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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Member and Management of Canaccord Genuity LLC

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Canaccord Genuity LLC (the Company) as of March 31, 2020, the related consolidated statement of income, changes in subordinated borrowings, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at March 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Supplemental Information

The accompanying information contained in Schedules I and II has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the information reconciles to the financial statements or the underlying



accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information. In forming our opinion on the information, we evaluated whether such information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Regulation 1.10 under the Commodity Exchange Act. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2006.

May 29, 2020



Supplementary Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Required by CFTC Regulation 1.16

To the Member and Management of Canaccord Genuity LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Canaccord Genuity LLC (the Company) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, we considered its internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Regulation 1.16 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Regulation 1.16 in making the periodic computations of minimum financial requirements pursuant to Regulation 1.17. Because the Company is an introducing broker, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the following:

1. The daily computations of the segregation requirements of Section 4d(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder, and the segregation of funds based on such computations
2. The daily computations of the foreign futures and foreign options secured amount requirements pursuant to Regulation 30.7 of the CFTC

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraphs. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls, and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the CFTC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Regulation 1.16(d)(2) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the CFTC to be adequate for their purposes in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Act and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at March 31, 2020, to meet the CFTC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the CFTC, FINRA, other regulatory agencies that rely on Regulation 1.16 of the CFTC in their regulation of registered introducing brokers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ernst & Young LLP".

May 29, 2020



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

To the Member and Management of Canaccord Genuity LLC

We have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Board of Directors, management of Canaccord Genuity LLC (the Company), and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), as set forth in the Series 600 Rules of SIPC, solely to assist the specified parties in evaluating the Company's schedule of assessments and payments is in accordance with the applicable instructions of the General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. The Company's management is responsible for the Company's compliance with those requirements. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures enumerated below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

The procedures we performed and our findings are as follows:

1. Compared the assessment payments made in accordance with the General Assessment Payment Form (Form SIPC-6) and applied to the General Assessment calculation on Form SIPC-7 with respective cash disbursement record entries from the monthly Bank Statement.

No findings were found as a result of applying the procedure.

2. Compared the amounts reported in the audited financial statements required by SEC Rule 17a-5 with the amounts reported in Form SIPC-7 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

We identified that total revenue reported in Form SIPC-7 was more than the amount reported in the audited financial statements by \$1.

3. Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7 with supporting schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments.

No findings were found as a result of applying the procedure.

4. Recalculated the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7 and in the schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments.

No findings were found as a result of applying the procedure.

5. Compared the amount of any overpayment applied with the Form SIPC-7 on which it was computed.

No findings were found as a result of applying the procedure.

This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with the interim attestation standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and the attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or a review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on whether Canaccord Genuity LLC's schedule of assessments and payments is in accordance with the applicable instructions of the General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the specified parties listed above and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Ernst & Young LLP

May 29, 2020