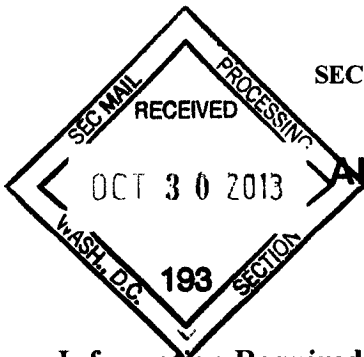


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OMB Number:	3235-0123
Expires:	April 30, 2013
Estimated average burden	
hours per response.....	12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 35085

**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 September 1, 2012 AND ENDING August 31, 2013
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Conover Securities Corporation

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

155 108th Avenue NE

Suite 725

(No. and Street)

Bellevue

Washington

98004

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Jon Tribbel

425.455.1040

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Breard & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

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

9221 Corbin Avenue, Suite 170

Northridge

California

91324

(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)

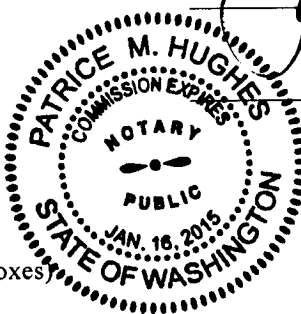
11/7/13

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Jon Tribbel, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Conover Securities Corporation, as of August 31, 2013, 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:

State of WASHINGTON
County of KING
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 30 day of SEPT., 2013 by Jon Tribbel proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidences to be the person who appeared before me.

Patrice M. Hughes
Notary Public



[Signature]
Signature

PRESIDENT
Title

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes)

- ☒ (a) Facing Page.
- ☒ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- ☒ (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- ☒ (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- ☒ (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- ☐ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- ☒ (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- ☒ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- ☒ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- ☒ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- ☒ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- ☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

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

Conover Securities Corporation
Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)
Financial Statements
For the Period Ended August 31, 2013

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Conover Securities Corporation:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Conover Securities Corporation, (the Company) as of August 31, 2013, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the period then ended that are filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Company'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 statements.

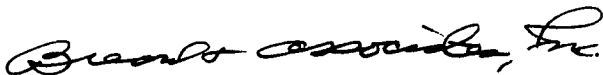
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Conover Securities Corporation as of August 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information in Schedules I, II, and III has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information in Schedules I, II, and III is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Seattle, Washington
October 28, 2013

Conover Securities Corporation
Statement of Financial Condition
August 31, 2013

Assets

Cash	\$ 75,235
Accounts receivable	3,926
Commissions receivable	39,603
Equipment and furniture, net	2,681
Note receivable, at fair value	46,012
Receivable from related parties	1,428
Total assets	<u>\$ 168,885</u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,204
Accrued payroll expenses	30,524
Total liabilities	<u>34,728</u>

Commitments and contingencies

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, no par value, 50,000 shares authorized, 23,500 shares issued and outstanding	194,500
Accumulated deficit	(60,343)
Total stockholder's equity	<u>134,157</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 168,885</u>

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

Conover Securities Corporation
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended August 31, 2013

Revenues

Commissions	\$ 597,186
Interest income	<u>1,553</u>
Total revenues	598,739

Expenses

Employee compensation and benefits	462,488
Commission expense	22,211
Occupancy and equipment rental	23,566
Taxes, other than income taxes	32,060
Other operating expenses	58,168
Corporate overhead	6,868
Interest expense	<u>168</u>
Total expenses	<u>605,529</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (6,790)</u>

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

Conover Securities Corporation
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity
For the Year Ended August 31, 2013

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at August 31, 2012	\$ 194,500	\$ (53,553)	\$ 140,947
Net income (loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,790)</u>	<u>(6,790)</u>
Balance at August 31, 2013	<u>\$ 194,500</u>	<u>\$ (60,343)</u>	<u>\$ 134,157</u>

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

Conover Securities Corporation
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended August 31, 2013

Cash flow from operating activities:

Net income (loss)		\$ (6,790)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Receivable from related party	(1,428)	
Accounts receivable	(1,368)	
Commissions receivable	(34,150)	
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,842	
Commissions payable	(72)	
Accrued payroll expenses	<u>7,590</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>(27,586)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(34,376)

Cash flow from investing activities:

Data processing equipment	<u>(2,681)</u>	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(2,681)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities

	<u>-</u>	
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(37,057)
Cash at beginning of year		<u>112,292</u>
Cash at end of year		<u>\$ 75,235</u>

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 168
Income taxes	\$ -

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

Conover Securities Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2013

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Conover Securities Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Washington on January 3, 1983, under the name of Abacus Securities Corporation. The Company subsequently changed its name to Conover Securities Corporation on May 21, 2007. The Company is registered as a broker/dealer in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"), and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB").

