. The Company uses the net asset value of the underlying fund as a basis for estimating the fair value of its investment. Due to the illiquid nature of these investments and difficulties in obtaining observable inputs, these investments are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table provides information about the Company's investments in Company-sponsored funds at December 31, 2011.

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, Fair Value	September 30, Unfunded Commit- ments	September 30, Redemption Frequency	September 30, Redemption Notice Period
Hedge Funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,050	\$	Quarterly-Annually	30 -120 Days
Private Equity Funds ⁽²⁾	3,091	1,431	N/A	N/A
Distressed Opportunities Investment Trust ⁽³⁾	7,672		Semi-Annually	180 Days
Total	\$ 11,813	\$ 1,431		

(1) Includes investments in hedge funds and hedge fund of funds that pursue long/short, event-driven, and activist strategies.

(2) Includes private equity funds and private equity fund of funds with a focus on diversified portfolios, real estate and global natural resources.

(3) Special purpose vehicle that invests in distressed debt of U.S. companies.

Derivative Contracts

From time to time, the Company transacts in exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative transactions to manage its interest rate risk. Exchange-traded derivatives, namely U.S. Treasury futures, Federal funds futures, and Eurodollar futures, are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange and are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Over-the-counter derivatives, namely interest rate swap and interest rate cap contracts, are valued using a discounted cash flow model and the Black-Scholes model, respectively, using observable interest rate inputs and are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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As described below in **Credit Concentrations**, the Company participates in loan syndications and operates as underwriting agent in leveraged financing transactions where it utilizes a warehouse facility provided by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) to extend financing commitments to third-party borrowers identified by the Company. The Company uses broker quotations on loans trading in the secondary market as a proxy to determine the fair value of the underlying loan commitment which is categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company also purchases and sells loans in its proprietary trading book where CIBC provides the financing through a loan trading facility. The Company uses broker quotations to determine the fair value of loan positions held which are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company from time to time enters into securities financing transactions that mature on the same date as the underlying collateral (referred to as **repo-to-maturity** transactions). Such transactions are treated as a sale of financial assets and a forward repurchase commitment, or conversely as a purchase of financial assets and a forward reverse repurchase commitment. The forward repurchase and reverse repurchase commitments are valued based on the spread between the market value of the government security and the underlying collateral and are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company's assets and liabilities, recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, have been categorized based upon the above fair value hierarchy as follows:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011:

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, Level 1	September 30, Fair Value Measurements As of December 31, 2011 Level 2	September 30, Level 3	September 30, Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 30,924	\$	\$	\$ 30,924
Securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes	11,500			11,500
Deposits with clearing organizations	9,095			9,095
Securities owned:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	627,870			627,870
U.S. Agency obligations	32,663	21,695		54,358
Sovereign obligations		577		577
Corporate debt and other obligations	12,538	14,650		27,188
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities		4,593	16	4,609
Municipal obligations		51,401	3,562	54,963
Convertible bonds		50,157		50,157
Corporate equities	29,150	9,484		38,634
Other	1,184		65,001	66,185
Securities owned, at fair value	703,405	152,557	68,579	924,541
Investments (1)	1,512	32,964	12,482	46,958
Derivative contracts		20		20
To-be-announced securities		5,791		5,791
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (2)		847,610		847,610
Total	\$ 756,436	\$ 1,038,942	\$ 81,061	\$ 1,876,439

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Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, Level 1	September 30, Fair Value Measurements As of December 31, 2011 Level 2	September 30, Level 3	September 30, Total
Liabilities:				
Securities sold, but not yet purchased:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 27,462	\$	\$	\$ 27,462
U.S. Agency obligations		47		47
Corporate debt and other obligations		3,696		3,696
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities		14		14
Municipal obligations		485		485
Convertible bonds		8,533		8,533
Corporate equities	16,467	12,589		29,056
Other	72		50	122
Securities sold, but not yet purchased	44,001	25,364	50	69,415
Investments	26			26
Derivative contracts	66	8	2,347	2,421
To-be-announced securities		2,254		2,254
Total	\$ 44,093	\$ 27,626	\$ 2,397	\$ 74,116

(1) Included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

(2) Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell where the Company has elected the fair value option.

