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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-48091

**FACING PAGE
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 01/01/09 AND ENDING 12/31/09
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
15100 N. 78th Way #100
(No. and Street)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

Scottsdale AZ 85260
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Robert L. Berry 480-315-3660
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*
Brian R. Lee, CPA, PC
(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

P.O. Box 27952 Tempe AZ 85285-7952
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

- CHECK ONE:
- Certified Public Accountant
 - Public Accountant
 - Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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AND
EXAMINATIONS
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*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)

M.A.
3/12

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

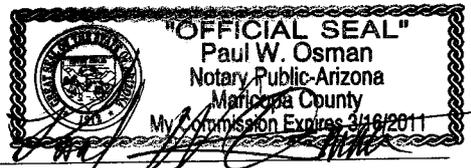
I, Robert L. Berry, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Berry-Shino Securities, Inc., as of December 31, 2009, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company 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

President

Title



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

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

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Independent Auditors' Report

To Board of Directors
Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.
Scottsdale, Arizona

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of *Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.* (an Arizona C-Corporation and the "Company") as of December 31, 2009, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of *Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.* as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedule of computation of net capital under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, supplemental schedule of statement regarding Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and independent auditors' report on internal control required by SEC Rule 17a-5 contained in the additional information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.


Tempe, Arizona
February 26, 2010

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Financial Statements

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Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2009

Assets

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 109,523 |
| Receivables | |
| Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations | 1,894 |
| Draws on broker commissions and advances | |
| - Related parties - draws/advances | - |
| - Other (excluding related parties) - draws/advances | - |
| Other | 5 |
| <i>Total receivables</i> | <u>1,899</u> |
| Less allowance for doubtful accounts | - |
| <i>Net receivables</i> | <u>1,899</u> |
| Prepaid expenses | <u>17,920</u> |
| Securities owned | |
| Marketable, at market value | 503,993 |
| Not readily marketable, at estimated fair value | 35,154 |
| <i>Total securities owned</i> | <u>539,147</u> |
| Securities pledged to creditor | <u>64,000</u> |
| Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$197,678 | 16,891 |
| Other assets | 2,532 |
| Total Assets | <u>\$ 751,912</u> |

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Liabilities | |
| Payables: Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations | |
| - Related parties - broker commissions and other | \$ 4,972 |
| - Other (excluding related parties) | 122 |
| <i>Total payables: brokers, dealers and clearing organizations</i> | <u>5,094</u> |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | |
| - Related parties - accrued interest payable | - |
| - Other (excluding related parties) | 3,977 |
| <i>Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities</i> | <u>3,977</u> |
| Loans payable - FINRA | 65,238 |
| Former client settlement payable | 15,000 |
| <i>Total Liabilities</i> | <u>89,309</u> |
| Commitments and contingencies | - |
| Stockholders' equity | |
| Common stock - no par value, 10,000 shares authorized; 10,000 shares issued and 5,212 shares outstanding | 3,497,526 |
| Treasury stock - at cost, 4,788 shares | (538,500) |
| Accumulated deficit | (2,296,423) |
| <i>Total Stockholders' equity</i> | <u>662,603</u> |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | <u>\$ 751,912</u> |

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

Statement of Income
For the year ended December 31, 2009

Revenues

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Underwriting | \$ 327,600 |
| Commissions - trading | 48,001 |
| Commissions and fees - investment banking | 71,751 |
| Commissions - other | 518 |
| Finders fee income | - |
| Net dealer inventory and investment gains/(losses) | 227,052 |
| Other Income | 3,969 |
| <i>Total Revenues</i> | <u>678,891</u> |

Operating Expenses

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Employee compensation and benefits | 115,161 |
| Commissions and floor brokerage fees | 302,834 |
| Communications | 26,890 |
| Occupancy | 53,539 |
| Advertising | - |
| Professional fees | 34,739 |
| Regulatory expenses | 12,999 |
| Other operating expenses | 58,577 |
| <i>Total Operating Expenses</i> | <u>604,739</u> |

