MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition of Fifth Third Securities, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fifth Third Bank, as of June 30, 2019, is being provided pursuant to Rule 17a-5(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This unaudited Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition has been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The audited Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, as of December 31, 2018, is available for examination at the principal offices of Fifth Third Securities, Inc., and at the regional office of the Securities and Exchange Commission at their respective addresses listed below.

Fifth Third Securities, Inc.
34 Fountain Square Plaza
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

United States Securities and Exchange Commission
500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400
Chicago, Illinois 60661

Howard Hammond
Senior Vice President & Managing Director of Retail
Fifth Third Securities, Inc.

Robert Marcus
Executive Vice President & Managing Director of Institutional
Fifth Third Securities, Inc.

FIFTH THIRD SECURITIES, INC.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Fifth Third Bank)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED)
AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 57,302,789
Receivables from clearing broker-dealer	58,472,271
Receivables from affiliated companies, net	942,789
Other receivables	34,684,596
Securities owned, at fair value	512,386,615
Property and equipment - net	441,297
Goodwill	64,791,269
Intangible assets	1,318,014
Deferred income taxes - net	2,684,946
Other assets	1,417,916
Total Assets	$ 734,442,502

LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable	$ 46,583
Payables to Parent Company, net	1,023,686
Income tax payable to Parent Company or affiliated companies	1,260,497
Securities sold, not yet purchased	153,150,608
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	15,999,533
Other liabilities	8,111,382
Total Liabilities	$ 179,592,289

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY:

Capital stock, $100 par value-authorized-17,375 shares, issued and outstanding-7,619 shares	$ 761,900
Additional paid-in capital	341,382,513
Retained earnings	212,705,800
Total Shareholder's Equity	$ 554,850,213
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	$ 734,442,502

Refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Fifth Third Securities, Inc. (the "Corporation") is a broker-dealer and Registered Investment Advisor, registered with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Corporation is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (the "FINRA"). The Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fifth Third Bank (the "Parent Company"). The Parent Company is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Fifth Third Bancorp (the "Bancorp"). The Corporation may enter into transactions with other subsidiaries of the Parent Company (the "affiliated companies") in the normal course of business. The consolidated financial statement presented reflects the consolidated position of the Corporation, which includes Coker Capital Securities, LLC (the "Subsidiary Company"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation.

In its capacity as a broker-dealer, the Corporation executes principal transactions and agency transactions, and performs underwriting and investment banking services. The Corporation conducts business with other broker-dealers that are located throughout the United States on behalf of its customers and for its own proprietary accounts. The Corporation's customers are primarily located throughout the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. The Corporation clears all transactions on a fully-disclosed basis through a clearing broker-dealer. For customer accounts carried by the clearing broker-dealer, the clearing broker-dealer maintains and preserves all related books and records customarily kept by a clearing broker-dealer.

The Corporation operates in a highly regulated industry. Applicable laws and regulations restrict permissible activities and investments. These policies require compliance with various financial and customer-related regulations. The consequences of noncompliance can include substantial monetary and non-monetary sanctions. In addition, the Corporation is also subject to comprehensive examinations and supervision by various governmental and self-regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies generally have broad discretion to prescribe greater limitations on the operations of a regulated entity for the protection of investors or public interest. Furthermore, where the agencies determine that such operations are unsafe or unsound, fail to comply with applicable laws or are otherwise inconsistent with the laws and regulations or with the supervisory policies, greater restrictions may be imposed.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting — The consolidated financial statement includes the accounts of the Corporation, which is engaged in a single line of business as a securities broker-dealer comprised of several classes of services, including both principal and agency transactions, and underwriting and investment banking services. The accompanying consolidated financial statement is presented on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

Use of Estimates — The preparation of the consolidated financial statement in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statement and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes — The Corporation is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Bancorp. As described in the tax sharing agreement between the Corporation and the Bancorp, federal income taxes are calculated as if the Corporation filed on a separate return basis and the amount of current tax or benefit calculated is either remitted to or received from the Bancorp. The amount of current and deferred taxes payable or refundable is recognized as of the date of the consolidated financial statement, utilizing currently enacted tax laws and rates.

Securities Owned, at Fair Value and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased — Securities are classified as trading when bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. The fair value of a security is determined based on quoted market prices. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined based on quoted prices of similar instruments or discounted cash flow models that incorporate market inputs and assumptions including discount rates, prepayment speeds and loss rates.

