



13012945

SEC
Mail Processing
Section
FEB 28 2013
Washington DC
401

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

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

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: April 30, 2013
Estimated average burden
hours per response... 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-46167

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 01/01/2012 AND ENDING 12/31/2012
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: First Allied Securities, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

FIRM I.D. NO.

655 W. Broadway, 12th Floor

(No. and Street)

San Diego

CA

92101

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Janice Doza (636) 534-2745

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

BDO USA LLP

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

300 Arboretum Place

Richmond

VA

23236

(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)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

FEB 28 2013

Washington DC
401

First Allied Securities, Inc.

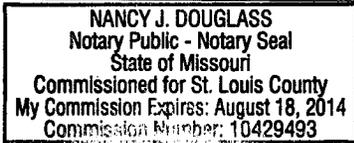
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2012

Filed Pursuant to Rule 17a5(e)(3) Under
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a
Public Document

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Janice Doza, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of First Allied Securities, Inc. of December 31, 2012, 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:

None



Janice Doza
Signature

Chief Financial Officer

Title

Nancy J. Douglass
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.
(o) Independent auditor's report on internal control.

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

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report	3 – 4
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Condition	5
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	6 – 9
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition	10 – 15
Supplementary Information	
Schedule I – Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	16
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Required by Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 17a-5	17 – 18

First Allied Securities, Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2012

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,047,632
Receivable from clearing brokers	3,686,387
Due from affiliates	14,152,051
Securities owned, at fair value	48,247
Notes receivable, net	7,544,862
Goodwill	4,799,518
Intangibles, net	5,598,945
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$266,650	584,423
Deferred income tax asset	97,305
Prepays and other assets	2,471,476
<hr/>	
Total assets	\$51,030,846

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Liabilities

Commissions payable	\$4,458,839
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,669,330
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	336,573
<hr/>	
Total liabilities	10,464,742

Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, \$0.01 par value; authorized 1,500,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,000 shares	10
Additional paid-in capital	41,969,962
Accumulated deficit	(1,403,868)
<hr/>	
Total stockholder's equity	40,566,104

Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$51,030,846
--	--------------

See accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to statement of financial condition.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

First Allied Securities, Inc. (FAS or the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of FAS Holdings, Inc. (the Parent) whose ultimate parent is First Allied Holdings Inc. (FAHI). FAS' primary activities include the brokerage of equity and fixed-income securities as well as the sale of investment company shares, and insurance products. FAS is a registered broker/dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), and is also a registered investment advisor pursuant to the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

FAS has agreements with non-affiliated clearing brokers to clear securities transactions, carry customers' accounts on a fully disclosed basis, and perform certain recordkeeping functions. Accordingly, FAS operates under the exemptive provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rules 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and are expressed in United States (U.S.) dollars.

Securities Transactions

Principal transactions and commission revenue and expense are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Substantially all of FAS' financial assets and liabilities are carried at market value or at amounts, which, because of their short-term nature, approximate current fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are maintained at financial institutions and, at times, balances may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has never experienced any losses related to these balances. All non-interest bearing cash balances were fully insured at December 31, 2012 due to a temporary federal program in effect from December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2012. Under the program, there is no limit to the amount of insurance for eligible accounts. Beginning 2013, insurance coverage will revert to \$250,000 per depositor at each financial institution, and non-interest bearing cash balances may again exceed federally insured limits. Interest-bearing amounts on deposit at federally insured institutions at December 31, 2012 approximated \$12.0 million.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations under the purchase method of accounting. Pursuant to FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) (see “Recently Issued Accounting Standards”) 350, *Goodwill and Others* (formerly known as SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangibles*), goodwill is evaluated at least annually by management for impairment, and more frequently in certain circumstances. The evaluation includes assessing the estimated fair value of the goodwill based on market prices for similar assets. FAS considers all segments as one reporting unit for goodwill valuation purposes. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its implied fair value (See also Note 7). Because goodwill is treated as a non-allowable asset for regulatory purposes, the impact of any impairment on goodwill would not affect FAS’ regulatory net capital.

In accordance with FASB ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment, long-lived assets, such as purchased intangibles subject to amortization and depreciation, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. On an ongoing basis, FAS reviews the valuation and amortization of the intangible assets and takes into consideration any events or circumstances that might have diminished its value.

Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, generally three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease which is ten years.

Securities Owned and Securities Sold But Not Yet Purchased

Securities owned and securities sold but not yet purchased are carried at fair value on a trade date basis. Fair value is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes where those are available and considered reliable. Additionally, other factors may be considered where appropriate such as market prices of related or similar financial instruments and coupon, yield, credit quality, prepayment terms, volatility and other economic factors.

