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PART III

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 ★

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 47 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 10/0	01/2016	AND ENDING 09/30/2017	
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REGIS	TRANT IDENTIFIC	ATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Agency	Trading Gi	TOUP INC	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINE	ESS: (Do not use P.O. Bo	ox No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
235 EAST LAKE STREET			
	(No. and Street)		
* WA YZATA	MN	5	55391
(City)	(State)	(2	Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERS JOHN WHITAKER, JR	ON TO CONTACT IN R	EGARD TO THIS REP	ORT 952-476-9500
SOUTH WITH ALLI, SIX			(Area Code – Telephone Number)
B. ACCOU	INTANT IDENTIFIC	CATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whos	•	this Report*	
(Na	me – if individual, state last, fi		
222 SOUTH 9TH ST, STE 1000	MINNEAPOLIS	MN	55402
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
Certified Public Accountant			
Public Accountant			
Accountant not resident in United	States or any of its posses	ssions.	s a z
FO	R OFFICIAL USE O	NLY	0 0
			economic services

^{*}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

$_{ m I,}$ JOHN WHITAKER, JR		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial AGENCY TRADING GROUP, INC	statement	and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of , as
of SEPTEMBER 30	, 2017	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, princlessified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	ncipal offic	er or director has any proprietary interest in any account
JOELLEN M. LAWLER Notary Public State of Minnesota My Commission Expires January 31, 2021		Signature
Holler Albler Notary Public		Title
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' Equit (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordin (g) Computation of Net Capital.	ty or Partne	
 ☐ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve R ☐ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Co ☐ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explain Computation for Determination of the Reserve R 	ontrol Requanation of the Requires	irements Under Rule 15c3-3. the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies	found to ex	sist 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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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors **Agency Trading Group, Inc.**

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of Agency Trading Group, Inc. (Company) as of September 30, 2017 and 2016. 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 audits 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 statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included 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 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 Agency Trading Group, Inc. as of September 30, 2017 and 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C. Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.

November 27, 2017





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

September 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017		2016	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	281,234	\$	364,076
Accounts receivable		4,196		171,856
Commissions receivable		144,498		310,447
Due from related parties		653,746		941,065
Clearing deposit		500,000		500,000
Other assets		61,858		34,561
Property and equipment, at cost, less				
accumulated depreciation		6,126		32,456
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,651,658	<u>\$</u>	2,354,461
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$	128,961	\$	218,099
Accrued commissions		81,142		63,178
TOTAL LIABILITIES		210,103		281,277
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY				
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED				
Common stock, par value \$.01, authorized 100				
shares, issued and outstanding 100 shares		1		1
Additional paid-in capital		1,090,999		1,090,999
TOTAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED		1,091,000		1,091,000
RETAINED EARNINGS		350,554		982,184
TOTAL STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		1,441,554		2,073,184
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$	1,651,658	\$	2,354,461
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies

Nature of business - Agency Trading Group, Inc. (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Agency Trading Group Holdings, Inc. (Holdings). The Company is a FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) member firm and is registered with the SEC (United Sates Securities and Exchange Commission).

The Company is principally engaged in providing securities brokerage services to institutional investors. The Company provides trading services to approximately 50 customers throughout the United States; however its customers are primarily concentrated in the upper Midwest. The Company executes equity, fixed income and option securities transactions on United States and Canadian exchanges including various electronic exchanges.

Customer's accounts and records are maintained by National Financial Services which provides clearing services to the Company on a fully disclosed basis.

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

Income recognition on securities transactions - Securities transactions with customers and the related commission income and expense are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Securities owned and securities sold but not yet purchased are stated at estimated fair market value for financial statement purposes, and unrealized gains and losses are included in operations.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers cash on demand deposit accounts and temporary investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions. From time to time, the Company's balances in its bank accounts exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits. The Company periodically evaluates the risk of exceeding insurance levels and may transfer funds as it deems appropriate. The Company has not experienced any losses with regards to balances in excess of insured limits or as a result of other concentrations of credit risk.

