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¥	ANNUAL AUDITE FORM X-1 PART I	7A-5 FEB 2		SEC FILE NUMBER 8-65509
	FACING PA uired of Brokers and Dea s Exchange Act of 1934 a INING01/01/15	lers Pursuant to	"hereunder	
	A. REGISTRANT IDE	ENTIFICATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: ATM				FFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE C 599 Lexington Avenue	DF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.	.O. Box No.)		FIRM I.D. NO.
	DF BUSINESS: (Do not use P. (No. and Street) NY	.O. Box No.)	1002	
599 Lexington Avenue	(No. and Street)	.O. Box No.)	1002. (Zip Co	2
New York	(No. and Street) NY (State)		(Zip Co	2 de)
599 Lexington Avenue New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	(No. and Street) NY (State)		(Zip Co THIS REPORT	2 de) - 03
599 Lexington Avenue New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	(No. and Street) NY (State)	IN REGARD TO	^{(Zip Co} THIS REPORT 646-562-18	2 de) - 03
599 Lexington Avenue New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	(No. and Street) NY (State) OF PERSON TO CONTACT B. ACCOUNTANT IDE ANT whose opinion is contain	IN REGARD TO	^{(Zip Co} THIS REPORT 646-562-18	2 de) - 03
599 Lexington Avenue New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Mr. James R. Simmons INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNT	(No. and Street) NY (State) OF PERSON TO CONTACT B. ACCOUNTANT IDE ANT whose opinion is contain	IN REGARD TO	^{(Zip Co} THIS REPORT 646-562-18	2 de) - 03
599 Lexington Avenue New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Mr. James R. Simmons INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNT PricewaterhouseCoopers LL	(No. and Street) NY (State) OF PERSON TO CONTACT B. ACCOUNTANT IDE ANT whose opinion is contain P (Name - of individual, state last, first,	IN REGARD TO	^{(Zip Co} THIS REPORT 646-562-18	2 de) - 03 lephone No.)
599 Lexington Avenue New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Mr. James R. Simmons INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNT PricewaterhouseCoopers LL 300 Madison Avenue (Address) CHECK ONE: ☐ Certified Public Accounta ☐ Public Accountant	(No. and Street) NY (State) OF PERSON TO CONTACT B. ACCOUNTANT IDE ANT whose opinion is contain P (Name - of individual, state last, first, New York (City)	IN REGARD TO	^{(Zip Co} THIS REPORT 646-562-18	2 de)

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.

SEC 1410 (06-02)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
		ments and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
_		, as
of		, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) th
		l officer or director has any proprietary interest in any accou
classifie	ed solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
		\sim
		mm
		Signature
		Chief Financial Officer Title
\mathcal{T}	1/1/ 2	nuc.
In	Notary Public	MARGARET C. FINSTER
	NOTAF	Y PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
	CER	No. 02F16325297 ITIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY
This rep	oort ** contains (check all applicable boxes): COMM	ISSION EXPIRES 5/26/19
⊠ (a)	Facing Page.	
⊿ (b)	Statement of Financial Condition.	
⊐ (c)	Statement of Operations.	
] (d)	Statement of Cash Flows.	
] (e)	Statement of Changes in Member's Equity and C	
∃ (f) ∃ (a)	Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated	to Claims of Creditors.
⊐ (g) ⊐ (h)	Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1. Computation for Determination of Reserve Requi	remants Dursuant to Dulo 15c2 2
⊐ (I) ⊐ (I)	Information Relating to the Possession or Control	
_ (j)		n, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and th
- 0/	Computation for Determination of the Reserve R	· · ·
⊐ (k)		ed Statement of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
	consolidation.	
☑ (I) □ (···)	An Oath or Affirmation.	
□ (m) □ (≂)	A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
] (n)	A report describing any material inadequacies for previous audit.	und to exist or found to have existed since the date of the
□ (o) □	Independent auditor's report on internal control.	
		in segregation – customers' regulated commodity futures
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Management of ATM Execution LLC:

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ATM Execution LLC (the "Company") at December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement of financial condition based on our audit. We conducted our audit of this statement in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition presentation.

Pricewaterhouselogpens LLP

February 26, 2016

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, PricewaterhouseCoopers Center, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017 T: (646) 471 3000, F: (813) 286 6000, www.pwc.com/us

ATM Execution LLC Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2015

(in thousands)

	· .
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,678
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing broker	1 ,8 57
Deposit with clearing broker	100
Deferred income taxes receivable from Parent	29,005
Total assets	\$ 34,640
Liabilities and Member's Capital	
Liabilities	
Due to related party	\$ 293
Payable to brokers and dealers	61
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	430
Total liabilities	 784
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)	
Member's equity	33,856
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 34,640

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

ATM Execution LLC (the "Company" or "ATM") is a registered broker-dealer and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") member firm. The Company, a New York single member limited liability company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cowen Structured Holdings Inc. ("CSHIC"), which is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Cowen Group, Inc. ("CGI" or "Parent"). The Company is an introducing broker-dealer that uses algorithmic trading proprietary software ("software") owned by Algorithmic Trading Management, LLC ("AGLL"), an affiliate, to help in the execution of trades for its customers.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company's records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting and conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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 this financial statement. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash held on deposit and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. Cash is primarily concentrated at one financial institution.

