DORMAN TRADING, LLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

PURSUANT TO REGULATION 1.10 UNDER
THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

December 31, 2013

AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

CFTC FORM 1-FR-FCM [0005]

OMB NO. 3038-0024

NAME OF COMPANY	EMPLOYER ID NO:	NFA ID NO:
DORMAN TRADING, LLC	**36-3993338**	**0002569**
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS:	**PERSON TO CONTACT CONCERNING THIS REPORT:**	
141 W. Jackson Blvd. **Suite 1900** **Chicago, IL 60604** [0050]	**Robert Sheeren** **[0040]** **TELEPHONE NO: (312) 341-7070** **[0060]**	

1. Report for the period beginning **01/01/13** [0070] and ending **12/31/13** [0080]

2. Type of report [0090] **[X]** Certified [ ] Regular quarterly/semiannual [ ] Monthly 1.12 (b)

   [ ] Special call by: ______ [ ] Other - Identify: ______

3. Check whether [0095] **[X]** Initial filing [ ] Amended filing

4. Name of FCM's Designated Self-Regulatory Organization: **CME Group Inc.** [0100]

5. Name(s) of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies:

Name	Percentage Ownership	Line of Business
[0110]	[0120]	[0130]
[0140]	[0150]	[0160]
[0170]	[0180]	[0190]
[0200]	[0210]	[0220]
[0230]	[0240]	[0250]

The futures commission merchant, or applicant for registration therefore, submitting this Form and its attachments and the person whose signature appears below represent that, to the best of their knowledge, all information contained therein is true, correct and complete. It is understood that all required item, statements and schedules are integral parts of this Form and that the submission of any amendment represents that all unamended items, statements and schedules remain true, correct and complete as previously submitted. It is further understood that any intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations (see 18 U.S.C. 1001).

Signed this **17th** day of **March**, **2014**

Manual signature Robert Sheeren

Type or print name Robert Sheeren

[ ] Chief Executive Officer [X] Chief Financial Officer Corporate Title ______

[ ] General Partner [ ] Sole Proprietor

Authority: Sections 4c, 4d, 4f, 4g, 5a, 8a, and 17 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6c, 6d, 6f, 6g, 7a, 12a, and 21)

RYAN & JURASKA
Certified Public Accountants
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Chicago, Illinois 60604
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Dorman Trading, LLC

Report on the Statement of Financial Condition

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Dorman Trading, LLC, (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 that is filed pursuant to Regulation 1.10 under the Commodity Exchange Act, and the related notes to the statement of financial condition.

Management's Responsibility for the Statement of Financial Condition

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this 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 the 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 statement of financial condition 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 from 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 Dorman Trading, LLC as of December 31, 2013 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

R&J

Report on Other Regulatory Requirements

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement as a whole. The information contained in the supplementary schedules is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statement, but is supplementary information required by regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. The information in the supplementary schedules has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information in the supplementary schedules is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

Ryan & Juraska

Chicago, Illinois
February 26, 2014

DORMAN TRADING, LLC

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

Assets

Cash	$	1,161,143
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations		65,738,061
Securities owned, marketable, at fair value		6,782,128
Receivables from:		
Broker-dealers, futures commission merchants, and clearing organization		6,401,293
Customers (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $46,869)		33,741
Noncustomers		460
Employees and associated persons		145,783
Deposits with clearing organizations		76,186,379
Secured Demand Notes		590,000
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, at cost (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $715,332)		—
Exchange memberships and stock, at cost (fair value $2,121,197)		1,826,164
Dividends, interest, and other receivables		243,975
Total assets	$	159,109,127

Liabilities and Members' Equity

Liabilities:		
Payables to:		
Customers	$	140,896,260
Noncustomers		55,719
Clearing organizations		79,771
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		2,441,820
Total liabilities		143,473,570
Liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors		675,000
Members' equity		14,960,557
Total liabilities and members' equity	$	159,109,127

See accompanying notes.

1. Organization and Business

Dorman Trading, LLC (the "Company") is a limited liability company that was formed June 1, 1995. The Company is registered as a Futures Commission Merchant ("FCM") with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and is a member of the National Futures Association. The Company is a clearing member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Options Clearing Corporation, and the Intercontinental Exchange. The Company provides execution and clearing services for professional traders, institutional clients, and individual investors.

