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OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: February 28, 2010
Estimated average burden
hours per response..... 12.00

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
PART III

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SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 66123

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

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2009 AND ENDING 12/31/2009
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Coady, Diemar Group, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

87 Main Street

(No. and Street)

Peapack

NJ

07977

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Michael Mandeem, Asst. Treasurer

(908) 719-6466

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

WithumSmith+Brown, P.C.

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

3040 U.S. Highway 22 West, Suite 110 Somerville,

NJ

08876

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

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MAR 01 2010

Washington, DC

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121

*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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J.D.
3/15/2010

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Robert E. Diemar, CEO, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Coady Diemar Group, , LLC, as of December 31, 20 09, 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, except as follows:

DANIEL J. PRASNAL
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
My Commission Expires July 11, 2013

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature

Chief Executive

Title

[Handwritten Signature]

Notary Public

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

- (a) Facing Page.
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' 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.

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

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2009
With Independent Auditors' Report

6/30/10
10/1/10

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Table of Contents
December 31, 2009

	Page(s)
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Condition.....	2
Notes to Financial Statements.....	3-6
Supplementary Information	
Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g) for a Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3	7-8

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New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland,
Florida and Colorado

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members
Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Peapack, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Coady, Diemar Group, LLC 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 basic financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

February 24, 2010
Somerville, New Jersey

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2009

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,946
Due from members	63,793
Furniture and equipment, net	13,310
Prepaid expense and other assets	<u>23,540</u>
	<u>\$ 140,589</u>

Liabilities and Members' Deficit

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 40,217
Deferred lease obligation	125,838
Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors - member loans	<u>122,600</u>
Total liabilities	<u>288,655</u>

Members' deficit

(148,066)

\$ 140,589

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

1. Organization and Nature of Business

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC (the "Company") was organized as a Delaware Limited Liability Company, is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("SEC"), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company provides advisory services and arranges private placement of securities for institutional clients. The Company shall continue in existence until December 31, 2053, unless terminated at an earlier date in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company sustained a loss from continuing operations of \$402,656 and net cash flows used in operations of \$417,975. In addition, as discussed further in Note 6, the Company did not meet minimum net capital requirements pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-1.

Management believes that its projected cash flows, and additional member contributions and subordinated debt will allow operations to continue through 2010. In addition, management has represented that collectively the members have the financial ability and intent to fund operations and ensure compliance with the net capital provisions under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. However, there can be no assurance that management will be successful with their plans.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in the bank, as well as all short-term securities held for the primary purpose of general liquidity. Such securities normally mature within three months from the date of acquisition.

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as costs are incurred. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using the straight-line method. The Company continually evaluates whether current events or circumstances warrant adjustments to the carrying value or estimated useful lives of fixed assets in accordance with professional standards.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis, generally when the underlying investment transactions are consummated and placement fees are earned.

Use of 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 the 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.

Income Taxes

The Company is classified as a partnership for federal and state income taxes. As such, the members will reflect income or loss, as applicable, on their individual tax returns. As a result, no provision for income taxes is reflected in these financial statements nor, does the Company have uncertain tax positions.

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

3. Prior Period Adjustment

Members' equity at December 31, 2008 has been adjusted to correct an error which understated the deferred lease obligation as of December 31, 2008 and 2007. Had this error not been made, net income for the years ended December 2008 and 2007 would have decreased by \$14,511 and \$16,574, respectively.

4. Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment, at cost, consisted of the following as of December 31, 2009:

Office equipment	\$ 42,599
Furniture	<u>4,300</u>
	46,899
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(33,589)</u>
Property and equipment- net	<u>\$ 13,310</u>

Depreciation expense was \$5,568 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

5. Liabilities Subordinated to the Claims of general creditors – member loans

On July 3, 2006, the Company entered into loan agreements with four members totaling \$280,000. The loans, which are subordinated to claims of general creditors, earned interest at 7% per annum, matured in March of 2009 and were converted into members' equity upon maturity. Interest on the notes of \$3,266 for the year ended December 31, 2009 was converted into members' equity.