Table of Contents**Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010:**

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, Level 1	September 30, Level 2	September 30, Level 3	September 30, Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 14,384	\$	\$	\$ 14,384
Securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes	14,497			14,497
Deposits with clearing organizations	9,094			9,094
Securities owned:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	115,790			115,790
U.S. Agency obligations	23,963	20,348		44,311
Sovereign obligations	13			13
Corporate debt and other obligations		32,204		32,204
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities		2,881	14	2,895
Municipal obligations		53,302	1,787	55,089
Convertible bonds		39,015		39,015
Corporate equities	31,798	7,353		39,151
Other	2,643		35,908	38,551
Securities owned, at fair value	174,207	155,103	37,709	367,019
Investments (1)	12,522	34,563	17,208	64,293
Derivative contracts		178		178
To-be-announced securities		1,526		1,526
Securities purchased under agreement to resell (2)		332,179		332,179
Total	\$ 224,704	\$ 523,549	\$ 54,917	\$ 803,170

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Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, Level 1	September 30, Fair Value Measurements As of December 31, 2010 Level 2	September 30, Level 3	September 30, Total
Liabilities:				
Securities sold, but not yet purchased:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 101,060	\$	\$	\$ 101,060
U.S. Agency obligations	4,405	99		4,504
Sovereign obligations				
Corporate debt and other obligations		6,788		6,788
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities		25		25
Municipal obligations		383		383
Convertible bonds		11,093		11,093
Corporate equities	20,962	15,202		36,164
Other	35			35
Securities sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	126,462	33,590		160,052
Investments	12			12
Derivative contracts	147	151		298
To-be-announced securities		1,213		1,213
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (3)		389,305		389,305
Total	\$ 126,621	\$ 424,259	\$	\$ 550,880

(1) Included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

(2) Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell where the Company has elected the fair value option.

(3) Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase where the Company has elected the fair value option. There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 assets and liabilities in the year ended December 31, 2011.

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The following tables present changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	Opening Balance	Realized Gains (Losses) (4)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) (4) (5)	Purch- ases, Issu- ances	Sales, Settle- ments	Trans- fers In / Out	Ending Balance
For the year ended December 31, 2011							
<i>Assets:</i>							
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities (1)	\$ 14	70		14,365	(14,433)		\$ 16
Municipal obligations	1,787	(52)	(256)	2,982	(899)		3,562
Other (2)	35,908		(178)	41,178	(11,907)		65,001
Investments (3)	17,208		(1,150)	803	(4,366)	(13)	12,482
<i>Liabilities:</i>							
Mortgage and other asset- backed securities (1)	\$			11	(11)		\$
Derivative contracts	\$			2,347			2,347
Other	\$				50		50

	Opening Balance	Realized Gains (Losses) (4)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) (4) (5)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances, Settlements	Trans- fers In / Out	Ending Balance
For the year ended December 31, 2010						
<i>Assets:</i>						
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities (1)	\$ 317	2	8	(11)	(302)	\$ 14
Municipal obligations	1,075	(4)	(836)	1,990	(438)	1,787
Other (2)	4,450		(1,716)	32,674	500	35,908
Investments (3)	15,981	(116)	1,113	10	220	17,208
<i>Liabilities:</i>						
none						

- (1) Represents private placements of non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations.
- (2) Represents auction rate securities that failed in the auction rate market.
- (3) Primarily represents general partner ownership interests in hedge funds and private equity funds sponsored by the Company.
- (4) Included in principal transactions on the consolidated statement of operations, except for investments which are included in other income on the consolidated statement of operations.
- (5) Unrealized gains (losses) are attributable to assets or liabilities that are still held at the reporting date.

Table of Contents**Fair Value Option**

The Company has the option to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company may make a fair value option election 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. The Company has elected to apply the fair value option to its loan trading portfolio which resides in OPY Credit Corp. and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Management has elected this treatment as it is consistent with the manner in which the business is managed as well as the way that financial instruments in other parts of the business are recorded. There were no loan positions held in the secondary loan trading portfolio at December 31, 2011 (none at December 31, 2010).

The Company also elected the fair value option for those securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date or that are not accounted for as purchase and sale agreements (such as repo-to-maturity transactions). The Company has elected the fair value option for these instruments to more accurately reflect market and economic events in its earnings and to mitigate a potential imbalance in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2011, the fair value of the reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements were \$847.6 million and \$nil, respectively.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The Company transacts, on a limited basis, in exchange traded and over-the-counter derivatives for both asset and liability management as well as for trading and investment purposes. Risks managed using derivative instruments include interest rate risk and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange risk. Interest rate swaps and interest rate caps are entered into to manage the Company's interest rate risk associated with floating-rate borrowings. All derivative instruments are measured at fair value and are recognized as either assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company designates interest rate swaps and interest rate caps as cash flow hedges of floating-rate borrowings.

