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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

EPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING		_ AND ENDING	12/31/09
	MM/DD/YY	4 m 2 0 3 7	MM/DD/YY
A. RI	EGISTRANT IDENTIFIC	ATION	
AME OF BROKER-DEALER: Janco Pa	irtners, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
DDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BU	JSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Bo	x No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
5231 S. Quebec St., Suite 200			
	(No. and Street)		
Greenwood Village	CO	801	11
(City)	(State)	(Zip	o Code)
AME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF	PERSON TO CONTACT IN RE	EGARD TO THIS REPO	PRT
Village Clarate			(303) 770-3200
Vijay Singh			(000) 110-0200
B. AC	COUNTANT IDENTIFIC	ATION (A	
		(A EATION this Report*	·
B. AC NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Johnson, Holscher & Co.	whose opinion is contained in (Name – if individual, state last, first	(ATION this Report* st, middle name)	Area Code – Telephone Numb
B. AC	whose opinion is contained in	(A EATION this Report*	
B. AC NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Johnson, Holscher & Co. 6464 S. Quebec Street, Suite 450 (Address) HECK ONE:	whose opinion is contained in (Name – if individual, state last, first Greenwood Village	this Report* st, middle name) CO (State) SECURITIES AND	80111 (Zip Code)
B. AC NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Johnson, Holscher & Co. 6464 S. Quebec Street, Suite 450 (Address) HECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant	whose opinion is contained in (Name – if individual, state last, first Greenwood Village	this Report* st, middle name) CO (State) SECURITIES AND REC	80111 (Zip Code) EXCHANGE COMMISSION CEIVED
B. AC NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Johnson, Holscher & Co. 6464 S. Quebec Street, Suite 450 (Address) HECK ONE:	whose opinion is contained in (Name – if individual, state last, first Greenwood Village	this Report* st, middle name) CO (State) SECURITIES AND RE	80111 (Zip Code) EACHANGE COMMISSION CEIVED 2 5 2010
B. AC NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Johnson, Holscher & Co. 6464 S. Quebec Street, Suite 450 (Address) HECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant	(Name – if individual, state last, first Greenwood Village (City)	this Report* co (State) SECURITIES AND FEB 2 SIONS. BRANCH OF	80111 (Zip Code) EACHANGS COMMISSION CEIVED

^{*}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)



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	ijay Singh , swear (or affirm) that, to the best of				
my kn	wledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of				
	nco Partners, Inc. , as				
	December 31 , 2009 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that				
	the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account				
classif	ed solely as that of a customer, except as follows:				
	straties — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —				
(Ommission Expires 1/20/2011 Signature				
	1/20/2011 Signature				
	1/20/2011 SONOTARY SEE				
	Financial & Operations Principal Title				
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	Notary Public OF COLORAGE				
	Notary Fubilic				
	port ** contains (check all applicable boxes):				
⋉ (a) ⋉ (b)	Facing Page. Statement of Financial Condition.				
∠ (c)	Statement of Income (Loss).				
(d)	Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.				
≰ (e) □(f)	Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital. Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.				
Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors. [Z] (g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciliation of X-17A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable).					
(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 15c3-3 and the 					
Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.					
☐(k)	□(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of				
x (1)	consolidation. An Oath or Affirmation.				
x (m)	A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.				
(n) (0)	A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit. Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control.				
(U)	macpendant radition report on internal recomming control.				

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

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2009

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

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	12300, OC	

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of Janco Partners, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Janco Partners, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009. 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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 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 Janco Partners, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Johnson, Holocher & Company, P.c. Centennial, Colorado February 22, 2010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2009

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents Due from clearing broker Commissions receivable Leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$15,357 Loans to employees (Note 3) Other assets	\$	71,182 250,473 86,739 120,293 101,000 15,000
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	644,687
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	134,948
Commissions and bonuses payable		101,873
Total liabilities		236,821
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 2 and 4)		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY: (Note 3)		
Common stock, \$1.00 par value; authorized 100,000 shares,		
21,085 shares issued and outstanding		21,085
Additional paid-in capital		277,536
Retained earnings		109,245
Total shareholder's equity		407,866
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$	644,687

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

Janco Partners, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on December 7, 1995, as a Colorado Corporation and is engaged in business as a securities broker-dealer.

The Company under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii) is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions affected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition

The Company records securities transactions, commission revenue and related expenses on a trade date basis. Good faith and expense allowances received by the Company in connection with its underwriting activities are deferred and recognized as income as related costs are incurred.

The Company values its securities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 – Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820"). Under ASC 820, 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.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value 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 those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition (concluded)

Level 2 - Valuations based on 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 valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, 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. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities and securities sold, not yet purchased that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture and equipment are depreciated over their estimated lives of five to seven years, while leasehold improvements are depreciated over the term of the lease.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of cash flows, the Company considers money market funds with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

The Company is recognized as an S-Corporation by the Internal Revenue Service. Its shareholder is responsible for federal and state income taxes on the Company's taxable income.

NOTE 2 - COMMITMENTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases office space from a related entity and equipment and automobiles from unrelated parties under noncancellable operating leases expiring through 2013.

At December 31, 2009, aggregate minimum future rental commitments under these leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year are approximately as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Amount
2010	\$ 218,397
2011	147,218
2012	130,344
2013	104,963
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 600,922

Total rental expense of \$216,778, including the noncancellable leases referred to above, was charged to operations during the year ended December 31, 2009, of which \$114,000 was paid to a related party.

The Company has an outstanding loan in the amount of \$86,000 from its sole shareholder as of December 31, 2009. There is no term as to the length of the loan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(concluded)

NOTE 3 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$171,573 and \$100,000, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 1.38 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. It is a retail brokerage house and deals primarily in equity securities (for which it may act as a market maker) that it buys and sells on behalf of its customers on a fully disclosed basis and for itself in its own trading activities.

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities through its clearing broker involve the execution, settlement and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

In addition, the Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing broker. If the clearing broker should cease doing business, the Company's amounts due from this clearing broker could be subject to forfeiture.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, due from clearing broker, leasehold improvements, loans to employees, commissions receivable, other assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses, commissions payable and bonuses payable, are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of those instruments.

NOTE 5 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through February 22, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.