

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

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8-44742



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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

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 01/01/12 AND ENDING 12/31/12
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER - DEALER: Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

FIRM ID. NO.

135 East 57th Street

(No. and Street)

New York

New York

10022

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Dina DiLorenzo

(212) 901-9405

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

KPMG LLP

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

345 Park Avenue

New York

New York

10154

(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).

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AFFIRMATION

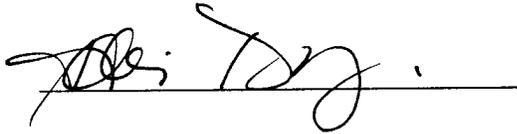
I, Dina DiLorenzo, affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statements and supplemental schedules pertaining to the firm of Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC, as of December 31, 2012, are true and correct. I further affirm that neither the Company nor any officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified as that of a customer.



Dina DiLorenzo
Managing Executive

Sworn and subscribed to before me this
28 day of February, 2013.

IOALIA DEJESUS
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
NO. 012345678
QUALIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JAN. 21, 2015



GUGGENHEIM INVESTOR SERVICES, LLC
An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Guggenheim Capital, LLC

(SEC I.D. No. 8-44742)

Statement of Financial Condition and
Supplemental Report on Internal Control

December 31, 2012

(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Thereon)



KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Member of
Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC as of December 31, 2012 that is filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the related notes to the statement of financial condition (the financial statement).

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC as of December 31, 2012, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

February 28, 2013

GUGGENHEIM INVESTOR SERVICES, LLC

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2012

Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 331,297
Receivable from clearing organization		114,600
Due from affiliates		141,172
Other assets		<u>35,390</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 622,459</u>
Liabilities and Member's Equity		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		\$ <u>45,432</u>
Total liabilities		45,432
Member's equity		<u>577,027</u>
Total liabilities and member's equity		<u>\$ 622,459</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

GUGGENHEIM INVESTOR SERVICES, LLC

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2012

(1) Organization and Nature of Business

Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC (the Company) is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (the SIPC). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of GWM Holdco, LLC (the Parent) whose ultimate parent is Guggenheim Capital, LLC (Guggenheim).

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Company maintains its accounting records on the accrual basis of accounting. The preparation of the statement of financial condition in conformity with United States (U.S.) generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the statement of financial condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Cash Equivalents

Marketable investments that are highly liquid and have maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents.

(c) Income Taxes

The Company is a single member LLC, organized as a Delaware Limited Liability Company, and treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. income tax purposes. State tax liabilities are determined under individual state laws. The Company has no federal and state tax liabilities in 2012. The Company's income is included in the federal and state income tax returns of the Parent.

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, *Income Taxes*, requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Company's tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely than-not" of being sustained by applicable tax authority based upon technical merits of the position. Tax benefits from tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely than-not threshold should not be recognized in the year of determination. Management has reviewed the Company's tax positions for all open years and concluded that the Company has no material uncertain tax positions at December 31, 2012. Further, as of December 31, 2012, the Company has recorded no liability for net unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain tax positions they have taken or expect to take in future tax returns. The Company has not recorded any penalties and/or interest related to uncertain tax positions.

As the Company is organized as a limited liability company, disregarded for U.S. income tax purposes, and its taxable income is reported by the Parent, there is no tax expense/benefit recorded by the Company. If the Company was a taxable entity, income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 would have been calculated at the federal statutory tax rate of 35%.

GUGGENHEIM INVESTOR SERVICES, LLC

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2012

(3) Related Party Transactions

The Company has a Service Agreement with certain subsidiaries of Guggenheim all of which are affiliates of the Company. This agreement provides for accounting, accounts payable, and compliance services. The Company also has an Employee Sharing and Expense Funding Agreement with a subsidiary of Guggenheim whereby the subsidiary services clients and processes trades on behalf of the Company.

The Company also has Service Agreements with certain subsidiaries of Guggenheim whereby the Company provides customer introduction services, customer account services and distributes and collects subscription information on behalf of clients of an affiliate.

(4) Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which requires the maintenance of the greater of minimum net capital of \$50,000 or 6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness, and that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. The rule of the “applicable” exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2012, net capital was \$400,465, an excess of \$350,465, and the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 0.11 to 1.

The Company does not carry any customer accounts and is exempt from SEC Rule 15c3-3 under paragraph k(2)(ii) because all customer transactions are cleared through other broker-dealers on a fully disclosed basis.

(5) Subsequent Events

In February 2013, the Company amended the Employee Sharing and Expense Funding Agreement to reflect the employees of the subsidiary of Guggenheim currently performing services and the expense allocation with respect to the Company’s proportionate share of salary and other expenses related to its use. These amendments are effective as of January 1, 2013.

Management has evaluated all subsequent transactions and events after the balance sheet date through February 28, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued and, except as already included in the notes to these financial statements, has determined that no additional items require disclosure.



KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
on Internal Control Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 17a-5**

The Member of
Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Guggenheim Investor Services, LLC (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, 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 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 the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13, and
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 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 U.S. 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 December 31, 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, 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.

KPMG LLP

February 28, 2013