Cash flow hedges used for asset and liability management

For derivative instruments that were designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative was reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains or losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest payments associated with its floating rate Senior Secured Credit Note, which was subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. See note 8 for further information. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of the swap hedges were expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the interest payments due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the effective portion of the net gain on the interest rate swaps, after tax, was approximately \$69,000 (\$450,900 for the year ended December 31, 2010) and has been recorded as other comprehensive income on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). The swaps expired on March 31, 2011.

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On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into an interest rate cap contract, incorporating a series of purchased caplets with fixed maturity dates ending December 31, 2012, to hedge the interest payments associated with its floating rate Subordinated Note, which was subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. See note 8 for further information. With the repayment of the Subordinated Note in the second quarter of 2011, this cap is no longer designated as a cash flow hedge. The loss of \$1.3 million related to this hedge that was previously included in other comprehensive income (loss) was reversed and included in interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations in the second quarter of 2011 in connection with the repayment of the subordinated note.

Foreign exchange hedges

From time to time, the Company also utilizes forward and options contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with compensation obligations to Oppenheimer Israel (OPCO) Ltd. employees denominated in New Israeli Shekels. Such hedges have not been designated as accounting hedges. At December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any such hedges in place.

To-be-announced securities

The Company also transacts in pass-through mortgage-backed securities eligible to be sold in the To-Be-Announced or TBA market. TBAs provide for the forward or delayed delivery of the underlying instrument with settlement up to 180 days. The contractual or notional amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume of activity and do not reflect the amounts at risk. Unrealized gains and losses on TBAs are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations and payable to brokers and clearing organizations, respectively, and in the consolidated statement of operations as principal transactions revenue.

The TBA market for certain types of underlying collateral has recently experienced increased levels of transactions reaching their anticipated settlement dates where the government agency (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or Ginnie Mae) has not issued pool allocations. Delays in the settlement of these trades increases risk of counterparty failure and resulting market exposures of having to cover the trades in the open market. At December 31, 2011, the Company had TBA purchases with a notional value of \$101.7 million and corresponding TBA sales with a notional value of \$102.5 million (both included in the below table) where the expected settlement date was reached but the pool allocations were not issued.

The following table summarizes the notional and fair values of the TBAs as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, December 31, 2011		September 30, December 31, 2010	
	Notional	Fair Value	Notional	Fair Value
Sale of TBAs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 574,365	\$ 5,791	\$ 518,987	\$ 1,213
Purchase of TBAs	\$ 137,572	\$ 2,254	\$ 24,695	\$ 1,526

⁽¹⁾ TBAs are used to offset exposures related to commitments to provide funding for FHA loans at OMHHF. At December 31, 2011, the loan commitments balance was \$326.7 million (\$434.7 million at December 31, 2010). In addition, at December 31, 2011, OMHHF had a loan receivable balance (included in other assets) of \$109.3 million (\$36.9 million at December 31, 2010) which relates to prior loan commitments that have been funded but have not yet been securitized.

Table of Contents*Derivatives used for trading and investment purposes*

Futures contracts represent commitments to purchase or sell securities or other commodities at a future date and at a specified price. Market risk exists with respect to these instruments. Notional or contractual amounts are used to express the volume of these transactions, and do not represent the amounts potentially subject to market risk. The futures contracts the Company used include U.S. Treasury notes, Federal Funds and Eurodollar contracts. At December 31, 2011, the Company had 200 open short contracts for 10-year U.S. Treasury notes with a fair value of \$66,000 used primarily as an economic hedge of interest rate risk associated with a portfolio of fixed income investments. At December 31, 2011, the Company had 6.0 billion open contracts for Federal Funds futures with a fair value of approximately \$8,000 used primarily as an economic hedge of interest rate risk associated with government trading activities.

From time-to-time, the Company enters into securities financing transactions that mature on the same date as the underlying collateral (referred to as repo-to-maturity transactions). These transactions are treated as a sale of financial assets and a forward repurchase commitment, or conversely as a purchase of financial assets and a forward reverse repurchase commitment.