Contingencies

In accordance with GAAP, the Company establishes reserves for contingencies when the Company believes that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company discloses a contingency if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred and there are no reserves for the loss because the conditions above are not met. The Company's disclosure includes an estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss for those matters which an estimate can be made. Neither reserves nor disclosure is required for losses that are deemed remote.

Income Taxes

The Company is a single member limited liability company that is disregarded for income tax purposes. The Company is included in the consolidated federal and combined state and local tax returns filed by CGI. The Company has an informal tax sharing arrangement with CGI whereby ATM records any tax liability or benefit as a deemed contribution or distribution, respectively, which is recorded as an adjustment to the Company's equity by the Member. The income tax expense or benefit is computed on a benefit-for-loss basis by a member of a consolidated group. Under this method, tax attributes and deferred tax items, such as net operating losses, are treated as realized by ATM to the extent utilized in CGI's consolidated tax return. ATM considers expected sources of taxable income of the consolidated tax group when evaluating the realizability of its deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets the Company deems as more likely than not to be realized in the future, and thus against which no valuation allowance has been established, are recorded as a receivable from CGI in accordance with the Company's informal tax sharing arrangement with CGI.

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with GAAP which requires the recognition of tax benefits or expenses based on the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of its assets and liabilities. The effect on deferred

taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized as income or loss in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

GAAP clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. GAAP requires the Company to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. For tax positions meeting the more likely than not threshold, the tax amount recognized in the financial statements is reduced by the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant taxing authority. Please refer to Note 7, "Income Taxes" for additional information and disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance which amends and supersedes the revenue recognition requirements and most industry-specific guidance and creates a single source of revenue guidance. The new guidance outlines the principles an entity must apply to measure and recognize revenue and related cash flows. The guidance also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain non-financial assets. The guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. In July 2015, the FASB confirmed a deferral of the effective date by one year, with early adoption on the original effective date permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In January 2016, as a joint project with International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), FASB issued a new accounting pronouncement to address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The amendments in the update made improvements to GAAP for equity investments and investments carried at amortized cost. The guidance also simplify the impairment assessment for equity investments and clarify the need for valuation allowance on deferred tax asset related to available for sale securities. For public business entities the guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the Company's financial condition and its disclosures.

3. Receivable From and Payable to Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Broker

Receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing broker primarily include outstanding commissions and other receivables and payables related to securities transactions.

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing brokers at December 31, 2015, approximate fair value and are are assessed for impairment when outstanding over 90 days and consist of the following:

(in thousands)	Receivable	Payable
Commissions and fees	\$ 95	2 \$
Liquidity rebates	75	i5 6 1
Clearing broker	15	i0 <u> </u>
	\$ 1,85	7 \$ 61

4. Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into a service level agreement with an affiliate Cowen Services Company, LLC ("CSC") in which the employment of all the Company's employees was assigned to CSC. Under this agreement, CSC is responsible for the compensation related payments to these employees for their performance of services provided to the Company, and the Company records the related amounts payable to CSC which is included in due to related party in the statement of financial condition. CSC also agreed to provide certain administrative, support services and other assistance to the Company. All direct and indirect expenses are paid by CSC through an expense sharing agreement based on time, service, usage and headcount. At December 31, 2015, the Company has a \$0.3 million payable to CSC which is included in due to related party in the statement of financial condition.

At December 31, 2015, the Company has a receivable from Cowen and Company, LLC ("Cowen"), an affiliated broker-dealer, of \$0.2 million for services related to its algorithmic trading which is included in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing broker in the statement of financial condition. Cowen also provides sales and marketing support to the Company. The Company provides services related to its algorithmic trading software to Cowen Prime Services LLC ("CPS") and Cowen Prime Services Trading LLC ("CPST"). The Company pays AGLL a licensing fee for the use of its algorithmic trading proprietary software.

5. Regulatory Reporting

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the alternative method permitted by this Rule, the Company's required net capital, as defined, is \$0.3 million. The Company is not permitted to withdraw equity if certain minimum net capital requirements are not met. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had net capital of approximately \$4.1 million, which was approximately \$3.8 million in excess of its minimum net capital requirement.

Since the Company claims an exemption under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), it is not required to calculate a reserve requirement and segregate funds for the benefit of customers since it clears its securities transactions on a fully disclosed basis and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker-dealer which carries the accounts, and maintains and preserves such books and records pertaining to them pursuant to Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4.

