

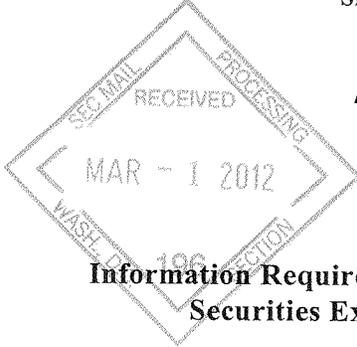


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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

| OMB APPROVAL | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

| SEC FILE NUMBER |
|-----------------|
| 8- 13910 |

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 1/1/2011 AND ENDING 12/31/2011
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: New England Securities Corporation

| OFFICIAL USE ONLY |
|-------------------|
| FIRM I.D. NO. |

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

1095 Avenue of the Americas

(No. and Street)

New York

NY

10036

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

John G. Martinez

813-983-5366

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Deloitte & Touche LLP

201 East Kennedy Blvd

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

Suite 1200

Tampa

FL

33602

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

| FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY |
|-----------------------|
| |

*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)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, John G. Martinez, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of New England Securities Corporation, as of December 31, 20 11, 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:

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 28th day of February, 2012

[Signature]
Signature
Vice President &
Financial and Operations Principal
Title

[Signature]
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. (not required)
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation. (not required)
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report. (filed separately)
- (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit. (Supplemental Report in Internal Control)

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholder of

New England Securities Corporation

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of New England Securities Corporation (the "Company"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., as of December 31, 2011, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement 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 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 also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement, 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, such statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of New England Securities Corporation at December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



February 28, 2012

NEW ENGLAND SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2011

ASSETS

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 17,711,853 |
| Cash segregated pursuant to federal regulations | 14,521,634 |
| Commissions and fees receivable | 8,554,561 |
| Receivable from affiliates | 213,298 |
| Secured demand notes receivable | 35,000,000 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1,106,164 |
| Deferred tax asset, net | 561,733 |
| Other assets | <u>586,914</u> |

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 78,256,157

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Commissions payable | \$ 5,376,773 |
| Due to affiliates | 9,048,248 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | <u>5,022,984</u> |
| | <u>19,448,005</u> |

Notes payable under subordinated secured demand note collateral agreements 35,000,000

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Common stock, \$250 par value; authorized 2,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,000 shares | 250,000 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 91,117,262 |
| Accumulated deficit | <u>(67,559,110)</u> |
| Total stockholder's equity | <u>23,808,152</u> |

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY \$ 78,256,157

See notes to statement of financial condition.

NEW ENGLAND SECURITIES CORPORATION

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2011

1. ORGANIZATION

New England Securities Corporation (the "Company") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of New England Life Insurance Company, Inc. ("NELICO"), which is a subsidiary of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The ultimate parent company is MetLife, Inc.

The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act"), a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company also became a licensed insurance agency effective April 1, 2011.

The Company's business includes the offering of equity and debt securities, mutual funds, as well as investment advisory and financial planning services. The Company also sells annuity and variable life products issued by affiliated and unaffiliated insurance carriers, in addition to being the underwriter for NELICO variable annuity and variable life products.

The Company executes and clears its brokerage transactions on a fully disclosed basis through Pershing LLC ("Pershing") and as agent directly with mutual fund companies, insurance companies and investment advisers. In connection with the sale of mutual funds, the Company receives fees under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

"MetLife" as used in these Notes refers to MetLife, Inc., a Delaware Corporation, and its subsidiaries (other than the Company), including Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Presentation – The statement of financial condition has been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements – The preparation of the statement of financial condition in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial condition.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments not held for resale with maturities, when purchased, of three months or less. Included in cash equivalents are \$14,422,221 of money market funds held at Pershing. Substantially all the remaining balance is cash on deposit with JPMorgan Chase.

Cash Segregated Pursuant to Federal Regulations – The Company segregates cash pursuant to the requirements of Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Rule 15c3-3. The cash is held at JPMorgan Chase.

Fair Value – Certain assets and liabilities are measured at estimated fair value in the Company’s statement of financial condition. In addition, the notes to this statement of financial condition include further disclosures of estimated fair values. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. In most cases, the exit price and the transaction (or entry) price will be the same at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that are readily and regularly obtainable. When such quoted prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar but not identical assets or liabilities, or other observable inputs. If these inputs are not available, or observable inputs are not determinative, unobservable inputs and/or adjustments to observable inputs requiring management judgment are used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments – Substantially all of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities are carried at fair value or amounts that approximate fair value.

Revenue Recognition – Brokerage transactions and related commission revenue and expense are recorded on a trade date basis. Mutual fund fees are accrued based on the level of client and firm assets invested in the mutual fund. Investment advisory fee revenues are recorded on an accrual basis based upon assets under management. Marketing support fees earned are recorded over the period of the related agreement. Securities owned transactions are recorded on a trade date basis.

