

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

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September 30, 2010

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to 1927 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 The eunder

October 1, 2009

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Agency Trading Group, Inc. ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do r 235 East Lake Street (No. and St Wayzata (City)	reet) I (Sta	MN ate)	OFFICIAL USE ONLY FIRM ID. NO. 55391 (Zip Code)
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do r 235 East Lake Street (No. and St Wayzata (City)	reet) I (Sta		55391
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	ONTACT IN REGARD TO	and the second s	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO C			52-476-9500
Patrick Hughes			
			(Area Code - Telephone No.
P ACCOL	UNTANT IDENTIFICAT	ION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.	is contained in this Report	*	
(Name - ij inaividud)	state tast, jirst, madie name)	•	
222 South 9th Street, Suite 1000	Minneapolis	MN	55402
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE: © Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant			
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or an	y of its possessions		
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual			

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant 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)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

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]	(d) State	ment of Changes in Fina	ancial Condition				•	
]	(e) State	ment of Changes in Sto	kholders' Equity	or Partners' or	Sole Proprietors'	Capital.	•	
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]		putation of Net Capital						
		putation for Determinat	on of Reserve R	equirements Pu	rsuant to Rule 15	c3-3.		
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-	(j) A R	conciliation, including	appropriate expla	nation, of the O	Computation of N	et Capital Unde	r Rule 15c3-1 and	d the
	Con	putation for Determinat	on of the Reserv	e Requirement	s Under Exhibit A	of Rule 15c3-3	3.	
]	(k) A R	conciliation between the	e audited and una	audited Stateme	ents of Financial (Condition with 1	espect to method	s of
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3	(l) An (oath or Affirmation.	ental Report					
	(1) An (1) (m) A co	py of the SIPC Supplem	ental Report.	s found to exist	or found to have	existed since th	e date of the prev	ious audit.
3	(i) An (iii) A co (iii) A re		erial inadequacies			existed since th	e date of the prev	vious audit.

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

AGENCY TRADING GROUP, INC. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2010 and 2009



Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.

An Independent CPA Firm

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors

AGENCY TRADING GROUP, INC

We have audited the statements of financial condition of Agency Trading Group, Inc as of September 30, 2010 and 2009 that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Agency Trading Group, Inc as of September 30, 2010 and 2009 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Minneapolis, Minnesota November 23, 2010

Mayor Hoffm Mc Can P. C.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

September 30, 2010 and 2009

		2010		2009
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Commissions receivable Employee receivable Clearing deposit Other assets Property and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation	\$	772,271 115,770 422,423 10,486 515,637 20,838 115,603	\$	1,001,376 117,770 952,967 3,243 515,435 4,177
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,973,028	<u>\$</u>	2,783,432
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable Accrued commissions Other accrued expenses TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	256,354 233,133 159,486 648,973	\$	258,774 498,218 219,704 976,696
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUI	TY			
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED Common stock, par value \$.01, authorized 100 shares, issued and outstanding 100 shares Additional paid-in capital TOTAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED		1 1,090,999 1,091,000		1 1,090,999 1,091,000
RETAINED EARNINGS		233,055		715,736
TOTAL STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		1,324,055		1,806,736
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$	1,973,028	\$	2,783,432

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies

Nature of business - Agency Trading Group, Inc. (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Agency Trading Group Holdings, Inc. (Holdings) whose sole operation consists of the operations of the Company. The Company is a FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) member firm.

The Company is principally engaged in providing securities brokerage services to institutional investors. The Company provides trading services to approximately 50 customers throughout the United States and Canada; however its customers are primarily concentrated in the upper Midwest. The Company executes equity, fixed income and option securities transactions on U.S. and Canadian exchanges including various electronic exchanges. In addition to the trading services, the firm sells proprietary industry and economic research services.

Customer's accounts and records are maintained by National Financial Services which provides clearing services to the Company on a fully disclosed basis.

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies follows:

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income recognition on securities transactions - Securities transactions with customers and the related commission income and expense are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers cash on demand deposit accounts and temporary investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions. From time to time, the Company's balances in its bank accounts exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits. The Company periodically evaluates the risk of exceeding insurance levels and may transfer funds as it deems appropriate. The Company has not experienced any losses with regards to balances in excess of insured limits or as a result of other concentrations of credit risk.

Receivables and credit policies - Receivables from clearing organizations for commissions earned by the Company are paid within 30 days of the month end close of business. Employee receivables principally consist of non-interest bearing loans due in six months. An employee receivable is considered delinquent if not paid on its maturity date. Accounts receivable from institutional investors are due within 30 days of the month end close of business and are considered delinquent if not paid in 60 days.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies (continued)

Receivables and credit policies (continued)

The carrying amounts of accounts and employee receivables are reduced by a valuation allowance that reflects management's best estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. Management individually reviews all employee receivable balances monthly and based on an assessment of current creditworthiness, estimates the portion, if any, of the balance that will not be collected. There are no amounts that management considers uncollectible at September 30, 2010 and 2009.

Income taxes - The Company files a combined return with its parent company, Holdings. The stockholder's of Holdings and the Company elected to be taxed in accordance with provisions of Subchapter "S" of the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been reflected in the financial statements.

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted new accounting guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. The Company recognizes a liability for uncertain tax matters using a "more likely than not" threshold. Uncertain tax positions are identified and evaluated based on the likelihood that the position will be sustained after scrutiny by the applicable taxing authority.

When tax positions do not meet the "more likely than not" threshold a cumulative probability assessment is performed in the aggregate to determine the estimated tax liability for all uncertain tax positions. Interest and penalties assessed, if any, are accrued as income tax expense.

