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

SEC
 Mail Processing
 Section
 MAR 02 2017

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-53408

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 01/01/2016 AND ENDING 12/31/16
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: JAG TRADING, LLC
 ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
7125 ORCHARD LAKE ROAD SUITE 300

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

(No. and Street)
WEST BLOOMFIELD MI 48322
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
JACKIE SLOAN 312-431-0014
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Robert Cooper & Company CPA PC

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

141 W. Jackson Blvd. Ste 1702 Chicago IL 60604
(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)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

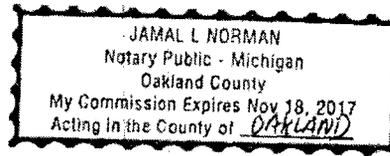
I, CRAIG BAUER, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of JAG TRADING, LLC, as of December 31, 2016, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature

Managing Member

Title

[Handwritten Signature]
Notary Public



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. n/a
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation. n/a
(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. n/a

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

Public

JAG Trading, LLC

(A Delaware Limited Liability Company)

Financial Statements

And Independent Audit Report

December 31, 2016

(Filed pursuant to SEC Rule 17a-5)

Public

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware Limited Liability Company)
Index
December 31, 2016

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Public

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rwcoopercpa@gmail.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Members
of JAG Trading, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of JAG Trading, LLC as of December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements. This financial statement is the responsibility of JAG Trading, LLC's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial position. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial position presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of JAG Trading, LLC as of December 31, 2016, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Robert Cooper & Company CPA PC

Chicago, Illinois 60604

February 23, 2017

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware Limited Liability Company)
Statement of Financial Condition
As of December 31, 2016

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 104,764
Marketable securities	
Options at fair value	917,119
Equities at fair value	72,780,067
Debt	<u>270,540</u>
Total securities owned at fair value	73,967,726
Due from clearing firm	15,028,796
Accrued dividend receivable	38,199
Accrued fixed income interest receivable	5,136
JBO Preferred stock	<u>10,000</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 89,154,621</u></u>

Liabilities

Securities sold, net yet purchased at fair value	\$ 38,031,449
Short options at fair value	<u>19,627,258</u>
Total positions sold, net yet purchased at fair value	57,658,707
Accrued expenses payable	16,157
Accrued commissions payable	19,442
Accrued interest and short stock rebate payable	<u>4,432</u>
Total Liabilities	57,698,738

Member equity

Member equity	<u>31,455,883</u>
Total Liability and Member Equity	<u><u>\$ 89,154,621</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware limited Liability Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 Organization

JAG Trading, L.L.C. (the “Company”), A Delaware limited liability company was formed on June 15, 2001. The business of the Company is to engage in the speculative trading of equities, index options, futures and options thereon, for its own account on organized exchanges in the United States of America. The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange (“CHX”). The Company is exempt from certain filing requirements under Rule 15c3-1(a)(6) of the SEC, since the Company does not trade on behalf of customers, effects transactions only with other broker-dealers, does not affect transactions in unlisted options and clears and carries its trading accounts with a registered clearing partner.

The financial statements are prepared on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following is summary of the Company’s significant accounting policies:

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures 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.

In the normal course of business, as part of its trading strategy, the Company enters into transactions in exchange equity stocks and equity debt securities, including options thereon. These derivative financial contracts are used to adjust the risk and return of their trading strategy. Proprietary trading of principal transactions together with related revenues and expenses are recorded on trade date.

Foreign currency transactions: The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar; however, it transacts business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates in effect at the date of the statement of financial condition. Income and expense items denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of transactions denominated in foreign currencies to U.S. dollars are reported in income currently.

Securities and derivatives transactions: Securities and derivative transactions and related revenues and expenses are recorded at fair value on a trade-date basis as if they had settled. Realized gains and losses and change in unrealized gains and losses are reflected in proprietary trading, net in the statement of operations. Related trading expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as transactions occur. Futures transactions are recorded in receivable from/ payable to clearing brokers in the statement of financial condition, netted by clearing broker. The remaining derivatives are classified as derivative financial instruments in the statement of financial condition.

The Company recognizes interest paid and earned on the accrual basis and dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. The Company accounts for its financing activities on an accrual basis.

Receivables from and payables to clearing brokers: Receivables and payables relating to trades pending settlement are netted in receivables from and payables to clearing brokers in the statement of financial condition, netted by clearing broker. The Company may obtain short-term financing against its positions.

Additionally, when the requirements are met, the Company offsets certain amounts recognized for cash collateral receivables or payables against fair value amounts recognized for net derivative positions held at the same clearing broker.

Stock and memberships in exchanges: The Company's stock and memberships in exchanges owned, which represent ownership interests in exchanges and provide the right to conduct business on such exchanges, are recorded at cost, or if any other-than-temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of the impairment. Management believes no such impairment in value occurred in 2016.

