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

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 66467

FACING PAGE

**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 01/01/09 AND ENDING 12/31/09
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING LLC
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
257 Riverside Avenue

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

Westport CT 06880
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Steve Singer 561-784-8922
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Reynolds & Rowella, LLP

51 Locust Avenue New Canaan CT 06840
(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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Washington, DC
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*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)

JJD
3/19/2010

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Darryl Glatthorn, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING LLC, as of December 31, 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, except as follows:

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature
MANAGING PARTNER
Title

[Handwritten Signature]
Notary Public



Christine Minahan-Weimar
NOTARY PUBLIC
State of Connecticut
My Commission Expires
February 28, 2011

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).

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

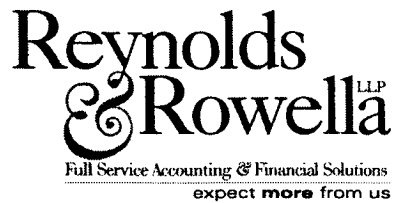
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Partners:

Thomas F. Reynolds, CPA
Frank A. Rowella, Jr., CPA
Steven I. Risbridger, CPA
Scott D. Crane, CPA
Ben Maini, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Equus Financial Consulting, LLC
New Canaan, Connecticut

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Equus Financial Consulting, LLC, (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009, and the related statements of operations, changes in members' equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 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 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 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 audit provides 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 Equus Financial Consulting, LLC as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I and II are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Reynolds & Rowella, LLP

New Canaan, Connecticut
February 22, 2010

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87 Old Ridgefield Road
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Fax: (203) 431-3570

e-mail info@reynoldsrowella.com

website: www.reynoldsrowella.com

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2009

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 12,499
Accounts receivable	49,441
Prepaid expenses	5,943
Computer equipment, net	<u>853</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 \$ <u>68,736</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

 LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ <u>44,997</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES	 <u>44,997</u>
 MEMBERS' EQUITY	 <u>23,739</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	 \$ <u>68,736</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

EXHIBIT B

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

REVENUES:

Commission fees	\$ 191,719
Consulting fees	<u>60,260</u>
 TOTAL REVENUES	 <u>251,979</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES:

Commissions	120,158
Guaranteed payments	87,791
Professional fees	22,775
Travel and entertainment	1,315
Filing fees	5,205
Rent	6,466
Office expense and telephone	9,188
Dues and subscriptions	542
Depreciation	930
Administrative	<u>395</u>
 TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	 <u>254,765</u>

NET LOSS (2,786)

BEGINNING MEMBERS' EQUITY - January 1, 2009 24,525

Member's contributions 2,000

ENDING MEMBERS' EQUITY - December 31, 2009 \$ 23,739

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net loss	\$ (2,786)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	930
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	30,872
Prepaid expenses	416
Account payable and accrued expenses	<u>(37,989)</u>

NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES (8,557)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Contributions from member	<u>2,000</u>
---------------------------	--------------

NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES 2,000

NET DECREASE IN CASH (6,557)

CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR 19,056

CASH AT END OF YEAR \$ 12,499

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Equus Financial Consulting, LLC, (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company is a limited liability company formed in the State of Delaware.

The members have agreed to provide the Company additional funding to finance its 2010 operations and maintain its minimum net capital requirements during the year.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records commissions when earned which is generally as of the transaction's closing date. Consulting fees are recognized ratably over the term of the agreement.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the 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 these estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than three months. There were no cash equivalents at year end.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at the original amount less an estimate made for the allowance for doubtful accounts based on a review of outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by regularly evaluating customer receivables and considering the customer's financial condition, credit history and current economic conditions. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded as reduction to bad debt expense when received. At December 31, 2009, no allowance for doubtful accounts was deemed necessary.

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Computer Equipment

Computer equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over an expected useful life of 3 years. Computer equipment at cost and accumulated depreciation was \$2,791 and \$1,938, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash balances in accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes there is little or no exposure to any significant credit risk.

Income Taxes

The Company is organized as a limited liability company. As a flow-through entity, Federal and state income taxes are the responsibilities of the members. The members report their prorated share of the Company's income or loss on their income tax returns.

Events Occurring After Reporting Date

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring between December 31, 2009 and February 22, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued for possible disclosure and recognition in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company paid \$87,791 in guaranteed payments to members for the year ended December 31, 2009. No amounts were due at December 31, 2009.

NOTE 3 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company rents office space in Westport, CT on a month to month basis. Rent expense charged to operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$6,466.

NOTE 4 – NET CAPITAL AND AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the Company to maintain a minimum net capital balance and a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital not exceeding 15 to 1.

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 4 – NET CAPITAL AND AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS REQUIREMENTS
(continued)

At December 31, 2009, the Company's net capital balance as defined by Rule 15c3-1 was \$7,299, which exceeded the minimum requirement of \$5,000. At December 31, 2009, the Company's aggregate indebtedness to net capital as defined by Rule 15c3-1 was 6.16 to 1.

NOTE 5 – RULE 15c3-3 EXEMPTION

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under paragraph (k)(2)(i) in that the Company carries no margin accounts; promptly transmits all customer funds and delivers all securities received; does not otherwise hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to customers and effectuates all financial transactions on behalf of customers on a fully disclosed basis.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE I

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1
OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009

TOTAL OWNERSHIP EQUITY QUALIFIED FOR NET CAPITAL	\$ 23,739
Deductions and/or charges for non-allowable assets:	
Accounts receivable, net of related accrued expenses	9,644
Computer equipment, net	853
Prepaid expenses	5,943
	<u>16,440</u>
NET CAPITAL	<u>\$ 7,299</u>
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	
Minimum net capital required (\$5,000 or 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
EXCESS NET CAPITAL	<u>\$ 2,299</u>
EXCESS NET CAPITAL AT 1,000 PERCENT	<u>\$ 2,800</u>

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (d)(4) OF RULE 17a-5

There are no material differences between the computation of net capital presented above and the computation of net capital reported in the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5, Part II-A filing as of December 31, 2009.

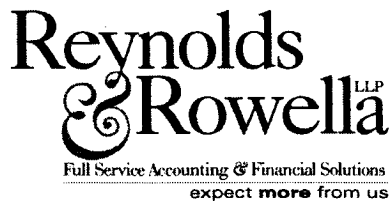
SCHEDULE II

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009

COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 44,997</u>
Total aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$ 44,997</u>
Ratio: Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>6.16 to 1</u>

EQUUS FINANCIAL CONSULTING, LLC
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL



Partners:

Thomas F. Reynolds, CPA
Frank A. Rowella, Jr., CPA
Steven I. Risbridger, CPA
Scott D. Crane, CPA
Ben Maini, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL

To the Members of
Equus Financial Consulting, LLC
New Canaan, Connecticut

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Equus Financial Consulting, 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

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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.

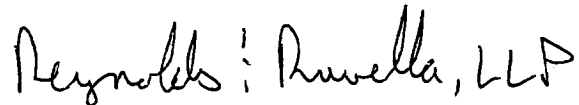
Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or 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 over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company's financial reporting. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected 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. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

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 is intended solely for the information and use of the Members, 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.



Reynolds & Rowella, LLP

New Canaan, Connecticut
February 22, 2010