Proprietary balances held at the clearing broker or proprietary accounts of introducing brokers ("PAB assets"), are considered allowable assets for net capital purposes, pursuant to agreements between the Company and the clearing broker, which require, among other things, that the clearing broker perform computations for PAB assets and segregate certain balances on behalf of the Company, if applicable.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company and its affiliates and current and former officers, directors and employees (for purposes of this section, sometimes collectively referred to as the Company and Related Parties) are named as defendants in, or as parties to, various legal actions and proceedings. Certain of these actions and proceedings assert claims or seek relief in connection with alleged violations of securities, banking, anti-fraud, anti-money laundering, employment and other statutory and common laws. Certain of these actual or threatened legal actions and proceedings include claims for substantial or indeterminate compensatory or punitive damages, or for injunctive relief.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company and Related Parties are also subject to governmental and regulatory examinations, information gathering requests (both formal and informal), certain of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief. The Company is subject to regulation by various U.S., state and foreign securities, and other regulators. In connection with formal and informal inquiries by these regulators, the Company receives requests, and orders seeking documents and other information in connection with various aspects of their regulated activities.

The Company seeks to resolve all litigation and regulatory matters in the manner management believes is in the best interests of the Company, and contests liability, allegations of wrongdoing and, where applicable, the amount of damages or scope of any penalties or other relief sought as appropriate in each pending matter.

The Company has evaluated all adverse litigation claims and based on the information currently available, the Company has not established any reserves for such claims, since in the opinion of Management, the likelihood of liability is not probable nor reasonably estimable. In addition, most of the various claims against the Company are in early stages of discovery or claimants seek indeterminate damages. Therefore, the Company cannot reasonably determine the possible outcome, the timing of ultimate resolution or estimate a range of possible loss, or impact related to each currently pending matter.

7. Income Taxes

The taxable results of the Company's operations are included in the results of the tax returns of CGI, with whom the Company has an informal tax sharing arrangement. The income tax expense or benefit is computed on a benefit-for-loss basis. Pursuant to this arrangement, the Company does not receive a benefit for the losses until they are utilized on a consolidated basis. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had no income taxes payable or receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the effective tax rate of 31.8% differs from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to state and local taxes as well as the impact of a 2015 tax law change in New York. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflect the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for the same items for income tax reporting purposes.

The components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets, net	
Net operating loss	\$ 28,992
Other	13
Total deferred tax assets	 29,005
Valuation allowance	-
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	 29,005
Deferred tax liabilities	
Total deferred tax liabilities	*****
Deferred tax assets, net of deferred tax liabilities	\$ 29,005

Deferred tax assets, net of deferred tax liabilities, are reported in the statement of financial condition.

During 2015, the Company's net deferred tax assets decreased by approximately \$1.2 million, primarily due to a decrease in deferred tax assets related to net operating losses, caused by the Company's operating results.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. tax purposes of approximately \$71.4 million, which will expire between 2029 and 2035.

The Company adopted the accounting guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes which clarifies the criteria that must be met prior to recognition of the financial statement benefit of a position taken in a tax return. The Company does not have any uncertain tax positions recorded for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Company's ultimate parent company, CGI, is subject to examination by the United States Internal Revenue Service and state and local tax authorities where the Company has significant operations, such as New York, for all tax years since 2012. Any potential examinations may include questioning the timing and amount of deductions, the nexus of income among various tax jurisdictions and compliance with U.S. federal, state and local tax laws. Currently, CGI is under audit by New York State for 2010 to 2012 tax years. The Company's management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months. As such, the Company does not have any uncertain tax positions recorded for the year ended December 31, 2015.

8. Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements and Credit Risks

The Company does not have material off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2015. However, through indemnification provisions in its clearing agreement, customer activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet credit risk. Pursuant to the clearing agreement, the Company is required to reimburse its clearing broker, without limit, for any losses incurred due to a counterparty's failure to satisfy its contractual obligations. However, these transactions are collateralized by the underlying security, thereby reducing the associated risk to changes in the market value of the security through the settlement date.

The Company clears all of its securities transactions through a clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. Pursuant to the terms of the agreements between the Company and the clearing broker, the clearing broker have the right to charge the Company for losses that result from a counterparty's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations. As the right to charge the Company has no maximum amount and applies to all trades executed through the clearing broker, the Company believes there is no maximum amount assignable to this right. Accordingly, at December 31, 2015, the Company had recorded no liability.

Credit risk is the potential loss the Company may incur as a result of the failure of a counterparty or an issuer to make payments according to the terms of a contract. The Company's exposure to credit risk at any point in time is represented by the fair value of the amounts reported as assets at such time.

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities may include trade execution for its clients. These activities may expose the Company to risk arising from price volatility which can reduce clients' ability to meet their obligations. To the extent investors are unable to meet their commitments to the Company, it may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices to fulfill clients' obligations. In accordance with industry practice, client trades are settled generally three business days after trade date. Should either the client or the counterparty fail to perform, the Company may be required to complete the transaction at prevailing market prices.

9. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events through February 26, 2016 and has determined that there were no additional subsequent events requiring adjustment or disclosure to the financial statements.