VISION FINANCIAL MARKETS LLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2021

UNAUDITED

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Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2021
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ASSETS	
Cash	$ 43,205,598
Cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations	169,610,806
Total cash	212,816,404
Securities owned, at fair value (pledged $0 as collateral)	4,375,933
Receivable from and deposit with clearing organizations	23,893,954
Receivable from brokers or dealers	19,163,163
Receivable from customers	165,816,913
Receivable from non-customers	3,234
Securities borrowed	5,844,019
Secured demand notes	21,125,000
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	131,437
Receivable from affiliates	34,872
Operating lease right-of-use asset	909,548
Other assets	96,296
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 454,210,773
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	
Payable to customers	$ 325,116,081
Payable to brokers or dealers and clearing organizations	6,266,706
Payable to non-customers	23,038,338
Bank loan payable	43,069
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	352,800
Securities loaned	23,012,201
Operating lease liability	867,661
Cash collateral on secured demand notes	10,056,247
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	22,657,552
	411,410,655
Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors	27,725,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	439,135,655
Members' equity	15,075,118
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	$ 454,210,773

VISION FINANCIAL MARKETS LLC
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS

Vision Financial Markets LLC (the "Company"), is a Delaware limited liability company headquartered at 120 Long Ridge Road, 3 North, in Stamford, Connecticut. It is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as a broker-dealer operating a securities brokerage business conducted on a self-clearing basis and provides clearing services for customers primarily introduced by US correspondent broker dealers and foreign broker dealers.. The Company's primary self-regulator (designated examining authority) is the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company is a member of the major US securities and options exchanges, including the New York Stock Exchange. It is a clearing member of the Options Clearing Corporation and is a clearing participant of the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). The Company is also a member of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB").

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP).

Revenue Recognition

The Company adopted ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606") effective July 1, 2018. The new revenue recognition guidance requires an entity to follow a five-step model to recognize revenue in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Due to the nature of the Company's activities, the adoption of ASC 606 did not have a material effect on the Company's revenue recognition or its opening balances.

Commissions: Commission and fee revenues primarily arise from agency transactions in US equities, ETFs, options, and other US investment vehicles. Commission and fee revenues are recognized in the accounts on trade date. The Company believes that the performance obligation is satisfied on the trade date because that is when the underlying financial instrument or purchaser is identified, the pricing is agreed upon and the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to/from the customer.

Interest and Dividend Income: Interest income is reported on the accrual basis and dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The accounting for these revenues is not impacted by ASC 606 as they fall outside of its scope.

Gain / (loss) from Securities Trading: The Company's trading gains and losses are derived from its proprietary trading and stock lending and borrowing activities. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Realized and unrealized gains and losses of securities are included in the determination of net gain from securities trading. The Company

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

also earns income from stock loan rebates from either certain securities Vision lends to counterparties or securities borrowed by the Company, which is also included in net gain from securities trading. In the case of non-cash collateral, including equities, corporate bonds and other products, a fee is charged to the Company by the lender of the securities. These fees are an offset to the stock rebates. The accounting for these revenues is not impacted by ASC 606 as they fall outside of its scope.

Corporate Service Fees: Corporate services handles mostly US high net worth clients seeking to deposit shares of stock received directly from an issuer that are currently residing at a US transfer agent. Clients typically receive the shares for a variety of reasons including through a registered direct offering, a warrant or note conversion, or performing services for the issuer. Before the Company conducts an extensive legal and AML review, the client is required to provide the Company extensive documentation including a legal opinion regarding how they acquired the shares and why they are eligible for resale. The Corporate service group conducts its legal and AML review to ensure the client is complying with the applicable SEC and other regulatory rules and laws, and if approved, the shares are delivered to the client's account at the Company from the transfer agent and eligible to be sold. In addition to commissions charged on the sale of the stock, the client is charged a corporate service review fee for the legal and AML review. The Company charges and recognizes corporate services fees upon completion of the reviews as that is when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Correspondent Guaranteed Fees: The Company, in its capacity as a self-clearing securities broker dealer and member of various US stock and option exchanges, provides certain services to broker dealers typically operating on the trading floor of an exchange. These services include providing a clearing firm guarantee and an account to possess any error trades. Such account shall be used solely in such instances that a broker dealer correspondent, in the normal course of its business, experiences an "Error" (defined as a transaction that is erroneous in nature and cannot be applied to a correspondent account). The correspondent shall be responsible for any losses which occur in the error account. The Company charges and recognizes a fixed monthly fee based upon the terms of the respective agreements as the Company satisfies the performance obligation of holding and clearing the correspondents' error accounts.

Other Income: The Company's other income is comprised of various fees charged to customers for their trading or custody activity. Such fees are recognized when the promised goods or services are delivered to customers, in an amount that is based on the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services when such amounts are not probable of significant reversal.

Deposits with Clearing Organizations

Deposits with clearing organizations typically represent cash deposited with central clearing agencies for the purposes of supporting clearing and settlement activities. Customer collateral pledged is not reflected on the Statement of Financial Condition.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign Currency Transactions

Realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in net income.

