12062545 ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III	WASHING FACI Information Require Pursuant to Section 17 of t	D EXCHANGE COMMISSION TON, D.C. 20549 NG PAGE I of Brokers and Dealers the Securities Exchange Act of 17a-5 Thereunder	SEC FILE NO. 8-12987
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	G <u>07/01/11</u>	AND ENDING	06/30/12
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
	A. REGISTRANT I	DENTIFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:			Official Use Only
WEDBUSH SECURITIES INC.		SECURITIES AND EXCHAN	GECOMMISSIONFIRM ID. NO.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN	IESS:	AUG 2 9 2	
(Do not use P.O. Box No.)			A 2012
1000 Wilshire Boulevard		DIVISION OF TRADING &	MARKETS MVISION OF TRADING & MARKETS
	(	No. and Street)	
Los Angeles		California	90017
(City)		(State)	(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PEI	RSON TO CONTACT IN REG	ARD TO THIS REPORT	
Shawn T. Keagy			(213) 688-8000
элийн т. ксиру		(Area Co	ode Telephone No.)
	B. ACCOUNTAN		<u></u>
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wh (Name if individual, state last, first, mi	ose opinion is contained in		
Grant Thornton LLP	-		
515 South Flower Street, 7th Floor	Los Angeles	California	90017-2201
(ADDRESS) Number and Street	City	State	Zip Code
Public Acco		es or any of its possessions.	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent  $\psi_{4}$  public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the 4 v exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

We, Edward W. Wedbush and Shawn T. Keagy, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of our knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statements and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Wedbush Securities Inc. as of June 30, 2012, are true and correct. We 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 for receivables from and payables to officers and directors in the amounts of \$12,281,000 and \$28,567,000 respectively. We further swear (or affirm) that the accompanying financial statements and supporting schedules have been or will be made available to all members or allied members of the organization.



Name Edward W. Wedbush Title President

Name : Title :

Shawn T. Keagy **Chief Financial Officer** 

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This report **\*\*** contains (check all applicable boxes):

(a) Facing Page

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- (b) Statement of Financial Condition
- (c) Statement of Income
- (d) Statement of Cash Flows
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors
- (g) Computation of Net Capital
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirement 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 Rule 15c3-3
  - Schedule of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation Pursuant to Commodity Exchange Act
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation
- (I) 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

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### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Audit • Tax • Advisory

Grant Thornton LLP 515 South Flower Street, 7th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-2201

The Board of Directors Wedbush Securities Inc.: T 213.627.1717 F 213.624.6793 www.GrantThornton.com

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Wedbush Securities Inc. (the Company) as of June 30, 2012 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 established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. 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 statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wedbush Securities Inc. as of June 30, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

Los Angeles, California August 27, 2012

## WEDBUSH SECURITIES INC.

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### Statement of Financial Condition

		As of June 30,
		2012
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	105,025,000
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes		1,617,399,000
Receivables		
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		283,369,000
Clients, less reserves of \$6,162,000		301,118,000
Other		71,131,000
Securities borrowed	<u></u>	1,033,625,000
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		12,099,000
Securities owned, at fair value		199,590,000
Deferred tax assets		6,344,000
Other assets		1,383,000
Total assets	\$	3,631,083,000
Liabilities and stockholder's equity	×	
Bank loan payable	\$	
Payables		10 414 000
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		19,411,000
Clients		2,025,080,000
Securities loaned		1,047,765,000
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		96,747,000
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value		121,931,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		55,798,000
Total liabilities		3,366,732,000
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock, \$0.10 stated value. Authorized 20,000,000 shares;		
7,000,000 shares issued and outstanding		700,000
Additional paid-in capital		10,318,000
Retained earnings		255,099,000
Parent treasury stock, 106,349 shares		(1,766,000)
Total stockholder's equity		264,351,000
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$	3,631,083,000

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See accompanying notes to financial condition.

### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Wedbush Securities Inc. (the Company) is an investment bank registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a securities broker-dealer. The Company changed its name from Wedbush Morgan Securities Inc. on February 16, 2010. The Company is wholly owned by WEDBUSH, Inc.

A summary of significant accounting policies is either discussed below or included in the following footnotes.

### (a) Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, revenues, and expenses during the reported period. The most important of these estimates and assumptions relate to fair value measurements. Although these and other estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be materially different from these estimates.

### (b) Securities Transactions

The Company records its securities transactions on a trade date basis.

### (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include investments in money market funds.

#### (d) Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at their contracted repurchase amounts, with accrued interest. Contract values approximate fair market value. It is the policy of the Company to obtain collateral with a fair value equal to, or in excess of, the principal amount loaned under resell agreements.

#### (e) Accounting Developments

The following Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* (Topic 210). This update affects the netting of financial instruments on the statement of financial condition. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Retrospective application of the disclosures is required for all periods presented within the financial statements. The Company does not expect this update will impact its financial statements.

