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

Washington DC
406

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-022752

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 01/01/16 AND ENDING 12/31/16
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: **David A. Noyes & Company**

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

209 South LaSalle Street - 12th Floor

(No. and Street)

Chicago

Illinois

60604

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Dominic Conenna

(312) 606-4680

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

FGMK, LLC

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

333 W. Wacker Dr. - 6th Floor Chicago

Illinois

60606

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

Certified Public Accountant

Public Accountant

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

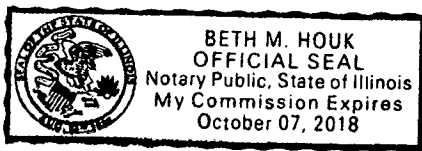
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

(1)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Dominic Conenna, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of David A. Noyes & Company, as of December 31, 2016, 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:



[Signature]
Signature
Chief Financial Officer
Title

[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).

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Identifying opportunities.
Delivering solutions.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholder of
David A. Noyes & Company

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of David A. Noyes & Company as of December 31, 2016. This financial statement is the responsibility of David A. Noyes & 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 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 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of David A. Noyes & Company as of December 31, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

FGMK, LLC

Chicago, Illinois
February 28, 2017

David A. Noyes & Company

**Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2016**

Assets	
Cash	\$ 1,479,814
Receivable from clearing broker-dealer	791,002
Securities owned, at fair value	186,235
Receivables from employees	698,033
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$416,443	310,666
Other assets	<u>317,710</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,783,460</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 878,792
Deferred rent	<u>800,878</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,679,671</u>
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 6)	
Stockholders' Equity	<u>2,103,790</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>2,103,790</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,783,460</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

David A. Noyes & Company

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

David A. Noyes & Company (the Company) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Noyes Group, LLC and is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), National Futures Association (NFA) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company is engaged in principal and agency transactions in securities. The Company is also registered with the National Futures Association as an Introducing Broker ("IB") and a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA"). The Company's customer securities are cleared through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis.

The Company operates under the provisions of paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. The requirements of paragraph (k)(2)(ii) provide that the Company clear all transactions on behalf of customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer. The clearing broker-dealer carries all of the accounts of the customers and maintains and preserves all related books and records as are customarily kept by a clearing broker-dealer.

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

Accounting policies: The Company follows generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities transactions: Principal transactions and related revenues and expenses are recorded at fair value on a trade-date basis as if they had settled. Amounts receivable from and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement are recorded net as receivable from or payable to clearing broker-dealer on the statement of financial condition.

Revenue recognition: Commission income and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur. Fee income results primarily from providing advisory services and is recognized as earned. Private placement fees are recognized at the time the placement is completed and the income is reasonably determinable. Interest income and expense are recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

Receivables from related parties: Receivables from related parties consist primarily of forgivable loans offered to certain employees. Loans are forgivable annually in pro-rata installments proportional to their stated terms, which are generally three to ten years, and charged to compensation expense. The Company does not record a valuation allowance for the employee loans for those employees actively employed with the Company as the loans are forgiven pursuant to their continued employment. If an employee leaves the Company before a loan is forgiven, the Company seeks to collect the remaining amount of the loan, and will make an assessment as to the collectibility of the remaining amount of the loan at that time. Any loans deemed uncollectible will be written off.

David A. Noyes & Company

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements: Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost and depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Income taxes: Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method, under which deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of our company's assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before their benefits are able to be realized, or that future deductibility is uncertain.

Note 2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1. Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date

Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. A significant adjustment to a Level 2 input could result in the Level 2 measurement becoming a Level 3 measurement.

Level 3. Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from instrument to instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of instrument, whether the instrument is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the instrument. 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 in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

David A. Noyes & Company

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the instrument.

The following section describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure different financial instruments at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the financial instrument is categorized.

Common stock is recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices. These financial instruments are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

State and municipal government obligations which include U.S. Government securities and Government-sponsored enterprises are stated at fair value based on third-party dealer quotes. These financial instruments are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets				
Securities owned:				
Common stock	\$ -	\$ 5,668	\$ -	\$ 5,668
Corporate debt	171,606	-	-	171,606
State and municipal government obligations	-	8,961	-	8,961
	<u>\$ 171,605</u>	<u>\$ 14,629</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 186,235</u>

The Company assesses the levels of the instruments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer in accordance with the Company's accounting policy regarding the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers among Levels 1, 2, and 3 during the period ended December 31, 2016.