In March 2009, the Company entered into subordinated loan agreements for \$68,000 with six members. The loans mature in May of 2012. In June of 2009 the Company entered into additional subordinated loan agreements totaling \$54,600 with five members. The loans mature in August of 2012. The subordinated loans entered into in 2009 do not bear interest. No payments are due on the loans until their maturity.

Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors are available in computing net capital pursuant to rule 15c3-1 and require the approval of FINRA before any prepayment can occur. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid.

6. Net Capital Requirements

Pursuant to the basic uniform net capital provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined in such provisions. Further, the provisions require that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness, as defined, to net capital shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and the related net capital ratio may fluctuate on a daily basis. At December 31, 2009, the Company was not in compliance with its net capital requirements. The net capital and net capital requirements of \$(122,949) and \$10,837, respectively resulted in a net capital deficiency of \$(133,786). The Company's net capital ratio was negative.

Failure to maintain minimum net capital requirements could result in the revocation of the Company's registration as a broker dealer and, therefore could have a direct material effect on the Company's operations and financial statements. As described above, as of December 31, 2009, the Company was below its minimum net capital requirement pursuant to Rule 15c3-1. Capital contributions were made subsequent to year end and prior to the issuance of these financial statements sufficient to raise the Company's net capital above the required minimum.

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

7. Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that are potentially subject to credit risk include cash and cash equivalents. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures the Company's bank accounts up to a maximum of \$250,000 in each bank through December 31, 2010 under the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. Unless this program is extended the maximum insured amount will return to the previous level of \$100,000. From time to time, the Company maintains cash balances at a financial institution that is in excess of federally insured amounts.

8. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Professional standards define fair value, establish a consistent framework for measuring fair value, and expand disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Due to the nature of the Company's assets and liabilities, there are no disclosures required under these standards.

The Company's assets, including cash and cash equivalents, fees receivable and due from member are carried at contracted values which approximate fair value. Similarly, accrued expenses are carried at contracted amounts, which approximate fair value.

9. Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the exclusive Benefit of Customers" since it meets the requirements of rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), which, among other provisions, requires the Company to maintain a "Special Account for the Exclusive benefit of Customers."

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

In September 2005, the Company entered into an agreement to lease office space in New York, NY, under an eight-year operating lease. This non-cancelable operating lease carries escalating payments through its expiration in December, 2014. In addition, the Company is responsible for paying its pro rata share of certain expenses. The lease is guaranteed by several members of the Company. Future annual minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

2010	\$ 549,912
2011	549,912
2012	588,624
2013	588,624
2014	<u>588,624</u>
	<u>\$2,865,696</u>

The Company records the lease obligation on a straight-line basis. Amounts recorded to expense that are in excess of amounts due under the leases as of December 31, 2009 are included in deferred lease obligation.

The Company is contingently liable for a \$275,000 letter of credit issued in favor of the landlord of the New York office space in lieu of a security deposit. The letter of credit expires on December 31, 2015.

The Company subleases a portion of the New York office space on a month to month basis. Total rental revenue related to this sublease was \$79,400 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and is a reduction to rent expense.

In addition, the Company leases office space on a month to month basis in Peapack, New Jersey at \$2,225 per month.

Coady, Diemar Group, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Total rent expense, including certain operating expenses, was \$600,960 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

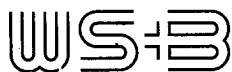
11. Related Party Transactions

Due from members is comprised of a prepayment of commission to a member and advances to members.

12. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through February 24, 2010, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that, except as discussed in Note 6: Net Capital Requirements, there are no events requiring recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



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Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g) for a Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

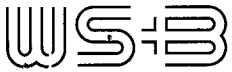
To the Members
Coady, Diemar Group, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of CPIBD, LLC (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.



Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses.

However, we identified a deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a significant deficiency, and communicated our finding in writing to management and those charged with governance on February 24, 2010.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report recognizes that it is not practical in an organization the size of CPIBD, LLC to achieve the divisions of duties and cross checks generally included in an internal control and that, alternatively, greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Withum Smith & Brown, PC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

February 24, 2010
Somerville, New Jersey