### (2) Cash and Securities Segregated for Regulatory Purposes

The Company segregates cash, short-term investments purchased under an agreement to resell, and securities owned according to the regulatory standards of 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. These assets are held in segregated accounts exclusively for the benefit of clients. Cash is held in money market deposit accounts at banks. Short-term investments are purchased under agreements to resell and are carried at the amounts at which the securities will subsequently be resold, as specified in the related agreements and consist of U.S. treasuries and securities guaranteed by the U.S. government. Securities segregated consist of securities guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Total cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes	\$ 1,617,399,000
Securities owned	 26,304,000
Short-term investments purchased under agreements to resell	 1,541,000,000
Cash	\$ 50,095,000

### (3) Clients Receivable and Clients Payable

Amounts receivable from and payable to clients include amounts due or held in cash and on margin transactions. Receivables from clients are generally fully secured by securities held in the clients' accounts. The value of securities owned by clients and held as collateral for the receivables is not reflected in the statement of financial condition.

A reserve is established for amounts due from clients and others to the degree to which the receivable is unsecured. The Company also establishes a general reserve against accounts receivable for amounts that it determines in its best estimate may become uncollectible. Factors considered by management in determining the amount of the allowance include past experience, degree of concentration and quality of collateral. Receivables are presented net of uncollectible reserves. The reserve as of June 30, 2012 was \$6,162,000.

### (4) Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations result from the Company's normal trading activities and consist of the following:

Securities failed to deliver	\$ 907,000
Amounts due from brokers and dealers through clearing organizations	 244,954,000
Deposits with clearing organizations	37,508,000
Total receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	\$ 283,369,000
Securities failed to receive	\$ 4,085,000
Other	15,326,000
Total payables to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	\$ 19,411,000

Fails to deliver and fails to receive represent the contractual value of securities that have not been delivered or received on or before the settlement date.

### (5) Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned Transactions

Securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Collateral in the form of cash or securities is exchanged for securities borrowed and is received for securities loaned based on the approximate fair value of the related securities. The collateral is adjusted daily to reflect changes in the current market value of the underlying securities. Contract values approximate fair market value.

### (6) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments that are carried at fair value include securities owned, securities segregated, and securities sold, not yet purchased.

### (a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* as the price which would be received to sell an asset or would be paid to settle a liability (i.e. "the exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to the use of observable inputs and lowest priority to the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are based on market pricing data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's judgment about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy based on observability of inputs are as follows:

Level 1 – Valuations based on quoted prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active, or for which all significant inputs are considered observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

#### (b) Valuation Technique

Securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased that are reported as Level 1 are based on quotes for closing prices from national securities exchanges as well as reported bid and offer quotes from parties trading the security. If quoted prices are not available, fair values are obtained from pricing services, broker quotes, or other model-based valuation techniques, and are reported as Level 2.

During the year ended June 30, 2012, there were no changes to the valuation techniques employed by the Company in determining fair value.

### (c) Detail of Financial Instruments

The following table presents financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2012:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at Fair Value
Assets				
Securities owned				
U.S. government securities	\$ 67,208,000 \$	· —	\$ - \$	67,208,000
U.S. agency and municipal securities	<b></b>	26,917,000		26,917,000
Corporate debt		25,372,000		25,372,000
Mortgage-backed securities	 ·	-	8,076,000	8,076,000
Corporate equities	 	-		
Business services	7,077,000		_	7,077,000
Consumer products	9,085,000	_	_	9,085,000
Financials	 27,111,000			27,111,000
Industrials	 2,434,000			2,434,000
Life sciences	 3,496,000		_	3,496,000
Technology	 2,928,000	_	_	2,928,000
Other industries	 18,993,000			18,993,000
Listed options	 893,000	_		893,000
Total trading securities	 139,225,000	52,289,000	8,076,000	199,590,000
Securities segregated				
U.S. government securities	 26,304,000			26,304,000
Total securities segregated	 26,304,000			26,304,000
Liabilities Securities sold, not yet purchased				
U.S. government securities	 16,028,000			16,028,000
U.S. agency and municipal securities	 	133,000		133,000
Corporate debt securities	 	19,000	<del></del>	19,000
Corporate equities	 			
Business services	 2,449,000		<u> </u>	2,449,000
Consumer products	 3,722,000			3,722,000
Financials	 32,471,000			32,471,000
Industrials	 4,098,000	—		4,098,000
Life sciences	849,000			849,000
Technology	 13,283,000	_		13,283,000
Other industries	7,727,000			7,727,000
Listed options	 41,152,000		-	41,152,000

Transfers between fair value classifications occur when there are changes in pricing observability levels. Mortgage-backed securities of \$8,076,000 were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 classified instruments during the year ended June 30, 2012.

