OPPENHEIMER

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Second Quarter June 30, 2007

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Index

All amounts herein are expressed in U.S. dollars.

To the Shareholders;

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. reported net profit of $15.8 million or $1.19 per share for the second quarter of 2007, an increase of approximately 73% in net profit when compared to $9.1 million or $0.72 per share in the second quarter of 2006. Revenue for the second quarter of 2007 was $226.8 million, an increase of 17% compared to revenue of $193.0 million in the second quarter of 2006.

Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $32.6 million or $2.48 per share compared to $26.4 million or $2.08 per share in the first half of 2006, an increase of 24% in net profit. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $440.9 million compared to $394.1 million for the same period in 2006, an increase of 12%. Revenue and profit before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2006 includes a non-recurring gain of $11.6 million (most of which was generated in the first quarter of 2006) related to the exchange of the Company's three NYSE memberships for cash and NYSE Group common shares ($0.53 per share). Excluding this one-time gain in the six months ended June 30, 2006, revenue and profit before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were up 15% and 67%, respectively, compared to the same period of 2006.

The Company's profit before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was significantly impacted by share-based expense totaling $9.6 million ($8.3 million in the second quarter of 2007) primarily related to outstanding stock appreciation rights which, under accounting guidelines, are re-measured at fair value at each period end. The significant increase in the price of the Company's Class A Shares during the second quarter of 2007 was a contributing factor to the increase in share-based expense. Share-based expense for the six months ended June 30, 2006 totaled $3.2 million ($2.8 million in the second quarter of 2006).

Results during the second quarter of 2007 reflected a rising, but often volatile market environment, with investors focused on high oil prices, weak housing markets, foreclosures in sub-prime mortgages, and a weak U.S. dollar. Despite these issues, the U.S. economy continued to grow at a moderate pace with low unemployment rates and relatively strong consumer spending. Core inflation has been gradually easing and the Federal Reserve continues to hold interest rates steady. Growth over the next several quarters should be maintained as the weak dollar fuels exports. The investment environment remains attractive as global liquidity continues to fuel acquisitions and the retirement of equity securities through corporate buy-backs, privatizations, and mergers proceeds at a record pace.

Investment banking activity continued to produce strong results in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same periods of 2006, resulting from the increased emphasis and staffing levels of the investment banking effort as well as the capital markets' appetite for the securities of small and mid-cap offerings. Proprietary trading results were positive for the quarter, but less of a factor as the Company scaled back its exposure in light of increased volatility. The Company has no exposure to the issues surrounding sub-prime mortgages. Advisory fee income in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 showed improvement compared to the same periods in 2006 as a result of increases in traditional fee-based assets under management. Assets under management by the asset management group increased 27% to $17.3 billion at June 30, 2007 compared to $13.6 billion at June 30, 2006, reflecting organic growth and increases in market value. The Company continues to build its base of annualized revenues through employee and client education emphasizing the benefits of a professionally directed asset allocation process.

The Company's expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased 12% and 10%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2006, primarily due to increased compensation and related costs. As discussed above, a large component of the increase is attributable to share-based compensation costs. Communications and data processing costs increased in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same periods in 2006, reflecting the Company's continuing efforts to upgrade its technology platform. Despite higher interest rates, interest expense declined in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same periods in 2006, primarily reflecting lower levels of bank borrowing in 2007.

At June 30, 2007, shareholders' equity was approximately $399 million and book value per share was $30.17 compared to shareholders' equity of approximately $337 million and book value per share of $26.46 at June 30, 2006. The weighted average number of Class A and Class B Shares outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was 13,125,172 compared to 12,696,302 outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2006, an increase of 3% due to the exercise of employee stock options, awards of Class A Shares pursuant to the Employee Share Plan and the purchase of Class A Shares by the Company's 401(K) Plan. The actual number of Class A and Class B Shares outstanding at June 30, 2007 was 13,233,630. During the second quarter of 2007, the Company did not purchase any Class A Shares pursuant to its Normal Course Issuer Bid (which commenced on August 9, 2006, and terminates on August 8, 2007). The diluted weighted average number of Class A and Class B Shares outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was 13,380,514 compared to 19,630,155 outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2006, a net decrease of 32% due to the redemption, on July 31, 2006, of $141 million of its variable rate exchangeable debentures (the "Debentures") and the redemption, on October 23, 2006, of the remaining $20 million of Debentures issued on January 6, 2003 as partial payment for the acquisition of the U.S. Private Client and Asset Management Divisions of CIBC World Markets, Inc. The Debentures were exchangeable into 6.9 million Class A Shares of the Company. These redemptions were funded by the issuance of a senior secured credit note in the amount of $125 million, increased bank call loans and internally available funds.

$15 Million Pay Down of Debt

On August 2, 2007, the Company repaid $15 million of its senior secured credit note together with accrued interest, thereby reducing its outstanding indebtedness under the senior secured credit note to $83.8 million. This amount represents a voluntary prepayment. As previously announced, on April 27, 2007, the Company repaid $25 million of its senior secured credit note ($10.4 million was required under the terms of the senior secured credit note and $14.6 million was a voluntary prepayment). With strong earnings and cash flow thus far in 2007, the Company determined that it is appropriate to further reduce indebtedness under the senior secured credit note at this time.

Dividend

The Company announced an increase in the quarterly dividend of U.S. $0.01 per share to U.S. $0.11 per share, payable on August 24, 2007 to holders of Class A and Class B Shares of record on August 10, 2007.

Stock Exchange Listings

The Class A non-voting shares of the Company are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange. The preponderance of trading in the Class A Shares take place on the New York Stock Exchange. Substantially all of the Company's active business is carried on in the United States through Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and other subsidiaries. The directors of the Company have assessed the cost and benefits of maintaining the Toronto Stock Exchange Listing and have determined that there are no material benefits to the Company or its shareholders to continue such listing. Accordingly, the directors have approved an application to voluntarily de-list the Class A non-voting shares from the Toronto Stock Exchange effective August 31, 2007 or such other date as may be agreed. The Company as a Canadian federally incorporated corporation and as a Canadian reporting issuer will continue to be subject to Canadian corporate law and provincial securities regulations. Canadian investors will continue to be able to trade in the Class A Shares of the Company through Canadian securities dealers that can trade through the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company, through its principal subsidiaries, Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (a U.S. broker-dealer) and Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc., offers a full range of services from 88 offices in 21 states and through local broker-dealers in 2 foreign jurisdictions. The Company offers trust and estate services through Oppenheimer Trust Company. Evanston Financial Corporation is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing. In addition, through its subsidiary, Freedom Investments, Inc. and the BUYandHOLD division of Freedom, the Company offers online discount brokerage and dollar-based investing services.