The Company recognizes first year commission revenue and related commission expense upon the satisfactory completion of the application process for the purchase of annuity and variable life products. Renewal commission revenues and related commission expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Income Taxes – The Company is a member of the consolidated federal income tax group established by MetLife for its wholly owned subsidiaries and participates in a tax sharing agreement with MetLife. As a result, the Company’s income and deductions are included in the consolidated return and any computed federal taxes payable or receivable are due to or from MetLife. MetLife allocates income tax expenses or benefits to members of the consolidated group based on each subsidiary’s contribution to consolidated taxable income or loss using the statutory rate applicable to the consolidated group.

The Company also files tax returns with various state taxing agencies, both on a stand alone and combined basis with various MetLife subsidiaries. As a result, the Company’s state income taxes payable or receivable are due to or from various state taxing agencies or such MetLife subsidiaries.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse if future realization of the tax benefit is more likely than not. A valuation allowance is recorded for the portion, if any, that is not likely to be realized.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements – In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued new guidance regarding fair value measurements (ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*), effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2011. The guidance should be applied prospectively. The amendments in this ASU are intended to establish common requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Some of the amendments clarify the FASB’s intent on the application of existing fair value measurement requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The Company does not expect the adoption of this new guidance to have a material impact on its statement of financial condition.

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company earns commissions from affiliates for sales of variable annuity and variable insurance products of affiliated insurance companies equal to the Company's expenses incurred related to the sales of such products.

The Company also earns revenues from unaffiliated insurance companies for sales of insurance and annuity products, and had agreed to reimburse NELICO for the associated commissions paid to the sales force and to pay NELICO an amount equal to the excess of such revenues over the Company’s commission expenses related to such sales. Effective April 1, 2011, the Company ceased paying to NELICO the excess on annuity products.

MetLife provides services and support functions, including, but not limited to, payroll, legal, compliance and other general corporate services and charges the Company its allocated portion of such costs. In addition, the Company is allocated costs related to information systems.

NELICO has agreed to defray expenses of the Company to the extent that a pre-determined percentage of commissionable revenues, excluding revenues from sale of insurance or annuity products, is less than commission expenses related to such revenues.

MetLife disburses compensation and other amounts on behalf of the Company, for which the Company reimburses MetLife. Due to affiliates represents amounts due to MetLife for allocated services and support functions, and amounts disbursed by MetLife on behalf of the Company.

4. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As a broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1") under the 1934 Act which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital, as defined. The Company calculates net capital under the alternative method permitted by Rule 15c3-1, which defines the Company's minimum net capital as the greater of 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 under the 1934 Act, or \$250,000. At December 31, 2011, the Company had net capital of \$54,450,121 which was \$54,200,121 in excess of the requirement of \$250,000.

Proprietary accounts held at the clearing broker ("PAIB Assets") are considered allowable assets in the net capital computation pursuant to an agreement between the Company and the clearing broker which requires, among other things, the clearing broker to perform a computation for PAIB Assets similar to the customer reserve computation set forth in Rule 15c3-3 under the 1934 Act.

5. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

MetLife sponsors and administers defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. For the defined benefit plan, the benefits are based on years of credited service and final average earning history. MetLife matches employee contributions to its defined contribution plan. Certain employees receive stock-based compensation related to the common stock of MetLife, Inc.

6. INCOME TAXES

The federal deferred tax asset primarily relates to contingency reserves. The state deferred tax asset relates to net operating loss carryforwards and contingency reserves. A 100% state deferred tax asset valuation allowance of \$546,768 has been established at December 31, 2010, representing a \$1,880,163 decrease for the year ended December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$3,815,887 which continue to expire in 2012.

The Company will continue to review any conclusions reached regarding uncertain tax positions which may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on on-going analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. To the extent that the Company's assessment of the conclusions reached regarding uncertain tax position changes, such changes in estimate will be recorded in the period in which such determination is made. The federal and state tax returns for tax years 2003 through 2010 are still subject to examination.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is a defendant in a number of litigation matters. In some of the matters, very large and/or indeterminate amounts are sought. Modern pleading practice in the United States permits considerable variation in the assertion of monetary damages or other relief. Jurisdictions may permit claimants not to specify the monetary damages sought or may permit claimants to state only that the amount sought is sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the trial court. In addition, jurisdictions may permit plaintiffs to allege monetary damages in amounts well exceeding reasonably possible verdicts in the jurisdiction for similar matters. This variability in pleadings, together with the actual experience of the Company in litigating or resolving through settlement numerous claims over an extended period of time, demonstrates to management that the monetary relief which may be specified in a lawsuit or claim bears little relevance to its merits or disposition value.

Due to the vagaries of litigation, the outcome of a litigation matter and the amount or range of potential loss at particular points in time may normally be difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. Uncertainties can include how fact finders will evaluate documentary evidence and the credibility and effectiveness of witness testimony, and how trial and appellate courts will apply the law in the context of the pleadings or evidence presented, whether by motion practice, or at trial or on appeal. Disposition valuations are also subject to the uncertainty of how opposing parties and their counsel will themselves view the relevant evidence and applicable law.

The Company establishes liabilities for litigation and regulatory loss contingencies when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. It is possible that some of the matters could require the Company to pay damages or make other expenditures or establish accruals in amounts that could not be estimated as of December 31, 2011. While the potential future charges could be material in the particular annual period in which they are recorded, based on information currently known to management, management does not believe any such charges are likely to have a material effect on the Company's financial position.

