

Clinger & Co., Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
As of and for the Year-Ended December 31, 2015

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles followed by the Company and the methods of applying those principles which materially affect the determination of financial position, results of operation and cash flows are summarized below:

Organization

Clinger & Co., Inc. (the "Company"), a Texas limited partnership, was formed in January 1966. It is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). As a limited broker-dealer, the Company operated under the exemptive provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i) which provides that it will not maintain any margin accounts, will promptly transmit all customer funds and deliver securities received and does not hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to customers. The Company's revenues are primarily from commissions earned from various mutual funds. The Company's accounts receivable are from brokers and dealers in securities. Consequently, the Company's ability to collect the amounts is affected by economic fluctuations in the securities industry.

Description of Business

The Company, located in Houston, Texas, is a broker and dealer in securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of FINRA. The Company operates under SEC Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i) (the Customer Protection Rule), which provides that all funds and securities belonging to the Company's customers are held in a "Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of customers".

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and accordingly reflect all significant receivables, payables, and other liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers as cash all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable – Recognition of Bad Debt

The Corporation considers accounts receivable to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is required. If amounts become uncollectible, they will be charged to operations when that determination is made.

Revenue Recognition

Commission revenues are recorded by the Company when the services are rendered.

Income taxes

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company elected "S" corporation status for federal income tax purposes. Under "S" corporation regulations, net income or loss is reportable for tax purposes by the shareholders. Accordingly, no federal income taxes are included in the accompanying financial statements.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments that are subject to fair value disclosure requirements are carried in the financial statements at amount that approximate fair value and include cash and cash equivalents. Fair values are based on quoted market prices and assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and assumed discount rates reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 130 Reporting Comprehensive Income, establishes requirements for disclosure of Comprehensive Income that includes certain items previously not included in the statement of income, including unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sales securities and foreign currency translation adjustment among others.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any components of Comprehensive Income to report.

Concentrations

The Company has revenue concentrations; the company specializes in sales of securities.

NOTE B - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. Net capital and the related net capital ratio may fluctuate on a daily basis. There were no material inadequacies in the amount reported as Net Capital in the audited Computation of Net Capital and the broker-dealer's corresponding Part IIA of the FOCUS report required under Rule 15c3-1.

NOTE C – OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Included in the Company's clearing agreement with its clearing broker-dealer is an indemnification clause. This clause relates to instances where the Company's customers fail to settle security transactions. In the event this occurs, the Company will indemnify the clearing broker-dealer to the extent of the net loss on the unsettled trade. At December 31, 2015, management of the Company had not been notified by the clearing broker-dealer nor were they otherwise aware of any potential losses relating to this indemnification.

NOTE D – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants at the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). The guidance includes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Quoted, active market prices for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 also includes U.S. Treasury and federal agency securities and federal agency mortgage-backed securities, which are traded by dealers or brokers in active markets. Valuation is obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities. The Company did have not any Level 1 assets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1, such as quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted for identical or similar assets in inactive markets, and model derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets. The Company did have Level 2 assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are observable in the marketable. The Company did not have any Level 3 assets or liabilities.

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, 2014.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Gold	-	\$ 22,277	-	\$22,277
Securities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	\$22,277	-	\$22,277

NOTE E – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to the balance sheet date for items requiring recordings or disclosure in the financial statements. The evaluation was performed through March 28, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this review, the Company has determined that there were no events which took place that would have a material impact on its financial statements.