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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL	
OMB Number:	3235-0123
Expires:	April 30, 2013
Estimated average burden hours per response.....	12.00



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

SEC
Mail Processing
Section
FEB 29 2012
Washington, DC

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-67066

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 01/01/11 AND ENDING 12/31/11
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Hard Eight Trading, LLC
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
141 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1180

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

(No. and Street)

Chicago

IL

60604

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Caleb Fishkin (312) 346-2589
(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)

2801 Lakeside Dr., 3rd Floor

Bannockburn

IL

60015

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*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)

Filed Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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*** PUBLIC DOCUMENT ***

M. J. G.

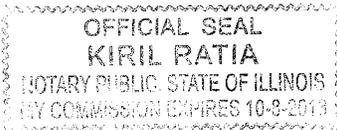
HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2011

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Caleb Fishkin, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Hard Eight Trading, LLC, as of December 31, 2011, 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:



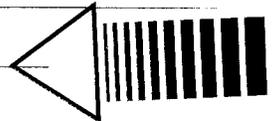
[Signature] 2/27/12
Notary Public

← Notary

[Signature]
Signature

Managing Member

Title



SIGN HERE

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).

Filed Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act

*** PUBLIC DOCUMENT ***

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members
Hard Eight Trading, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Hard Eight Trading, LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011, that is filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 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 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 statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hard Eight Trading, LLC as of December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

FGMK, LLC

Bannockburn, Illinois
February 15, 2012

2801 Lakeside Drive
3rd Floor
Bannockburn, IL 60015

847 374 0400 v
847 374 0420 f

www.fgmk.net

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2011

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 82,067
Due from broker	7,324,408
Dividend receivable	96,510
Securities owned, at market value	
Equities	249,616,429
Futures	326,295
Options	114,364,228
Deposits	60,000
	<u>\$ 371,869,937</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

LIABILITIES

Due to broker	\$ 138,618,730
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market value	
Equities	104,966,527
Bond	12,051,432
Futures	69,065
Options	94,223,838
Dividend payable	271,889
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	821,683
	<u>351,023,164</u>

MEMBERS' EQUITY

	<u>20,846,773</u>
	<u>\$ 371,869,937</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION****NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Description of Business. Hard Eight Trading, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Company”), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hard Eight Holdings, LLC. The Company is engaged exclusively in firm trading on a proprietary basis for its own account. The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the SEC, Chicago Board Options Exchange and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), with its office of operations located in Chicago, Illinois.

Management Estimates and Assumptions. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash. The Company regularly maintains cash balances that exceed Federal Depository Insurance Corporation limits.

Due To/From Clearing Broker. Receivables from and payables to clearing organizations consist of cash accounts or amounts borrowed on margin.

Deposits. The Company is required to maintain \$60,000 “good-faith” escrow deposits required by its outside clearing brokers.

Income Taxes. The Company is a single-member LLC, and therefore is a disregarded entity for income tax purposes. Its parent, as the sole member, is responsible for reporting the income of the Company on its tax return. Therefore, no provision for Federal income taxes has been included in the accompanying financial statements. The Company may be subject to various state and local income taxes.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America require the Company's management to evaluate tax positions taken by the Company and recognize a tax liability (or asset) if the Company has taken an uncertain position that more likely than not would not be sustained upon examination by the Internal Revenue Service or other tax authorities. The Company's management has analyzed the tax positions taken by the Company, and has concluded that as of December 31, 2011, there are no uncertain positions taken or expected to be taken that would require recognition of a liability (or asset) or disclosure in the statement of financial condition. The parent company is subject to routine audits by the Internal Revenue service or other tax authorities, generally for three years after the tax returns are filed; however, there are currently no audits for any tax periods in progress.

NOTE 2 – SECURITIES OWNED AND SOLD, NOT YET PURCHASED

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis.

Securities are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*. The fair value measurement for these assets are all level 1 inputs, thus are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives. Derivative financial instruments used for trading purposes, including economic hedges of trading instruments, are carried at fair value. Fair values for exchange-traded derivatives, principally futures and certain options, are based on quoted market prices. See Note 5 for other disclosures related to derivatives.

Derivatives used for economic hedging purposes are mainly futures. Unrealized gains and losses on these derivative contracts are recognized currently in the statement of income as part of firm trading revenues. The Company does not apply hedge accounting as defined in FASB ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, as all the financial instruments are recorded at fair value with changes in fair values reflected in earnings. Therefore, certain disclosures required under FASB ASC 815 are generally not applicable with respect to these financial instruments.

Fair values of forwards, and options contracts are recorded in securities owned or securities sold, not yet purchased, as appropriate. Open equity in futures transactions are recorded as receivables from and payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations, as applicable.