Income (Loss) from Operations

74,152

Other Revenue (Expenses)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Interest and dividends income | 1,542 |
| Interest expense | (10,311) |
| <i>Total Other Revenue (Expenses)</i> | <u>(8,769)</u> |

Income (Loss) before Income Taxes

65,383

Provision for Income Taxes (Benefit)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Current | 50 |
| Deferred | - |
| <i>Total Provision for Income Taxes (Benefit)</i> | <u>50</u> |

Net Income (Loss)

\$ 65,333

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

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2009

| Stockholders' Equity | Common Stock | Treasury Stock | Accumulated Deficit |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Balances At December 31, 2008 | <u>\$ 3,497,526</u> | <u>\$ (538,500)</u> | <u>\$ (2,361,756)</u> |
| Net income (loss) | | | 65,333 |
| Balances At December 31, 2009 | <u>\$ 3,497,526</u> | <u>\$ (538,500)</u> | <u>\$ (2,296,423)</u> |

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2009

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Net Income (Loss) | \$ 65,333 |
| Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities | |
| Depreciation | 28,113 |
| (Gain) loss on sale of securities owned | 71,489 |
| Unrealized (gain)/loss on securities owned | (298,541) |
| (Increase) Decrease in | |
| Receivables - related parties | - |
| Receivables - other (excluding related parties) | 2 |
| Prepaid expenses | 20,406 |
| Securities owned | 41,657 |
| Other assets | (32) |
| Increase (Decrease) in | |
| Payables: Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations | |
| - Related parties - broker commissions and other | 1,278 |
| - Other (excluding related parties) | (5,863) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - related parties | - |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - other (excluding related parties) | (2,146) |
| Total Adjustments | <u>(143,637)</u> |
| <i>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities</i> | <u>(78,304)</u> |

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

| | |
|--|----------|
| Purchases of Property and equipment | <u>-</u> |
| <i>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities</i> | <u>-</u> |

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Proceeds from line of credit | 25,000 |
| Payments on line of credit | (25,000) |
| Payments on loans payable - FINRA | (42,056) |
| Payments on former client settlement payable | <u>(35,000)</u> |
| <i>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities</i> | <u>(77,056)</u> |

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents | (155,360) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year | 264,883 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year | <u>\$ 109,523</u> |

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

Statement of Cash Flows (CONTINUED)
For the year ended December 31, 2009

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Cash Paid During the Year for Interest | <u>\$ 10,311</u> |
| Cash Paid During the Year for Taxes | <u>\$ 50</u> |

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations

A summary of Berry-Shino Securities, Inc. (the Company's) significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

Organization and Nature of Operations

Berry-Shino Securities, Inc. (an Arizona C-Corporation) engages in the business of conducting trades for clients, direct participation programs involving the private placement of interest in securities, and participates in the underwriting of new issues of securities. The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), and is subject to federal and state securities laws. The Company currently processes its trades through one clearing broker dealer. The Company has its main office and its office of supervisory jurisdiction located in Scottsdale, Arizona. The Company was incorporated in the State of Arizona on July 16, 1993 and began operations on that date. The Company has adopted a fiscal year end of December 31.

Methods of Accounting

The Company has adopted the accrual basis of accounting for financial statement purposes and cash basis for income tax purposes.

Use of 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. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than three months, that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Secured Margin Overdraft

Margin accounts maintained by the Company at a clearing broker-dealer may become overdrawn. These accounts are secured by collateral held by the clearing broker-dealer.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note A – CONTINUED
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations

Receivables

The Company had receivables due from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations. \$0 of the \$1,899 total receivables was over 90 days past due at December 31, 2009. The Company has no allowance for doubtful receivables as of December 31, 2009 as it considers these receivables fully collectible as of that date. These receivables are generally non-interest bearing financial instruments for the Company.