Effective June 1, 1995 it succeeded to substantially all of the assets and liabilities of Dorman Trading Company, which had been a futures commission merchant and a Chicago Board of Trade clearing member since 1980.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition
Futures and futures options transactions and the related commission revenue and expenses are recorded on trade date.

Depreciation
Depreciation of furniture and equipment is computed using accelerated methods for financial reporting purposes.

Income Taxes
The Company is a limited liability company, and is taxed under the partnership tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Under those provisions, the company is not liable for federal income taxes on its taxable income. The members are liable for individual income taxes on their share of the Company's taxable income.

The Company recognizes and measures its unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("FASB ASC") 740, *Income Taxes*. Under that guidance the Company assesses the likelihood, based on their technical merit, that tax positions will be sustained upon examination based on the facts, circumstances and information available at the end of each period. The measurement of unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted when new information is available, or when an event occurs that requires a change. Management believes the impact of FASB ASC 740 on its financial position will have no material impact on its financial statement.

Securities and Derivatives Valuation
Securities and Derivatives are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure* (see note 11).

Use of Estimates
The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statement and the accompanying notes. Management determines that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statement are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Exchange Memberships and Trading Rights
The Company's exchange memberships and trading rights, which represent ownership in the exchanges and provide the Company with the right to conduct business on the exchanges, are reflected in the statement of financial condition at cost. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that such memberships be recorded at cost, or, if a permanent impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of the fair value. In the opinion of management, no permanent impairment has occurred during the year.

Translation of Foreign Currencies
Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, while revenue and expenses are translated to U.S. dollars at prevailing rates during the year.

3. Segregated Assets

At December 31, 2013, assets segregated or held in separate accounts under Federal regulations included in the statement of financial condition are as follows:

Segregated for customers trading on U.S. futures exchanges:		
Cash	$	65,441,123
Deposits with clearing organizations		71,767,262
Receivables from clearing organizations		136,434
Receivables from broker-dealers and futures commission merchants		4,170,438
	$	141,515,257
Held in separate accounts for foreign futures and foreign options customers:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	296,938
Receivables from broker-dealers and futures commission merchants		1,874,132
	$	2,171,070

Customers' funds, regulated under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the "CEAct"), are required to be segregated from the funds of the Company and its employees. Customers' segregated funds and equities in customers' regulated trading accounts, as shown in the statement of financial condition, do not reflect the market value of options positions owned by customers and securities owned by customers and held by the Company as collateral or as margin.

At December 31, 2013, the market value of net customers' options positions totaled approximately $(7.2) million. The market value of securities owned by customers and held by the Company totaled approximately $7.6 million. This amount is in U.S. Treasury securities. Interest accrues on customer owned securities to the benefit of the customers.

4. Deposits with Clearing Organizations

At December 31, 2013, deposits with clearing organizations consisted of cash margins totaling $25,271,268, U.S. Government Securities totaling $46,495,994, and cash guarantee deposits totaling $1,010,000.

There are also U.S. Government Securities held for collateral that are deposited with clearing organizations and utilized as a security deposit of the Company in the amount of $638,962.

5. Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors

At December 31, 2013, the borrowings under subordination agreements consist of the following:

		Amount
Secured demand note, non-interest bearing, due January 1, 2015	$	90,000
Secured demand notes, non-interest bearing, due October 1, 2014		500,000
		590,000
Subordinated notes, 9 percent, due October 1, 2014		85,000
	$	675,000

Pursuant to the terms of each agreement, each note is renewed for one year upon maturity, unless notified otherwise in advance by the note holder. Notification by the note holder not to renew must be made thirteen months in advance of a maturity date.

All of the borrowings are from the Company's members or related persons and are pursuant to subordinated loan agreements and secured demand loans. The $590,000 of secured demand loans are collateralized by U.S. Government Securities valued at $638,962 on December 31, 2013.

The subordinated borrowings are covered by agreements approved by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and are thus available in computing net capital under the CEAct. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid.