Certain assets and liabilities, including cash and cash equivalents, cash and securities segregated, client receivables and payables, securities borrowed and loaned, securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities sold under repurchase agreements, accounts payable, and receivables and payables from and to other brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations have a carrying value that approximates fair market value as of June 30, 2012.

### (d) Risks Related to Financial Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company is involved in the execution, settlement and financing of various client and principal securities transactions. Client activities are transacted on a cash, margin, or delivery-versus-payment basis. Securities transactions are subject to the risk of counterparty or client non-performance. However, transactions are collateralized by the underlying security, thereby reducing the associated risk to changes in the fair value of the security through settlement date, or to the extent of margin balances.

The Company also has contractual commitments arising in the ordinary course of business for securities loaned, securities sold, not yet purchased, repurchase agreements, securities transactions on a when-issued basis and underwritings. Each of these financial instruments contains varying degrees of risk, whereby the fair values of the securities underlying the financial instruments may be in excess of the contract amount. The settlement of these transactions is not expected to have a material effect upon the Company's financial condition.

### (7) Derivatives

The Company uses box-spread option positions as a source of cash financing. As of June 30, 2012, there were option positions for the purpose of firm financing with a September 2012 expiration date that have a cash settlement liability of \$40,000,000 and a fair value of \$39,942,000.

The Company also trades listed and over-the-counter options as derivatives for speculative purposes. Options are contracts in which the option purchaser has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from or sell to the option writer financial instruments within a defined time period for a specified price. All options are at fair value and are presented as both gross assets and liabilities in securities owned, at fair value and securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value in the statement of financial condition.

### (8) Intangibles

Intangible assets, which are included as components of other assets on the statement of financial condition, consist of investment executive relationships and non-compete agreements which are amortized on a straightline basis over four years. The intangibles are subject to evaluations for impairment on an annual basis unless circumstances warrant a more frequent assessment. There were no impairments recorded during the year ended June 30, 2012.

The following is a summary of intangibles as of June 30, 2012:

Net intangibles	\$ 614,000
Less accumulated amortization	 (5,503,000)
Total intangibles	 6,117,000
Non-compete agreements	 2,469,000
Investment executive relationships	\$ 3,648,000

On October 24, 2008, the Company acquired certain assets of a broker-dealer, including \$2,322,000 of intangible investment executive relationships with clients and non-compete agreements. In addition to the initial consideration, the asset acquisition agreement also provided for incremental consideration to be paid in stock in the amount of \$150,000 per year over the following years. The terms of the asset acquisition agreement also provided for contingent payments for the three years following the acquisition, if certain revenue thresholds are met and client account levels are maintained. Incremental consideration and contingent payments are additional purchase considerations and are reflected in intangibles when such contingencies are achieved.

On December 31, 2008, the Company acquired certain assets of another broker-dealer which included \$2,570,000 in intangible investment executive relationships with clients.

### (9) Stock-Based Compensation – Options and Awards

The parent company, WEDBUSH, Inc., has a stock options and awards plan, under which the Company is authorized to issue up to 1,392,000 shares and options to acquire shares of parent common stock. The plan's terms and conditions, including vesting, are determined by the parent's board of directors, and restrictions may be applied to awards under the plan. Options are issued at the fair value of the underlying parent common stock on the grant date and generally become exercisable ratably over four years and expire five years after the option becomes exercisable. Restricted awards in parent common stock are also granted and may vest over periods ranging up to four years. The parent company issues new shares upon the vesting of stock based awards and upon the exercise of stock options.

As of June 30, 2012, there were 165,529 options and 15,321 restricted stock awards outstanding related to parent company stock. The weighted average remaining life of the options until expiration was 3.4 years.

#### (10) Income Taxes

The Company is included in the filing of a consolidated tax return for federal tax purposes and in combined returns for certain states where such filing is required or permitted. The Company is also a party to a tax allocation agreement with its parent WEDBUSH, Inc., whereby its tax liabilities are allocated based on its share of the consolidated or combined tax obligations.

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The Company assesses its tax positions for all open tax years and determines whether there are any material unrecognized liabilities in accordance with applicable accounting guidelines on accounting for uncertain income taxes. Liabilities are recorded to the extent they are deemed incurred. Interest and penalties, as applicable and related to uncertain tax positions, are recorded in income tax expense

### (a) Federal and State Income Taxes

For federal and most state jurisdictions, the earliest tax period that remains subject to examination is the year ended June 30, 2008.

Net income taxes payable of \$174,000 at June 30, 2012, is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the statement of financial condition.