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Abacus Group, LLC (the "Parent").

The Company is engaged in business as a securities broker-dealer, that provides several classes of services, including (1) a mutual fund retailer, (2) a municipal securities broker, (3) a broker or dealer selling variable life insurance or annuities, (4) and a non-exchange member arranging for transactions in listed securities by exchange member.

Under its membership agreement with FINRA and pursuant to Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), the Company conducts business on a fully disclosed basis and does not execute or clear securities transactions for customers. Accordingly, the Company is exempt from the requirement of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pertaining to the possession or control of customer assets and reserve requirements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounts receivable are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Receivables from related parties are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance of doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Conover Securities Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2013

**Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

Commissions receivable are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Mutual fund and annuity income are recognized when earned.

Equipment and furniture are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful life are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized.

The Company accounts for its income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes. This standard requires the establishment of a deferred tax asset or liability to recognize the future tax effects of transactions that have not been recognized for tax purposes, including taxable and deductible temporary differences as well as net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax expenses or benefits are recognized as a result of changes in the tax basis of an asset or liability when measured against its reported amount in the financial statements.

Current income taxes are provided for estimated taxes payable or refundable based on tax returns. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences in the basis of assets and liabilities for financial and tax reporting purposes. Measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of enacted federal and state tax laws.

Washington does not impose a state income or franchise tax, however, the Company is subject to a business and occupation tax based on gross receipts.

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. For the year ended August 31, 2013, the Company charged \$116 for advertising costs which are included in other operating expenses on the accompanying statement of operations.

Note 2: EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE, NET

Equipment and furniture are recorded net of accumulated depreciation and summarized by major classification as follows:

		Useful Life
Furniture	\$ 8,488	5-7
Data processing equipment	<u>8,909</u>	5

Conover Securities Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2013

Note 2: EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE, NET

(Continued)

Total cost of equipment and furniture	17,397
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(14,716)</u>
Equipment and furniture, net	<u>\$ 2,681</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended August 31, 2013 was \$141.

Note 3: INCOME TAXES

The provision for income tax expense (benefit) is composed of the following:

	Current
Federal	\$ -
State	<u>-</u>
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ -</u>

The Company has available at August 31, 2013, unused operating loss carry-forwards, which may be applied against future taxable income, resulting in a deferred tax asset of approximately \$13,527 that expires as follows:

<u>Amount of</u> <u>unused</u> <u>operating loss</u> <u>carry-forwards</u>	<u>Expiration</u> <u>during year</u> <u>ended August</u>
\$ 53,095	31, 2028
7,341	2029
10,155	2030
12,796	2031
6,790	2033
<u>\$ 90,177</u>	

A 100% valuation allowance has been established against this asset since management cannot determine if it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized.

Conover Securities Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2013

Note 4: GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company is subject to a state business and occupation tax based on gross receipts. At August 31, 2013, the Company recorded \$11,465 of such expenses. These amounts are included in "Taxes, other than income taxes".

Note 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At August 31, 2013, management has determined that the Company had no uncertain tax positions that would require financial statement recognition. This determination will always be subject to ongoing reevaluation as facts and circumstances may require. The Company remains subject to U.S. federal and state income tax audits for all periods since 2008.

Note 6: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to the balance sheet date for items requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements. The evaluation was performed through October 28, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this review, the Company has determined that there were no events which took place that would have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 7: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has an expense sharing agreement with Abacus Group, LLC (the "Parent") whereby the Company pays the Parent for use of its facilities. Under this agreement, the Company paid the Parent \$23,566 for rent and utilities. Under this agreement, the Company paid the Parent \$6,868 for miscellaneous overhead expenses. The Company is also owed \$487 from its parent and also is owed \$941 from an affiliate with common management.

On September 1, 2009, the Company entered into a contract for the purchase of substantially all of the assets of an investment brokerage firm. The total purchase price of the transaction was \$360,000; \$101,012 of which the Company paid initially in September 2009. The contract was then restructured to reassign the purchase to the Parent of the Company. A note was issued to the Company by the Parent at a 3.25% annual interest for the funds expended. During the year ended August 31, 2013, the Company received \$1,529 in interest income and was still owed \$46,012.

It is possible that the terms of certain of the related party transactions are not the same as those that would result for transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Conover Securities Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2013

Note 8: CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counter-parties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counter-parties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counter-party or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counter-party.