6. Related party transactions

The Company has subordinated loan agreements and secured demand notes due to members and related persons of the Company. Terms of these agreements are described in Note 5.

Certain exchange memberships owned by members of the Company, having an aggregate fair market value of approximately $800,000 are registered for the use of the Company.

7. Guarantees

FASB ASC 460, *Guarantees*, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. FASB ASC 460, G*uarantees*, defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in 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 derivatives contracts that the Company has entered into meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under ASC 460. Derivatives that meet the ASC 460 definition of guarantees include futures contracts and written options. The maximum potential payout for these derivatives contracts cannot be estimated as increases in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, securities prices, commodities prices and indices in the future could possibly be unlimited.

The Company records all derivative contracts at fair value. For this reason, the Company does not monitor its risk exposure to derivatives contracts based on derivative notional amounts; rather the Company manages its risk exposure on a fair value basis. The Company believes that the notional amounts of the derivative contracts generally overstate its exposure. Aggregate market risk limits have been established, and market risk measures are routinely monitored against these limits. The Company believes that market risk is substantially diminished when all financial instruments are aggregated.

Exchange Member Guarantees
The Company is a member of various exchanges that trade and clear futures contracts. Associated with its memberships, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member who may default on its obligation 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 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 financial statement for these agreements and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

8. Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company is engaged in futures clearing activities in which counterparties primarily include clearing organizations, broker-dealers, other futures commission merchants and other brokers. 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. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

8. Concentrations of Credit Risk, Continued

At December 31, 2013, a significant credit concentration consisted of 28% of the net equity of the Company with one of the Company's futures commission merchants. These amounts are included in receivables from futures commission merchants. Also, at December 31, 2013, a significant credit concentration consisted of cash deposited in three banks. The balances exceeded federally insured limits by approximately $66,000,000. Management believes that the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash or receivables from futures commission merchants to be significant.

9. Commitments

The Company conducts its operations in leased office facilities and annual rentals are charged to current operations. The leases are subject to escalation clauses based on the operating expenses of the lessors. The Company has obligations under non-cancelable leases that expire through January 31, 2020.

At December 31, 2013, the aggregate minimum annual rental commitment is as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Amount
2014	551,000
2015	507,000
2016	483,000
2017	483,000
2018	483,000
Thereafter	523,000
	$ 3,030,000

10. Minimum Capital Requirements

The Company is a futures commission merchant subject to Commodity Futures Trading Commission minimum capital requirements (Regulation 1.17). In addition, the Company is subject to minimum capital requirements of the CME Group, Inc. The Company is required to maintain "net capital" equivalent to the greater of $1,000,000 or the sum of 8% of the customer risk maintenance margin requirement plus 8% of the non-customer risk maintenance margin requirement, as these terms are defined.

In addition, the Company is subject to minimum capital requirement of the CME Group, Inc. Under the more restrictive of these rules, the Company is required to maintain net capital equivalent to the greater of $5,000,000 or 8% of the customer risk maintenance margin requirement plus 8% of the non-customer risk maintenance margin requirement.

10. Minimum Capital Requirements, Continued

At December 31, 2013, under Regulation 1.17 and under the requirements of the CME Group, Inc., the Company had adjusted net capital and net capital requirements of $11,504,378 and $5,000,000, respectively. The net capital rule may effectively restrict member withdrawals and the repayment of subordinated loans.

11. Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a hierarchy of fair value inputs. 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 fair value.

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

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The availability of observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, the type of investment, the liquidity of the markets, and other characteristics particular to the investment. 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 investments categorized in level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy wherein the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

At December 31, 2013, the Company's Level 1 investments consisted of U.S. government securities and securities owned with fair values of $49,905,111 and $6,440,938, respectively. The Company held no Level 2 or Level 3 investments at December 31, 2013.

12. Financial Instruments

ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit risk related contingent features in derivative agreements. The disclosure requirements of ASC 815 distinguish between derivatives, which are accounted for as “hedges” and those that do not qualify for such accounting. Although the Company may sometimes use derivatives, the Company reflects derivatives at fair value and recognizes changes in fair value through the statement of operations, and as such do not qualify for ASC 815 hedge accounting treatment.