Certain statements in this communication may contain ‘‘forward-looking statements’’ relating to anticipated future performance. For a discussion of the factors that could cause future performance to be different than anticipated, reference is made to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

On behalf of the Board,

E.K. Roberts,
President

Toronto, Canada
August 7, 2007

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(unaudited)

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	Expressed in thousands of dollars	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 39,873	$ 23,542
Cash and securities segregated under regulatory and other purposes	58,184	45,035
Deposits with clearing organizations	13,618	11,355
Receivable from brokers and clearing organizations	725,170	643,914
Receivable from customers	967,878	979,350
Securities owned including amounts pledged of $1 million ($979 thousand in 2006), at market value	116,683	137,092
Notes receivable, net	48,891	52,340
Office facilities, net	16,591	16,478
Intangible assets, net of amortization	33,293	33,660
Goodwill	132,472	132,472
Deferred income tax, net	6,295	—
Other	67,682	84,852
	$2,226,630	$2,160,090
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Drafts payable	$ 44,389	$ 57,641
Bank call loans	85,500	79,500
Payable to brokers and clearing organizations	1,007,218	923,556
Payable to customers	369,218	384,881
Securities sold, but not yet purchased, at market value	13,924	7,315
Accrued compensation	95,055	116,235
Accounts payable and other liabilities	87,355	74,806
Income taxes payable	13,861	13,229
Zero coupon promissory note	12,046	14,576
Senior secured credit note	98,750	124,375
Deferred income tax, net	—	4,935
	1,827,316	1,801,049
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital		
2007 — 13,133,950 Class A non-voting shares (2006 — 12,834,682 shares)	49,687	41,093
99,680 Class B voting shares	133	133
	49,820	41,226
Contributed capital	14,386	11,662
Retained earnings	335,247	306,153
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(139)	—
	399,314	359,041
	$2,226,630	$2,160,090

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

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30, 2007	Three months ended June 30, 2006	Six months ended June 30, 2007	Six months ended June 30, 2006
	Expressed in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts			
REVENUE:				
Commissions	$89,923	$ 89,055	$177,483	$182,717
Principal transactions, net	11,996	8,796	20,512	19,972
Interest	28,112	28,049	57,170	54,220
Investment banking	41,307	21,676	74,698	33,643
Advisory fees	50,044	41,324	99,481	81,830
Other	5,368	4,124	11,522	21,692
	226,750	193,024	440,866	394,074
EXPENSES:				
Compensation and related expenses	134,777	114,871	259,406	226,958
Clearing and exchange fees	4,047	2,050	7,629	6,893
Communications and technology	12,247	10,391	25,750	22,736
Occupancy and equipment costs	12,343	12,443	24,609	25,014
Interest	14,783	16,292	29,631	30,619
Other	20,667	21,182	37,773	36,648
	198,864	177,229	384,798	348,868
Profit before income taxes	27,886	15,795	56,068	45,206
Income tax provision	12,120	6,658	23,512	18,852
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	$15,766	$ 9,137	$ 32,556	$ 26,354
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Change in cash flow hedges (net of tax of $276 and $99, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007)	377	—	(139)	—
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	$16,143	$ 9,137	$ 32,437	$ 26,354
Earnings per share:				
Basic	$ 1.19	$ 0.72	$ 2.48	$ 2.08
Diluted	$ 1.16	$ 0.52	$ 2.43	$ 1.45
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.10	$ 0.10	$ 0.20	$ 0.20

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

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

	Six Months ended June 30, 2007	2006
	Expressed in thousands of dollars	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit for the period	$ 32,556	$ 26,354
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Non-cash items included in net profit:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,761	4,468
Deferred income tax	(11,230)	7,612
Amortization of notes receivable	9,223	10,561
Amortization of debt issuance costs	598	—
Amortization of intangibles	367	366
Provision for doubtful accounts	(75)	(257)
Share-based compensation	9,765	2,511
Employee share plan issuance	2,409	—
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Cash and securities segregated under federal and other regulations	(13,149)	(8,605)
Deposits with clearing organizations	(2,263)	505
Receivable from brokers and clearing organizations	(81,256)	(36,830)
Receivable from customers	11,547	(47,798)
Securities owned	20,409	13,467
Notes receivable	(5,774)	(7,534)
Other assets	16,572	15,325
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Drafts Payable	(13,252)	(178)
Payable to brokers and clearing organizations	83,523	197,784
Payable to customers	(15,663)	(116,706)
Securities sold, but not yet purchased	6,609	(876)
Accrued compensation	(28,974)	(17,159)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	11,726	(2,161)
Income taxes payable	632	(1,186)
Cash provided by operating activities	39,061	39,664

(Continued on next page)

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) — (Continued)

	Six Months ended June 30, 2007	2006
	Expressed in thousands of dollars	
Cash flows from investing and other activities:		
Purchase of fixed assets	(4,873)	(2,107)
Cash used in investing and other activities	(4,873)	(2,107)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash dividends paid on Class A non-voting and Class B shares	(2,639)	(2,541)
Issuance of Class A non-voting shares	6,185	5,574
Tax benefit from employee stock options exercised	752	45
Repurchase of Class A non-voting shares for cancellation	—	(2,255)
Senior secured credit note repayments	(25,625)	—
Zero coupon promissory note repayments	(2,530)	(4,469)
Bank loan repayments	—	(14,524)
Increase (decrease) in bank call loans, net	6,000	(23,800)
Cash used in financing activities	(17,857)	(41,970)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	16,331	(4,413)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	23,542	32,013
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 39,873	$ 27,600
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the periods for interest	$ 27,884	$ 26,212
Cash paid during the periods for income taxes	$ 27,333	$ 15,583

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

Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes In Shareholders' Equity (unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30, 2007	2006
Share capital		
Balance at beginning of period	$ 41,226	$ 32,631
Issue of Class A non-voting shares	8,594	5,574
Repurchase of Class A non-voting shares for cancellation	—	(2,255)
Balance at end of period	$ 49,820	$ 35,950
Contributed capital		
Balance at beginning of period	$ 11,662	$ 8,810
Tax benefit from share-based awards	752	45
Share-based expense	1,972	1,620
Balance at end of period	$ 14,386	$ 10,475
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of period	$306,153	$266,682
Cumulative effect of an accounting change	(823)	—
Net profit for the period	32,556	26,354
Dividends of $0.20 per share	(2,639)	(2,541)
Balance at end of period	$335,247	$290,495
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Balance at beginning of period	—	—
Change in cash flow hedges, net of tax	$ (139)	—
Balance at end of period	$ (139)	—
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$399,314	$336,920

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

Oppenheimer
Holdings Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. (''OPY'') and its subsidiaries (together, the ''Company''). 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, securities lending activities, trust services and investment advisory and asset management services. The principal subsidiaries of OPY are Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (''Oppenheimer''), a registered broker-dealer in securities, and Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. (''OAM''), a registered investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Oppenheimer operates as Fahnestock & Co. Inc. in Latin America. The Company provides investment advisory services through OAM and Oppenheimer Investment Management (''OIM'') and Oppenheimer's Fahnestock Asset Management, Alpha Program 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. and through BUYandHOLD, a division of Freedom. Evanston Financial Corporation is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing.

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). These accounting principles are set out in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year then ended, except for the adoption on January 1, 2007 of Financial Accounting Standards Board (''FASB'') Interpretation No. 48, *''Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes''* (''FIN 48'') set out in note 2.

Certain prior period amounts in the condensed consolidated statement of income have been reclassified to conform with current presentation. Total revenue, total expenses, profit before income taxes, income tax provision and net profit for the period were not affected. See note 12 for further discussion.

Disclosures reflected in these condensed consolidated financial statements comply in all material respects with those required pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'') with respect to quarterly financial reporting.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, which in the opinion of management are normal and recurring and necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The nature of the Company's business is such that the results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for a full year.

These condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars.

2. New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48. This interpretation requires that a tax position be recognized only if it is ''more likely than not'' to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, based solely on its technical merits, as of the reporting date. A tax position that meets the ''more likely than not'' criterion shall be measured at the largest amount of benefit that is more than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007 which resulted in a cumulative adjustment to opening retained earnings in the amount of $823 thousand and a reclassification of deferred tax liabilities in the amount of $6.1 million to liability for unrecognized tax benefits which is included in accounts payable and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company's uncertain tax positions primarily consist of an election made under the Internal Revenue Code to limit current recognition of property that was involuntarily converted to money as a result of the monetary damages received. The Company recognizes interest accrued on underpayments of income taxes as interest expense and any related statutory penalties as other expenses in its condensed consolidated statement of income. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded approximately $166 thousand and $329 thousand, respectively, in interest related to the involuntary conversion of assets.