Securities Owned

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis. Customers' securities transactions are reported on a settlement date basis with related commission income and expenses reported on a trade date basis.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

Securities are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets, which generally range from 3 to 7 years for financial reporting purposes and from 3 to 39 years for income tax purposes. Leasehold improvements, portion of property and equipment, are amortized over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. The Company uses straight-line and double-declining balance methods for financial reporting purposes and accelerated methods for tax purposes.

The Company reviews its property and equipment whenever events indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded when the sum of the future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. An impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of these assets exceeds its fair value. No impairment loss was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Discretionary Liabilities

The Company records discretionary compensation, even though certain discretionary liabilities, such as a noncontractual bonus accrual, may be added back to the Company's net worth for determining net capital. Discretionary liabilities are estimated and recorded based on appropriateness of the accrual for the statement of financial position date but are subject to changes in estimate with new information from management as to probability of payment of these amounts.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note A – CONTINUED
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations

Revenues

The Company's main sources of revenue are from: (1) underwriting, (2) trading commissions and (3) investment banking commissions and fees.

As noted in FASB ASC 940-20-05-10, there are several different ways in which a broker-dealer may participate in the underwriting of a new issue of securities. The broker-dealer may be the managing or lead underwriter, a member of the syndicate, or a member of the selling group (how the Company participated in underwriting during 2009). As discussed in FASB ASC 940-605-25-2, the fee revenue relating to the underwriting commitment should be recorded when all significant items relating to the underwriting cycle have been completed and the amount of the underwriting revenue has been determined. This will generally be at the point at which all of the following have occurred (which may or may not be prior to the settlement date of the issue): (a) The issuer's registration statement has become effective with the SEC, or other offering documents are finalized (as opposed to the closing or settlement date); (b) The broker-dealer has made a firm commitment for the purchase of the shares or debt from the issuer; and (c) The broker-dealer has been informed of the exact number of shares or the principal amount of debt that it has been allotted (if it is not the lead underwriter of an undivided offering).

The Company, as a broker-dealer, records trading commissions gross and recognizes related revenues on a trade date basis. The Company processes trades on the stock market for clients. These trades are handled through third-party executing brokers and are cleared through a clearing corporation, which provides the Company with a monthly summary report for all trades conducted. Commissions are earned on each trade. The Company also receives income from commissions paid by mutual funds, insurance companies and transfers also known as trailers. These funds are earned when transactions are generated by brokers. The mutual funds and insurance companies issue commission checks to the Company periodically for initial placements. Trailer commissions are generally paid quarterly.

The Company receives revenues from investment banking commissions and fees. For the investment banking commissions, the Company acts as an agent for private placement offerings and earns a commission on the offerings, net of syndicate expenses. Investment banking commissions and fees are recorded on an accrual basis. Essentially, commissions are earned when the terms of the offering are met, the offering is closed, and cash has been received from the issuer. In accordance with selling agreements and management discretion, the payment of commissions is contingent upon the Company's receipt of amounts due from the various offering sponsors in the future periods.

Advertising

The Company follows the policy of charging the costs of advertising to expense as incurred. The Company had advertising costs of \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note B –
Related Party Transactions

Certain amounts arising from transactions with related parties are included in the accompanying financial statements as follows for the year ended December 31, 2009:

| Payables: Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations – Related parties – broker commissions and other | Amount |
|---|----------------|
| (payable due broker - commissions – stockholder (R. Berry, a stockholder of Company)) | \$4,972 |
| Total | \$4,972 |

| Operating Expenses – included as part of Occupancy | Amount |
|---|-----------------|
| (rent – office space (LPC Investments, LLC), (the owner of LPC Investments, LLC is president of Legacy Integrity Group, Inc., the majority stockholder of the Company)) | \$34,562 |
| Total | \$34,562 |

As of December 31, 2008 and subsequent to that date, the Company has a written referral fee agreement with Legacy Bank (Legacy Bank, owned by Legacy Integrity Group, Inc., a holding company which is also the majority stockholder of the Company) for bank customers referred to the Company for investment banking. The payout under this written agreement is \$3,000 per referral, when applicable.

