# **UNITED STATES** SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, DC 20549

OMB APPROVAL

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**FORM X-17A-5** PART III

**FACING PAGE** 

Washington DC

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. REGIST	RANT IDENTIFICA	TION		_
NAME OF BROKER DEALER:				
CLG INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC.			FIRM ID. NO.	<u> </u>
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINE	ESS: (Do not use P.O.)	Box No.)	PINIVID. NO.	_
10 GLENVILLE STREET – 3 <sup>RD</sup> FLOOR				
	(No. And Street)			
GREENWICH,	CT		06831	
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERS	ON TO CONTACT IN		EPORT (203) 629-4333 (Area Code - Telephone Number)	
			(Area Code - Telephone Number)	
B. ACCOUN	TANT IDENTIFICA	ATION		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whos	e opinion is contained	in this Report *		
FULVIO & ASSOCIATES, LLP	ATTN: JOHN FUI	LVIO, CPA	•	
(Nar	ne - if individual state last, firs	t, middle name)		
5 West 37 <sup>th</sup> Street, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	NEW YORK	NY	10018	;
(Address)	(City)	(State	(Zip Coc	le)
CHECK ONE:				
<ul><li>☑ Certified Public Accountant</li><li>☐ Public Accountant</li></ul>			PUBLIC	
☐ Accountant not resident in United State	s or any of it possession	ns.		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE C	NLY		
<u> </u>				

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.

<sup>\*</sup>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 basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

# OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, _		PATRICK DUFFY	, swear (or affirm) that, to the		
best	of my	knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement CLG INVESTMENT COMPANY,			
		DECEMBER 31, 2012 , are true and correct. I	further swear (or affirm) that neither the company		
nor a	any pa	rtner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any propriet			
		ner, except as follows:	•		
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			•		
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			·		
			Damin Daffer		
			Signature		
		$\neg$ $\bigcirc$	PRESIDENT		
		JUAN C. RIVERA	Title		
	7	NOTARY PUBLIC OF CONNECTICU			
		Cidatay Public My Commission Expires 8/31/2013			
This	report	** contains (check all applicable boxes):			
	(a)	Facing page.			
	(b)	Statement of Financial Condition.			
	(c)	Statement of Income (Loss).			
	(d)	Statement of Cash Flows.			
☐ (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 or Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.				
	(k)	A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statement	ts of Financial Condition with respect to methods of		
		consolidation.			
	(1)	An Oath or Affirmation.			
	(m)	A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.			
	(o)	Supplemental independent Auditors Report on Internal Account	nting Control.		

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

# CLG INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

Certified Public Accountants

New York Office: 5 West 37th Street, 4th Floor New York, New York 10018 TEL: 212-490-3113 FAX: 212-986-3679

www.fulviollp.com

Connecticut Office: 95B Rowayton Avenue Rowayton, CT 06853 TEL: 203-857-4400 FAX: 203-857-0280

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Stockholder of CLG Investment Company, Inc.:

# Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of CLG Investment Company, Inc. (the "Company") 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 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 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 this financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in this financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of this financial statement, 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 this 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 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 this 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 CLG Investment Company, Inc. as of December 31, 2012 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Edsocials, LCP
New York, New York

February 26, 2013

# CLG INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

# <u>ASSETS</u>

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 401,340
Securities owned, at fair value	115,301
Due from broker	114,226
Accounts receivable	21,472 2,122
Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation of \$20,124) Other assets	827
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 655,288
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
	,
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 8,179
Soft dollar payables	122,881
TOTAL LIABILITIES	131,060
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY:	
Common stock - \$5 par value, 1,000 shares	
authorized, issued and outstanding	5,000
Additional paid-in capital	560,413
Retained earnings	(41,185)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	524.228
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 655,288

# CLG INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 2012

# NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# Organization

CLG Investment Company, Inc. (the "Company") was formed January 3, 2000 in the state of Delaware. The Company is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Company is engaged in a single line of business as a securities broker-dealer, which comprises several classes of services, including agency transactions.

## Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Securities Transactions

The Company accounts for security transactions on the settlement-date basis. Customers' securities transactions, commission income, commission expense and related clearing expenses are reported on the settlement date basis rather than trade date as required by GAAP. The difference between the trade date and settlement date basis is immaterial to the financial statements, taken as a whole.

#### Income Taxes

The Company, with the consent of its sole stockholder, has made an S Corporation election under the Internal Revenue Code. In lieu of corporate income taxes, the stockholder is taxed on his proportionate share of the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for federal income taxes has been included in the financial statements. The state tax treatment of an S Corporation is identical to the federal tax treatment.

The Company has determined that there are no uncertain tax positions which require adjustment or disclosure on the financial statements. The tax years that remain subject to examination by taxing authorities are 2009, 2010, and 2011.

# NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than three months, that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

The Company maintains cash in bank deposit accounts which at times exceed the federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in these accounts.

#### Fair Value Measurement – Definition and Hierarchy

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by FASB ASC 820, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- •Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.
- •Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- •Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.

At December 31, 2012 all of the Company's securities owned are categorized as Level 1, based on the description detailed above.

### NOTE 2. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is determined using accelerated Federal tax depreciation methods rather than the straight line method required by GAAP. The difference between using accelerated versus straight line depreciation is immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole. Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1,111.

Fixed assets at December 31, 2012 consisted of the following:

Equipment	\$ 5,894
Furniture and fixtures	16.352
Total fixed assets, at cost	22.246
Less accumulated depreciation	(20,124)
Net fixed assets	\$ 2,122

# NOTE 3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT RISK

The Company's activities involve the introduction of transactions on a fully disclosed basis with Pershing, LLC ("Clearing Broker") on behalf of customers. Through a contractual agreement with the Clearing Broker, the Company is liable in the event the customers are unable to fulfill their contracted obligations with the Clearing Broker.

The customers' activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis through the facilities of the Clearing Broker. In margin transactions, the Clearing Broker extends credit to customers, subject to various regulatory and margin requirements, collateralized by cash and securities in the customers' accounts. In connection with these activities, the Clearing Broker executes and clears customers' transactions involving the sale of securities that are not yet purchased ("short sales"). These transactions may expose the Company to significant off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customers fail to satisfy their obligations to the Clearing Broker. The Company may then be required to compensate the Clearing Broker for losses incurred on behalf of the customers.

The Company, through its Clearing Broker, seeks to control the risks associated with its customers' activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with the Clearing Broker's internal guidelines and Regulators' external guidelines. The Clearing Broker monitors required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires the customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary.

#### NOTE 4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On September 10, 2006 the Company entered into a sublease with Concept Capital. The annual rent expense is inclusive of common charges for the use of telephone and networking equipment, utilities and general maintenance. The lease expired on June 30, 2008 and has been extended on a month-to-month basis. Either party may terminate the lease upon thirty days written notice. The total rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$55,796.

The Company had no other lease or equipment rental commitments, no underwriting commitments, no contingent liabilities and had not been named as defendant in any lawsuit at December 31, 2012 or during the year then ended.

#### NOTE 5. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains its cash in various financial institutions. Accounts at the institutions are insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company's cash balance sometimes exceeds the insured limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in these accounts.

# NOTE 6. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC 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 (and 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, the Company had net capital of \$481,683, which was \$231,683 in excess of its required net capital of \$250,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 0.27 to 1.

#### NOTE 7. SOFT DOLLAR TRANSACTIONS

Soft dollar expenses of \$732,285 included in the statement of operations represent commissions paid to third parties for research services provided to the Company's customers based on pre-existing soft dollar arrangements. At December 31, 2012 soft dollar payables that have been accumulated but have not been used to pay for third party services amounted to \$122,881.

#### NOTE 8. GUARANTEES

FASB ASC 460, Guarantees, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. FASB ASC 460 defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying factor (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or non-occurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. This guidance also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement, as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

The Company has issued no other guarantees, other than the guaranty discussed in Note 3 above, effective at December 31, 2012 or during the year then ended.

# NOTE 9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated and no events have been identified which require disclosure.