The Company is in discussions with the Internal Revenue Service (''IRS'') related to the involuntary conversion of assets as part of the IRS's limited scope examination of the 2003 – 2004 tax period and expects the matter to be resolved within the next twelve months without a material impact to the Company's effective income tax rate. At this time, management cannot estimate a range for any possible change in the unrecognized tax benefit.

Due to its retail branch network, the Company is subject to tax examinations in many state and local jurisdictions. Tax years under examination vary by jurisdictions and it is not uncommon to have many examinations open at any given time. Currently, tax examinations are ongoing in New York State (1998 to 2000 and 2001 to 2003), New York City (1998 – 2000), New Jersey (2002 – 2005), and Michigan (2002 – 2005). The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of additional assessments in each of the taxing jurisdictions resulting from these and subsequent years' examinations. The Company has established tax reserves that it believes are sufficient in relation to possible additional assessments. The Company continuously assesses the adequacy of these reserves and believes that the resolution of such matters will not have a material effect on the condensed consolidated balance sheet, although a resolution could have a material effect on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of income for a particular period and on the Company's effective income tax rate for any period in which resolution occurs.

Recently Issued
In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (''SFAS 157''), *Fair Value Measurements*, which provides expanded information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. In addition, SFAS No. 157 prohibits recognition of ''block discounts'' for large holdings of unrestricted financial instruments where quoted prices are readily and regularly available in an active market. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted. The Company has determined that adoption of SFAS No. 157 will not have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (''SFAS 159''), *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115,* which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 provides entities with the option to mitigate volatility in reported earnings by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. In addition, SFAS 159 allows entities to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates and to report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted provided that the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS 157. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 159 on its condensed consolidated financial statements but does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 159 to be material.

3. Earnings per share

Earnings per share was computed by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of Class A non-voting shares ("Class A Shares") and Class B voting shares ("Class B Shares") outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes the weighted average Class A and Class B Shares outstanding and the effects of exchangeable debentures using the if converted method as well as Class A Shares granted under share-based compensation arrangements using the treasury stock method.

Earnings per share has been calculated as follows:

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

	Three Months ended June 30, 2007	2006	Six Months ended June 30, 2007	2006
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	13,213,663	12,666,526	13,125,172	12,696,302
Net effect, if converted method(1)	—	6,932,000	—	6,932,000
Net effect, treasury method(2)	329,558	13,078	255,342	1,853
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	13,543,221	19,611,604	13,380,514	19,630,155
Net profit for the period, as reported	$ 15,766	$ 9,137	$ 32,556	$ 26,354
Effect of dilutive exchangeable debentures	—	1,068	—	2,125
Net profit, available to shareholders and assumed conversions	$ 15,766	$ 10,205	$ 32,556	$ 28,479
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.19	$ 0.72	$ 2.48	$ 2.08
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.16	$ 0.52	$ 2.43	$ 1.45

(1) As part of the consideration for the 2003 acquisition of the U.S. private client and asset management divisions from CIBC World Markets, the Company issued First and Second Variable Rate Exchangeable Debentures which were exchangeable for approximately 6.9 million Class A Shares of the Company at the rate of $23.20 per share (approximately 35% of the outstanding Class A Shares, if exchanged). On July 31, 2006 and October 23, 2006, the Company redeemed $140.8 million and the remaining $20 million, respectively, of such debentures thereby extinguishing all such Debentures outstanding.

(2) The diluted EPS computations do not include the antidilutive effect of Class A Shares granted under share-based compensation arrangements — 79,103 and 1,297,825, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006; and 97,709 and 1,450,457, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

4. Receivable from and payable to brokers and clearing organizations

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Receivable from brokers and clearing organizations consist of:		
Deposits paid for securities borrowed	$582,160	$529,854
Receivable from brokers	71,138	45,027
Securities failed to deliver	27,607	33,759
Receivable from clearing organizations	16,607	4,896
Omnibus accounts	13,761	18,490
Other	13,897	11,888
	$725,170	$643,914

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Payable to brokers and clearing organizations consist of:		
Deposits received for securities loaned	$ 950,183	$885,655
Securities failed to receive	56,498	36,810
Clearing organizations and other	537	1,091
	$1,007,218	$923,556

5. Securities owned and securities sold, but not yet purchased (at market value)

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Securities owned consist of:		
Corporate equities and warrants	$ 39,014	$ 42,508
Corporate and sovereign obligations	30,542	41,747
U.S. government and agency and state and municipal government obligations	44,642	49,974
Money market funds and other	2,485	2,863
	$116,683	$137,092

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Securities sold, but not yet purchased consist of:		
Corporate equities	$11,145	$3,609
Corporate and sovereign obligations	1,427	2,336
U.S. government and agency and state and municipal government obligations and other	1,352	1,370
	$13,924	$7,315

Securities owned and securities sold, but not yet purchased consist of trading and investment securities at market and fair values. Included in securities owned at June 30, 2007 are corporate equities with market values of approximately $15.7 million ($14.9 million at December 31, 2006), which are correlated to deferred compensation liabilities to certain employees. Also included in corporate equities in securities owned are investments with estimated fair values of approximately $4.7 million and $6.0 million, respectively, at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, which relates to restricted shares of NYSE Group Inc. At June 30, 2007, the Company had pledged securities owned of approximately $1 million ($979 thousand at December 31, 2006) as collateral to counterparties for stock loan transactions, which can be sold or repledged.

6. Long term debt

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

Issued	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	June 30, 2007
Zero Coupon Promissory Note, issued January 2, 2003 **(a)**	—	0%	$12,046
Less portion due within twelve months			(3,702)
Remainder of Zero Coupon Promissory Note................			$ 8,344
Senior secured credit note **(b)**	7/31/2013	7.85%	$98,750
Less portion due within twelve months			(30,098)
Remainder of senior secured credit note.....................			$68,652

(a) The Zero Coupon Promissory Note is repayable as related employee notes receivable, which are assigned to Oppenheimer, become due or are forgiven. Such payments are to be made notwithstanding whether any of the employees' loans default.

(b) On July 31, 2006, the Company issued a Senior Secured Credit Note (''SSCN'') in the amount of $125.0 million at a variable interest rate based on the London Interbank Offering Rate (''LIBOR'') with a seven-year term to a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley Senior Funding Inc, as agent. Minimum principal repayments equal 0.25% per quarter and there are required prepayments of principal based on a portion of the Company's excess cash flow, the net cash proceeds of asset sales, tax refunds over certain limits, awards over certain limits in connection with legal actions or 'takings', and debt issuances or other liability financings. On April 27, 2007, the Company repaid $25.0 million of its SSCN, thereby reducing its outstanding indebtedness under the SSCN to $99.1 million. Of the $25.0 million repaid, $10.4 million was a required payment under the terms of the SSCN and $14.6 million represented a voluntary prepayment. In accordance with the SSCN, the Company has provided certain covenants to the lenders with respect to the maintenance of a minimum fixed charge ratio and maximum leverage ratio driven from EBITDA and minimum net capital requirements with respect to Oppenheimer. In the Company's view, the most restrictive of the covenants requires that the Company maintain a maximum leverage ratio of 2.30 (total long-term debt divided by EBITDA). At June 30, 2007, the Company was in compliance with the covenants. The interest rate on the SSCN for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was 7.85%. Under the terms of the SSCN, effective January 1, 2007, the interest rate spread over LIBOR was reduced by 25 basis points. Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 was $2.1 million and $4.6 million, respectively. See Note 14.