Receivables and credit policies - Receivables from clearing organizations for commissions earned by the Company are paid within 30 days of the month end close of business. Employee receivables principally consist of non-interest bearing loans due in six months. An employee receivable is considered delinquent if not paid on its maturity date. Amounts due from related parties are due on demand. Accounts receivable from institutional investors are due within 30 days of the month end close of business and are considered delinquent if not paid in 60 days.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) <u>Nature of business and significant accounting policies</u> (continued)

Receivables and credit policies (continued)

Commissions receivable on trades processed by the clearing firm are accrued on a trade date basis. The commissions receivable are paid to the Company on a monthly basis.

Payments of accounts receivable from customers are allocated to the specific invoices identified on the customer's remittance advice or, if unspecified, are applied to the earliest unpaid invoices.

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and due from related parties are reduced by a valuation allowance that reflects management's best estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. Management individually reviews all receivable balances monthly and based on an assessment of current creditworthiness, estimates the portion, if any, of the balance that will not be collected. There are no amounts that management considers uncollectible at September 30, 2017.

Income taxes - The Company files a combined return with its parent company, Holdings. The stockholder's of Holdings and the Company elected to be taxed in accordance with provisions of Subchapter "S" of the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been reflected in the financial statements.

The Company recognizes a liability for uncertain tax matters using a "more likely than not" threshold. Uncertain tax positions are identified and evaluated based on the likelihood that the position will be sustained after scrutiny by the applicable taxing authority.

When tax positions do not meet the "more likely than not" threshold a cumulative probability assessment is performed in the aggregate to determine the estimated tax liability for all uncertain tax positions. Interest and penalties assessed, if any, are accrued as income tax expense.

The Company has identified its tax status as a corporation electing to be taxed as a pass through entity as a tax position; the Company has determined that such tax position does not result in an uncertainty requiring recognition.

The Company files tax returns in the United States federal jurisdiction and in various state jurisdictions. Uncertain tax positions include those related to tax years that remain subject to examination. Tax returns remain open for examination for three years after date filed including extensions.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for renewals and betterments are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense. When items are disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the results of operations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement definition and hierarchy - ASC Topic 820 establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework which prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. Market price observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of investment, the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the marketplace including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Assets and liabilities with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in an orderly market generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-level valuation 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 inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. 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.

The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1 Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets
 or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and
 block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are based
 on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market,
 valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.
- Level 2 Valuations based on one or more 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 observable inputs can vary by types of assets and liabilities and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, whether the investment is established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets 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. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by management in determining fair value is greatest for assets and liabilities categorized in Level 3.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of business and significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation - Depreciation of property and equipment is computed under straight-line methods over estimated useful lives as follows:

_ Assets	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Office equipment	
Office furniture and fixtures	7 years
Computer equipment	7 years
Computer software	5 years
·	3 years

Depreciation expense was \$26,331 and \$38,362 for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Impairment of tangibles and other long-lived assets - Management reviews the carrying value of intangible and other long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of assets to undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. An impairment loss would be measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the fair value of the asset group based on discounted estimated future cash flows. Management does not believe impairment indicators are present at September 30, 2017.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements - In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," ("ASU 2014-09") which supersedes current revenue recognition guidance, including most industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires a company to recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The guidance also requires additional disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. The guidance allows for either retrospective application to all periods presented or a modified retrospective approach where the guidance would only be applied to existing contracts in effect at the adoption date and new contracts going forward. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt the new standard effective October 1, 2019 and Management does not anticipate that adoption of the new standard will materially impact our financial statements. Revenues will continue to be recognized on a trade-date basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) <u>Nature of business and significant accounting policies</u> (continued)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The standard requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases on the balance sheet. A lessee should recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The amendments should be applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company plans to adopt the new standard effective October 1, 2020 and does not anticipate that adoption of the new standard will materially impact our financial statements. Management plans to elect the practical expedients upon transition that will retain the lease classification and initial direct costs for any leases that exist prior to adoption of the standard. Management will not reassess whether any contracts entered into prior to adoption are leases.

Subsequent events policy - Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 27, 2017 which is the date the financial statements were issued.

(2) Receivable from clearing organization

The receivables from the Company's primary clearing organization consist of the following:

September 30.