The Company executes customer transactions in the purchase and sale of commodity futures contracts (including options on futures contracts), substantially all of which are transacted on a margin basis subject to individual exchange regulations. 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 customers may incur.

In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell futures contracts at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the customer's obligations. The Company controls this risk by monitoring margin collateral levels on a daily basis for compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines and requires additional collateral when necessary. The Company requires a customer to deposit additional margin collateral, or reduce positions, if it is determined that the customer's activities may be subject to above normal market risks.

Futures contracts provide for the delayed delivery/receipt of securities or money market instruments with the seller/buyer agreeing to make/take delivery at a specified date, at a specified price. Fair value of futures contracts is included in receivable from broker dealers. The contractual or notional amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity and do not reflect the amounts at risk. 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.

Options contracts grant the purchaser, for the payment of a premium, the right to either purchase from or sell to the writer a specified financial instrument under agreed terms. As a writer of options contracts, the Company receives a premium in exchange for bearing the risk of unfavorable changes in the price of the financial instruments underlying the options.

13. Contingencies

The Company has been named in a reparations claim filed with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The claimant, a former customer of the Company, alleges the Company is responsible for losses suffered in an account managed by a commodity trading advisor. The claimant seeks damages based on a maximum exposure of approximately \$3.7 million. Due to the claim being in the early stages an opinion cannot be made on the ultimate outcome. However, legal counsel believes the Company has defenses on procedural grounds because this claim was originally filed against the Company in NFA arbitration wherein the Company was dismissed by order dated October 18, 2011. Management also believes the Company has meritorious defenses against all claims. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the statement of financial condition for any loss that may result from the complaint.

A customer of the Company has been named in a statement of claim filed under the laws of Canada related to the customer's former business. The statement of claim alleges the customer, a commodity trading adviser ("cta") located in Canada, is responsible for losses suffered by the plaintiffs from an investment in the cta's former business. The claimant seeks damages based on a maximum exposure of approximately \$4.2 million. Due to the claim being in the early stages an opinion cannot be made on the ultimate outcome. Management and legal counsel believe the Company has meritorious defenses against all claims and intends to defend the case vigorously. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the statement of financial condition for any loss that may result from the complaint.

14. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated events and transactions from January 1, 2014 through February 26, 2014, the date the financial statement was issued, noting no material events requiring disclosure in the Company's financial statement.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 1**

Reconciliation of Statement of Financial Condition to Net Capital Computation

December 31, 2013

Total assets per Statement of Financial Condition		$ 159,109,127
Add:		
Securities owned by customers	$ 7,600,000	
Securities owned by members - collateral for secured demand notes	639,761	
Value of net customer options positions	(7,242,907)	996,854
Deduct: Noncurrent assets (as defined)		
Receivables from customers, net	$ 33,741	
Receivables from noncustomers	460	
Exchange memberships	1,826,164	
Receivables from employees and associated persons	145,783	
Dividends, interest, and other receivables	10,469	(2,016,617)
Current Assets (as defined)		158,089,364

Total liabilities per Statement of Financial Condition		$ 143,473,570
Add:		
Securities owned by customers	$ 7,600,000	
Securities owned by members - collateral for secured demand notes	639,761	
Value of net customer options positions	(7,242,907)	
Subordinated borrowings	675,000	1,671,854
Adjusted Total Liabilities		145,145,424

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 2**

Statement of the Computation of Net Capital and Minimum Capital Requirements

December 31, 2013

Current assets, as defined (see reconciliation on prior page)			$ 158,089,364
Increase (decrease) to U.S. clearing organization stock to reflect margin value			—
Net current assets			158,089,364
Total liabilities (see reconciliation on prior page)		$ 145,145,424	
Deductions from total liabilities			
Liabilities subject to satisfactory subordination agreements	$ 675,000		
Total deductions		$ (675,000)	
Adjusted liabilities			144,470,424
Net capital			13,618,940
		Charge	
Charges against net capital:			
Twenty percent of market value of uncovered inventories		$ 3,474	
Charges as specified in section 240.15c3-1(c)(2)(vi) and (vii) against securities owned by firm, including securities representing investments of domestic and foreign customers' funds			
	Market Value		
U.S. and Canadian Government Obligation	$ 49,905,111	134,800	
Stocks	6,440,938	1,734,772	
Other securities	341,190	6,824	
Five percent of all unsecured receivables from foreign brokers		39,798	
Uncovered futures contracts in proprietary accounts		194,894	2,114,562
Adjusted net capital			11,504,378
Net capital required using risk-based requirement:			
Amount of customer risk maintenance margin	$ 21,625,845		
8% of customer risk-based requirement		$ 1,730,068	
Amount of noncustomer risk maintenance margin	395		
8% of non-customer risk-based requirement		32	
Total risk based requirement		1,730,100	
Minimum dollar amount requirement		1,000,000	
Amount required			1,730,100
Excess net capital			$ 9,774,278

