

UNITEDSTATES

SEC SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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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 BEG	GINNING June 18, 2012	AND ENDING Dece	
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
	A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFIC	CATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:	InterTrading USA Securities, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE	CE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. E	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 9	960		
	(No. and Street)		
Miami	Florida	331	31
(City)	(State)	(Zi ₁	Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUM Richard Nunn	BER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN	30.	5-377-3773
		<u>`</u>	Area Code – Telephone Number
	B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
Paritz & Company P.A.	UNTANT whose opinion is contained in the		
15 Warren Street	Hackensack	New Jersey	07601
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
☑ Certified Public Ac	countant		
☐ Public Accountant			
☐ Accountant not res	ident in United States or any of its poss	essions.	
	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)

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.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Richard Nunn	, swear (or affirm) that, to	
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial s InterTrading USA Securities, Inc.	atement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm	, as
of December 31	, 20 12, are true and correct. I further swear (or a	
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, princ classified solely as that of a customer, except as follow	oal officer or director has any proprietary interest in an	y account
	Signature	
	CFO/FINOP	
\bigcap	Title	
Computation for Determination of the Reserv	ed to Claims of Creditors. quirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.	
(1) An Oath or Affirmation. (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.		nrevious audit
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies	ound 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).

Paritz & Company, P.A.

INTERTRADING USA SECURITIES INC.

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Stockholder InterTrading USA Securities Inc. (A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of InterTrading USA Securities, Inc. (A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.) as of December 31, 2012 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, that are being 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 amount and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend upon the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of InterTrading USA Securities, Inc. (A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, inc.) as of December 31, 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I and II is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic 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 basic financial statements. The information in Schedules I and II has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves, and other procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information in Schedules I and II is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Paretz & Company P.A.

Hackensack, New Jersey March 1, 2013

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

ASSETS:	
Cash	\$ 358,261
Accrued interest	15,576
Marketable securities, at fair value	1,149,135
Prepaid expenses	19,646
Security deposit	25,978
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	161,763
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,730,359
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY: LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Deferred rent payable TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 17,665 1,160 18,825
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY: Common stock, \$1.00 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized 100,000 shares issued and outstanding Additional paid-in capital Accumulated deficit TOTAL STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	100,000 1,900,000 (288,466) 1,711,534

\$1,730,359

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

REVENUES: Interest income Unrealized gains on marketable securities	\$ 70,381 21,582
Realized gain on investments TOTAL REVENUES	1,386 93,349
EXPENSES:	149,046
Rent Personnel related costs	73,941
Regulatory fees	2,957
Professional fees	84,620
Depreciation	10,793
Other	16,213
TOTAL EXPENSES	337,570
NET LOSS	\$(244,221)

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
BALANCE – JANUARY 1, 2012	100,000	\$1,900,000	\$ (44,245)	\$1,955,755
Net loss	manage of the second		(244,221)	(244,221)
BALANCE – DECEMBER 31, 2012	100,000	\$1,900,000	\$(288,466)	\$1,711,534

See notes to financial statements

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net loss	\$(244,221)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net	
cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	10,793
Deferred rent	1,160
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accrued interest	7,296
Marketable securities	575,285
Prepaid expenses	16,065
Security deposits	(11,532)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	17,665
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	372,511
INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Acquisition of property and equipment	(169,251)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(169,251)
INCREASE IN CASH	203,260
CASH – BEGINNING OF YEAR	155,001
CASH – END OF YEAR	\$ 358,261

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2012

1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

InterTrading USA Securities Inc. ("the "Company"), a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, operates a securities business and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Interacciones Casa De Bolsa, S.A. de C.V. (the "Parent") and operates as an investment holding company.

The Company has an agreement with a clearing broker to clear securities transactions, carry customers' accounts on a fully disclosed basis and perform certain record-keeping functions. Accordingly, the Company operates under the exemptive provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") 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 dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates and assumptions include collectability of accounts receivable and valuation of securities owned and on margin. Certain of management's estimates, including evaluating the collectability of accounts receivable, could be affected by external conditions, including those unique to the Company's industry and general economic conditions. It is possible that these external factors could have an effect on management's estimates that could cause actual results to differ from their estimates. The Company reevaluates all of their accounting estimates annually based on these conditions and record adjustments when necessary.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis and consist primarily of investments in Mexican bonds. Realized trading gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses (fair value adjustments) are reported in the statement of operations.

Cash

The Company maintains cash balances at various financial institutions. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. The Company's accounts at these institutions may, at times, exceed the Federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Revenue recognition

All securities transactions, commissions, and related expenses for which the Company acts as agent are recorded on a settlement date basis. Transactions for which the Company acts as principal are recorded on a trade date basis.

Interest and dividend revenues earned from securities owned are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Rental expense

Rental expense is accounted for on the straight-line method.

Deferred rent payable as of December 31, 2012 represents the excess of recognized rent expense over scheduled lease payments.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company periodically evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate long-lived assets may not be recoverable or that the remaining useful life may warrant revision. When such events or circumstances are present, the Company assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets by determining whether the carrying value will be recovered through the expected undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset. In the event the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss equal to the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value is recorded. Fair value is determined based on discounted cash flows or appraised values depending on the nature of the assets. The long-term nature of these assets requires the estimation of cash inflows and outflows several years into the future.

Fair value measurements

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", which defines fair value as used in numerous accounting pronouncements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements.

The estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including cash, commissions receivable, due from broker, clearing broker deposit and accounts payable and accrued expenses are carried at historical cost basis, which approximates their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Securities owned are valued using a Level 1 input.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable

Level 3 — inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property and equipment are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally three to five years.