Notes Receivable

Notes receivable are primarily forgivable loans made to investment executives, typically in connection with their recruitment. These loans are forgivable based on continued affiliation with FAS and are amortized over the life of the loan, which is generally three to eight years, using the straight-line method, and is included in amortization and depreciation expense. FAS has established an allowance for doubtful accounts for amounts estimated not to be collected. Notes receivable is reported net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$241,382 at December 31, 2012.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivable from Clearing Brokers

The receivable from clearing brokers represents cash on deposit and amounts due for commissions earned. Cash deposits held at the clearing brokers and commissions earned collateralize amounts due to the clearing brokers, if any. The receivable from clearing brokers represents \$267,000 cash on deposit and \$3,419,387 due for commissions earned.

Income Taxes

FAS will be included in the consolidated federal income tax return of FAHI. Federal income taxes are generally allocated to FAS as if it had filed a separate return. FAHI will also file combined state tax returns in certain states. State taxes are also allocated to FAS. Deferred 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 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 rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

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, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *“Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs.”* ASU 2011-04 amended ASC 820 to provide a consistent definition of fair value and improve the comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. Some of the amendments clarify the application of existing fair value measurement and disclosure requirements, while other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment*. The amendments will allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. Under these amendments, an entity would not be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amendments include a number of events and circumstances for an entity to consider in conducting the qualitative assessment. It is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011. The adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In July of 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other: Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment*, which revises the way an entity can test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment by allowing an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicates that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If there is no indication of impairment from the qualitative impairment test, the entity is not required to complete a quantitative impairment test of determining and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the indefinite-lived asset. Under the guidance in this ASU, an entity also has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment in any period and proceed directly in performing the quantitative impairment test and can resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this standard will not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Fair Value Measurement

ASC 820, “*Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*”, establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the financial instruments developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company’s assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing the financial instruments developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical investments that the Company has the ability to access. An active market for the investment is a market in which transactions for the investment occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of the investment does not entail a significant degree of judgment. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments.

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

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity, and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from financial instruments to financial instruments and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of product, whether the product is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement its entirety.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company’s own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current and best available as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

1. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The following table presents FAS' fair value for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,047,632	\$ —	\$ —	\$12,047,632
Securities owned				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	263	—	—	263
Equity securities	47,984	—	—	47,984
Totals	\$12,095,879	\$ —	\$ —	\$12,095,879

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities				
Securities sold, not yet purchased				
Bankers' acceptance, commercial paper and certificates of deposit	\$170,336	\$ —	\$ —	\$170,336
State and municipal government obligations	52,503	—	—	52,503
Options	4,580	—	—	4,580
Equity securities	109,154	—	—	109,154
Totals	\$336,573	\$ —	\$ —	\$336,573

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Income Taxes

The difference between U.S. statutory rate of 34% and the effective tax rate results from the impact of state and local taxes, net of the federal tax effect and certain non-deductible expenses.

Deferred tax liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of the assets and liabilities. They are measured by applying the enacted tax rates and laws in effect for the years in which such differences are expected to reverse. The significant components of the FAS' deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	
Accrued liabilities and reserves	\$ 232,553
Net operating loss carryforward	1,304,019
Write-down of Fixed Assets to fair market value	104,922
Stock-based compensation	71,758
Goodwill	192,191
<hr/>	
Gross deferred tax assets	1,905,443
<hr/>	
Deferred tax liabilities	
Intangibles	1,808,138
<hr/>	
Gross deferred tax liabilities	1,808,138
<hr/>	
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 97,305

The Company files a consolidated federal tax return and a consolidated state tax return in several states. The Company is subject to examination in major tax jurisdictions as a result of participation in these consolidated tax filings- U.S. federal and New York, Illinois, Arizona and California. The open years are 2008-2011 for federal and states income tax returns. The net operating loss carryforward expires in 2032.

3. Related Party Transactions

Due from/to affiliates represents amounts owed to/by the Company to fund certain activities of the Parent and its affiliates. At December 31, 2012, these balances do not bear any interest. All amounts are collectable at December 31, 2012.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Related Party Transactions (continued)

On July 1, 2012, the Company transferred the investment advisory portion of its business to an affiliate. In connection with this transaction, the Company transferred \$1,615,167 of intangible assets, \$3,731,000 of goodwill, and \$646,066 of deferred income tax liability to the affiliate, representing the carrying amount of the assets.

During 2012, the Company transferred \$1,489,750 in notes receivable to an affiliate.

4. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

FAS clears all transactions on a fully disclosed basis with clearing firms that maintain all related records. In the normal course of business, FAS engages in activities involving the execution, settlement and financing of various securities transactions. These activities may expose FAS to off-balance-sheet risk in the event that the other party to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. FAS maintains all of its trading securities at the clearing firms, and these trading securities collateralize amounts due to the clearing firms.

Customers are required to complete their transactions on the settlement date, generally three business days after the trade date. FAS is, therefore, exposed to risk of loss on these transactions in the event of the customer's or broker's inability to meet the terms of their contracts, in which case FAS may have to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices. The impact of unsettled transactions is not expected to have a material effect upon FAS' financial statements.