The notional amounts and fair values of the Company's derivatives at December 31, 2011 by product were as follows:

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments	Sept 30,	Sept 30,	Sept 30,
As of December 31, 2011	Description	Notional	Fair Value
Assets:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments ⁽¹⁾			
Interest rate contracts	Cap ⁽²⁾	\$ 100,000	\$ 20
Total Assets		\$ 100,000	\$ 20
Liabilities:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments ⁽¹⁾			
Commodity contracts	U.S Treasury Futures ⁽³⁾	\$ 20,000	\$ 66
	Federal Funds Futures ⁽³⁾	5,985,000	8
Other contracts	Auction rate securities purchase commitment ⁽⁴⁾	57,292	2,347
Total Liabilities		\$ 6,062,292	\$ 2,421

(1) See Fair Value of Derivative Instruments below for description of derivative financial instruments.

(2) Included in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations on the consolidated balance sheet.

(3) Included in payable from brokers and clearing organizations on the consolidated balance sheet.

(4) Included in securities owned on the consolidated balance sheet.

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Expressed in thousands of dollars.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
As of December 31, 2010	Description	Notional	Fair Value
Assets:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments ⁽¹⁾			
Interest rate contracts	Cap ⁽²⁾	\$ 100,000	\$ 178
Total Assets		\$ 100,000	\$ 178
Liabilities:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments ⁽¹⁾			
Interest rate contracts	Swaps	\$ 9,000	\$ 116
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments ⁽¹⁾			
Commodity contracts	U.S Treasury Futures ⁽³⁾	14,000	147
Other contracts	Forward Purchase Commitment ^{(3) (4)}	3,250,000	35
Sub-total		3,264,000	182
Total Liabilities		\$ 3,273,000	\$ 298

(1) See Fair Value of Derivative Instruments below for description of derivative financial instruments.

(2) Included in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations on the consolidated balance sheet.

(3) Included in payable from brokers and clearing organizations on the consolidated balance sheet.

(4) Forward commitment to repurchase government securities that received sale treatment related to Repo-to-Maturity transactions.

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- (3) As noted above in Cash flow hedges used for asset and liability management, interest rate caps are used to hedge interest rate risk associated with the Subordinated Note. With the repayment of the Subordinated Note in the second quarter of 2011, this cap is no longer designated as a cash flow hedge and, as a result, a loss of \$1.3 million, net of tax, has been reclassified from other comprehensive income (loss) to other expenses on the consolidated statement of operations.
- (4) Forward commitment to repurchase government securities that received sale treatment related to Repo-to-Maturity transactions.

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Collateralized Transactions

The Company enters into collateralized borrowing and lending transactions in order to meet customers' needs and earn residual interest rate spreads, obtain securities for settlement and finance trading inventory positions. Under these transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including U.S. government and agency, asset-backed, corporate debt, equity, and non-U.S. government and agency securities.

The Company obtains short-term borrowings primarily through bank call loans. Bank call loans are generally payable on demand and bear interest at various rates but not exceeding the broker call rate. At December 31, 2011, bank call loans were \$27.5 million (\$147.0 million at December 31, 2010).

At December 31, 2011, the Company had collateralized loans, collateralized by firm and customer securities with market values of approximately \$82.7 million and \$106.6 million, respectively, primarily with two U.S. money center banks. At December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$1.3 billion of customer securities under customer margin loans that are available to be pledged, of which the Company has repledged approximately \$259.8 million under securities loan agreements.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had deposited \$453.7 million of customer securities directly with the Options Clearing Corporation to secure obligations and margin requirements under option contracts written by customers.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had no outstanding letters of credit.

The Company finances its government trading operations through the use of repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. Except as described below, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, principally involving government and agency securities, are carried at amounts at which the securities subsequently will be resold or reacquired as specified in the respective agreements and include accrued interest. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis, when the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are executed with the same counterparty, have the same explicit settlement date, are executed in accordance with a master netting arrangement, the securities underlying the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements exist in book entry form and certain other requirements are met.

Certain of the Company's repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are carried at fair value as a result of the Company's fair value option election. The Company elected the fair value option for those repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that do not settle overnight or have an open settlement date or that are not accounted for as purchase and sale agreements (such as repo-to-maturity transactions described above). The Company has elected the fair value option for these instruments to more accurately reflect market and economic events in its earnings and to mitigate a potential imbalance in earnings caused by using different measurement attributes (i.e. fair value versus carrying value) for certain assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2011, the fair value of the reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements was \$847.6 million and \$nil, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, the gross balances of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements were \$5.5 billion and \$6.1 billion, respectively (\$4.0 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively at December 31, 2010).