David A. Noyes & Company

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 3. Receivable from Clearing Broker-Dealer

The amount receivable from clearing broker-dealer at December 31, 2016, is comprised of the following:

Receivable from clearing broker-dealer	\$ 354,524
Fees and commissions receivable	386,292
Clearing deposit	50,186
	<u>\$ 791,002</u>

Note 4. Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements at December 31, 2016, consist of:

Furniture and equipment	\$333,456
Leasehold improvements	393,653
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(416,443)
	<u>\$310,666</u>

Note 5. Income Taxes

The deferred income tax assets and liabilities consist of the following as of December 31, 2016

Net operating loss carryforward	\$505,183
Property and equipment	(14,401)
Deferred rent	39,803
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$530,585</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(530,585)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$0</u>

The valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset was provided as management believes that more than likely than not all of the deferred income tax asset will be fully utilized in the near term. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$1,353,000, which will expire at various dates through December 31, 2036.

Note 6. Profit Sharing and Salary Reduction Plan

The Company has a profit sharing and salary reduction plan to which the Board of Directors may authorize salary reduction matching payments and profit sharing contributions. The plan is funded on a discretionary basis and covers substantially all employees.

David A. Noyes & Company

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 7. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Company leases office space under various noncancelable operating leases expiring through July 31, 2024. Minimum annual rentals under these leases, exclusive of additional payments which may be required for certain increases in operating and maintenance costs, are as follows

years ending December 31,	
2017	\$ 1,373,788
2018	1,360,970
2019	1,390,151
2020	1,178,805
2021	864,759
2022	878,367
Thereafter	1,453,779
	<u>\$ 8,500,619</u>

The Company had received abatements of rent on its office facilities leases, which also provide for annual incremental increases in rent over the term of the lease. For financial reporting purposes, lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Deferred rent is recognized for the difference between the recognized lease expense and the rent paid over the term of the lease. The preceding minimum rental commitment amounts have not been reduced by the minimum rental income totaling \$2,346,400 which are to be received in the future under the sublease mentioned above.

The Company has two unsecured letters of credit totaling \$150,000 to satisfy office lease deposit requirements, which mature at various times through November 25, 2020.

The terms of the fully disclosed clearing agreement provide that early termination of the agreement may result in a termination fee, which declines over time, payable to the clearing firm.

In the normal course of business, the Company has strong defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself against the claims asserted and, in the opinion of management, the resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the financial position of the Company.

Note 8. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Credit and Market Risk

Market Risk: The Company buys from and sells to customers fixed income securities primarily on a principal basis, and, from time to time, may be exposed to market risk. This risk is generally controlled by monitoring the market and entering into offsetting positions when appropriate.

Market risk is the potential change in an instrument's value caused by fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, or other risks. Exposure to market risk is influenced by a number of factors, including the relationships between financial instruments and the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the financial instruments are traded. In many cases, the use of derivative financial instruments serves to modify or offset market risk associated with other transactions and accordingly, serves to decrease the Company's overall exposure to market risk. The Company attempts to control its exposure to market risk arising from the use of these financial instruments through various analytical monitoring techniques.

David A. Noyes & Company

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 8. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Credit and Market Risk (Continued)

Customer securities are introduced to and cleared through clearing brokers on a fully disclosed basis. Under the terms of its clearing agreements, the Company is required to guarantee the performance of its customers in meeting contracted obligations. Such transactions may expose the Company to significant off-balance sheet risk in the event margin requirements are not sufficient to fully cover losses that customers may incur. In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices to fulfill the customer's obligations. In conjunction with the clearing brokers, the Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. Compliance with the various guidelines is monitored daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, the customers may be required to deposit additional collateral or reduce positions where necessary. Pursuant to the Company's clearing agreement, the Company is required to maintain a deposit with its clearing organization.

The Company does not anticipate nonperformance by customers or its clearing brokers. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing, as considered necessary, the clearing brokers with which it conducts business.

The Company maintains deposits with high-quality financial institutions in amounts that are in excess of federally insured limits; however, the Company does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. Transactions relating to such commitments that were open as of December 31, 2016, and were subsequently settled had no material effect on the financial statements as of that date.

Note 9. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is a broker-dealer subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1). The Company has elected to use the alternative net capital method permitted by Rule 15c3-1. Under this rule, the Company should not permit its net capital to be less than the greater of \$250,000 or 2 percent of aggregate debits arising from customer transactions. The Company is also subject to the CFTC's minimum capital requirements under Regulation 1.17, which requires the Company to maintain "adjusted net capital" equivalent to the greater of \$45,000 or \$3,000 per associated person. The Company's minimum net capital requirement is greater of the requirement under Rule 15c3-1 or Regulation 1.17.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had net capital of \$770,599 which was \$520,599 in excess of its required net capital of \$250,000. The net capital rule may effectively restrict the payment of cash distributions to stockholders.

Note 10. Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide indemnifications under certain circumstances. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company expects the risk of future obligation under these indemnifications to be remote.

Note 11. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for the potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date the financial statements were issued.