		2017		2016
Commissions receivable	\$	144,498	\$	310,447
Clearing deposits		500,000		500,000
Total	\$	644,498	\$	810,447

Commissions earned on transactions cleared through this clearing firm were \$3,592,029 and \$4,261,855 for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Securities inventory

Securities inventory that are readily marketable are carried at market values at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded. Securities inventory not readily marketable are carried at fair value as determined by management. The Company did not hold any securities inventory at September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(4) Property and equipment

The following table is a summary of property and equipment:

Septemb	oer 30,
---------	---------

	2017	2016
Office equipment	\$ 2,179	\$ 5,986
Office furniture and fixtures	4,922	28,532
Computer equipment	17,443	 258,062
	24,544	 292,580
Less accumulation depreciation	18,418	260,124
Total property and equipment	\$ 6,126	\$ 32,456

The Company disposed of \$268,036 of fully depreciated property and equipment during the year ended September 30, 2017.

(5) Financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, and settlement of customer securities. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customer is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations. The Company clears all transactions for its customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing firm that carries all customer accounts and maintains related records. Nonetheless, the Company is liable to the clearing firm for the transactions of its customers. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event a counter party is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Customer securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. The Company is therefore exposed to risk of loss on these transactions in the event of the customer's or broker's inability to meet the terms of their trade on settlement date, in which case, the Company may have to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices. The impact of unsettled transactions on securities owned, securities sold but not yet purchased, and income net of related expenses is not material. The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on a cash settlement basis.

The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis through its clearing brokers. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer margin activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels daily, and pursuant to such guidelines, require that customers deposit additional collateral, or reduce margin positions, when necessary.

The Company may carry securities sold but not yet purchased (short sales) at market value for financial statement purposes. Due to market fluctuations, the amount necessary to acquire and deliver securities sold but not yet purchased may become greater than the obligation already recorded on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(6) Exemption

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the Company is not required to make the periodic computations of reserve requirements for the exclusive benefit of customers.

(7) Operating Leases

The Company's office facility is leased from a related party as discussed in note 9. Total rent expense with this related party was \$165,600 and \$105,600 for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. In July of 2016, the Company entered into a sixty month lease for office equipment. Total office equipment lease expense was \$4,875 and \$813 for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations as of September 30, 2017:

	Minimum		
Year	Leas	e Payments	
2018		170,475	
2019		4,875	
2020		4,875	
2021		4,063	
Total	\$	184,288	

(8) Commitments and contingencies

In the normal course of business the Company is involved in various legal proceedings. In the opinion of Management, any liability resulting from such proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(9) Related party transactions

The Company leases office space from an officer and stockholder of Holdings. As of October 1, 2016, the Company signed 1-year lease with monthly base rental payments of \$13,800. The lease includes ten 1-year extensions that renew on October 1 of each year unless notice is given. The Company executed the first 1-year extension on October 1, 2017.

Beginning in July 2012, the Company put in place agreements with related companies under common ownership to provide support services and office space. The support services include legal, accounting, insurance, marketing, telecommunications and managerial services. During the year ended September 30, 2017, support services were reduced to office space costs. Total costs and advances paid for on behalf of these related companies for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$363,029 and \$1,542,710, respectively. Accordingly, \$653,746 and \$941,065 are included in due from related parties as of September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Beginning November 2015, the Company began paying a management fee to Holdings of \$10,000 per month. Total management fee expenses for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$120,000.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(10) Employee benefits

The Company has a 401(k) and profit sharing plan covering substantially all of its employees. The plan provides for participating employees to make deferral contributions to the plan. The Company made no contributions for the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

(11) Major customers

The following table lists Customers whose revenues accounted for greater than 10% of total revenues for the years ended September 30:

	2017	2016
Client A	23%	13%
Client B	20%	26%
Client C	20%	
Client D	12%	13%
	75%	52%

(12) Net capital requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of a minimum amount of net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15-to-1. The rule also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10-to-1. At September 30, 2017, the Company's net capital of \$715,604 was \$615,604 in excess of the required net capital of \$100,000 and the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 0.294 to 1.