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The Company receives collateral in connection with securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreement transactions and customer margin loans. Under many agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities received (e.g., use the securities to enter into securities lending transactions, or deliver to counterparties to cover short positions). At December 31, 2011, the fair value of securities received as collateral under securities borrowed transactions and reverse repurchase agreements was \$209.9 million (\$192.1 million at December 31, 2010) and \$5.5 billion (\$3.9 billion at December 31, 2010), respectively, of which the Company has sold and re-pledged approximately \$44.0 million (\$47.3 million at December 31, 2010) under securities loaned transactions and \$5.5 billion under repurchase agreements (\$3.9 billion at December 31, 2010).

The Company pledges certain of its securities owned for securities lending and repurchase agreements and to collateralize bank call loan transactions. The carrying value of pledged securities owned that can be sold or re-pledged by the counterparty was \$653.7 million, as presented on the face of the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2011 (\$102.5 million at December 31, 2010). The carrying value of securities owned by the Company that have been loaned or pledged to counterparties where those counterparties do not have the right to sell or re-pledge the collateral was \$119.8 million as at December 31, 2011 (\$149.9 million at December 31, 2010).

The Company manages credit exposure arising from repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a customer default, the right to liquidate and the right to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations. The Company also monitors the market value of collateral held and the market value of securities receivable from others. It is the Company's policy to request and obtain additional collateral when exposure to loss exists. In the event the counterparty is unable to meet its contractual obligation to return the securities, the Company may be exposed to off-balance sheet risk of acquiring securities at prevailing market prices.

One of the Company's funds in which a subsidiary of the Company acts as a general partner and also owns a limited partnership interest utilized Lehman Brothers International (Europe) as a prime broker. As of December 31, 2011, Lehman Brothers International (Europe) held securities with a fair value of \$8.6 million that were segregated and not re-hypothecated. As of December 31, 2011, the interest in these securities has been transferred to an investment trust which is owned by and included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Credit Concentrations

Credit concentrations may arise from trading, investing, underwriting and financing activities and may be impacted by changes in economic, industry or political factors. In the normal course of business, the Company may be exposed to risk in the event customers, counterparties including other brokers and dealers, issuers, banks, depositories or clearing organizations are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company seeks to mitigate these risks by actively monitoring exposures and obtaining collateral as deemed appropriate. Included in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations as of December 31, 2011 are receivables from four major U.S. broker-dealers totaling approximately \$108.8 million.

The Company participates in loan syndications through its debt capital markets business. Through OPY Credit Corp., the Company operates as underwriting agent in leveraged financing CIBC to extend financing commitments to third-party borrowers identified by the Company. The Company has exposure, up to a maximum of 10%, of the excess underwriting commitment provided by CIBC over CIBC's targeted loan retention (defined as Excess Retention). The Company quantifies its Excess Retention exposure by assigning a fair value to the underlying loan commitment provided by CIBC (in excess of what CIBC has agreed to retain) which is based on the fair value of the loans trading in the secondary market. To the extent that the fair value of the loans has decreased, the Company records an unrealized loss on the Excess Retention.

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Underwriting of loans pursuant to the warehouse facility is subject to joint credit approval by the Company and CIBC. As of December 31, 2011, the maximum aggregate principal amount of the warehouse facility was \$1.5 billion, of which the Company utilized \$65.9 million (\$78.0 million as of December 31, 2010) and had \$nil in Excess Retention (\$nil as of December 31, 2010).

The Company is obligated to settle transactions with brokers and other financial institutions even if its clients fail to meet their obligations to the Company. Clients are required to complete their transactions on settlement date, generally one to three business days after trade date. If clients do not fulfill their contractual obligations, the Company may incur losses. The Company has clearing/participating arrangements with the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC), R.J. O'Brien & Associates (commodities transactions) and others. With respect to its business in reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, substantially all open contracts at December 31, 2011 are with the FICC. In addition, the Company recently began clearing its non-U.S. international equities business carried on by Oppenheimer Europe Ltd. through BNP Paribas Securities Services. The clearing corporations have the right to charge the Company for losses that result from a client's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations. Accordingly, the Company has credit exposures with these clearing brokers. The clearing brokers can re-hypothecate the securities held on behalf of the Company. As the right to charge the Company has no maximum amount and applies to all trades executed through the clearing brokers, the Company believes there is no maximum amount assignable to this right. At December 31, 2011, the Company had recorded no liabilities with regard to this right. The Company's policy is to monitor the credit standing of the clearing brokers and banks with which it conducts business.