Income taxes

ASC Topic 740.10.30 clarified the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740.10.40 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company has no material uncertain tax positions for the reporting period presented. Income tax returns are subject to examination by major jurisdictions for the years 2010 through 2011.

The Company uses the asset and liability method to calculate deferred income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on temporary differences between financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates. The effect of tax rate changes on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income during the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when the Company does not consider it more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized.

2 REGULATORY NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule, which requires the maintenance of minimum regulatory net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to regulatory net capital not to exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2012 The Company had regulatory net capital of \$1,421,675 which exceeded requirements by \$1,371,675. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .013 to 1.

3 FAIR VALUE/MARKETABLE SECURITIES

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and In accordance with FASB ASC820, the following table summarizes the valuation of the Company's investments by the fair value hierarchy levels as of December 31, 2012:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fixed income securities	\$ -	\$1,149,135	\$ -	\$1,149,135

Marketable securities consist of holdings in one Mexican bond maturing in March 2015. Cost and fair value of marketable securities at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
\$1,143,286	\$5,849	\$1,149,135

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Amount	Estimated Useful Life
Automobile	\$ 31,595	5 years
Furniture and equipment	137,656	5 years
Leasehold improvements	6,998	3 years
·	176,249	
Less accumulated depreciation	(14,486)	
	\$161,763	

5 CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company has cash equivalents, accrued interest and marketable securities totaling \$1,522,972, or approximately 87% of its total assets held by one national broker/dealer.

Investing in securities of companies operating in foreign countries may include certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies, such as changing local and regional economic, political, regulatory and social conditions, which may result in greater market volatility.

6 INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision varied from the amount computed using the U.S. Federal statutory regular tax rate as follows:

At statutory rates	\$(85,500)
Valuation allowance	85,500
	\$ -

As of December 31, 2012, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$276,000 which expire through 2032.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company's deferred tax assets consist of the following:

Deferred tax assets – tax operating loss carryforwards	\$ 94,100
Less: valuation allowance	(94,100)
	\$ -

During the year ended December 31, 2012 the valuation allowance increased by approximately \$81,000.

7 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is committed under an operating lease for its office space which expires in 2017 and provides for annual rentals of approximately \$120,000 plus increases in operating expenses.

In addition, the Company leases two apartments having leases expiring in 2013.

Future minimum lease commitments (excluding renewal options) under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2013	\$137,000
2014	117,000
2015	120,000
2016	124,000
2017	106,000
	\$604,000

8 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events occurring after the date of these financial statements through March 1, 2013, the date that these financial statements were issued. There were no material subsequent events as of that date which would require disclosure in or adjustments to these financial statements.

INTERTRA	DING USA	SECURIT	TIES INC.
INTERTRA	acu punt	しつこしいい	ILO INC.

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

SCHEDULE I – COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SCHEDULE II – COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OF CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.) SCHEDULE I

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

Computation of net capital			
Total stockholder's capital from statement of financial condition	\$1,	711,534	
Less - Non-allowable assets			
Property and equipment net		161,763	
Security deposit		25,978	
Other assets	19,646		
Net capital before haircuts	1,	504,147	
Haircuts on securities positions			
Other positions	57,457		
Undue concentration		24,968	
Net capital	\$1,	\$1,421,722	
Computation of aggregate indebtedness			
Accounts payable	\$	17,665	
Deferred rent payable		1,160	
Aggregate indebtedness	\$	18,825	
Computation of basic net capital requirement			
	\$	1,255	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness)	\$	1,255 50,000	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness) Minimum dollar per capital requirements	\$	50,000	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness) Minimum dollar per capital requirements Net capital requirement (greater of minimum net capital or dollar requirement)	\$1	50,000 5 50,000 ,371,722	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness) Minimum dollar per capital requirements Net capital requirement (greater of minimum net capital or dollar requirement) Excess net capital	\$1 \$1	50,000 5 50,000 ,371,722 ,321,722	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness) Minimum dollar per capital requirements Net capital requirement (greater of minimum net capital or dollar requirement) Excess net capital Net capital less 120% of minimum dollar net capital required Ratio: aggregate indebtedness to net capital Reconciliation with Company's computation (included in Part II of	\$1 \$1	50,000 5 50,000 ,371,722 ,321,722	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness) Minimum dollar per capital requirements Net capital requirement (greater of minimum net capital or dollar requirement) Excess net capital Net capital less 120% of minimum dollar net capital required Ratio: aggregate indebtedness to net capital Reconciliation with Company's computation (included in Part II of Form X-17A-5 as of December 31, 2011	\$1 \$1	50,000 50,000 ,371,722 ,321,722 0.13 to 1	
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness) Minimum dollar per capital requirements Net capital requirement (greater of minimum net capital or dollar requirement) Excess net capital Net capital less 120% of minimum dollar net capital required Ratio: aggregate indebtedness to net capital Reconciliation with Company's computation (included in Part II of	\$1 \$1	50,000 50,000	

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.) SCHEDULE II

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OF CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The Company operates under the exemptive provisions of paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of SEC Rule 15c3-3. The Company has no customers.

INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

The Company has complied with the exemptive requirements of Rule 15c3-3 and did not maintain possession or control of any customer funds or securities as of December 31, 2012.



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ITT THE SECTION ASSESSED.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

To the Stockholder InterTrading USA Securities Inc. (A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.)

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of InterTrading USA Securities Inc. (A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of InterTrading Holdings, Inc.) (the "Company") as of and 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 auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing our 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 17-a-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:

- Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
- 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 an internal control structure 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 above-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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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 control deficiency 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 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 management, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. 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.

Paretz e Empany P.A

Hackensack, New Jersey March 1, 2013