The obligations under the SSCN are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries, other than broker-dealer subsidiaries, with certain exceptions, and are collateralized by a lien on substantially all of the assets of each guarantor, including a pledge of the ownership interests in each first-tier broker-dealer subsidiary held by a guarantor, with certain exceptions.

The Company has agreed to make a contingent payment to CIBC if, prior to December 31, 2007, the Company enters into an agreement for the sale of the majority of the Company's Class A and Class B Shares. The amount of the contingent payment would be based on the price per share realized by the Company's shareholders in any such transaction. The Company has made an estimate of the fair value of this contingent payment and will revalue it at the end of each reporting period.

7. Share capital

The following table reflects changes in the number of Class A Shares outstanding for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended June 30, 2007	Three months ended June 30, 2006	Six months ended June 30, 2007	Six months ended June 30, 2006
Class A Shares outstanding, beginning of period	13,078,699	12,555,207	12,834,682	12,496,141
Issued to the Company's 401(k) Plan	—	—	95,425	104,725
Issued pursuant to the share-based compensation plans	55,251	82,785	203,843	143,226
Repurchased pursuant to the issuer bid	—	(4,600)	—	(110,700)
Class A Shares outstanding, end of period	13,133,950	12,633,392	13,133,950	12,633,392

8. Net capital requirements and stock exchange seats

The Company's major subsidiaries, Oppenheimer and Freedom, are subject to the uniform net capital requirements of the SEC under Rule 15c3-1 (the "Rule"). Oppenheimer computes its net capital requirements under the alternative method provided for in the Rule which requires that Oppenheimer maintain net capital equal to two percent of aggregate customer-related debit items, as defined in SEC Rule 15c3-3. At June 30, 2007, the net capital of Oppenheimer as calculated under the Rule was $184.8 million or 14.34% of Oppenheimer's aggregate debit items. This was $159.0 million in excess of the minimum required net capital. Freedom computes its net capital requirement under the basic method provided for in the Rule, which requires that Freedom maintain net capital equal to the greater of $250,000 or 6⅔% of aggregate indebtedness, as defined. At June 30, 2007, Freedom had net capital of $7.0 million, which was $6.7 million in excess of the $250,000 required to be maintained at that date.

Included in other assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets are exchange memberships carried at cost of $158 thousand with market values of $3.2 million and $2.2 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

9. Collateralized transactions

The Company's customer financing and securities lending activities require the Company to pledge firm and customer securities as collateral for various financing sources such as securities lending and bank call loans.

The Company 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.

Securities lending
The Company has received collateral of approximately $555.2 million under securities borrow agreements of which the Company has repledged approximately $387.9 million as collateral under securities loans agreements at June 30, 2007. Included in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations are receivables from four major U.S. broker-dealers totaling approximately $324.8 million at June 30, 2007.

Bank call loans
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 June 30, 2007, these loans, collateralized by firm and customer securities (with market values of approximately $15.3 million and $77.0 million, respectively), are primarily with two U.S. money center banks.

Margin lending
The Company provides margin loans to its clients, which are collateralized by securities in their brokerage accounts. The Company monitors required margin levels and clients are required to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary.

At June 30, 2007, the Company had approximately $1.4 billion of customer securities under customer margin loans that are available to be pledged, of which the Company has repledged approximately $520.1 million under securities loan agreements and approximately $77.0 million with respect to bank call loans.

Securities owned
The Company pledges its securities owned to collateralize securities lending and bank call loan transactions. Pledged securities that can be sold or repledged by the secured party are identified as ''Securities owned including amounts pledged'' on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. 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 repledge the collateral was $15.3 million as at June 30, 2007.

10. Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk and concentration of credit risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's securities activities involve execution, settlement and financing of various securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to risk in the event customers, other brokers and dealers, banks, depositories or clearing organizations are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations.

The Company is exposed to off-balance sheet risk of loss on unsettled transactions in the event customers and other counterparties are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. It is the Company's policy to periodically review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty with which it conducts business.

Securities sold, but not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and thereby create a liability to purchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance sheet risk, as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, but not yet purchased may exceed the amount recognized on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Securities positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The Company's customer financing and securities lending activities require the Company to pledge customer securities as collateral for various financing sources such as bank loans and securities lending.

Interest rate swaps
On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest payments associated with the floating rate SSCN, which is subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. These swaps have been designated as cash flow hedges under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *''Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities''*. Changes in the fair value of the swap hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the interest payments due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. At June 30, 2007, the effective portion of the loss on the interest

rate swaps was approximately $238 thousand and this amount has been recorded net of tax as accumulated other comprehensive loss on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Information on these swaps is summarized in the following table:

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Notional principal amount	$87,000	$99,000
Weighted-average fixed interest rate	5.45%	5.45%
Weighted-average maturity	1.6 years	1.4 years

Mortgage-backed securities TBAs
The Company has some limited trading activities 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 condensed consolidated balance sheets in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations and payable to brokers and clearing organizations, respectively, and in the condensed consolidated statement of income as principal transactions revenue. The credit risk for TBAs is limited to the unrealized market valuation gains recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Market risk is substantially dependent upon the value of the underlying financial instruments and is affected by market forces such as volatility and changes in interest rates. The table below summarizes the notional amounts of TBAs and fair values (carrying amounts) of the related assets and liabilities.

Futures contracts
Futures contracts represent commitments to purchase or sell securities at a future date and at a specified price. Credit risk and market risk exist with respect to these instruments. Credit risk associated with the contracts is limited to amounts recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and is mitigated by performance guarantees provided by the clearing organization of the futures exchange. Notional or contractual amounts are used to express the volume of these transactions, and do not represent the amounts potentially subject to market risk. At June 30, 2007, the Company had open contracts for U.S. Treasury futures.

Fair values of the Company's financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk which are included in receivable from brokers and clearing organizations and payable to brokers and clearing organizations are as follows:

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

	June 30, 2007			June 30, 2006		
	Notional	Assets	Liabilities	Notional	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps	$87,000	—	$238	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury futures	$34,600	—	$329	$53,800	—	$ 88
Purchase of TBAs	$16,610	$452	—	$41,774	$4,245	—
Sale of TBAs	$16,905	—	$157	$45,814	—	$206

Clearing arrangements
The Company has a clearing arrangement with Pershing LLC to clear certain transactions in foreign securities. The clearing broker has the right to charge the Company for losses that result from a client's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations. The Company has a relationship with R.J. O'Brien & Associates, which maintains an omnibus account on behalf of Oppenheimer and executes commodities transactions on commodity exchanges. 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 June 30, 2007, 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 with which it conducts business.

11. Related party transactions

The Company does not make loans to its officers and directors except under normal commercial terms pursuant to client margin account agreements. These loans are fully collateralized by such employee-owned securities.

12. Reclassification of prior period revenue

Certain prior period amounts in the condensed consolidated statement of income have been reclassified to conform with current presentation.

The following table identifies the revenue amounts as reported originally and as reclassified.