Property and Equipment — Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three to seven years.

Goodwill — Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment on an annual basis, which for the Corporation is September 30, and more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that there may be impairment. Impairment exists when a reporting unit's carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. The Corporation has determined that it is an entity-level reporting unit under U.S. GAAP. In testing goodwill for impairment, U.S. GAAP permits the Corporation to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount or bypass this qualitative assessment and proceed directly to Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent Events — The Corporation has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance date for the Consolidated Financial Statement to determine if either recognition or disclosure of significant events or transactions is required.

Accounting and Reporting Developments — Standards Adopted in 2019

ASU 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 which establishes a new accounting model for leases. The amended guidance requires lessees to record lease liabilities on the lessees' balance sheets along with corresponding right-of-use assets for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases are classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the lessee's statements of income. The amendments also modify disclosure requirements for an entity's lease arrangements. Subsequent to the issuance of ASU 2016-02, the FASB has issued additional guidance to clarify certain implementation issues and provide transition relief in certain circumstances including ASUs 2018-01 (Land Easement Practical Expedient, issued in January 2018), 2018-10 (Codification Improvements, issued in July 2018), 2018-11 (Targeted Improvements, also issued in July 2018) and 2019-01 (Codification Improvements, issued in March 2019). These subsequent amendments do not change the core principles in the original ASU, but do provide an additional optional transition method which is to initially apply the amended guidance at the adoption date and record a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings without retrospective application to prior comparative periods. Entities not electing to use this optional transition method must apply the amended guidance on a modified retrospective basis to all periods presented.

The Corporation adopted the amended guidance on January 1, 2019, using the optional transition method. The Corporation initially applied the new standard by recognizing a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on the adoption date without restating the prior comparative periods. As part of the adoption, the Corporation has elected certain accounting policies as allowed under the ASU. The Corporation elected the practical expedients package provided within the new standard, which among other things, permitted the Corporation not to reassess the lease classification of existing leases. The Corporation also elected not to use hindsight in evaluating the lease term. Additionally, the Corporation elected to not recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less on the Consolidated Financial Statement and elected a practical expedient, by class of underlying asset, to not separate nonlease components from the associated lease component and instead, to account for them as a single lease component.

Accounting and Reporting Developments — Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted

ASU 2017-04 – Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment
In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04 which simplifies the test for goodwill impairment by removing the second step, which measures the amount of impairment loss, if any. Instead, the amended guidance states that an entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, except that the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This would apply to all reporting units, including those with zero or negative carrying amounts of net assets. The amended guidance is effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted, and is to be applied prospectively to all goodwill impairment tests performed after the adoption date.

ASU 2018-13 – Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement
In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13 which modifies the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The amendments remove the requirements to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the policy for timing of transfers between levels and the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements. The amendments also add new disclosure requirements regarding unrealized gains and losses from recurring Level 3 fair value measurements and the significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The amended guidance is effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2020 with early adoption permitted. Certain of the amendments are to be applied prospectively while others are to be applied retrospectively. Also, early adoption of the removed and modified disclosure requirements is permitted before adoption of the newly added requirements. The Corporation is in the process of evaluating the impact of the amended guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASU 2018-15 – Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract
In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15 which provides guidance on the accounting for implementation, setup, and other upfront costs incurred by customers in cloud computing arrangements that are accounted for as service contracts. The amendments require that implementation costs be evaluated for capitalization using the framework applicable to costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. Those capitalized

costs are to be expensed over the term of the cloud computing arrangement and presented in the same financial statement line items as the service contract and its associated fees. The amended guidance is effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted, and may be applied either retrospectively or prospectively. The Corporation is in the process of evaluating the impact of the amended guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. CASH AND SECURITIES SEGREGATED UNDER FEDERAL AND OTHER REGULATIONS

The Corporation operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) and Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. Essentially, the requirements of these provisions provide that the Corporation does not carry customer accounts and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the issuer, carrier, or the Corporation's clearing broker-dealer.