The Company has agreed to indemnify its clearing brokers for losses that it may sustain from the customer accounts introduced by the Company. As of December 31, 2012, there were no amounts to be indemnified to the clearing brokers for these accounts.

5. Net Capital Requirements

FAS is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires FAS to maintain minimum net capital. FAS has elected to use the alternative method permitted by Rule 15c3-3, which requires that FAS maintain minimum net capital, as defined, of \$250,000. At December 31, 2012, FAS' net capital was \$4,594,680 which was \$4,344,680 in excess of its required net capital of \$250,000. The net capital rule may effectively restrict the payment of cash dividends.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of business, there are various lawsuits, claims, and contingencies pending against FAS. FAS is also involved in governmental and self-regulatory agency inquiries, investigations and proceedings. In accordance with FASB ASC 450, *Contingencies*, FAS has established provisions for estimated losses from pending lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings. Although the ultimate outcome of the various matters cannot be ascertained at this point, it is the opinion of management, after consultation with counsel, that the resolution of the foregoing matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of FAS, taken as a whole, such resolution may, however, have a material effect on the results of operations or cash flows in any future period, depending on the level of income for such period.

The Company is currently a respondent in three separate arbitration proceedings filed by customers of a former representative, and which allege that the former representative made misrepresentations and unsuitable recommendations to purchase securities to all of the claimants in each case. In addition, the Company has been informed by the attorney acting as counsel for the claimants in the pending cases that he represents approximately 150 additional claimants who allege similar wrongdoing by the same representative, and intends to file one or more additional arbitration cases against the Company on behalf of the additional claimants. The Company maintains Securities Broker's Error and Omission insurance coverage which may apply to these claims, but the total amount of damages alleged cannot be estimated at this time, and may exceed the amount of insurance proceeds available to pay any damages or other costs that may be incurred in defending them. The Company has previously reached a negotiated resolution of an arbitration matter involving other customers of the former representative, and has paid \$425,000 in settlement of those claims. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to all of the pending and potential claims of which it is aware and intends to defend all of these cases vigorously.

7. Goodwill and Other Intangibles Assets

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$8,372,532
Transfer to affiliate	(3,731,000)
Adjustment	(2,733,987)
Additional cash paid for acquisition	157,986
<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$4,799,518

The transfer to affiliate resulted from the transfer of the Company's investment advisory business to an affiliate.

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

7. Goodwill and Other Intangibles Assets (continued)

Intangibles

The changes in the carrying amount of intangibles are as follows:

	Gross Carrying Amount
Balance , December 31, 2011	\$7,313,000
Transfer to affiliate	(1,615,167)
Client relationships	944,174
Balance , December 31, 2012	\$6,642,007

The transfer to affiliate resulted from the transfer of the Company's investment advisory business to an affiliate. The increase in client relationships was the result of a purchase of another entity's customer accounts.

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortizing identified intangible assets		
Advisor relationships	\$6,642,007	\$1,043,062
Total	\$6,642,007	\$1,043,062

FAS defines advisor relationships as the relationships with financial advisors and their customers that provide a significant source of income through recurring revenue over the course of the economic life of the relationships.

8. SEC Rule 15c3-3

Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

The Company is exempt from the computation of the Reserve Requirement pursuant to the exemptive provision of Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the exemptive provision of Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

First Allied Securities, Inc.

Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital for Brokers and Dealers Under Rule 15c3-1 and Statement Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d)(4) Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Capital	
Stockholder's equity	\$40,566,104
<hr/>	
Non-allowable assets	
Receivables from clearing brokers, non-allowable	956,276
Due from affiliates	14,152,051
Notes receivable, net	7,544,862
Deferred income tax asset	97,305
Goodwill	4,799,518
Intangibles	5,598,945
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	584,423
Prepays and other assets	2,171,476
<hr/>	
Total non-allowable assets	35,904,856
<hr/>	
Other deductions – unsecured debits/short positions	32,069
<hr/>	
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	4,629,179
<hr/>	
Haircuts on cash equivalents and securities	34,499
<hr/>	
Net capital	4,594,680
Computation of alternative net capital requirement	
Minimum net capital requirement	250,000
<hr/>	
Excess net capital	\$ 4,344,680
<hr/>	

Statement Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d)(4)

A reconciliation with the Company's computation of net capital as reported was not included as there are no material differences between the Company's computation of net capital included in its unaudited Form X-17A-5 Part IIA and the computation contained herein.

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Required by Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 17a-5

The Board of Directors
First Allied Securities, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of First Allied Securities, Inc. (FAS) for the year ended December 31, 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 audit 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 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 the 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 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 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.

continued...

BDO USA, LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership, is the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

BDO is the brand name for the BDO network and for each of the BDO Member Firms.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or 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 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, 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, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, 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.

BDO USA, LLP

Richmond, Virginia
February 25, 2013