Computation of Early Warning Level

Enter 110% of risk-based amount required	$ 1,903,110

Guaranteed Introducing Brokers

List all IBs with which guarantee agreements entered into by the FCM, currently in effect — See attached.

See Schedule 2-A for the reconciliation between the above computation and the Company's corresponding unaudited Form 1FR-FCM filing as of December 31, 2013.

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 2-A**

Reconciliation of the Net Capital as Reported in the Company's Form 1-FR-FCM to the Computation Herein

December 31, 2013

Net capital, as reported in Company's Form 1-FR-FCM (unaudited)	$	11,290,931
Audit adjustment for dividends receivable		213,447
Net capital per audited 1-FR-FCM report	$	11,504,378

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 3**

Reconciliation of Statement of Financial Condition to Segregation Statement (U.S. Exchanges)

December 31, 2013

Customers' Segregated Funds per Statement of Financial Condition (Note 3)	$	141,515,257
Add:		
U.S. Treasury securites owned by customers		7,600,000
Value of customers' open long futures options contracts		25,977,984
Deduct:		
Value of customers' open short futures options contracts		(33,220,891)
Total Amount in Segregation	$	141,872,350

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 4**

Segregation Requirement and Funds in Segregation

December 31, 2013

Segregation requirement:		
Net ledger balance:		
Cash	$	135,950,077
Securities		7,600,000
Net unrealized loss in open futures contracts traded on a contract market		3,086,384
Exchange traded options:		
Market value of open options contracts purchased on a contract market		25,977,984
Market value of open options contracts sold on a contract market		(33,220,891)
Net equity		139,393,554
Accounts liquidating to a deficit and accounts with debit balances - gross amount		80,110
Amount required to be segregated		139,473,664
Funds on deposit in segregation:		
Deposited in segregated funds bank accounts:		
Cash		65,441,123
Securities held for particular customers in lieu of cash		—
Margins on deposit with clearing organizations of contract markets:		
Cash		25,271,268
Securities representing investments of customers' funds, at market		46,495,994
Securities held for particular customers in lieu of cash margins, at market		7,600,000
Net settlement from clearing organizations of contract markets		136,434
Exchange traded options:		
Value of open long option contracts		25,977,984
Value of open short option contracts		(33,220,891)
Net equities with other futures commission merchants:		
Net liquidating equity		4,170,438
Securities held for particular customers in lieu of cash margins, at market		—
Customers' segregated funds on hand (Petty Cash)		—
Total amount in segregation		141,872,350
Excess funds in segregation	$	2,398,686

There are no material differences between the above computation and the Company's corresponding unaudited Form 1FR-FCM filing as of December 31, 2013.

Segregation Requirement and Funds in Segregation - Customers' Dealer Options

December 31, 2013

The Company does not carry customers' dealer option accounts as defined by Commodity Exchange Act Regulation 32.6. Therefore, the Company is exempt from the provisions of Regulation 32.6.

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 6**

Secured Requirement and Funds Held in Separate Accounts

December 31, 2013

Amount required to be set aside in separate Section 30.7 accounts		$ 1,779,688
Funds on deposit in separate Section 30.7 accounts:		
Cash in bank		
Bank located in the United States	$ 296,938	296,938
Cash in registered futures commission merchant	744,934	744,934
Equities with foreign board of trade, as follows:		
Cash	$ 1,127,819	
Unrealized gain on open futures contracts	1,379	1,129,198
Total amount in separate Section 30.7 accounts		2,171,070
Excess funds in separate Section 30.7 accounts		$ 391,382

There are no material differences between the above computation and the Company's corresponding unaudited Form 1FR-FCM filing as of December 31, 2013.