The Corporation offers a commission rebate program to certain clients and therefore maintains a Rule 15c3-3 bank account. As of June 30, 2019, the balance in this account was $822,357 and the Corporation had no accrued rebates as of June 30, 2019. The balance is included within cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

4. SECURITIES HOLDINGS

Securities owned, at fair value and securities sold, not yet purchased are recorded at fair value. Total securities at June 30, 2019 consist of the following:

	Securities	
	Owned, at fair value	**Sold, not yet purchased**
State and municipal obligations	$ 31,235,936	-
Corporate obligations	106,456,662	48,327,097
Money market investments	248,607,514	-
Mutual funds	-	15
U.S. government, government sponsored agencies, and agency obligations	33,233,069	96,747,576
Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	92,084,074	8,075,920
Stocks	769,360	-
Total securities	$ 512,386,615	153,150,608

Securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Corporation clears all of its transactions through a clearing broker-dealer on a fully-disclosed basis. The Corporation's exposure to credit risk associated with nonperformance of its customers in fulfilling their contractual obligations pursuant to securities transactions can be directly impacted by volatile trading markets, which may impair the customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to the Corporation. The Corporation does not anticipate nonperformance by customers in the above situations. The Corporation, through a clearing broker-dealer, seeks to control the aforementioned risks by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Corporation's clearing broker-dealer monitors required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires the customer to deposit additional collateral or reduce positions, when necessary. The Corporation's policy is to monitor its market exposure and counterparty risk. In addition, the Corporation has a policy of reviewing, as considered necessary, the credit standing of each customer with whom it conducts business.

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

At June 30, 2019, the Corporation had the following securities that exceeded 10% of total securities positions, which equals securities owned, at fair value less securities sold, not yet purchased:

Securities owned, at fair value	**Fair Value**	**Percentage of Total Securities**
Federated Government Obligations Fund	$ 245,032,024	68%
Total Securities owned, at fair value	$ 245,032,024	68%

Securities sold, not yet purchased	**Fair Value**	**Percentage of Total Securities**
United States Treasuries	$ 94,499,054	26%
Total Securities sold, not yet purchased	$ 94,499,054	26%

6. INCOME TAXES

The Corporation is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Bancorp. As described in the tax sharing agreement between the Corporation and the Bancorp, federal income taxes are calculated as if the Corporation files separate income tax returns and state income taxes for consolidated state income tax jurisdictions are calculated based on the Corporation's contributions to the consolidated tax bases.

Deferred income taxes are comprised of the following temporary differences at June 30, 2019:

Deferred tax assets:	
Deferred compensation	$ 1,728,744
State deferred taxes	426,716
Deferred income/expense	391,333
Intangible assets	214,152
Reserves	61,530
Other	56,258
Total deferred tax assets	2,878,733
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Prepaid expenses	193,787
Total deferred tax liabilities	193,787
Total net deferred tax asset	$ 2,684,946

The Corporation has determined that a valuation allowance is not needed against the deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2019. The Corporation considered all of the positive and negative evidence available to determine whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will ultimately be realized and, based upon that evidence, the Corporation believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets recorded at June 30, 2019 will ultimately be realized. The Corporation reached this conclusion as it is expected that the Corporation's deferred tax assets will be realized through the reversal of its existing taxable temporary differences and its projected future taxable income.

As of June 30, 2019, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits was $1,003,000. Any interest and penalties incurred in connection with income taxes are recorded as a component of tax expense.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

Furniture and equipment	$ 625,008
Premises	767,801
Software	173,781
Leasehold improvements	177,912
Land	111,650
Property and equipment - gross	1,856,152
Accumulated depreciation	(1,414,855)
Property and equipment - net	$ 441,297

8. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had goodwill of $64,791,269. The Corporation completed its most recent annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30, 2018 and determined that no impairment existed.

As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had finite-lived intangible assets of $4,100,000 less accumulated amortization of $2,781,986. Intangible assets include non-compete agreements, trade names, and customer contracts and are amortized on a sum-of-years basis over 5 years and 10 months, 1 year and 10 months, and 1 year and 10 months, respectively. Changes in the net carrying amount of intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Non-Compete Agreements	Trade Names	Customer Contracts	Total
Net carrying amount as of December 31, 2018	$ 382,979	160,000	1,786,666	2,329,645
Change in accumulated amortization	(38,298)	(80,000)	(893,333)	(1,011,631)
Net carrying amount as of June 30, 2019	$ 344,681	80,000	893,333	1,318,014

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Corporation measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. U.S. GAAP also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the instrument's fair value measurement. The three levels within the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Corporation has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability for which there is little, if any, market activity at the measurement date. Unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation's own assumptions about what market participants would use to price the asset or liability. The inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Corporation's own financial data such as internally developed pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, as well as instruments for which the fair value determination requires significant management judgment.