Through its Debt Capital Markets business, the Company also participates, with other members of loan syndications, in providing financing commitments under revolving credit facilities in leveraged financing transactions. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$4.7 million committed under such financing arrangements.

OMHHF, which is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing, has obtained an uncommitted warehouse facility line through PNC Bank (PNC) under which OMHHF pledges Federal Housing Administration (FHA) guaranteed mortgages for a period of up to 10 business days and PNC table funds the principal payment to the mortgagee. OMHHF repays PNC upon the securitization of the mortgage by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and the delivery of the security to the counter party for payment pursuant to a contemporaneous sale on the date the mortgage is funded. At December 31, 2011, OMHHF had \$106.4 million outstanding under the warehouse facility line at a variable interest rate of 1 month LIBOR plus 2.75%. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$1.7 million (\$1.0 million in 2010).

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

VIEs are entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both, as a result of holding variable interests. The enterprise that is considered the primary beneficiary of a VIE consolidates the VIE.

A subsidiary of the Company serves as general partner of hedge funds and private equity funds that were established for the purpose of providing investment alternatives to both its institutional and qualified retail clients. The Company holds variable interests in these funds as a result of its right to receive management and incentive fees. The Company's investment in and additional capital commitments to these hedge funds and private equity funds are also considered variable interests. The Company's additional capital commitments are subject to call at a later date and are limited in amount.

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The Company assesses whether it is the primary beneficiary of the hedge funds and private equity funds in which it holds a variable interest in the context of the total general and limited partner interests held in these funds by all parties. In each instance, the Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary and therefore need not consolidate the hedge funds or private equity funds. The subsidiaries' general partnership interests, additional capital commitments, and management fees receivable represent its maximum exposure to loss. The subsidiaries' general partnership interests and management fees receivable are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

The following tables set forth the total VIE assets, the carrying value of the subsidiaries' variable interests, and the Company's maximum exposure to loss in Company-sponsored non-consolidated VIEs in which the Company holds variable interests and other non-consolidated VIEs in which the Company holds variable interests at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

As of December 31, 2011

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30, Total VIE Assets (1)	September 30, Carrying Value of the Company's Variable Interest Assets (2)	September 30, Liabilities	September 30, Capital Commitments	September 30, Maximum Exposure to Loss in Non- consolidated VIEs
Hedge Funds	\$ 1,668,508	\$ 393	\$	\$	\$ 393
Private Equity Funds	142,275	27		13	40
Total	\$ 1,810,783	\$ 420	\$	\$ 13	\$ 433

As of December 31, 2010

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

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	September 30, Total VIE Assets (1)	September 30, Carrying Value of the Company's Variable Interest Assets (2)	September 30, Liabilities	September 30, Capital Commitments	September 30, Maximum Exposure to Loss in Non- consolidated VIEs
Hedge Funds	\$ 1,769,382	\$ 775	\$	\$	\$ 775
Private Equity Funds	157,196	22		5	27
Total	\$ 1,926,578	\$ 797	\$	\$ 5	\$ 802

(1) Represents the total assets of the VIEs and does not represent the Company's interests in the VIEs.

(2) Represents the Company's interests in the VIEs and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

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Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars.

	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
		Accumulated	December 31,	December 31,
	Cost	depreciation/ amortization	2011 Net book value	2010 Net book value
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 85,482	73,854	\$ 11,628	\$ 15,897
Leasehold improvements	32,992	27,644	5,348	6,978
	\$ 118,474	101,498	\$ 16,976	\$ 22,875

Depreciation and amortization expense, included in occupancy and equipment costs, was \$11.9 million, \$12.4 million and \$12.6 million in the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

7. Bank Call Loans

Bank call loans, primarily payable on demand, bear interest at various rates but not exceeding the broker call rate, which was 2.0% at December 31, 2011 (2.0% at December 31, 2010). Details of the bank call loans are as follows.

Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars, except percentages.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Year-end balance	\$ 27,500	\$ 147,000
Weighted interest rate (at end of year)	1.25%	1.28%
Maximum balance (at any month end)	\$ 178,600	\$ 147,000
Average amount outstanding (during the year)	\$ 92,657	\$ 61,639
Average interest rate (during the year)	1.25%	1.28%

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 on bank call loans was \$1.2 million (\$805,200 in 2010 and \$900,300 in 2009).

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8. Long-term debt

Expressed in thousands of dollars.

<u>Issued</u>	September 30, Maturity Date	September 30, December 31, 2011	September 30, December 31, 2010
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