The Company conducted an internal investigation of an agency in Los Angeles concerning the referral of clients to an entity which the SEC has put into receivership for allegedly defrauding investors. Three of the Company's former representatives may have encouraged at least 50 clients to invest in this entity. Restitution has been made to the customers. FINRA has concluded an investigation and does not plan to pursue the Company. FINRA issued cautionary letters to three former representatives. The Company has been named as a defendant in five lawsuits related to these investments, one of which was dismissed in 2011. In addition, a former representative has filed cross-complaints against the Company for indemnification in five lawsuits to which he is a party.

A former representative had customers and non-customers invest in his outside business activity ("OBA"). The investments were heavily directed toward his own use and he provided individuals with false statements and tax documents. The Company has resolved a majority of the claims. The Company is still responding to regulatory inquiries.

The Company is investigating a customer complaint arising from the customer's allegedly unsuitable investments recommended by a representative. The customer also claims that the representative influenced her to refinance her home resulting in substantially higher monthly mortgage payments and losses in an equity index contract where she deposited the proceeds of the refinance.

A customer filed a complaint in the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas alleging that a representative mismanaged her divorce proceeds and acted as a registered representative without the proper licensing. The matter was subsequently transferred to FINRA Arbitration.

A customer initiated a lawsuit in a Florida state court, claiming that a former representative misrepresented facts relating to the replacement of an insurance policy. The trial of the matter is scheduled for June of 2012.

Two New Jersey customers allege that two former representatives recommended that they invest in an alleged Ponzi scheme. One of the customers has commenced a FINRA arbitration. The customers' alleged losses arise from unregistered securities in the form of promissory notes.

Various litigation, claims and assessments against the Company, in addition to those discussed above and those otherwise provided for in the Company's statement of financial condition have arisen in the course of the Company's business. Further, regulatory authorities and other federal and state authorities regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

It is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of all pending investigations and legal proceedings. In some of the matters referred to previously, very large and/or indeterminate amounts are sought. Although in light of these considerations it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain cases could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's financial position, based on information currently known by the Company's management, in its opinion, the outcomes of such pending investigations and legal proceedings are not likely to have such an effect.

8. SECURED DEMAND NOTES

The Company is a party to three Secured Demand Note Collateral Agreements ("SDNs") with NELICO pursuant to which NELICO transferred securities to the Company to collateralize NELICO's obligations to lend a total of \$35 million to the Company.

Two of the SDNs, totaling \$17 million, are scheduled to mature February 28, 2013. Another \$18 million SDN is scheduled to mature April 30, 2015. All three SDNs bear interest at 0.5% per annum.

At December 31, 2011 the collateral for the SDNs consisted of U.S. Government securities with a fair value approximating \$41.0 million. The Company has not exercised its right to sell or repledge the collateral.

The SDNs provide the Company with additional regulatory capital toward meeting the minimum net capital requirement under Rule 15c3-1, subject to the rule's "Debt-Equity Ratio" requirements which limits to 70 percent the percentage of regulatory capital which a broker-dealer can obtain through the use of certain SDNs. The Company's Debt-Equity Ratio as of December 31, 2011 was 11.9%.

The corresponding liabilities "Notes payable under subordinated secured demand note collateral agreements" are subordinate to the claims of the general creditors. To the extent that the subordinated borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with the minimum net capital requirements under Rule 15c3-1, they may not be repaid.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Company engages in brokerage transactions that settle in accordance with industry practice. In the event a customer or counterparty is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations, the Company might be required to liquidate the transaction for its own account. Additionally, the agreements between the Company and its clearing broker provide that the Company is obligated to assume any responsibility related to nonperformance by its customers. The Company seeks to control the risk associated with nonperformance by monitoring all customer activity and reviewing information it receives from its clearing broker on a daily basis. Although the right of the clearing broker to charge the Company applies to all trades executed through the clearing broker, the Company believes that there is no reasonable amount assignable to its obligations pursuant to this right as any such obligation would be based upon the future non-performance by one or more counterparties. Accordingly, at December 31, 2011, the Company has recorded no liabilities with respect to these obligations.

Certain securities transactions in the normal course of business may also give rise to off-balance sheet market risk. Securities sold, but not yet purchased by the Company involve an obligation to purchase securities at a future date. The Company may incur a loss if the market value of the securities increases. To mitigate the risk of losses, long and short positions are marked-to-market daily and are continuously monitored by management.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated the recognition and disclosure of subsequent events through February 28, 2012, the date the December 31, 2011 statement of financial condition of the Company was issued.

* * * * *

February 28, 2012

New England Securities Corporation
1095 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of New England Securities Corporation (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (on which we issued our report dated February 28, 2012 and such report expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements), 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 compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), in the following: (1) making the periodic computations of aggregate debits and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the reserve required by Rule 15c3-3(e); (2) making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13; (3) 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; and (4) obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

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 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 *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 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, 2011, to meet the SEC's objectives.

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

Yours truly,

Debitte & Touche LLP