The Company has identified its tax status as a corporation electing to be taxed as a pass through entity as a tax position; the Company has determined that such tax position does not result in an uncertainty requiring recognition.

The Company files tax returns in the United States (U.S.) federal jurisdiction and in various state jurisdictions. Uncertain tax positions include those related to tax years that remain subject to examination. U.S. tax returns for the years ended September 30, 2007 through 2009 remain subject to examination. Tax returns for state jurisdictions for years ended September 30, 2007 through 2009 remain subject to examination.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for renewals and betterments are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense. When items are disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the results of operations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement definition and hierarchy - ASC Topic 820 establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework which prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of investment, the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the marketplace including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Assets and liabilities with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in an orderly market generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1 Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets
 or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments
 and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are
 based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active
 market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of
 judgment.
- Level 2 Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of observable inputs can vary by types of assets and liabilities and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, whether the investment is established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by management in determining fair value is greatest for assets and liabilities categorized in Level 3.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation - Depreciation of property and equipment is computed under straight-line methods over estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Office equipment Office furniture and fixtures Computer equipment	7 years 7 years 5 years

Depreciation expense was \$59,000 and \$80,700 for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Impairment of tangibles and other long-lived assets - Management reviews the carrying value of intangible and other long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of assets to undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. An impairment loss would be measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the fair value of the asset group based on discounted estimated future cash flows. Management does not believe impairment indicators are present at September 30, 2010.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Update No. 2009-01 - In June 2009, the FASB issued Update No. 2009-01, which establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The ASC is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company has adopted the ASC when referring to GAAP in this report for the year ended September 30, 2010. The adoption of the ASC did not have a significant effect on the financial statements.

SFAS 157 - During September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), now codified as ASC Topic 820, which provides enhanced guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The standard does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. ASC Topic 820 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 820 in 2009. The adoption of ASC Topic 820 did not have a significant effect on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies (continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

FIN 48 - During June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes -- an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), now codified in ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC Topic 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 was scheduled to be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 however implementation for nonpublic companies was deferred for one year. The Company was required to adopt the provisions of ASC Topic 740 for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009. The adoption of this pronouncement's provisions did not have a significant effect on the financial statements.

SFAS 167 - In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*, which is effective for the Company beginning September 30, 2011. This Statement amends FIN 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an interpretation of ARB No. 51*, to require revised evaluation of whether entities represent variable interest entities, ongoing assessments of control over such entities, and additional disclosures for variable interests. The Company believes the adoption of this pronouncement will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Subsequent events policy - Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 23, 2010 which is the date the financial statements were issued.

(2) Receivable from clearing organization

The receivables from the Company's primary clearing organization consist of the following:

	2010			2009		
Commissions receivable	\$	422,500	\$	953,000		
Clearing deposits		500,000		500,000		
Total	\$	922,500	\$	1,453,000		

Commissions earned on transactions cleared through this firm were \$7,854,000 and \$15,934,000 for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(3) Property and equipment

The following is a summary of property and equipment:

	2010	2009		
Office equipment	\$ 97,789	\$	98,260	
Office furniture and fixtures	25,286		42,750	
Computer equipment	299,923		313,665	
	 422,998		454,675	
Less accumulation depreciation	307,395		266,211	
Total property and equipment	\$ 115,603	\$	188,464	

(4) Financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, and settlement of customer securities. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customer is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations. The Company clears all transactions for its customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing firm that carries all customer accounts and maintains related records. Nonetheless, the Company is liable to the clearing firm for the transactions of its customers. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event a counter party is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Customer securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. The Company is therefore exposed to risk of loss on these transactions in the event of the customer's or broker's inability to meet the terms of their trade on settlement date, in which case, the Company may have to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices. The impact of unsettled transactions on securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, and income net of related expenses is not material. The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on a cash settlement basis. The Company does not normally carry securities either for inventory or investment purposes

The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis through its clearing brokers. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer margin activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels daily, and pursuant to such guidelines, requires that customers deposit additional collateral, or reduce margin positions, when necessary.

The Company may carry securities sold but not yet purchased (short sales) at market value for financial statement purposes. Due to market fluctuations, the amount necessary to acquire and deliver securities sold but not yet purchased may become greater than the obligation already recorded on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(5) Exemption

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the Company is not required to make the periodic computations of reserve requirements for the exclusive benefit of customers.

(6) Operating Leases

The Company's primary office facility is leased from a related party as discussed below.

(7) Related party transactions

The Company leases office space from its officer and stockholder of Holdings. The month-to-month office lease agreement provides for monthly base rental payments of \$15,000 to \$20,000. In addition the Company is obligated to pay a pro-rata portion of the real estate taxes. Total rent expense with this related party for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$274,000 and \$271,000, respectively.

(8) Employee benefits

The Company has a 401(k) and profit sharing plan covering substantially all of its employees. The plan provides for participating employees to make deferral contributions to the plan. The Company made no contributions for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

(9) Major customers

The Company had two customers whose revenues exceeded 10% of the Company's total revenues. Their combined revenues totaled 25% of total revenue for 2010. During 2009 the Company had two customers whose revenues totaled approximately 25% of total revenues.

(10) Net capital requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of a minimum amount of net capital 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. At September 30, 2010, the Company's net capital of \$993,000 was \$893,000 in excess of the required net capital of \$100,000 and the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .65 to 1.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(11) Cash flow disclosures

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits with financial institutions.

The following is a summary of supplemental cash flow information.

	20)10	2009		
Non-cash investing and financing activities:	-				
Stockholder distribution		-		33,930	
Repayment of stockholder loan		_	٠	37,982	
	\$	_	\$	71,912	