Note 9: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June of 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") implemented a major restructuring of U.S. accounting and reporting standards. This restructuring established the Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification" or "ASC") as the source of authoritative accounting principles ("GAAP") recognized by the FASB. The principles embodied in the Codification are to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. New accounting pronouncements are incorporated into the ASC through the issuance of Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs")

For the year ending August 31, 2013, various ASUs issued by the FASB were either newly issued or had effective implementation dates that would require their provisions to be reflected in the financial statements for the year then ended. The Company has reviewed the following ASU releases to determine relevance to the Company's operations:

<u>ASU No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
2011-04	Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (May 2011).	After December 15, 2011
2011-05	Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income (June 2011).	After December 15, 2011
2011-08	Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment (September 2011).	After December 15, 2011

Conover Securities Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2013

Note 9: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

(Continued)

2011-11	Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (December 2011).	After January 1, 2013
2011-12	Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 (December 2011).	After December 15, 2011
2012-02	Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment (July 2012).	After September 15, 2012

The Company has either evaluated or is currently evaluating the implications, if any, of each of these pronouncements and the possible impact they may have on the Company's financial statements. In most cases, management has determined that the pronouncement has either limited or no application to the company and, in all cases, implementation would not have a material impact on the financial statements taken as a whole.

Note 10: NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on August 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of \$80,110 which was \$75,110 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$34,728) to net capital was 0.43 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum allowed.

Conover Securities Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2013

Note 11: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a difference of \$5,354 between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$	85,464
Adjustments:			
Accumulated deficit	\$	(141)	
Non-allowable assets		<u>(5,213)</u>	
Total adjustments			<u>(5,354)</u>
Net capital per audited statements		\$	<u>80,110</u>

Conover Securities Corporation
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
As of August 31, 2013

Computation of net capital

Common stock	\$ 194,500	
Accumulated deficit	<u>(60,343)</u>	
Total stockholder's equity		\$ 134,157
Less: Non-allowable assets		
Accounts receivable	(3,926)	
Equipment and furniture, net	(2,681)	
Note receivable, at fair value	(46,012)	
Receivable from related parties	<u>(1,428)</u>	
Total non-allowable assets		<u>(54,047)</u>
Net capital		80,110

Computation of net capital requirements

Minimum net capital requirements		
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$ 2,315	
Minimum dollar net capital required	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	
Net capital required (greater of above)		<u>(5,000)</u>
Excess net capital		<u>\$ 75,110</u>
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.43 : 1	

There was a difference of \$5,354 between net capital computation shown here and the net capital computation shown on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated August 31, 2013 (See Note 11).

See independent auditor's report

Conover Securities Corporation
Schedule II - Computation for Determining of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of August 31, 2013

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to Conover Securities Corporation as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

See independent auditor's report

Conover Securities Corporation
Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of August 31, 2013

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Conover Securities Corporation as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

See independent auditor's report

Conover Securities Corporation
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5
For the Period Ended August 31, 2013

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Conover Securities Corporation (the Company), as of and for the period ended August 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 such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

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

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's 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.

The size of the business and the resultant limited number of employees imposes the practical limitations on the effectiveness of those internal control policies and procedures that depends on the segregation of duties. Because this condition is inherent in the size of the Company, the specific weaknesses are not described herein and no corrective action has been taken or proposed by the Company.

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 August 31, 2013, 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.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Seattle, Washington
October 28, 2013

Conover Securities Corporation
Report on the SIPC Annual Assessment
Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (e) 4
For the Period Ended August 31, 2013

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the accompanying Schedule of Assessment and Payments [General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7)] to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) for the period ended August 31, 2013, which were agreed to by Conover Securities Corporation and the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., SIPC, solely to assist you and the other specified parties in evaluating Conover Securities Corporation's compliance with the applicable instructions of the General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7). Conover Securities Corporation's management is responsible for the Conover Securities Corporation's compliance with those requirements. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. The procedures we performed and our findings are as follows:

1. Compared the listed assessment payments in Form SIPC-7 with respective cash disbursement records entries contained in the client general ledger noting no differences;
2. Compared the amounts reported on the audited Form X-17A-5 for the period ended August 31, 2013, as applicable, with the amounts reported in Form SIPC-7 for the period ended August 31, 2013, noting no differences;
3. Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7 with client prepared supporting schedules and working papers contained in our "A" work papers noting no differences;
4. Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7 and in the related schedules and working papers prepared by Conover Securities Corporation supporting the adjustments noting no differences; and
5. Compared the amount of any overpayment applied to the current assessment with the Form SIPC-7 on which it was originally computed noting no differences.

We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the specified parties listed above and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Seattle, Washington
October 28, 2013

Conover Securities Corporation
Schedule of Securities Investor Protection Corporation
Assessments and Payments
For the Year Ended August 31, 2013

	<u>Amount</u>
Total assessment	\$ 1,137
SIPC-6 general assessment Payment made on March 26, 2013	(461)
SIPC-7 general assessment Payment made on October 2, 2013	<u>(676)</u>
Total assessment balance (overpayment carried forward)	<u>\$ -</u>