	Three months ended June 30, 2006		Six months ended June 30, 2006	
	As reported	Reclassified	As reported	Reclassified
	Expressed in thousands of dollars			
REVENUE:				
Commissions	$91,130	$89,055	$183,444	$182,717
Principal transactions, net	$26,851	$ 8,796	$ 58,256	$ 19,972
Advisory fees	$29,603	$41,324	$ 54,152	$ 81,830

The most significant changes are the reclassification from principal transactions to commissions of the portion of the mark-up that gets credited to the financial advisor for over-the-counter transactions where the Company operates in either a riskless principal or market making capacity; and the reclassification from commissions to advisory fees for the Private Client Division's share of fee-based revenue.

13. Segment information

The table below presents information about the reported revenue and pre-tax profit of the Company for the periods noted. The Company's segments are described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Company's business is conducted primarily in the United States. Asset information by reportable segment is not reported, since the Company does not produce such information for internal use.

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

	Three months ended June 30, 2007	Three months ended June 30, 2006	Six months ended June 30, 2007	Six months ended June 30, 2006
			In thousands of dollars	
Revenue:				
Private Client	$164,044	$148,167	$322,609	$295,786
Capital Markets	45,291	28,714	82,057	54,972
Asset Management	16,467	14,592	32,111	27,946
Other*	948	1,550	4,089	15,371
Total	$226,750	$193,024	$440,866	$394,074
Operating Income (Loss):				
Private Client	$ 16,507	$ 14,494	$ 38,643	$ 28,176
Capital Markets	13,536	2,366	18,777	6,920
Asset Management	337	1,316	1,980	1,855
Other*	(2,494)	(2,381)	(3,332)	8,255
Total	$ 27,886	$ 15,795	$ 56,068	$ 45,206

* Other revenue and other operating income (loss) include approximately ($900 thousand) and $11.6 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 related to NYSE Group Inc. transactions. The NYSE Group Inc./Archipelago merger took place in March 2006.

14. Subsequent events

On July 27, 2007, a cash dividend of U.S.$0.11 per share (totaling $1.5 million) was declared payable on August 24, 2007 to Class A and Class B shareholders of record on August 10, 2007. This represents an increase of 10% in the quarterly dividend rate.

On August 2, 2007, the Company voluntarily repaid $15.0 million of its senior secured credit note plus accrued interest thereon, thereby reducing its outstanding indebtedness under the senior secured credit note to $83.8 million. See Note 6.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Reference is also made to the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto found in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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, securities lending activities, trust services and investment advisory and asset management services. The Company provides its services from 88 offices in 21 states located throughout the United States through its principal subsidiaries, Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (''Oppenheimer''), a registered broker-dealer in securities and Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. (''OAM), a registered investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and conducts business from 2 offices in Latin America through local broker-dealers. Client assets entrusted to the Company as at June 30, 2007 totaled approximately $62.6 billion. The Company provides investment advisory services through OAM and Oppenheimer Investment Management (''OIM'') and Oppenheimer's Fahnestock Asset Management, Alpha Program and OMEGA Group divisions. Assets under fee-based management increased by 27% to $17.3 billion at June 30, 2007 compared to $13.6 billion at June 30, 2006, reflecting organic growth and increases in market value. Advisory fees include wrap fees on managed products in client accounts, administrative fees on money market shares held as agent for clients and management and performance fees on alternative investments. The Company provides trust services and products through Oppenheimer Trust Company. The Company provides discount brokerage services through Freedom Investments Inc. and through BUYandHOLD, a division of Freedom. Evanston Financial Corporation is engaged in mortgage brokerage and servicing. At June 30, 2007, the Company employed approximately 2,902 people, of whom 1,664 were registered personnel, including approximately 1,230 financial advisors.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting policies are essential to understanding and interpreting the financial results reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements. The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements are summarized in notes 1 and 2 to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto found in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. 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.

During the three months ended June 30, 2007, there were no other material changes to matters discussed under the heading ''Critical Accounting Policies'' in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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, and investment income as well as on liquidity. Substantial fluctuations can occur in revenues and net income due to these and other factors.

Results during the second quarter of 2007 reflected a rising, but often volatile market environment, with investors focused on high oil prices, weak housing markets, foreclosures in sub-prime mortgages, and a weak U.S. dollar. Despite these issues, the U.S. economy continued to grow at a moderate pace with low unemployment rates and relatively strong consumer spending. Core inflation has been gradually easing and the Federal Reserve continues to hold interest rates steady. Growth over the next several quarters should be maintained as the weak dollar fuels exports. The investment environment remains attractive as global liquidity continues to fuel acquisitions and the retirement of equity securities through corporate buy-backs, privatizations, and mergers proceeds at a record pace.

Interest rate changes also impact the Company's fixed income businesses as well as its cost of borrowed funds. Interest rates were higher in the three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006. Investor interest in fixed income securities is driven by attractiveness of published rates, the direction of rates and economic expectations. Volatility in bond prices also impacts opportunities for profits in fixed income proprietary trading. Management constantly monitors its exposure to interest rate fluctuations to mitigate risk of loss in volatile environments.

The Company is focused on growing its private client and asset management businesses through strategic additions of experienced financial advisors 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.

Regulatory Environment

The brokerage business is subject to regulation by the SEC, the NYSE, the NASD and various state securities regulators. 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. This regulatory environment has resulted in increased costs of compliance with rules and regulations, in particular, the impact of the rules and requirements that were created by the passage of the Patriot Act, and the anti-money laundering regulations (AML) that are related thereto. The expectation is that the increased costs of compliance in today's regulatory environment are not temporary.

Mutual Fund Inquiry
Since the third quarter of 2003, Oppenheimer has been responding to the SEC, the NY State Attorney General (the "NYAG"), the NYSE, the NASD and other regulators as part of an industry-wide review of market timing, late trading and other activities involving mutual funds. The Company has answered several document requests and subpoenas and there have been on-the-record interviews of Company personnel. On June 5, 2006, Oppenheimer received an invitation from the NYSE to make a "Wells Submission" (a formal response to a request from a regulator that describes why an action should not be brought) with respect to its activities as a broker-dealer and as a clearing firm in connection with allegedly improper market timing (not late trading) of mutual funds by several former employees. Oppenheimer has filed a response with the NYSE. A few of its former financial advisors, working from a single branch office, engaged in activities that are the subject of the SEC's inquiry largely during the period before the Company acquired the U.S. Private Client Division of CIBC World Markets on January 3, 2003.

On January 31, 2007, the SEC instituted administrative proceedings against three former employees and a current employee who had a supervisory role with respect to those employees. The former financial advisors were charged with, among other things, violating the antifraud provisions of the securities laws. The current employee, a senior employee of Oppenheimer, was charged with aiding these violations and failure to supervise the former financial advisors. The Company was not charged in these proceedings and continues to cooperate in the investigation of market timing activity by the NYSE discussed above. The Company has set aside reserves that it believes should address its financial exposure with respect to these matters. The Company continues to closely monitor its mutual fund activities and the activities of its employees.

Other Regulatory Matters

The Company has been the subject of various regulatory investigations with respect to its operations. Most of these matters revolve around the period when the Company was transferring the business and client accounts of various acquisitions it has made to a common systems platform between September 2001 and June 2003. During that period of time, the Company absorbed approximately 35 branch offices and 1,000 financial advisors, and transitioned more than 250,000 client accounts from four separate and distinct companies, each of which utilized a different technology platform. The Company's business doubled during this period. As previously reported, certain of the Company's operations were impacted beginning in June 2003 and the Company experienced client service issues, which were subsequently corrected. The new businesses undertaken by the Company and the effect on the Company's operations for the period described above has resulted in investigations by the SEC, the NYSE, and the NASD. With the exception of the mutual funds timing matter described above and the stock loan matter, described below, the Company has settled substantially all outstanding matters with the NYSE. With the exception of the matters described below, the Company has settled substantially all outstanding matters with the NASD.

