VISION BROKERAGE SERVICES, L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNAUDITED

PUBLIC

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Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2024
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ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 150,712
Short-term investment	962,533
Prepaid expenses	17,526
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,130,771
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 19,500
Due to affiliate	4,009
TOTAL LIABILITIES	23,509
Members’ Equity : Class A	1,107,262
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	$ 1,130,771

VISION BROKERAGE SERVICES, L.L.C.
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2024
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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Vision Brokerage Services, L.L.C. (the "Company") was organized in the State of New York on June 22, 1999. The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). Also, the Company is registered to conduct securities business in all fifty states and Puerto Rico. The Company does not hold funds or securities for, or owe funds or securities to, customers. Any funds or securities received by the Company are promptly transmitted to its clearing broker, Vision Financial Markets LLC (“VFM”), an affiliate of the Company under the common control of its Managing Members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For purposes of the statements of financial condition and cash flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments with maturities of less than three months at the time of purchase and money market funds that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents at highly accredited financial institutions with balances that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Those estimates and assumptions may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the related revenue and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were assumed in preparing the financial statements.

The Company follows ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”). The revenue recognition guidance requires an entity to follow a five-step model to recognize revenue in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of Direct Investments: The Company receives commission income from the sale of direct investments from the financial institutions that offer them, which include: Variable Annuities and Mutual Funds. The Company believes that its performance obligation is the sale of the direct investments. Any fixed amounts are recognized on the sale or trade date and variable amounts are recognized to the extent it is probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur, Distribution fees related to mutual funds and fees on variable annuity premium renewals recognized in the current period are primarily related to performance obligations that have been satisfied in prior periods.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investing Activity: Gains and losses from investments are recorded on a trade date basis. Short-term investments are stated at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in current operations. Fair value is generally based on published market prices, quoted prices from dealers, recent market transactions, or on such other information and valuation methods as may be reasonable in the circumstances.

Dividend Income: Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The accounting for these revenues is not impacted by ASC 606 as they fall outside of its scope.

<u>Fair Value Measurement – Definition and Hierarchy</u>

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* establishes a classification hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the observable inputs be used when available.

Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. The classification hierarchy is broken down into three levels:

Level 1 – Fair value measurements based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to and are not adjusted.

Level 2 – Fair value measurements based on inputs that are observable, both directly and indirectly, for instruments in markets that are not active (including those that are "thinly traded") or have restrictions on their resale. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities that are in active markets, "as if" conversions for constrained instruments, discounts for trading volume constraints and others such as interest rates and yield curves that are obtainable at common intervals.

Level 3 – Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. Unobservable Level 3 inputs include commonly used pricing models, the Company's internally developed data and assumptions for valuation methodology and other information used by the Company to assist in exercising judgment for instruments that fall into this level.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from instrument to instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors. This includes the type of instrument, whether the

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

instrument is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the instrument is reported in the lowest level that has a significant input. Even when inputs are not observable, the Company's own assumptions and methodologies are established to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. In addition, during periods of market dislocation, the observability of inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's short-term investment consist of funds held in a short-term investment grade bond fund with a large mutual fund company which was valued using Level 1 inputs for December 31, 2024.

Income Taxes

No federal or local income taxes have been provided on profits of the Company since the members are individually liable for the taxes on their share of the Company's income or loss.

The Company accounts for income taxes under the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740, *Income Taxes*, which provides guidance related to the evaluation of uncertain tax positions. ASC 740 requires that management evaluate whether a tax position of the Company is "more-likely-than-not" to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing- authority, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation process, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce members' capital.

Based on its analysis, management has concluded that no liability for unrecognized tax exposures should be recorded related to uncertain tax positions, including consideration of penalties and interest, for open tax years 2022, 2023, and 2024, or expected to be taken on the Company's 2024 tax returns. Management's conclusions regarding the Company's uncertain tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

FASB ASC 820 *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* bears no material effect on the financial statements as presented.

NOTE 3 – CLEARING BROKER

The Company has a clearing agreement with VFM. For the year, the Company had no introduced customer’s and no securities transactions were cleared through VFM.

The Company has agreed to indemnify its clearing broker for losses the clearing broker may sustain as a result of the failure of the Company's introduced customers to satisfy their obligations in connection with their delivery versus payment for securities transactions.

As of December 31, 2024, there were no customer accounts with deficiencies that presented any significant risks.

NOTE 4 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

As a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA, the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Rule”), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital, as defined. At December 31, 2024, the Company had net capital of $1,026,035 which was $926,035 in excess of its regulatory minimum requirement of $100,000. The Company has elected to use the aggregate indebtedness method of computed net capital permitted by the Rule which requires the Company to maintain a minimum net capital ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital not to exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT GROUP CONCENTRATION OF RISK

In the normal course of its business, the Company’s customers enter into financial transactions where there is the risk of potential loss due to changes in the market (“Market Risk”).

The Company's policy is to continuously monitor its exposure to the market and counterparty risk through the use of a variety of financial, position and credit exposure reporting and control procedures. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing the customers and/or other counterparties with which it conducts business.

As of December 31, 2024, there were no customer accounts having debit balances which presented any significant risks nor was there any significant exposure with any other transaction conducted with any other broker.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

The Company had no lease or equipment rental commitments, no contingent liabilities, and had issued no guarantees.

NOTE 7 – OPERATING AGREEMENT

The Company currently has one class of membership outstanding: Class A (owned 100% by the Managing Members).

The Company shall continue until dissolution has occurred as set forth in the Operating Agreement or December 31, 2030, whichever occurs first.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date the financial statements were available, March 2025, and there are no additional subsequent events requiring disclosure or recognition.