Volume of Derivative Activities. At December 31, 2011, the volume of the Company's derivative activities based on their notional amounts^(a) and number of contracts, categorized by primary underlying risk, are as follows:

Primary Underlying Risk	Long Exposure		Short Exposure	
	Notional Amounts	Number of Contracts	Notional Amounts	Number of Contracts
Futures Contracts				
Commodity	\$ 322,025	101	\$ -	-
Bonds	-	-	(66,735)	265
Equity	4,270	16	(2,330)	23
	<u>326,295</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>(69,065)</u>	<u>288</u>
Equity price Options ^(b)	<u>114,364,228</u>	<u>204,732</u>	<u>(94,223,838)</u>	<u>200,771</u>
	<u>\$ 114,690,523</u>	<u>204,849</u>	<u>\$(94,292,903)</u>	<u>201,059</u>

^(a) Notional amounts are presented net of identical offsetting derivative contracts.

^(b) Notional amounts for options are based on the number of contracts times the fair value of the underlying instruments as-if exercised at December 31, 2011.

(Continued)

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Continued)

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Concluded)

Statement of Financial Condition Tabular Disclosures

The following table identifies the fair value amounts of derivative instruments included in the statement of financial condition as derivative contracts, categorized by primary underlying risk, at December 31, 2010. Balances are presented on a gross basis, prior to the application of the impact of counterparty and collateral netting. Total derivative assets and liabilities are adjusted on an aggregate basis to take into consideration the effects of master netting arrangements and have been reduced by the application of cash collateral receivables and payables with its counterparties.

Primary Underlying Risk	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Futures Contracts		
Commodity	\$ 322,025	\$ -
Bonds	-	66,735
Equity	4,270	2,330
	326,295	69,065
Equity price		
Options	114,364,228	94,223,838
	114,690,523	94,292,903
Gross derivative assets and liabilities	114,690,523	94,292,903
Less: Master netting arrangements	-	-
Less: Cash collateral applied	-	-
	\$ 114,690,523	\$ 94,292,903

Short Sales. The Company may sell a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the fair value of that security. When the Company sells a security short, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the sale. A gain, limited to the price at which the Company sold short, or a loss, unlimited in size, will be recognized upon the termination of a short sale. Such transactions are reflected as securities sold but not yet purchased in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

NOTE 4 – SUMMARY OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS

Financial Instruments. The Company enters into various transactions involving derivatives and other off-balance sheet risk. These financial instruments include futures and foreign exchange contracts. These derivative financial instruments are entered for trading purposes or to economically hedge other positions or transactions.

Futures provide for the delayed delivery of the underlying instrument. Futures contracts are executed on an exchange, and cash settlement is made on a daily basis for market movements. Accordingly, futures contracts generally do not have credit risk. Market risk is substantially dependent on the value of the underlying financial instruments and is affected by market forces such as volatility and changes in interest and foreign exchange rates.

(Continued)

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Continued)

NOTE 4 – SUMMARY OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS (Continued)

Financial Futures Contracts. The Company invests in financial futures contracts solely for the purpose of hedging its existing portfolio securities, or securities that the Company intends to purchase, against fluctuations in fair value caused by changes in prevailing market interest rates. Upon entering a futures contract, the Company is required to pledge to the broker the amount of cash, U.S. Government securities, or other assets, equal to the certain percentage of the contract amount (initial margin deposit). Subsequent payments, known as "variation margin", are made or received by the Company each day, depending on daily fluctuations in the fair value of the underlying security. The Company recognizes a gain or loss equal to the daily variation margin. Should market conditions move unexpectedly, the Company may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the financial futures contracts and may realize a loss. The use of futures transactions involves risk of imperfect correlation in movements in the price of futures contracts, interest rates, and underlying hedged assets.

Options. The Company is subject to equity price risk in the normal course of pursuing its investment objectives. The Company may enter into options to speculate on the price movements of the financial instrument underlying the option, or for use as an economic hedge against certain equity positions held in the Company's portfolio holdings. Option contracts give the Company the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell within a limited time, a financial instrument, commodity or currency at a contracted price that may also be settled in cash, based on differentials between specified indices or prices.

Options written obligate the Company to buy or sell within a limited time, a financial instrument, commodity or currency at a contracted price that may also be settled in cash, based on differentials between specified indices or prices. Option written by the Company may expose the Company to the market risk of an unfavorable change in the financial instrument underlying the written option.

The Company is exposed to counterparty risk from the potential that a seller of an option contract does not sell or purchase the underlying asset as agreed under the terms of the option contract. The maximum risk of loss from the counterparty risk to the Company is the fair value of the contracts and the premiums paid to purchase its open option contracts. The Company considers the credit risk of the intermediary counterparties to its option transactions in evaluating potential credit risk.