In addition to related party transactions noted in tables above, the Company reimbursed: (1) Legacy Bank for insurance of \$4,009; and (2) Julian Fruhling, (a Board member of the Company) for fuel of \$372.

One stockholder is paid commissions.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note C – Fair Value

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. 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 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities 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. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances any may include the Company's own data.)

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, 2009.

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis *As of December 31, 2009*

| | Fair Value | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Securities owned: | | | | |
| Equities | \$539,147 | \$539,147 | - | - |
| Securities pledged to creditor | 64,000 | 64,000 | - | - |
| Total | \$603,147 | \$603,147 | \$ - | \$ - |

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note D –
Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 2009:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Furniture and Fixtures | \$ 43,616 |
| Computers and Equipment | 30,065 |
| Computer Software | 4,388 |
| Leasehold Improvements | <u>136,500</u> |
| | 214,569 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | <u>(197,678)</u> |
| Total | <u>\$16,891</u> |

Note E –
Line of Credit

The Company has a \$150,000 line of credit arrangement through June 10, 2010 with First International Bank and Trust. Interest is payable at a variable rate indexed at 3.4% above the base rate on corporate loans posted by at least 70% of the 10 largest U.S. banks known as the Wall Street Journal U.S. prime rate. The note is collateralized by securities collateralized to the creditor (marketable equity securities). Robert L. Berry, Caroline A. Berry, Julian L. Fruhling and Tamara B. Fruhling are guarantors of the line. The outstanding balance on this line of credit at December 31, 2009 was \$0.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note F – Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations [including loans payable due to Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) for fine assessments and former client settlement payable on statement of financial condition] consisted of the following at December 31, 2009:

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Loan payable - FINRA, unsecured, monthly payments of \$1,378 including interest at 9.5% per annum, due through January 2010 | \$ 1,352 |
| Loan payable - FINRA, unsecured, monthly payments of \$2,826 including interest at 9.5% per annum, due through January 2012 | 63,886 |
| Former client settlement payable, unsecured, payments of \$5,000 for months of January and February 2009, then monthly payments of \$2,500, including interest at 4% per annum, due through June 2010 | 15,000 |
| | <u>80,238</u> |
| Current Portion | <u>(45,440)</u> |
| Total | <u>\$ 34,798</u> |

Future minimum annual principle payments on long-term obligations are as follows at December 31, 2009: 2010 - \$45,440; 2011 - \$31,974; 2012 - \$2,824.

The Company entered into two loans payable to FINRA during January 2008 relating to regulatory expenses (fines assessed to the Company by FINRA) and the start date for each of these two loans was January 29, 2008. The loan amounts of \$30,000 and \$112,500 are payable over 24 months and 48 months, respectively, and the annual interest rate on each loan is 9.5%. FINRA assessed fines was included in regulatory expenses on the statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note G – Income Taxes

The Company files its own federal and state income tax returns. The amount of current and deferred taxes payable or refundable is recognized as of the date of the financial statements, utilizing currently enacted tax laws and rates. Tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax expenses or benefits are recognized in the financial statements for the changes in deferred tax liabilities or assets between years.

The Company recognizes and measures its unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with 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.

Deferred taxes consist of the following at December 31, 2009:

| | Current | Noncurrent |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Deferred tax assets | \$ - | \$ 472,305 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | - | - |
| Valuation allowance | - | (472,305) |
| Total | \$ - | \$ - |

A valuation allowance has been established to eliminate the net deferred tax benefit due to uncertainty as to whether the tax benefits will ever be realized.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had a federal net operating loss carryforward, including net operating loss for 2008 of \$580,194 for federal, available to reduce future taxable income of \$1,365,444. This federal net operating loss carryforward expires beginning in 2021. At December 31, 2008, the Company had Arizona net operating loss carryforward, including net operating loss for 2008 of \$580,144 for Arizona, available to reduce future taxable income of \$638,309. This Arizona net operating loss carryforward expires beginning in 2007. The Company's 2008 income tax returns have not yet been prepared as of the independent auditors' report date. The recoverability of these loss carryforwards is contingent upon the Company's ability to generate future taxable income and accordingly will be recognized as the Company generates taxable income.