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
As of June 30, 2019	**Level 1(a)**	**Level 2(a)**	**Level 3(b)**	**Total Fair Value**
ASSETS:				
Securities owned, at fair value				
State and municipal obligations	$ -	31,235,936	-	31,235,936
Corporate obligations	-	106,456,662	-	106,456,662
Money market investments	248,607,514	-	-	248,607,514
U.S. government, government sponsored agencies and agency obligations	2,247,336	30,985,733	-	33,233,069
Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	-	92,084,074	-	92,084,074
Stocks	769,360	-	-	769,360
Securities owned, at fair value	251,624,210	260,762,405	-	512,386,615
Derivative Assets				
Futures contracts	13,095	-	-	13,095
To-be-announced transactions	-	20,708	-	20,708
Derivative assets	13,095	20,708	-	33,803
Total assets	$ 251,637,305	260,783,113	-	512,420,418
LIABILITIES:				
Securities sold, not yet purchased				
Corporate obligations	$ -	48,327,097	-	48,327,097
Mutual funds	15	-	-	15
U.S. government, government sponsored agencies and agency obligations	96,746,391	1,185	-	96,747,576
Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	-	8,075,920	-	8,075,920
Securities sold, not yet purchased	96,746,406	56,404,202	-	153,150,608
Derivative liabilities				
To-be-announced transactions	-	44,771	-	44,771
Derivative liabilities	-	44,771	-	44,771
Total liabilities	$ 96,746,406	56,448,973	-	153,195,379

(a) During the period ended June 30, 2019, no assets or liabilities were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 and there were no changes in employed methodologies.
(b) During the period ended June 30, 2019, there were no transfers in or out of Level 3.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Financial Instruments Measured at Level 1 — Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities within securities owned, at fair value include money market investments, U.S. government obligations and stocks, which are valued based on market transactions involving identical assets that are actively traded and exchange-traded derivatives valued using quoted prices. Level 1 securities within securities sold, not yet purchased include mutual funds and U.S. government obligations, which are valued based on market transactions involving identical securities that are actively traded.

Financial Instruments Measured at Level 2 — If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows. Level 2 securities within securities owned, at fair value include: state and municipal obligations valued based on bonds with similar characteristics; corporate obligations valued utilizing an Option Adjusted Spread model; U.S. government obligations and extended settlement to-be announced ("TBA") derivatives valued utilizing a matrix-based approach and discounted cash flows; and commercial paper and certificates of deposits valued utilizing a matrix-based approach. Level 2 securities within securities sold, not yet purchased include: corporate obligations valued utilizing an Option Adjusted Spread model; U.S. government obligations and TBA derivatives valued utilizing a matrix-based approach and discounted cash flows; and commercial paper and certificates of deposits valued utilizing a matrix-based approach.

Financial Instruments Measured at Level 3 — In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. There were no securities included within Level 3 as of June 30, 2019.

Short-term Financial Assets and Liabilities — The fair values of the receivable from the clearing broker, Parent Company and affiliated companies approximate their carrying amounts because of the short maturities of the instruments. Similarly, due to the short-term nature of all other financial assets and liabilities, their carrying values approximate fair value.

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation may use free-standing derivative instruments to reduce certain risks related to interest rate volatility. These instruments, if any, are included within other assets and other liabilities within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Instruments the Corporation may use include futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are based on Treasury notes and Treasury bonds. Futures contracts are contracts in which the buyer agrees to purchase, and the seller agrees to make delivery of, a specific financial instrument at a predetermined price or yield. As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had options on futures contracts with a notional amount of $48,300,000 and a positive fair value of $13,095 recorded in other assets within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Additionally, the Corporation may execute agency mortgage-backed, TBA securities transactions that are scheduled to settle beyond the nearest-term settlement date and therefore, are considered derivative contracts under U.S. GAAP. The Corporation facilitates these transactions in order to meet customer needs. As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had unsettled TBA transactions of this nature with a notional amount of $18,000,000, resulting in a positive fair value of $20,708 and a negative fair value of $44,771 which are recorded in receivable from clearing broker-dealer within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Credit risks arise from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The Corporation's exposure is limited to the replacement value of the contracts rather than the notional amounts.

11. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Corporation is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Corporation uses the alternative method for calculating net capital, which requires maintaining minimum net capital equal to the greater of $250,000 or 2% of aggregate debit balances, as defined. At June 30, 2019, the Corporation's net capital of $366,864,758 exceeded its required net capital of $250,000 by $366,614,758.

12. GUARANTEES

The Corporation guarantees the collection of all margin account balances held by its clearing broker-dealer for the benefit of its customers. The Corporation is responsible for payment to the clearing broker-dealer for any loss, liability, damage, cost or expense incurred as a result of customers failing to comply with margin or margin maintenance calls on all margin accounts. The margin account balance held by the clearing broker-dealer as of June 30, 2019 was $13,351,652. In the event of any customer default, the Corporation has rights to the underlying collateral provided. Given the existence of the underlying collateral provided as well as the negligible historical credit losses, the Corporation does not maintain any loss reserve.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bancorp uses a centralized approach to cash management. Cash receipts and payments of trade payables and other disbursements are processed through a centralized cash management system by the Bancorp. All cash derived from or required for the Corporation's operations is applied to or against the payable to the Parent Company.

The payables to the Parent Company of $1,023,686 represent a net payable as the Corporation has the right and the intent to net settle the payables to and the receivables from the Parent Company. At June 30, 2019, the net payable relates to $2,719,835 in general payables and $289,136 in trade payables, which are decreased by $1,981,364 in general receivables and $3,921 of trade receivables.

The receivable from affiliated companies of $942,789 represents a net receivable as the Corporation has the right and the intent to net settle the payable to and the receivable from affiliated companies. At June 30, 2019, the net receivable relates to $1,511,865 in general receivables, which are reduced by $569,076 in general payables.

Federal and certain state income taxes are filed on a consolidated basis with the Parent Company or other affiliated companies and are net settled with each entity. At June 30, 2019, the payables to the Parent Company or affiliated companies relating to income taxes were $1,260,497.

On November 1, 2018, the Corporation entered into a Pledge Agreement with the Parent Company. Under the Pledge Agreement, the Parent Company agreed to extend credit to the Corporation in the principal amount of $250,000,000. Interest is paid monthly at the target Federal Funds Rate plus 3.375%, which was 5.875% at June 30, 2019. The note is due October 31, 2019 and is secured by certain securities owned by the Corporation. The Corporation had no outstanding borrowings on this note at June 30, 2019.

On April 1, 2019, the Subsidiary Company entered into a Pledge Agreement with the Parent Company. Under the Pledge Agreement, the Parent Company agreed to extend credit to the Subsidiary Company in the principal amount of $3,000,000. Interest is paid monthly at the three month LIBOR Rate plus 0.75%, which was 3.07% at June 30, 2019. The note is due March 31, 2020 and is unsecured. The Subsidiary Company had no outstanding borrowings on this note at June 30, 2019.

The Corporation offers a brokerage sweep product that allows customers to sweep excess cash positions into an account at the Parent Company.

The Bancorp has fidelity bonds with coverage that extends to the Corporation. The deductible on these bonds is $7,500,000.

As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had $55,163,103 cash on deposit with the Parent Company.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Corporation leases various offices under operating agreements to be paid from 2019 through 2021.

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is subject to certain litigation. Management is of the opinion, based upon review of its issues, that settlements (if any) not specifically accrued for at June 30, 2019 will not materially impact the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statement.

The Corporation serves as a remarketing agent for variable rate demand notes ("VRDNs"). The VRDNs pay interest to holders at a rate of interest that fluctuates based upon market demand. The VRDNs generally have long-term maturity dates, but can be tendered by the holder for purchase at par value upon proper advance notice. When the VRDNs are tendered, a remarketing agent generally finds another investor to purchase the VRDNs to keep the securities outstanding in the market. The Corporation acts as the remarketing agent to issuers on approximately $433,300,000 of VRDNs as of June 30, 2019. As remarketing agent, FTS is responsible for actively remarketing VRDNs to other investors when they have been tendered. If another investor is not identified, FTS may choose to purchase the VRDNs into inventory at its discretion while it continues to remarket them. If FTS purchases the VRDNs into inventory, it can subsequently tender back the VRDNs to the issuer's trustee with proper advance notice. As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation held none of these securities in its portfolio.

The Corporation routinely enters into when-issued and firm underwriting commitments. At June 30, 2019, the Corporation had one outstanding underwriting commitment which resulted in a net capital charge of $217,500.