

CORRELL CO. INVESTMENT SERVICES CORP.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2015

1. Organization and Business

Correll Co. Investment Services Corp. (the "Company"), was incorporated in the State of Illinois on November 26, 1985. The Company is a registered securities broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The Company provides brokerage services electronically to retail customers and clears all customer transactions through other brokers on a fully disclosed basis.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and are stated in U.S. dollars. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements:

Revenue Recognition and Financial Instruments Valuation

Commission revenue and related expenses on equity securities are recorded as earned on an accrual basis. Securities transactions and related revenue and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis and, accordingly gains and losses are recorded on unsettled transactions. All financial instruments are recorded in the statement of financial condition at fair value in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC 820") - Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures (see Note 3).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Management determines that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of liabilities and assets using enacted tax rates.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether its tax positions are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, based on the technical merits of the position. Generally, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by major taxing authorities for the years before 2012. Based on its analysis, there were no tax positions identified by management which did not meet the "more likely than not" standard as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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3. Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure

In accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"), fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. A fair value hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most 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 reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 Inputs – Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

Level 2 Inputs – Valuation is based on other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Inputs – Valuation is based on unobservable inputs for the valuation of the asset or liability. Level 3 assets include investments for which there is little, if any, market activity. These inputs require significant management judgment or estimation.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, the type of investment, whether the investment 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. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for investments 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, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company held corporate stock with a fair value of \$290,850 and mutual funds with a fair value of \$298,579, totaling \$598,429, which were level 1 investments. At December 31, 2015 the Company held no Level 2 or Level 3 investments.

4. Related-Party Transactions

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid an affiliated entity for administrative services, rent and certain shared expenses.

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5. Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

Customer transactions are introduced to and cleared through the Company's broker on a fully disclosed basis. Under the terms of its clearing agreements, the Company is required to guarantee the performance of its customers in meeting contracted obligations. In conjunction with the broker, the Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines and, pursuant to such guidelines, customers may be required to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, where necessary.

The Company does not anticipate nonperformance by its customers or the broker. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing, as considered necessary, the creditworthiness of the brokers with which it conducts business.

6. Guarantees

Accounting Standards Codification 460 ("ASC 460"), Guarantees, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. 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 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.

7. Credit Concentration

At December 31, 2015, a significant credit concentration consisted of cash deposited in a bank account that exceeded federally insured limits by approximately \$109,000, which represents approximately 11% of the Company's equity. Management believes that the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash.

8. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15(c)3-1). Under this rule, the Company is required to maintain "net capital" equal to the greater of \$5,000 or 6 ⅔% of "aggregate debit items", as defined.

At December 31, 2015, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$869,216 and \$5,000, respectively.

9. Subsequent Events

The Company's management has evaluated events and transactions through February 26, 2016, the date the financial statements were issued, noting no material events requiring disclosure in the Company's financial statements.