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware limited Liability Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2016

Stock in exchanges not held for operating purposes is carried at fair value and is included in securities owned in the statement of financial condition. Gains and losses on stock and memberships in exchanges are computed based upon specific identification.

Income Taxes: A Limited Liability Company does not pay federal income taxes. The Company is treated for Federal and State income taxes as if it was a partnership reporting their income under the Sub Chapter K provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Each member is responsible for reporting their pro rata share of the profits or losses on their tax returns. The Company reports their income for taxes on a calendar year basis.

The Company applies the provision of FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes, which provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized measured, present and disclosed in the financial statements. FASB ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Company's financial statements to determine whether the tax positions are more-than-likely-than-not of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. The managing member has concluded there is no tax expense to be recorded by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Statement of Cash Flows: For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than ninety days that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Depreciation: Depreciation is provided on a double declining balance following MACRS lives for all depreciable assets. The estimated useful lives are three years to five years for computers and related software. The Company writes off immediately all computer equipment.

NOTE 3 Clearing Agreements

The Company has a joint back office (JBO) clearing agreement with Goldman Sachs Clearing, LLC. The agreement allows JBO participants to receive favorable margin treatment as compared to a regular customer. As part of the agreement the Company has invested 10,000 in a preferred interest in Goldman Sachs Execution and Clearing, LLC. (GSEC). The Company's interest in Goldman Sachs Clearing is reflected as a preferred stock on the balance sheet. Under the rules of the Chicago Stock Exchange, (CHX) the Company is required to maintain a minimum net liquidly trading value of \$ 1 million in Goldman Sachs Clearing, LLC and is exclusive of the preferred stock value of \$10,000.

NOTE 4 Fair Value Measurements

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 FASB ASC 820, are used to measure.

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 a liability the Company has the ability to access.

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

Level 3 are unobservable 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.

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware limited Liability Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2016

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.

Equity securities, equity options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, convertible preferred shares and exchange-traded funds are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices, which are generally the exchange settlement prices. Mutual funds are valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund.

U.S. Government securities are generally valued using a model that incorporates market observable data such as reported sales of similar securities, broker quotes, yields, bids, offers, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations. U.S. Government securities are categorized in Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on the inputs used and market activity levels for specific securities.

Corporate bonds are recorded at fair value based on various techniques, which may consider recently executed transactions in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers or securities, market price quotations (where observable), evaluated prices from pricing sources, bond spreads, fundamental data relating to the issuer, and credit default swap spreads adjusted for any basis difference between cash and derivative instruments. Corporate bonds can be categorized as Level 1, 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy depending on the inputs (i.e., observable or unobservable) used and market activity levels for specific bonds.

Certain swap contracts are cleared at designated clearing organizations or central counterparties rather than remaining bilateral agreements; however, the designated clearing organizations or central counterparties generally utilize pricing models to price these cleared swaps. Generally, the inputs for models to value swaps do not have a material amount of subjectivity. Pricing inputs, such as relevant interest rates and yield curves, are observed from actively quoted markets.

Private placements for which there is no ready market are recorded at fair value as determined by management. Generally, the fair value represents the amount that the Company could reasonably expect to receive if the investment was sold at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time of valuation that the Company believes to be reliable including financial statements provided by management of the operating company in which the Company has invested. Those estimated fair values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined.

The Company valued their liquid assets and liabilities on the Level 1 inputs for quoted prices in active markets which are essentially cash and cash equivalents.

The Company did not value any assets at Level 2 or Level 3. The following is a summary of their fair value.

Assets at Fair Value	Level 1
Securities	72,780,067
Options and Derivatives	917,119
Debt Securities	270,540
Due from Broker-Dealer	15,028,796
Futures open trade equity	<u>0</u>
Total at Fair Value	<u>88,996,522</u>
 Liabilities at Fair Value	 Level 1
Securities sold, not yet purchased	38,031,449
Options sold, not yet purchased	<u>19,627,258</u>
Total at Fair Value	<u>57,658,707</u>

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 cause the transfer in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware limited Liability Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2016

NOTE 5 Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined shall not exceed 15 to 1 (and the rule of the applicable exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). Under this rule, the Company is required to maintain "minimum net capital" equivalent to \$100,000 or 6 2/3% of "aggregate indebtedness," whichever is greater, as these terms are defined. At December 31, 2016, the Company had net capital of \$24,766,010 which was \$24,666,010 in excess of its required net capital.

In the normal course of business the Company discusses matters with its regulators raised during regulatory examinations or otherwise subject to their inquiry. These matters could result in censures fines or other sanctions. Management believes the outcome of any resulting actions will not be material to the Company's statement of financial condition. However, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these matters.

