# ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT

## FORM X-17A-5

**PART III**

**Facing Page**

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

**REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING** 01/01/2013 **AND ENDING** 12/31/2013

### A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

**NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:** MTS Securities, LLC  
**ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS:** (Do not use P.O. Box No.)  
623 Fifth Avenue 14th Floor  
New York  
NY  
10022

### B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

**INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT** whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Marcum LLP

750 Third Avenue, 11th FL. New York  
NY  
10017

**CHECK ONE:**

- [x] Certified Public Accountant  
- [ ] Public Accountant  
- [ ] Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)
OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, CURTIS LANE, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of MTS SECURITIES, LLC, as of DECEMBER 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:

______________________________
Signature

______________________________
Designated Principal
Title

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.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2013
MTS SECURITIES, LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Member of
MTS Securities, LLC

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of MTS Securities, LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 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.

Auditors’ 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditors’ judgment, including the assessment of the risks, of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 MTS Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2013 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Marcum LLP

New York, NY
February 19, 2014
# MTS SECURITIES, LLC

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

### DECEMBER 31, 2013

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$3,658,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>215,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>10,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>59,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Assets** $3,944,487

### Liabilities and Member's Equity

#### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to Parent - MTS Health Partners, L.P.</td>
<td>$119,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>11,529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Liabilities** $130,872

#### Member's Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,813,615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Liabilities and Member’s Equity** $3,944,487

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.*
NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS

MTS Securities, LLC (the “Company”) was organized on August 10, 2001 as a Delaware limited liability company for the purpose of providing financial consulting services, including financial valuation and modeling, preparation of financial and marketing materials, financial structuring and strategic consulting. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MTS Health Partners, L.P. (the “Parent”) and all of the Company’s services are provided in conjunction with or on behalf of its Parent.

The Company is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The Company is also a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the Securities Investor Protection Corp (“SIPC”).

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events to determine if events or transactions occurring through the date the financial statement was available to be issued, require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statement.

INCOME TAXES

The Company is a Delaware LLC and files consolidated federal, state and local tax returns with its Parent, which is a limited partnership (“LP”). The members of an LLC and partners in a LP are taxed on their proportionate share of the Company’s federal and state taxable income. Accordingly, no provision or liability for federal or state income taxes has been included in the financial statement. The tax provision within this statement represents the Company’s share of the consolidated group’s New York City Unincorporated Business Tax (“NYCUBT”) which is $119,343 and is presented as Due to Parent - MTS Health Partners, L.P. on the accompanying statement of financial condition. The NYCUBT is calculated as if the Company files on a separate return basis and tax payments are paid to its Parent for their proportionate share of taxes.
NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (CONTINUED)

INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. 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 income tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. 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 tax rates is recognized in operations in the period enacted. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

NOTE 3 - FAIR VALUE

The Company defines fair value as 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. The standard establishes the following hierarchy used in fair value measurements and expands the required disclosures of assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

- Level 1 Inputs use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.

- Level 2 Inputs use other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. These inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets as well as other inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

- Level 3 Inputs are unobservable inputs, including inputs that are available in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the related asset or liability.

Certain financial instruments are carried at cost on the balance sheet, which approximates fair value due to their short-term, highly liquid nature. These instruments include cash, accrued expenses and other liabilities, which have been classified as Level 1. The Company uses the quoted market price to determine the fair value of the marketable securities.
NOTE 4 - CONCENTRATIONS

Financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist principally of cash. The Company performs certain credit evaluation procedures and does not require collateral for financial instruments subject to credit risk. The Company believes that credit risk is limited because the Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers, and based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of its customers, establishes an allowance for uncollectible accounts, and, as a consequence, believes that its accounts receivable credit risk exposure beyond such allowances is limited.

The Company maintains checking and money market accounts in a financial institution. Accounts at each bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). At times, cash and cash equivalents may be uninsured or in deposit accounts that exceed the FDIC insurance limit.

NOTE 5 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule ("SEC Rule 15c3-1"), under which the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital of $100,000, and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of $3,678,336, which exceeded required net capital by $3,578,336, and a total aggregate indebtedness of $130,872. The Company’s aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio was 0.0356 to 1 at December 31, 2013.

The Company qualifies under the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3 as the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions related to customer securities.

NOTE 6 - RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has a services agreement with its Parent, under which the Parent provides various administrative services in the ordinary course of business in exchange for receiving a service fee.

The accompanying financial statement has been prepared from the separate records maintained by the Company and, due to certain transactions and agreements with affiliated entities, may not necessarily be indicative of the financial condition that would have existed or the results that would have been obtained from operations had the Company operated as an unaffiliated entity.
NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

The Company is considered a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes and is, therefore, required to be treated as a division of its single member. The earnings and losses of the Company are included in the tax return of its parent and passed through to its owners.

The Company evaluates its uncertain tax positions under the provisions of ASC 740 "Income Taxes". ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Differences between tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return and the benefit recognized and measured pursuant to the interpretation are referred to as "unrecognized benefits". A liability is recognized (or amount of net operating loss carry forward or amount of tax refundable is reduced) for an unrecognized tax benefit because it represents an enterprise's potential future obligation to the taxing authority for a tax position that was not recognized as a result of applying the provisions of ASC 740. As of December 31, 2013, no liability for unrecognized tax benefits was required to be recorded.

The Company files income tax returns in its local jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2010.