On January 9, 2006, the NASD filed an action against Oppenheimer and its Chairman and CEO (the ''2006 Complaint'') for alleged violations with respect to the Company's filing of the NASD mutual fund breakpoint survey in 2003. This action could result in, among other things, monetary penalty, censure, suspension and/or other remedial sanctions. As previously disclosed, Oppenheimer had previously informed the NASD of certain limitations within its system relative to selecting out and generating data in the form requested by the NASD, and the NASD had stated that no extensions to file would be granted to any firm. As a result, just prior to the deadline, Oppenheimer submitted the data it then had available. The NASD informed Oppenheimer within two days that its submission was deficient. The Company and Mr. Lowenthal, the Chairman and CEO, maintain that the assignment of overall responsibility for the response to the 2003 survey was properly delegated by the CEO to individuals who had the requisite experience and background to complete and file the survey with the NASD. The Company and Mr. Lowenthal believe that they have strong defenses for the action brought against them because of these issues and intend to vigorously defend the action. As the NASD itself notes, the issuance of a disciplinary complaint represents the initiation of a formal proceeding by the NASD in which the allegations have not been heard or determined and does not represent a decision as to any of the allegations contained in the complaint.

Prior to the filing of the 2006 Complaint, the Company advised the NASD that it had reviewed the actual breakpoints applied for the period 2001 through 2005, a period longer than required by the NASD of similar member firms. The Company has returned to customers approximately $800,000 in breakpoint credits and revised and enhanced its procedures for determining applicable breakpoints. All amounts due to customers have been refunded. The Company believes that the breakpoint survey matter was an industry-wide problem and that the Company has appropriately addressed in all respects the breakpoint issue with its clients.

The Company and Mr. Lowenthal are cooperating, have been cooperating and intend to continue to cooperate with all regulators and hope to reach a fair resolution of all outstanding regulatory issues.

On July 9, 2007, the Company entered into a Consent Order with the Massachusetts Securities Division (the ''MSD'') filed on August 2, 2006 against the Company's main operating subsidiary, Oppenheimer, as well as a financial advisor formerly employed by Oppenheimer alleging that Oppenheimer violated the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act by failing to provide reasonable supervision of the former financial advisor thereby allowing the former financial advisor to engage in unlawful activity in the State of Massachusetts. The Company has agreed to the payment of an administrative fine of $1 million, a censure, the payment of $270 thousand in restitution to two clients, the retention of an independent consultant to review Oppenheimer's Massachusetts branch office policies, procedures and supervisory controls, and the adoption of the recommendations of such independent consultant.

On April 16, 2007, Oppenheimer received an invitation from the NYSE to make a ''Wells Submission'' with respect to its activities as a broker-dealer and as a clearing firm in connection with Oppenheimer's supervision of its securities lending activities including, but not limited to, failing to detect and prevent stock loan personnel from engaging in business dealings with finders in violation of Oppenheimer policy. The Company believes that this matter has no effect on any client of Oppenheimer and that at all times Oppenheimer's supervision of its securities lending activities was reasonable and in accordance with industry standards. Any disciplinary proceedings brought against Oppenheimer in relation to the foregoing could result in, among other things, a censure, a fine and/or the imposition of an undertaking against Oppenheimer.

Other Matters
A subsidiary of the Company was the administrative agent for two closed-end funds until December 5, 2005. The Company has been advised by the current administrative agent for these two funds that the Internal Revenue Service may file 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. The Company will continue to monitor developments on this matter.

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.

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. The Company believes that internally-generated funds from operations are sufficient to finance its expenditure program.

Results of Operations

Net profit for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was $15.8 million or $1.19 per share, an increase of 73% when compared to $9.1 million or $0.72 per share in the same period of 2006. Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was $226.8 million, an increase of 17% compared to revenue of $193.0 million in the same period of 2006.

Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $32.6 million or $2.48 per share compared to $26.4 million or $2.08 per share in the first half of 2006, an increase of 24% in net profit. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $440.9 million compared to $394.1 million for the same period in 2006, an increase of 12%. Revenue and profit before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2006 includes a non-recurring gain of $11.6 million (most of which was generated in the first quarter of 2006) related to the exchange of the Company's three NYSE memberships for cash and NYSE Group common shares ($0.53 per share). Excluding this one-time gain in the six months ended June 30, 2006, revenue and profit before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were up 15% and 67%, respectively, compared to the same period of 2006.

The Company's profit before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was significantly impacted by share-based expense totaling $9.6 million ($8.3 million in the second quarter of 2007) primarily related to outstanding stock appreciation rights which, under accounting guidelines, are re-measured at fair value at each period end. The significant increase in the price of the Company's Class A Shares during the second quarter of 2007 was a contributing factor to the increase in share-based expense. Share-based expense for the six months ended June 30, 2006 totaled $3.2 million ($2.8 million in the second quarter of 2006).

The Company's expenses in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 12% and 10%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2006 due primarily to higher compensation costs. Compensation expense tracks the trend in transactional revenue and includes the impact of stock-based compensation since January 1, 2006. Interest expense decreased because of reduced bank borrowing, despite higher interest rates and the higher interest cost of the refinanced debt in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same periods of 2006.

At June 30, 2007, shareholders' equity was $399.3 million and book value per share was $30.17 compared to shareholders' equity of $336.9 million and book value of $26.46 at June 30, 2006.

As previously reported, on July 31, 2006, the Company issued a senior secured credit note in the amount of $125 million at a variable interest rate based on the London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) with a seven-year term to a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley Senior Funding Inc, as agent. Minimum principal repayments equal 0.25% per quarter and there are required prepayments of principal based on a portion of the Company's excess cash flow, the net cash proceeds of asset sales, tax refunds over certain limits, awards over certain limits in connection with legal actions or 'takings', and debt issuances or other liability financings. The interest rate on the senior secured credit note was 7.85% in the second quarter of 2007.

On April 27, 2007, the Company repaid $25.0 million of its senior secured credit note, thereby reducing its outstanding indebtedness under the senior secured credit note to $99.1 million. Of the $25.0 million pay down, $10.4 million was a required payment under the terms of the senior secured credit note and $14.6 million represented a voluntary prepayment. Under the terms of the senior secured credit note, the interest rate spread over LIBOR has been reduced by 25 basis points.

The following table and discussion summarizes the changes in the major revenue and expense categories for the periods presented (in thousands of dollars):

	Three Months ended June 30, 2007 versus 2006		Six Months ended June 30, 2007 versus 2006	
	Period to Period Change	Percentage Change	Period to Period Change	Percentage Change
Revenue —				
Commissions	$ 868	1%	$ (5,234)	−3%
Principal transactions, net	3,200	36%	540	3%
Interest	63	—%	2,950	5%
Investment banking	19,631	91%	41,055	122%
Advisory fees	8,750	21%	17,651	22%
Other	1,244	30%	(10,170)	−47%
Total revenue	33,726	17%	46,792	12%

	Three Months ended June 30, 2007 versus 2006		Six Months ended June 30, 2007 versus 2006	
	Period to Period Change	Percentage Change	Period to Period Change	Percentage Change
Expenses —				
Compensation and related expenses	19,906	17%	32,448	14%
Clearing and exchanges fees	1,997	97%	736	11%
Communications and technology	1,856	18%	3,014	13%
Occupancy and equipment costs	(100)	−1%	(405)	−2%
Interest	(1,509)	−9%	(988)	−3%
Other	(515)	−2%	1,125	3%
Total expenses	21,635	12%	35,930	10%
Profit before income taxes	12,091	77%	10,862	24%
Income tax provision	5,462	82%	4,660	25%
Net profit	$ 6,629	73%	$ 6,202	24%