The Company did pay a \$50 minimum tax for Arizona during 2009 relating to the 2008 state tax return.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note H – Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company conducts its Scottsdale, Arizona offices and leases equipment under an operating lease that expired during May 2009, but was renewed for a 60 month period through May 2014. This lease renewal was entered into during January 2010 but was retroactive to June 1, 2009. This operating lease for office space and storage space is with LPC Investments, LLC. The owner of LPC Investments, LLC is president of Legacy Integrity Group, Inc., the majority stockholder of the Company. The Company had a verbal month-to-month sub-lease for a portion of its leased office space but this terminated during early 2009 when the Company no longer needed the extra space. This office space was sub-leased to an unrelated party. The sub-lease rental income for the Company relating to this office space was \$1,200 and the Company recorded sub-lease rental income (included in other income on statement of income) for this amount. The Company has another operating lease for a copier machine. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under the Company's leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2009.

| Year Ending December 31, | Amount |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 2010 | \$ 41,458 |
| 2011 | 41,458 |
| 2012 | 39,038 |
| 2013 | 38,232 |
| 2014 | 15,930 |
| 2015 and thereafter | - |
| Total | \$176,116 |

Total rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$45,115.

Litigation and/or Arbitrations

The Company may be a party to various legal actions arising from the normal course of business. In management's opinion, the Company has adequate legal defenses, and does not believe the outcome of such legal actions will materially affect the Company's operation and/or financial position. The Company had legal settlements during 2009 with settled arbitrations, etc. resulting in various legal settlements and legal fees recorded on the books of the Company during 2009.

Governmental Regulation

The Company is subject to federal and state provisions regulating brokers and dealers. Compliance with these provisions has not had a material effect in 2009 upon the capital expenditures, net income (loss), financial condition or competitive position of the Company. The Company's management believes that its current practices and procedures comply with applicable federal and state requirements.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note H – CONTINUED
Commitments and Contingencies

Concentration of Risk - Geographic Concentration

The Company currently has customers in approximately 30 states within the United States (higher volumes of revenues relating to customers in Arizona, New York and California) and approximately 6 foreign countries (higher volumes of activity in United Kingdom, Jamaica and Germany) with no concentrations of revenues in any specific geographical location.

Concentration of Risk – Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk include cash balances at banks and its clearing broker dealer, which had exceeded the related federal deposit insurance and/or other insurance (SIPC - Securities Investor Protection Corporation) at times during the year ended December 31, 2009, but did not exceed the limits as of December 31, 2009.

Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Company introduces all customer transactions in securities traded on U.S. securities markets to one other New York Stock Exchange member firm on a fully-disclosed basis. The agreements between the Company and their clearing broker dealers provide that the Company is obligated to assume any exposure related to non-performance by customers or counter parties.

The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with the non-performance of customers and counter parties in fulfilling their contractual obligations pursuant to these securities transactions can be directly impacted by volatile trading markets which may impair the customer's or counter party's ability to satisfy their obligations to the Company. In the event of non-performance, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at unfavorable market prices resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company does not anticipate non-performance by customers and counter parties in the above situations.

The Company seeks to control the aforementioned risks by requiring customers or counter parties to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory requirements, the clearing broker dealer's guidelines and industry standards. The Company monitors required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, require the customer to deposit additional collateral, or to reduce positions when necessary.

Other Contingencies

During and subsequent to 2009, financial markets as a whole have incurred significant fluctuations in values. Because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of investment losses that the Company might recognize in future financial statements, if any, cannot be determined.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009

Note I – Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform (SEC) Net Capital Rule (rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires a specific ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$393,593, which was \$293,593 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 23 to 1.