NOTE 6 Derivative Financial Instruments and Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions in financial instruments with varying degrees of market and credit risk. These financial instruments include equity and debt securities and their derivatives as well as other derivatives. Derivatives include options on individual equities and equity indices as well as financial futures contracts and related options thereon. Trading of these financial instruments is conducted primarily on securities and futures exchanges throughout the United States. Settlement of these transactions takes place in the United States through clearing brokers utilized by the Company. These instruments involve elements of market and credit risk that may exceed the amounts reflected in the statement of financial condition.

Various factors affect the market risk of these transactions among them are the size and composition of the positions held interest rates and market volatility. The time period in which options may be exercised, the market value of the underlying instrument and the exercise price affect market risk. The Company's overall exposure to market risk is impacted by its use of hedging strategies. Equity derivatives held such as options on common stock or financial futures contracts may provide the Company with the opportunity to deliver or to take delivery of specified securities or financial futures contracts at contracted price. Options written on common stock or financial futures contracts may obligate the Company to deliver or to take delivery of securities or specified financial futures contracts at contracted price in the event the option is exercised by the holder and may result in market risk not reflected in the statement of financial condition to the extent that the Company is obligated to purchase or sell the underlying securities or financial futures contracts in the open market.

To minimize these risks the Company may hold or sell short the underlying instrument which can be used to settle these transactions often in cash.

Securities sold not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver specific securities and thereby create liability to purchase the securities in the open market at prevailing prices. These transactions may result in market risk not reflected in the statement of financial condition as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy its obligation for trading liabilities may exceed the amount reflected in the statement of financial condition. To minimize this risk the Company generally holds other equity securities options or financial futures contracts which can be used to settle or offset the risk of these obligations. Since the Company does not clear its own securities and futures transactions it has established accounts with clearing brokers for this purpose. This can and often does result in concentration of credit risk with these firms. Such risk however is mitigated by each clearing broker's obligation to comply with rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission CFTC.

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware limited Liability Company)
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 7 Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company's derivative activities are limited to the trading of futures equity options and options on futures. As market maker and liquidity provider in various markets the Company's activities may result in notional value of open derivative positions that is not representative of the risk in the outstanding derivatives contract. The Company's trading activities involve the use of hedging strategies to reduce directional and non-directional risks based on models and there is no guarantee that the hedging strategies will achieve their desired result. The Company may also employ arbitrage trading strategies.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the statement of financial condition as assets or liabilities measured at fair value or receivables from clearing broker and the related realized and unrealized gain loss associated with these derivatives is recorded on the statement of operations. The Company does not consider any derivative instruments to be hedging instruments as those terms are generally understood under generally accepted accounting principles.

As of December 31, 2016 and for the year then ended the Company's derivative activities had the following impact on the statement of financial condition:

Derivative	Asset FMV	Notional Value	Liability FMV	Notional Value
Long Equity Options	917,119	\$18,239,159		
Equity Options Sold, not yet purchased			19,627,258	\$157,487,732

NOTE 8 Due from Broker-Dealers

Receivable from broker-dealers at December 31, 2016 consist of the following:

Broker-dealer	\$ 15,028,796
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The amount receivable from broker-dealers is collectible cash primarily from trading of stock and stock options. The cash balance receives interest at less than the broker call rate. The Company clears all transactions through another broker dealer pursuant to their clearing agreement. At December 31, 2016, substantially all assets of the Company are deposited with the clearing broker. Payables to clearing broker relate to the proprietary transactions cleared through such clearing brokers, which amounts are collateralized by securities and derivative financial instruments held by the Company.

NOTE 9 Indemnifications

In the normal course of its business, the Company indemnifies certain service providers, such as clearing brokers, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company. 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 financial statements for these indemnifications.

Additionally, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company expects the risk of any future obligations under these representations and warranties to be remote.

JAG Trading, LLC
(A Delaware limited Liability Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2016

NOTE 10 Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage 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 exchanges who guarantee the transactions. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit risk of all trading positions. The Company maintains certain cash deposits with financial institution. On occasion these deposits may exceed the maximum insurance level provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NOTE 11 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 (security or commodity price, an index) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. FASB ASC 460 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 may enter into meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under FASB ASC 460.

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.

Exchange Member Guarantees

The Company is a member of various exchanges that trade and clear securities and/or futures contracts. 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. While 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 non-defaulting 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 consolidated financial statements for these agreements and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

NOTE 12 Preferred Stock

The Company owns preferred in their broker dealer. The stock is unmarketable and is carried at cost, which is its approximate fair value.

NOTE 13 Subsequent events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 23, 2017, the date the financial statements were issued. The Company has entered into a new office lease beginning February 1, 2017 for a 3 year extension for rent at \$2,000 per month. The Lease expires January 31, 2020.