Fair Value Measurement – Definition and Hierarchy

Securities Owned and Securities Sold Not Yet Purchased are carried at fair value. Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* establishes a classification 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 observable inputs be used when available.

Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. The classification hierarchy is broken down into three levels:

Level 1 – Fair value measurements based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to and are not adjusted.

Level 2 – Fair value measurements based on inputs that are observable, both directly and indirectly, for instruments in markets that are not active (including those that are "thinly traded") or have restrictions on their resale. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities that are in active markets, "as if" conversions for constrained instruments, discounts for trading volume constraints and others such as interest rates and yield curves that are obtainable at common intervals.

Level 3 – Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. Unobservable Level 3 inputs include commonly used pricing models, the Company's internally developed data and assumptions for valuation methodology and other information used by the Company to assist in exercising judgment for instruments that fall into this level.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from instrument to instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors. This includes the type of instrument, whether the instrument is new and not yet established in the marketplace, 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 the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the instrument is reported in the lowest level that has a significant input. Even when inputs are not observable, the Company's own assumptions and methodologies are established to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. In addition, during periods of market dislocation, the observability of inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

instrument to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

Income Taxes

No federal or local income taxes have been provided on profits of the Company since the members are individually liable for the taxes on their share of the Company's income or loss. The Company is subject to the New York City UBT, Illinois Replacement Tax, and CT Pass - Through Entity Tax.

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, which provides guidance related to the evaluation of uncertain tax positions. ASC 740 requires that management evaluate whether a tax position of the Company is "more-likely-than-not" to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation process, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Derecognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce members' capital.
Based on its analysis, management has concluded that no liability for unrecognized tax exposures should be recorded related to uncertain tax positions, including consideration of penalties and interest, for open calendar tax years 2018, 2019, and 2020, or expected to be taken on the Company's 2021 tax returns. Management's conclusions regarding the Company's uncertain tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. Management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefit will materially change over the next twelve months.

Cash

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash is defined as segregated and non-segregated cash. The Company maintains its cash at highly accredited financial institutions with balances that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Customer receivables and payables

Accounts receivable from and payable to customers include amounts due/owed on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers are held as collateral for receivables. To the extent that the collateral, the guarantees and any other rights the Company has against the customer or the related introducing broker are not sufficient to cover any potential losses, then the Company records the loss.

Other Assets

Other assets are comprised of receivables generated in the normal course of business, including trades pending settlement, investment in DTC and rent security deposits.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of Estimates in Financial Statements

Management makes estimates and assumptions in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.
Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3: ASSETS SEGREGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934(SEA) AND REGULATIONS THEREUNDER

The Company is required to separately account for and segregate all assets held for the benefit of customers, as defined by the SEA, in connection with transactions in securities. At December 31, 2021, segregated assets included in the statement of financial condition were as follows:

Cash	$ 169,610,806

Assets in segregation exceeded the segregation requirements by $4,466,576 after considering the deposit made within the allowable time frame on January 3, 2022.
Also included in Cash - Segregated in statement of financial condition was $7,632,398 held in PAB Reserve Bank Accounts.

Effective July 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash (ASU 2016-18), which requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. Upon assessment of the cash flow issues subject to amendment, the adoption of ASU 2016-18 did not have a material impact on the Company's statement of cash flows.

NOTE 4. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is subject to SEA Rule 15c3-1, the Uniform Net Capital Rule. The Company has elected the alternative standard which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital equal to the greater of 2% of combined aggregate debit items, as defined, or $250,000. In addition, this Rule may limit the amount of equity capital that can be withdrawn by its members. At December 31, 2021, the Company's net capital of $41,355,143 calculated under SEA Rule 15c3-1, was $37,248,944 in excess of its minimum requirement of $4,106,199.

NOTE 5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's recurring assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized below based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820 at December 31, 2021. See Note 2 for a definition and discussion of the Company's policies regarding this hierarchy.

Assets			
Securities owned at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equities	$ 2,385,863	$ -	$ 2,385,863
Options	-	965,025	965,025
Municipal Debt	-	1,025,045	1,025,045
	$ 2,385,863	$ 1,990,070	$ 4,375,933

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Securities sold, not yet purchased at fair value			
Options	-	352,800	352,800
	-	$ 352,800	$ 352,800

The Company didn't hold any assets or liabilities valued using level 3 inputs at December 31, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2021, there were no transfers in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTE 6. REGULATORY MATTERS

The Company operates in a highly regulated industry. Applicable laws and regulations restrict permissible activities and investments, and require compliance with financial and customer-related protection. The consequences of noncompliance can include substantial monetary and nonmonetary penalties. In addition, the Company is subject to comprehensive examination and supervision by governmental and self-regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies have broad discretion to impose restrictions and limitations on the operations of a regulated entity where the agencies determine that such operations are unsound, fail to comply with applicable law, or are otherwise inconsistent with the regulations or the supervisory policies of these agencies.

NOTE 7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company's operations and financial performance may be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has spread globally and is expected to adversely affect economic conditions throughout the world. Management is closely monitoring the situation and there is a possibility of impact to the Company, users of the financial statements will be informed.