Capital to be withdrawn within 6 months	$	300,000

DORMAN TRADING, LLC **Schedule 8**

Listing of Guaranteed Introducing Brokers

December 31, 2013

Absolute Futures - Fremont, OH
Camp Henry Lee - Palm Beach, FL
CV Futures LLC - Houston, TX
Evotrade LLC - Glennwood Springs, CO
Marketxtra LLC - Los Angeles, CA
North America Trade Center LLC – Huntington Beach, CA
Pacific Options and Wealth Management - Huntington Beach, CA
Sarasota Futures Group Inc – Sarasota, FL
Vequitas Capital Corp - Toronto, Canada
Ziemba Capital Management LLC - Chicago, IL

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT ("FOIAct") NOTICE

Certain statements and schedules in financial reports received by the Commission from futures commission merchants ("FCMs") are considered by the Commission to be a public record, copies of which may be obtained upon written request to the Commission's FOIAct, Privacy and Sunshine Acts compliance staff in Washington, D.C. Such financial reports include CFTC form 1-FR-FCM. Pursuant to Section 1.10(g) of the Commission's regulations, the following portions of these reports will be considered public and be made available pursuant to requests received:

1. the Statement of Financial Condition;
2. the Statement of the Computation of the Minimum Capital Requirements (the schedule of guaranteed introducing brokers that is to be included with this statement in Form 1-FR-FCM will be considered public);
3. the Statement of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers Trading on U.S. Commodity Exchanges
4. the Statement of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers' Dealer Options Accounts;
5. the Statement of Secured Amounts and Funds Held in Separate Accounts for Foreign Futures and Foreign Options Customers;
6. supplemental schedules that explain or provide additional details concerning any line item for which a supplemental schedule is specifically called for by the statements set forth in (1) through (5) above; and
7. the Independent Public Accountant's Opinion, if the report is audited.

These statements will be considered public whether filed in electronic or in hard copy form. All other statements or schedules included in form 1-FR-FCM, and notes to audited financial reports will be deemed non-public. Generally, the Commission may disclose to third parties portions of the "nonpublic" information in the report under the following circumstances:

1. in connection with matters in litigation:
2. in connection with Commission investigations:
3. where the information is furnished to regulatory, self-regulatory and law enforcement agencies to assist them in meeting responsibilities assigned to them by law; and

Petitions for confidential treatment filed by an FCM with respect to any of the public information contained in the Form 1-FR-FCM will not be processed by Commission staff. However, if the applicant or registrant believes that the placing of any other information submitted on or with its report in the Commission's public files would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the applicant's or registrant's personal privacy or would reveal sensitive business information, the registrant or applicant may petition the Commission to treat such other information as nonpublic pursuant to Section 145.9 in response to requests under the Freedom of Information Act. Section 145.9 of the Commission's regulations affords the applicant or registrant the right to notice and a right to appeal any Commission staff decision to disclose this information pursuant to a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

To the Members of
Dorman Trading, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the statement of financial condition of Dorman Trading, LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, 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 statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Regulation 1.16 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets. This study included tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Regulation 1.16 in making the following:

> The periodic computations of minimum financial requirements pursuant to Regulation 1.17
>
> The daily computations of the segregation requirements of section 4d(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act(the "CEAct") and the regulations thereunder, and the segregation of funds based on such computations
>
> The daily computations of the foreign futures and foreign options secured amount requirements pursuant to Regulation 30.7 under the CFTC.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure 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 CFTC's previously 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 statement in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Regulation 1.16(d)(2) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the proceeding paragraphs.

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

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

A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's financial statement 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 and certain regulated commodity customer and firm assets 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 CFTC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the CEAct 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 were adequate at December 31, 2013 to meet the CFTC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the CFTC, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Regulation 1.16 under the CEAct in their regulation of registered futures commission merchants, and is not intended to be and should not be used for any other purpose.

Ryan & Juraska

Chicago, Illinois
February 26, 2014