Revenue, other than interest

Commission revenue and, to a large extent, revenue from principal transactions depend on investor participation in the markets. Commission revenue in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased 1% and decreased by 3%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2006. Commission revenue has been impacted by a general compression in rates charged to clients for transactions as well as clients' changing their accounts to traditional fee-based arrangements. Net revenue from principal transactions for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 36% and 3%, respectively, compared to the comparable periods of 2006. Net results from principal trading were positive for the periods in 2007, but with increased market volatility, the Company has scaled back its exposure. The Company has no exposure to the issues surrounding the sub-prime mortgage market. Investment banking revenues in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased 91% and 122%, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2006. The increase can be attributed to the increased emphasis and staffing levels of the investment banking effort as well as the capital market's appetite for the securities of small and mid-cap offerings. Advisory fees for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 21% and 22%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2006 as a result of increases in traditional fee-based assets under management. Assets under management by the asset management group increased 27% to $17.3 billion at June 30, 2007 compared to $13.6 billion at June 30, 2006, reflecting organic growth and increases in market value. The Company continues to build its base of annualized revenues through employee and client education and in connection with its dedication to assisting clients in their asset allocation process. Other revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2006 includes a gain on the exchange of the Company's NYSE seats for cash and NYSE Group common shares of $11.6 million, as described above.

Interest
Net interest revenue (interest revenue less interest expense) in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 13% and 17% compared to the same periods of 2006. Interest revenue, which primarily relates to revenue from customer margin balances and securities lending activities, was flat in the three months ended June 30, 2007 and increased by 5% in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same periods in 2006. Interest expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 decreased by 9% and 3%, respectively, despite higher interest rates and the increased interest cost of the refinanced debt, primarily as a result of reduced bank borrowing in 2007.

Expenses, other than interest
Compensation and related costs in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 17% and 14%, respectively, compared to the comparable periods of 2006. Compensation expense, including the Company's accrual for year-end bonuses, has volume-related components and, therefore, increased with the increased levels of business conducted in the 2007 periods compared to the comparable periods of 2006. The amortization of forgivable loans to brokers is included in compensation expense. This expense is relatively fixed and is not influenced by increases or decreases in revenue levels, but rather by the net number of financial advisors hired in one period compared to another. The Company's compensation expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was substantially impacted by share-based compensation expense totaling $9.6 million ($8.3 million in the second quarter of 2007) primarily related to outstanding stock appreciation rights which, under accounting guidelines, are re-measured at fair value at each period end based on the closing price of the Company's Class A Shares. The significant increase in the market price of the Company's Class A Shares during the second quarter of 2007 was a contributing factor to the increase in share-based compensation expense. The cost of clearing and exchange fees in the six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 11% compared to the same period of 2006 due to higher transaction volume in 2007 compared to 2006. The cost of communications and technology in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by 18% and 13%, respectively, compared to the comparable periods of 2006, reflecting the Company's continued commitment to improve its technology platform. Occupancy and equipment costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 decreased by 1% and 2%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2006 due to reductions in equipment maintenance and rental expense in 2007 compared to 2006. Other expenses in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 decreased by 2% and increased by 3%, respectively compared to the same periods of 2006. Included in other expenses, bad debt expense and legal and regulatory settlement expenses in the three months ended June 30, 2007 were relatively flat compared to the same periods of 2006. The Company's effective income tax rate increased in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same periods

of 2006 mainly as the result of the non-deductibility of regulatory settlements in 2007. See Regulatory Environment, above.

Other expenses will continue to be impacted by litigation and regulatory settlement costs. The Company may face additional legal costs and settlement expenses in future quarters. The Company has used its best estimate to provide adequate reserves to cover potential litigation and regulatory expenses. It is anticipated that the costs of compliance with regulatory authorities, as well as Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance, will continue to be expensive.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Total assets at June 30, 2007 increased by 3% from December 31, 2006 levels. The Company satisfies its need for funds from its own cash resources, internally generated funds, collateralized and uncollateralized borrowings, consisting primarily of bank loans, and uncommitted lines of credit. 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 stock loan balances and changes in notes receivable from employees. Oppenheimer has arrangements with banks for borrowings on an unsecured and on a fully collateralized basis. At June 30, 2007, $85.5 million of such borrowings were outstanding compared to outstanding borrowings of $79.5 million at December 31, 2006. At June 30, 2007, the Company had available collateralized and uncollateralized letters of credit of $205.2 million.

In connection with the acquisition of the Oppenheimer divisions from CIBC World Markets in January 2003, the Company issued variable rate exchangeable debentures (the ''Debentures'') in the amount of approximately $161.8 million and a zero coupon promissory note in the amount of approximately $65.5 million. The Debentures were redeemed on July 31, 2006 ($141.8 million) and the remaining balance on October 23, 2006 ($20.0 million) through the issue of a senior secured credit note to a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley Senior Funding Inc., as agent, in the amount of $125.0 million plus internally available funds and an increase in bank call loans. The senior secured credit note has a term of seven years with minimum principal repayments of 0.25% per quarter and required prepayments based on a portion of the Company's excess cash flow, the net cash proceeds of asset sales, tax refunds over certain limits, awards over certain limits in connection with legal actions or 'takings', and debt issuances or other liability financings, and pays interest at a variable rate based on LIBOR (London Interbank Offering Rate). In accordance with the senior secured credit note, the Company has provided certain covenants to the lenders with respect to the maintenance of a minimum fixed charge ratio and maximum leverage ratio driven from EBITDA and minimum net capital requirements with respect to Oppenheimer. In the Company's view, the most restrictive of the covenants requires that the Company maintain a maximum leverage ratio of 2.30 (total long-term debt divided by EBITDA). At June 30, 2007, the Company was in compliance with the covenants. The interest rate on the senior secured credit note for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was 7.85%. Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 was $2.1 million and $4.6 million, respectively, on the senior secured credit note. The effective interest rate on the Debentures was 4.5% per annum over the life of the Debentures.

On April 27, 2007, the Company repaid $25.0 million of its senior secured credit note, thereby reducing its outstanding indebtedness under the senior secured credit note to $99.1 million. Of the $25.0 million pay down, $10.4 million was a required payment under the terms of the senior secured credit note and $14.6 million represented a voluntary prepayment. Under the terms of the senior secured credit note, the interest rate spread over LIBOR has been reduced by 25 basis points. With strong earnings and cash flow in the first quarter of 2007 and a positive outlook for future quarters, the Company determined that it was appropriate to reduce indebtedness under the senior secured credit note at such time. The Company funded the repayment from internally available funds and bank call loans.

On August 2, 2007, the Company voluntarily repaid $15.0 million of its senior secured credit note plus accrued interest thereon, thereby reducing its outstanding indebtedness under the senior secured credit note to $83.8 million.

The obligations under the senior secured credit note are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries, other than broker-dealer subsidiaries, with certain exceptions, and are collateralized by a lien on substantially all of the assets of each guarantor, including a pledge of the ownership interests in each first-tier broker-dealer subsidiary held by a guarantor, with certain exceptions.

On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest payments associated with the floating rate senior secured credit note, which is subject to change due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR. These swaps have been designated as cash flow hedges under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *"Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"*. Changes in the fair value of the swap hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the interest payments due to changes in 3-Month LIBOR.