### (b) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Temporary differences and carryforwards, which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities, consist of the following:

Deferred	tax	assets	

Allowance for doubtful receivables	\$	2,511,000
Legal reserves		2,184,000
Other		5,236,000
Total deferred tax assets	- <u></u>	9,931,000
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>,</u>	
Unrealized gains not taxable		(3,374,000)
Allowance for expenses not yet incurred		(213,000)
Total deferred tax liabilities		(3,587,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	6,344,000

The Company has reviewed all of its deferred tax assets to assess whether a valuation allowance should be established for those tax assets. The firm recognizes tax positions in the financial statement only when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. The Company's management believes it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized.

### (11) Net Capital Requirement

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative

method permitted by the rule, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$1,000,000 or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from client transactions, as defined.

The alternative method prohibits withdrawal of equity capital or payment of cash dividends if net capital does not exceed 5% of aggregate debit items, and also prohibits withdrawal of subordinated capital if net capital does not exceed 4% of aggregate debit items. At June 30, 2012, the Company had net capital of \$151,146,000 that was 41% of aggregate debit items and \$143,721,000 in excess of the \$7,425,000 required minimum net capital at that date.

### (12) Bank Credit Lines

The Company has the ability, through arrangements with multiple banks, to obtain secured and unsecured shortterm borrowings primarily through the issuance of promissory notes. Under these agreements, the Company can borrow on demand up to a maximum of \$20,000,000 unsecured and \$150,000,000 secured at interest rates determined on the date of each borrowing, and reset daily. At June 30, 2012, there were no borrowings outstanding under these credit lines.

### (13) Profit-Sharing Retirement Plans

At June 30, 2012, the Company had two trustee-directed defined contribution retirement plans that are qualified under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Commissioned Employees' PS Retirement Plan covers eligible colleagues compensated on a transaction fees and/or incentive basis. The Company's annual contributions are a specified percentage of the voluntary colleague contributions and are not required if earnings do not exceed defined levels.

The Employees' PS Retirement Plan covers substantially all salaried colleagues. The Company's annual contributions under the plan are determined by the board of directors and are based on a percentage of colleague compensation.

#### (14) Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

#### (a) Legal and Regulatory Matters

The Company is subject to various proceedings and claims arising primarily from securities business activities, including lawsuits, arbitration claims, and regulatory matters. The Company is also involved in other reviews, investigations, and proceedings by governmental and self-regulatory organizations regarding the business, which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions, and other relief. Matters in which the Company is currently involved include cases related to financial advisor and investment banking activities, and employment. The Company is contesting the allegations in these claims, and believes there are meritorious defenses in each of these arbitrations, lawsuits, and regulatory investigations. Management accrues for a settlement when a liability is deemed probable and estimable. Costs incurred in responding to potential litigation and regulatory actions are expensed when incurred. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these legal and regulatory matters will not have a material impact beyond accrued settlements on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

#### (b) Lease Commitments

The Company has contractual obligations under long-term non-cancelable lease agreements, principally for office space, requiring minimum annual payments as follows:

Fiscal year ending	
2013	\$ 7,908,000
2014	5,605,000
2015	3,874,000
2016	2,519,000
2017	2,668,000
Thereafter	13,510,000
Total	\$ 36,084,000

Some of these leases have escalation clauses and renewal options.

### (15) Related-Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, colleagues, officers, directors, and affiliates may buy and sell securities through the Company. At June 30, 2012, included in receivables from clients and payables to clients on the statement of financial condition were receivables of \$12,281,000 from officers and directors and \$0 from affiliates, and \$28,567,000 in payables to officers and directors and \$9,784,000 to affiliates on client transactions. Management believes receivables from officers, directors, and affiliates to be at market terms and rates of interest, and they are collateralized by securities. Company stock of \$3,215,000 was used as collateral on receivables from officers and directors for the years ended June 30, 2012.

Notes receivable from colleagues are generally from recruiting activities, non-interest bearing, and forgiven over a period of three to eight years. Notes receivable from colleagues totaled \$7,680,000 as of June 30, 2012 and are included in other receivables on the statement of financial condition.

Receivables from affiliates related to intercompany transactions totaled \$23,743,000 at June 30, 2012. Both notes receivable from colleagues and receivables from affiliates are included in other receivables on the statement of financial condition.

In June 2011, the parent company acquired Lime Brokerage LLC (Lime Brokerage), a provider of trading technologies and agency brokerage services. As of June 30, 2012, Lime Brokerage had a clearing deposit of \$250,000 and a receivable balance of \$425,000 with the Company.



### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Accounting Control Required by the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 17a-5

Audit • Tax • Advisory

**Grant Thornton LLP** 515 South Flower Street, 7th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-2201

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The Board of Directors Wedbush Securities Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Wedbush Securities Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, 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:

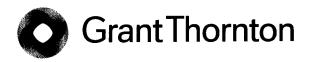
1. Making the periodic computations of aggregate debits and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the reserve required by Rule 15c3-3(e)

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

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 previously mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial 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 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 previously.

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 June 30, 2012, 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.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

Los Angeles, California August 27, 2012