



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

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT

FORM X-17A-5

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PART III **FACING PAGE**

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

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*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).

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	John Luttenberger, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Macro Risk Advisors, LLC, as
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Thi:	s report** contains (check all applicable boxes): (a) Facing page. (b) Statement of Financial Condition. (c) Statement of Income (Loss). (d) Statement of Cash Flows. (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's 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. (o) Independent Auditor's Report on internal accounting control.

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2012

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Member Macro Risk Advisors, LLC

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of Macro Risk Advisors (the Company) as of December 31, 2012, and the related that is filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design 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. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Macro Risk Advisors, LLC as of December 31, 2012, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

BBD, 228

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2012

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,144,427
Deposit with clearing broker	1,269,419
Accounts receivable	1,368,066
Prepaid expenses and other	130,980
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, at cost,	
less accumulated depreciation of \$242,849	98,350
Other assets	<u>130,098</u>
Total assets	<u>\$7,141,340</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$1,215,992
Due to clearing broker	
Total liabilities	
MEMBER'S EQUITY	<u>5,925,348</u>
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$7,141,340</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Macro Risk Advisors, LLC (the "Company" or "MRA"), a New York Limited Liability Company, is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company clears its securities transactions on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker. The Company's effective date of organization was May 9, 2008, and the effective date of the Company's registration as a broker-dealer was April 14, 2009.

MRA is a derivatives strategy and transaction execution firm specializing in generating trade ideas and providing financial market intelligence to institutional investors. The Company uses its expertise in derivative sales trading and its access to a diverse liquidity pool to help its clients execute trades in an efficient manner. MRA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Macro Holdings, LLC ("MH"), and is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Company ("SIPC") and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 those estimates.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. At times, such amounts may exceed federally insured limits. Account monitoring procedures are utilized to minimize the risk of loss from accounts receivable. The Company generally does not require collateral or other security from its customers.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than 3 months (See Note 2).

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on the Company's historical losses, current economic conditions, and the financial stability of its customers. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to trade accounts receivable. The Company generally does not charge interest. Accounts receivable consisted of the following at December 31, 2012:

\$ 849,245

518,821 \$1.368.066

Billed Unbilled

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation of equipment is computed on the straight-line method with estimated useful lives of 5 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the remaining term of the lease.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012

Income Taxes

The Company is a limited liability company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent which is also a limited liability company. For both federal and state tax purposes, LLC's are taxed as partnerships. All income taxes on net earnings are payable by the members of the LLC and, accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required.

Accounting standards clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Accounting standards also provide guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure and transition. It is the Company's policy to record interest and penalties related to uncertain income tax positions, if any, as a component of income tax expense.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had no uncertain tax positions that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. The Company does not file income tax returns because it is a disregarded entity for income tax purposes.

(2) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Accounting standards define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value, and establish a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. 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. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by accounting standards, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

Level 1 – Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Inputs (other than quoted market prices included within Level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Observable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

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, 2012:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
Money market	<u>\$100,035</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$100,035</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012

(3) COMMITMENTS

The Company leases its office facilities in New York, New York under a five-year noncancelable lease expiring in July 2013. This lease requires the Company to pay their proportionate share of real estate taxes. Future minimum payments under this lease are as follows: \$136,259 in 2013.

(4) REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (reserve requirements for brokers and dealers) in that the Company does not hold funds or securities for customers. All customer transactions are cleared through another broker-dealer on a fully-disclosed basis.

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$5,000 or 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness. Net capital and the related net capital ratio may fluctuate on a daily basis. At December 31, 2012, the Company had net capital of \$4,195,853 and net capital requirements of \$81,066. The percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 28.98%.

(5) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT RISK

As discussed in Note 4, the Company's customers' securities transactions are introduced on a fully disclosed basis with its clearing broker/dealer. The clearing broker/dealer and other custodians carry all of the accounts of the customers of the Company and are responsible for custody, collection and payment of funds, and receipt and delivery of securities related to customer transactions. Off-balance-sheet risk exists with respect to these transactions due to the possibility that customers may be unable to fulfill the contractual commitments wherein the clearing broker/dealer may charge any losses it incurs to the Company. The Company seeks to minimize this risk through procedures designed to monitor the credit worthiness of its customers and to ensure that customer transactions are processed properly by the clearing broker/dealer.

In addition, the Company maintains a cash account with the clearing broker/dealer. As a result, the Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of insolvency or other failure of the clearing broker/dealer to meet its obligations. The Company manages this risk by dealing with a major financial institution and monitoring its credit worthiness.

(6) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date and time this financial statement was issued February 27, 2013. No material subsequent events have occurred since December 31, 2012 that required recognition or disclosure in our current period financial statement.