On July 27, 2007, Moody's Investor Service raised to positive from stable the rating outlook on the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, E.A. Viner International Co., recognizing the improvements in the Company's performance over the last twelve months. Moody's maintains the following ratings for the Company and its subsidiaries: Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.: Foreign Currency Corporate Family Rating — B1; and E.A. Viner International Co. : $125 million seven year bank facility — B1.

Funding Risk

Dollar amounts are expressed in thousands.

	Six months ended June 30, 2007	2006
Cash provided by operations	$ 39,061	$ 39,664
Cash used in investing activities	(4,873)	(2,107)
Cash used in financing activities	(17,857)	(41,970)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,331	$ (4,413)

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 second quarter of 2007, the Company did not purchase any Class A Shares pursuant to the Normal Course Issuer Bid.

During the second quarter of 2007, the Company issued 22,889 Class A Shares for a total consideration of $566 thousand related to employee exercises of options under the Company's Equity Incentive Plan and 32,362 Class A Shares pursuant to the Company Employee Share Plan.

On May 18, 2007, the Company paid cash dividends of U.S. $0.10 per Class A and Class B Share totaling $1.3 million from available cash on hand. These dividends are ''eligible dividends'' for Canadian income tax purposes.

On July 27, 2007, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of U.S. $0.11 per Class A and Class B Share payable on August 24, 2007 to shareholders of record on August 10, 2007. This represents an increase of 10% in the quarterly dividend rate. These dividends are ''eligible dividends'' for Canadian income tax purposes.

The book value of the Company's Class A and Class B Shares was $30.17 at June 30, 2007 compared to $26.46 at June 30, 2006, an increase of approximately 14%, based on total outstanding shares of 13,233,630 and 12,733,072, respectively.

The diluted weighted average number of Class A non-voting and Class B shares outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2007 was 13,543,221 compared to 19,611,604 outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2006, a net decrease of 31% due to the redemption, on July 31, 2006 ($140.8 million) and October 23, 2006 ($20.0 million), of the Company's Debentures (exchangeable into 6.9 million Class A Shares).

On July 27, 2007, the Company announced that it is filing an application to voluntarily de-list its Class A Shares from the Toronto Stock Exchange effective August 31, 2007, or such other date as may be agreed. Substantially all of the Company's active business is carried on in the United States through Oppenheimer and other subsidiaries. The preponderance of trading in the Class A Shares takes place through the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange. The Company has assessed the cost and benefits of maintaining the Toronto Stock Exchange listing and has determined that there are no material benefits to the Company or its shareholders to continue such a listing. The Company as a Canadian federally incorporated corporation and as a Canadian reporting issuer will continue to be subject to Canadian corporate law and provincial securities regulations. Canadian investors will continue to be able to trade in the Class A Shares through Canadian securities dealers that can trade through the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Information concerning the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements is included in note 10 of the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference.

Contractual and Contingent Obligations

The Company has contractual obligations to make future payments in connection with non-cancelable lease obligations and debt assumed upon the 2003 acquisition of the Oppenheimer divisions from CIBC World Markets, as well as debt assumed upon the refinancing in 2006 of the Debentures issued in 2003.

The following table sets forth these contractual and contingent commitments as at June 30, 2007:

Contractual Obligations (In millions of dollars)

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Minimum rentals	$155	$15	$52	$43	$45
Senior secured credit note	$99	$30	$27	$30	$12
Zero coupon promissory notes	$12	$ 4	$ 3	$ 1	$ 4
Uncertain tax matters	$6	$ 4	—	—	2
Total	$272	$53	$82	$74	$63

New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted
In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48. This interpretation requires that a tax position be recognized only if it is "more likely than not" to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, based solely on its technical merits, as of the reporting date. A tax position that meets the "more likely than not" criterion shall be mea-

sured at the largest amount of benefit that is more than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007 which resulted in a cumulative adjustment to opening retained earnings in the amount of $823 thousand and a reclassification of deferred tax liabilities in the amount of $6.1 million to liability for unrecognized tax benefits which is included in accounts payable and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company's uncertain tax positions primarily consist of an election made under the Internal Revenue Code to limit current recognition of property that was involuntarily converted to money as a result of the monetary damages received. The Company recognizes interest accrued on underpayments of income taxes as interest expense and any related statutory penalties as other expenses in its condensed consolidated statement of income. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded approximately $166 thousand and $329 thousand, respectively, in interest related to the involuntary conversion of assets.

The Company is in discussions with the Internal Revenue Service (''IRS'') related to the involuntary conversion of assets as part of the IRS's limited scope examination of the 2003 – 2004 tax period and expects the matter to be resolved within the next twelve months without a material impact to the Company's effective income tax rate. At this time, management cannot estimate a range for any possible change in the unrecognized tax benefit.

Due to its retail branch network, the Company is subject to tax examinations in many state and local jurisdictions. Tax years under examination vary by jurisdictions and it is not uncommon to have many examinations open at any given time. Currently, tax examinations are ongoing in New York State (1998 to 2000 and 2001 to 2003), New York City (1998 – 2000), New Jersey (2002 – 2005), and Michigan (2002 – 2005). The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of additional assessments in each of the taxing jurisdictions resulting from these and subsequent years' examinations. The Company has established tax reserves that it believes are sufficient in relation to possible additional assessments. The Company continuously assesses the adequacy of these reserves and believes that the resolution of such matters will not have a material effect on the condensed consolidated balance sheet, although a resolution could have a material effect on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of income for a particular period and on the Company's effective income tax rate for any period in which resolution occurs.

Recently Issued
In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (''SFAS 157''), *Fair Value Measurements,* which provides expanded information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 applies

whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. In addition, SFAS No. 157 prohibits recognition of "block discounts" for large holdings of unrestricted financial instruments where quoted prices are readily and regularly available in an active market. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted. The Company has determined that adoption of SFAS No. 157 will not have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115,* which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 provides entities with the option to mitigate volatility in reported earnings by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. In addition, SFAS 159 allows entities to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates and to report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted provided that the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS 157. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 159 on its condensed consolidated financial statements but does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 159 to be material.

Factors Affecting "Forward-Looking Statements"

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These forward-looking statements relate to anticipated financial performance, future revenues or earnings, the results of litigation, business prospects and anticipated market performance of the Company. 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 manner of doing business, (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 new participants in the securities markets, (ix) legal or economic developments affecting the litigation experience of the securities industry or the Company, (x) changes in federal and state tax laws which could affect the popularity of products and services sold by the Company, (xi) the effectiveness of efforts to reduce costs and eliminate overlap, (xii) war and nuclear confrontation, (xiii) the Company's ability to achieve its business plan and (xiv) corporate governance issues. See ''Risk Factors'' in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. 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.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

During the three months ended June 30, 2007, there were no material changes to the information contained in Part II, Item 7A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Controls and Procedures

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or its internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include, but are not limited to, the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that break-downs can occur because of a simple error or omission. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based, in part, upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

Risk Factors

During the three months ended June 30, 2007, there were no material changes to the information contained in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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WEBSITE

The Company's public financial filings, press releases, statement of corporate governance practices, code of ethics, whistleblower policy and committee charters are posted on its website — www.opco.com under Investor Relations.

STOCK LISTING

The Class A non-voting shares of Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (and until August 31, 2007, the Toronto Stock Exchange) under the symbol OPY.

FORM 10-Q

A copy of the Company's Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-Q with the SEC is available upon request from either of the offices listed above or by email to investorrelations@opy.ca. The link to the SEC's EDGAR website is available from the Company's website — www.opco.com under Investor Relations.

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