Warrants. The Company may receive warrants from its portfolio companies upon an investment in the debt or equity of a company. The warrants provide the Company with exposure and potential gains upon equity appreciation of the portfolio company's share price.

The value of a warrant has two components-time value and intrinsic value. A warrant has a limited life and expires on a certain date. As the expiration date of a warrant approaches, the time value of a warrant will decline. In addition, if the stock underlying the warrant declines in price, the intrinsic value of an "in the money" warrant will decline. Further, if the price of the stock underlying the warrant does not exceed the strike price of the warrant on the expiration date, the warrant will expire worthless. As a result, there is the potential for the Company to lose its entire investment in a warrant.

The Company is exposed to counterparty risk from the potential failure of an issuer to settle its exercised warrants. The maximum risk of loss from counterparty risk to the Company is the fair value of the contracts and the purchase price of the warrants. The Company considers the effects of counterparty risk when determining the fair value of its warrants.

Margin. The Company's activities may be transacted on either a cash or margin basis. In margin transactions, credit is extended to the Company, and is subject to various regulatory and internal margin requirements, collateralized by cash and securities in the Company's account. 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 the Company may incur. The Company monitors required margin levels and, pursuant to such guidelines, may deposit additional collateral or reduce positions when necessary.

Concentrations of Credit Risk. The Company engages in various trading activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

(Continued)

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(Continued)

NOTE 4 – SUMMARY OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS (Concluded)

Market Risk. Market risk is the potential change in an instrument's value caused by fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, volatilities, correlations, liquidity, 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 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 utilizes various analytical monitoring techniques to control its exposure to market risk.

NOTE 5 – GUARANTEES

FASB ASC 460, *Guarantees*, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. FASB ASC 460 defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. This guidance also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

Derivative Contracts. Certain derivative contracts that the Company has entered into meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under FASB ASC 460. Derivatives that meet the FASB ASC 460 definition of guarantees include certain written options and credit default swaps. Because the Company does not track the counterparties' purpose for entering into a derivative contract, it has disclosed derivative contracts that are likely to be used to protect against a change in an underlying financial instrument, regardless of their actual use.

The maximum potential payout for certain derivative contracts, such as written interest rate caps and written foreign currency options, cannot be estimated as increases in interest or foreign exchange rates in the future could possibly be unlimited. Therefore, in order to provide information regarding the maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under certain derivative contracts, the notional amount of the contracts has been disclosed.

The Company records all derivative contracts at fair value. For this reason, the Company does not monitor its risk exposure to derivative contracts based on derivative notional amounts; rather the Company manages its risk exposure on a fair value basis. Aggregate market risk limits have been established, and market risk measures are routinely monitored against these limits. The Company also manages its exposure to these derivative contracts through a variety of risk mitigation strategies, including, but not limited to, entering into offsetting economic hedge positions. The Company believes that the notional amounts of the derivative contracts generally overstate its exposure. See Note 3 for other disclosures related to derivatives.

Indemnifications. In the normal course of its business, the Company indemnifies and guarantees certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company or its affiliates. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the statement of financial condition for these indemnifications.

The Company provides representations and warranties to counterparties in connection with a variety of commercial transactions and occasionally indemnifies them against potential losses caused by the breach of those representations and warranties. The Company may also provide standard indemnifications to some counterparties to protect them in the event additional taxes are owed or payments are withheld, due either to a change in or adverse application of certain tax laws. These indemnifications generally are standard contractual terms and are entered into in the normal course of business. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the statement of financial condition for these indemnifications.

(Continued)

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**
(Concluded)**NOTE 5 – GUARANTEES (Concluded)**

Exchange Member Guarantees. The Company is a member of various exchanges that trade and clear securities or futures contracts or both. Associated with its membership, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member who may default on its obligations to the exchange. Although the rules governing different exchange memberships vary, in general the Company's guarantee obligations would arise only if the exchange had previously exhausted its resources. In addition, any such guarantee obligation would be apportioned among the other nondefaulting members of the exchange. Any potential contingent liability under these membership agreements cannot be estimated. The Company has not recorded any contingent liability in the statement of financial condition for these agreements and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses including certain equipment, data feeds, and consulting and legal services of the Company are paid by Hard Eight Futures, LLC (“Futures”). The Company is charged an annual fee equal to \$100,000 for these services which was paid as of December 31, 2011.

NOTE 7 – NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital amount of \$100,000, and requires the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, not to exceed 15 to 1. Failure to maintain the minimum capital amount could result in the loss of the Company's ability to act as a securities broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had net capital of \$5,188,861, which was \$5,088,861 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000.

Management does not anticipate any material capital distributions to be made during the six months after December 31, 2011.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company's management has evaluated all known subsequent events from December 31, 2011 through February 15, 2012, the date the accompanying financial statement was available to be issued, and is not aware of any material subsequent events occurring during this period.