Note J – Fair Values of Financial Instruments

FASB 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the statement of financial condition. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. FASB ASC 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount reported in the statement of financial position for cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Receivables

The fair value of receivables due from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and from draws on broker commissions and advances is not determinable since these financial instruments are not readily marketable. Management maintains an allowance for doubtful receivables relating to these receivables, when needed.

Payables: Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations

The fair value of the payables: brokers, dealers and clearing organizations is not determinable since these financial instruments are not readily marketable.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

The fair value of the accounts payable and accrued liabilities is not determinable since these financial instruments are not readily marketable.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note J – CONTINUED
Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Loans Payable - FINRA

The fair value of the loans payable - FINRA is not determinable since these financial instruments are not readily marketable.

Former client settlement payable

The fair value of the former client settlement payable is not determinable since this financial instrument is not readily marketable.

Note K –
Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, was issued. FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. FASB 820 does not require any new fair value measurements, but its application may, for some entities, change current practice. Changes to current practice stem from the revised definition of fair value and the application of this definition within the framework established by FASB 820. FASB 820 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

In February 2007, FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, was issued. FASB ASC 825 permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reporting earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. FASB 825 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

In April 2009, FASB ASC 320, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*, was issued. FASB ASC 320 amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. FASB ASC 320 did not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. FASB ASC 320 is effective for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2009.

In May 2009, FASB ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*, was issued. The objective of FASB ASC 855 is to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. FASB ASC 855 should not result in significant changes in the subsequent events that an entity reports. FASB ASC 855 is effective for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2009.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note L –
Subsequent Event

No events occurred subsequent to the December 31, 2009 statement of financial condition date and through February 26, 2010, the date the financial statements were issued, which require disclosure in the financial statements, other than as disclosed in the financial statements (that related to renewal of office space operating lease during January 2010, with retroactive application back to June 2009).

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Additional Information

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Supplemental Schedule of Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2009

Net Capital

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Total stockholders' equity qualified for net capital | \$ 662,603 |
| Additions | |
| Subordinated liabilities allowable in computations of net capital | - |
| Total capital and allowable subordinated borrowings | 662,603 |
| Deductions for non-allowable assets | |
| Receivables - over 30 days | - |
| Securities - not readily marketable | 99,154 |
| Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net | 16,891 |
| Other assets | 20,457 |
| Net capital before haircuts on securities positions (tentative net capital) | <u>526,101</u> |
| Haircuts on securities (computed, where applicable, pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 (f)) | |
| Other securities | (75,599) |
| Undue concentration | (56,909) |
| Total | <u>\$ 393,593</u> |

Aggregate Indebtedness

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Items Included in Statement of Financial Condition | |
| Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses, Short-Term Debt and Unsecured Debt | \$ (89,309) |
| Other Unrecorded Amounts | - |
| | <u>\$ (89,309)</u> |

Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Minimum Net Capital Required | <u>\$ 100,000</u> |
| Excess Net Capital | <u>\$ 293,593</u> |
| Ratio: Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital | 23 to 1 |

Reconciliation with Company's Computation

(included in Part II of Form 17a-5(a) as of December 31, 2009)

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Net Capital, as Reported in Company's Part II (Unaudited Revised FOCUS Report Filed January 27, 2010) | \$ 393,591 |
| Net audit adjustments, if any (rounding difference only) | 2 |
| Net Capital Per Above | <u>\$ 393,593</u> |

**Supplemental Schedule of Statement Regarding Rule 15c3-3 of the
Securities and Exchange Commission**

December 31, 2009

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to paragraph (K)(2)(ii).



Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5

To Board of Directors
Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.
Scottsdale, Arizona

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of **Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.** (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 statements, 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 Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control 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 SEC's above-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 statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, 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 *control deficiency* 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's financial statements 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 that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



Tempe, Arizona
February 26, 2010

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Berry-Shino Securities, Inc.

Financial Statements
And Independent Auditors' Report

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Year Ended December 31, 2009

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

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Washington, DC
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