ANSLEY SECURITIES LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

Nature of Business and Revenue Recognition

Ansley Securities LLC (the "Company"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansley Capital Group, LLC (the "Parent"), was formed on April 14, 1999. The Company is a registered broker and dealer in securities and operates under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Company performs advisory services by participating in the private placement of debt and equity securities as an agent, not as a principal, for or on behalf of the issuers of such securities. Private placement transactions on behalf of issuers involve capital formation activity on behalf of such issuers, merger and acquisition advice related to such issuers, and other transactions which involve the private placement of securities. Revenues associated with these advisory services are recognized upon completion of service for which the Company was engaged to perform. The Company does not engage in any securities trading activities, market making, or firm commitment underwriting, nor does it carry or maintain customer accounts, engage in securities clearing activities, or maintain or hold cash or securities of customers or offerees in connection with private placement transactions.

During 2015, approximately 79% of revenues earned were as a result of services provided for four customers.

Basis of Presentation

The Company follows accounting standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). The FASB sets accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Management 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 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.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable and investments.

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. The Company utilizes valuation techniques to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their 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 the 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 security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. 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.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment'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 investment.

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

A description of the valuation techniques applied to the Company's major categories of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis follows.

Common stock: Fair value of securities traded on a national securities exchange are based upon the last reported sales price on the day of valuation. These financial instruments are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2015:

	Fair Value Measurements			
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities owned:				
Common stock:				
Marketable Securities	$ 17,451	$ -	$ -	$ 17,451

The Company assesses the levels of the investments 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 year.

Accounts Receivable

The Company considers current accounts receivable to be fully collectible and historically has incurred insignificant bad debt losses. Accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is provided in the accompanying financial statements. If amounts become uncollectible, they will be charged to operations when that determination is made.

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

Income Taxes

As a limited liability company, earnings and losses will be included in the income tax returns of the member. Accordingly, the Company does not incur income tax obligations.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of this report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 – COMMITMENT

During 2015, the Company incurred $60,000 in expenses relating to a management agreement with the Parent in which the Company is obligated to pay in consideration of rent and other operating expenses.

NOTE 3 – NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commissions' Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 which requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined in the Rule, shall not exceed one thousand percent of its net capital and shall at all times have and maintain net capital of not less than $5,000.

Net capital and the related aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio fluctuate on a daily basis; however, there was no aggregate indebtedness at December 31, 2015 and the net capital was $15,518, which was $10,518 in excess of the Company's required net capital.

NOTE 4 – RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") has established the Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification" or "ASC") as the authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") recognized by the FASB. The principles embodied in the Codification are to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP in the United States. New accounting pronouncements are incorporated into the ASC through the issuance of Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs")

NOTE 4 – RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

Company management has reviewed the accounting standards updates issued by the FASB that were either newly issued or had effective implementation dates that would require their provisions to be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2015. Based upon this review, the Company has implemented the pronouncements that require adoption (if any). They have also concluded that the remaining pronouncements have either limited or no application to the Company and, in all cases, implementation would not have a material impact on the financial statements taken as a whole.