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC

**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON
APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES RELATED
TO AN ENTITY'S SIPC ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION**

DECEMBER 31, 2011

**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON
APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES RELATED
TO AN ENTITY'S SIPC ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION**

To the Members
Hard Eight Trading, LLC

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the accompanying Schedule of Assessment and Payments [General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7)] to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) for the year ended December 31, 2011, which were agreed to by Hard Eight Trading, LLC and the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., SIPC and The Chicago Board Options Exchange, solely to assist you and the other specified parties in evaluating Hard Eight Trading, LLC's compliance with the applicable instructions of the General Assessment Reconciliation (form SIPC-7). Hard Eight Trading, LLC's management is responsible for the Hard Eight Trading, LLC's compliance with those requirements. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. 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 described 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 listed assessment payments in Form SIPC-7 with respective cash disbursement record noting no differences;
2. Compared the amounts reported on the audited Form X-17A-5 for the year ended December 31, 2011, as applicable, with the amounts reported in Form SIPC-7 for the year ended December 31, 2011, noting no differences;
3. Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7 with supporting schedules and working papers noting no differences; and
4. Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7 and in the related schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments noting no differences.
5. Compared the amount of any overpayment applied to the current assessment with the SIPC-7 on which it was originally computed noting no differences.

We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on compliance. 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.

FGMK, LLC

Bannockburn, Illinois
February 15, 2012

2801 Lakeside Drive
3rd Floor
Bannockburn, IL 60015

847 374 0400 v
847 374 0420 f

www.fgmk.net

**DETERMINATION OF "SIPC NET OPERATING REVENUES"
AND GENERAL ASSESSMENT**

Amounts for the fiscal period
beginning January 1, 2011
and ending December 31, 2011
Eliminate cents

Item No.

2a. Total revenue (FOCUS Line 12/Part IIA Line 9, Code 4030)

\$ 7,506,050

2b. Additions:

(1) Total revenues from the securities business of subsidiaries (except foreign subsidiaries) and predecessors not included above.

(2) Net loss from principal transactions in securities in trading accounts.

(3) Net loss from principal transactions in commodities in trading accounts.

(4) Interest and dividend expense deducted in determining item 2a.

(5) Net loss from management of or participation in the underwriting or distribution of securities.

(6) Expenses other than advertising, printing, registration fees and legal fees deducted in determining net profit from management of or participation in underwriting or distribution of securities.

(7) Net loss from securities in investment accounts.

Total additions

2c. Deductions:

(1) Revenues from the distribution of shares of a registered open end investment company or unit investment trust, from the sale of variable annuities, from the business of insurance, from investment advisory services rendered to registered investment companies or insurance company separate accounts, and from transactions in security futures products.

_____ **721,352**

(2) Revenues from commodity transactions.

_____ **511,070**

(3) Commissions, floor brokerage and clearance paid to other SIPC members in connection with securities transactions.

(4) Reimbursements for postage in connection with proxy solicitation.

(5) Net gain from securities in investment accounts.

(6) 100% of commissions and markups earned from transactions in (i) certificates of deposit and (ii) Treasury bills, bankers acceptances or commercial paper that mature nine months or less from issuance date.

(7) Direct expenses of printing advertising and legal fees incurred in connection with other revenue related to the securities business (revenue defined by Section 16(9)(L) of the Act).

(8) Other revenue not related either directly or indirectly to the securities business.
(See Instruction C):

(9) (i) Total interest and dividend expense (FOCUS Line 22/PART IIA Line 13, Code 4075 plus line 2b(4) above) but not in excess of total interest and dividend income.

\$ 714,732

(ii) 40% of margin interest earned on customers securities accounts (40% of FOCUS line 5, Code 3960).

\$ _____

Enter the greater of line (i) or (ii)

_____ **714,732**

Total deductions

_____ **1,747,154**

2d. SIPC Net Operating Revenues

\$ 5,558,896

2e. General Assessment @ .0025

\$ 13,897

(to page 1 but not less than
\$150 minimum)

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

FEB 29 2012

Washington, DC
123

HARD EIGHT TRADING, LLC

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY
SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 17a-5**

DECEMBER 31, 2011

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
REQUIRED BY SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 17a-5**

To the Members
Hard Eight Trading, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Hard Eight Trading, LLC (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control), as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the 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 Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we consider relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. 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 SEC'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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Rule 17a-5(g) 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.

(Continued)

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
REQUIRED BY SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 17a-5
(Concluded)**

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 misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or 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 Company'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 would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 December 31, 2011, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Members, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Industry ("FINRA"), and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

FGMK, LLC

Bannockburn, Illinois
February 15, 2012