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must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, _Gerhard Summerer, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of **DZ Financial Markets LLC_**, as of _**December 31st**, **2009_**, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer.

ROBYN E. FINKELSTEIN Notary Public, State of New York No. 01FI6152979 Oualified in Nassau County Commission Expires Sept. 25, 20

Notary Public

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02/22/W m Signature

President Title

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Facing page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Cash Flows.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
- (o) Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Contents

1

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Financial Statements:	
Statement of Financial Condition	2
Notes to Financial Statements	3 - 5

McGladrey & Pullen

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Member DZ Financial Markets LLC New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of DZ Financial Markets LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009 that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DZ Financial Markets LLC as of December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Mc Hadrey & Pullen, LCP

New York, New York February 25, 2010

McGladrey & Pullen, LLP is a member firm of RSM International – an affiliation of separate and independent legal entities.

Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2009

ASSETS

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,388,931
Interest Receivable	8
Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$13,430	1,422
Total assets	\$ 10,390,361
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	
Liabilities:	
Payable to parent	\$ 338,574
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	161,941
Total liabilities	500,515
Member's Equity	9,889,846
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 10,390,361

See Notes to Statement of Financial Condition.



Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Business and Organization

DZ Financial Markets LLC (the "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of DZ BANK AG (the "Parent"). The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company acts as a broker for U.S. Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIBs") that engage in foreign and domestic securities trading and private placement activities. The Company also provides advisory services for underwriters and companies that intend to go public. All trades and placements are executed through affiliates on a delivery versus payment basis.

Effective October 30, 2009, the Company terminated its Proprietary Accounts of Introducing Brokers ("PAIB") agreement with its clearing broker, BNP Paribas Securities Corp ("BNPPSC"). Up to that date, the Company cleared transactions on a fully disclosed basis through BNPPSC, a U.S. registered broker-dealer.

The Company had agreed to indemnify BNPPSC for losses that it may sustain from the customer accounts introduced by the Company. As of December 31, 2009, there were no unsecured amounts owed to the clearing broker by these customers.

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3 of the SEC and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) provide that a broker/dealer who carries no margin accounts promptly transmits all customer funds and delivers all securities received in connection with his activities as a broker or dealer, does not otherwise hold funds or securities for or owe money or securities to customers and effectuates all financial transactions between the broker or dealer and his customers through one or more bank accounts, each to be designated as a Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of the Company, is exempted from the remaining provisions of Rule 15c3-3, including the requirement to make the reserve computations under Rule 15c3-3.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates and assumptions, including those regarding financial instrument valuations and certain accrued liabilities that affect the related amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

The Company defines cash and cash equivalents as highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. From time to time, the Company's account balance held at financial institutions exceeds Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to the balance on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The Company believes that the risk of loss is not significant.

Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization.

The Company is a single-member limited liability company ("LLC") that has elected to be a disregarded entity for Federal and State income tax purposes. As such, the results of operations are included on the income tax return of its Parent, who is responsible for all income taxes.

As an LLC, the Company's taxable income or loss is allocated to its Parent, the sole member of the Company. Therefore, no provision or liability for income taxes has been included in the financial statements.

3



Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued new guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. The Company adopted this new guidance for the year ended December 31, 2009. Management evaluated the Company's tax positions and concluded that the Company had taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to the financial statements in order to comply with the provisions of this guidance. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by U.S. federal, state or local tax authorities for years before 2006.

<u>Recent Accounting Pronouncements</u>: In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance on the Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") and the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") (issued as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162*), which established the Codification as the source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied to nongovernmental entities, and rules and interpretive releases of the SEC, as authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The Codification will supersede all the existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards upon its effective date and, subsequently, the FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. This guidance also replaces the prior guidance regarding the GAAP hierarchy, given that, once in effect, the guidance within the Codification will carry the same level of authority. The Codification is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. As the guidance is limited to disclosure in the financial statements and the manner in which the Company refers to GAAP authoritative literature, there was no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 3. Related Party Activities

The Company has service agreements with the Parent. The Company shares many of the same resources to benefit from infrastructural cost savings in the conduct of its business.

The Parent provides office space and certain administrative services to the Company. The related payables in the amount of \$338,574 are recorded as payable to parent on the statement of financial condition.

The Company participates in a health plan with the Parent.

Note 4. Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows the provisions of the FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820"). ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and sets out a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. The types of financial instruments in Level 1 include listed equities and listed derivatives.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 4. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and fair value that is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Financial instruments in this category generally include certificates of deposit, term deposits, corporate bonds and loans, less liquid and restricted equity securities, certain over-the-counter derivatives and redeemable investments in alternative investment funds. A significant adjustment to a Level 2 input could result in the Level 2 measurement becoming a Level 3 measurement.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability and that include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment or estimation. Financial instruments in this category generally include equity and debt positions in private companies, and nonredeemable investments in alternate investment funds.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment. The following section describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure different financial instruments at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the financial instrument is categorized.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

	December 31, 2009							
Certificates of deposit	Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	\$	9,700,000	\$	-	\$	9,700,000	\$	-
Total assets	\$	9,700,000	\$	-	\$	9,700,000	\$	-

Note 5. Regulatory Requirements

The Company, as a registered broker-dealer, is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital equal to \$100,000 or 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness (as defined), whichever is greater, and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. The rule also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital and excess net capital of \$9,888,237 and \$9,788,237, respectively. The ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was approximately .05 to 1.

Note 6. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date the financial statements are issued.



Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

Filed as PUBLIC information pursuant to rule 17a-5(e)(3) under Securities Exchange Act of 1934.