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

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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 01/01/13 AND ENDING 12/31/13
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: J.K. Financial Services, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

149 Cross Rail Lane, #102

(No. and Street)

Norco, CA 92860
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Joe Jaikang Zheng 714 704-1818
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Joseph Yafeh, CPA

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

11300 West Olympic Blvd., Suite 875 Los Angeles CA 90064
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

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*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)

4/16/14

4/16/14

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Joe Jaiakang Zheng, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of J.K. Financial Services, Inc., 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:

None

Signature: Joe Jaiakang Zheng
Title: President

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).

CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California

County of Los Angeles }

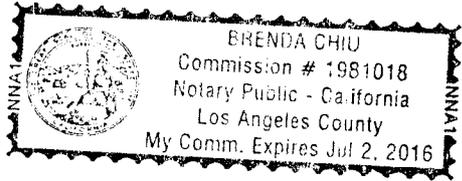
On 8th April, 2014 before me, Brenda Chiu / Notary Public
Date Here Insert Name and Title of the Officer

personally appeared JOE JIMKANG ZENG
Name(s) of Signer(s)

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.



Signature Brenda Chiu
Signature of Notary Public

Place Notary Seal Above

OPTIONAL

Though the information below is not required by law, it may prove valuable to persons relying on the document and could prevent fraudulent removal and reattachment of this form to another document.

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document: FORM X-17A-5

Document Date: _____ Number of Pages: _____

Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: _____

Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s)

Signer's Name: _____

- Individual
- Corporate Officer — Title(s): _____
- Partner — Limited General
- Attorney in Fact
- Trustee
- Guardian or Conservator
- Other: _____



Signer Is Representing: _____

Signer's Name: _____

- Individual
- Corporate Officer — Title(s): _____
- Partner — Limited General
- Attorney in Fact
- Trustee
- Guardian or Conservator
- Other: _____



Signer Is Representing: _____

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JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

Joseph Yafeh CPA, Inc.
A Professional Accounting Corporation
11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 875
Los Angeles CA 90064
310-477-8150 ~ Fax 310-477-8152
joeyafeh@cpasocal.com
PCAOB # 3346

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
J K Financial Services, Inc.
Norco, California

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of J K Financial Services, Inc. (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2013 and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year 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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I 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, I 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.

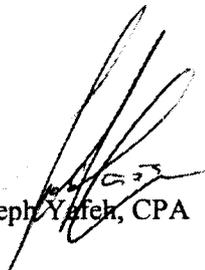
I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of J K Financial Services, Inc. as of December 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its changes in financial position for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information contained in Schedules I, II and III 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 and 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 my opinion, the information in Schedules I, II and III is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Joseph Yafeh, CPA

Los Angeles, California
April 7, 2014

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2013

Assets	
Cash	\$ 21,241
Clearing broker deposit	51,587
Commissions receivable	15,157
Loan receivable	8,500
Investments	126,377
Furniture and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$40,581	<u>19,291</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 242,153</u></u>

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,503
Commissions payable	<u>5,760</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>10,263</u>
Stockholders' Equity	
Common stock, \$.00 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 115,000 shares outstanding	115,000
Retained earnings (deficit)	<u>116,890</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>231,890</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u><u>\$ 242,153</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Revenues	
Commissions income	\$ 145,843
Unrealized gains	28,041
Interest	16
Total Revenues	<u>173,900</u>
Expenses	
Auto expense	12,540
Commission payout	55,638
Depreciation	900
Insurance	9,067
Licenses and permits	5,816
Office expenses	5,492
Professional fees	3,682
Recruiting	3,600
Rent	11,940
Travel and entertainment	7,196
All other expenses	6,905
Total Operating Expenses	<u>122,776</u>
Income Before Tax Provision	51,124
Income Tax Provision	<u>800</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ 50,324</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	115,000	\$ 115,000	\$ 66,566	\$ 181,566
Net Income			50,324	50,324
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>115,000</u>	<u>\$ 115,000</u>	<u>\$ 116,890</u>	<u>\$ 231,890</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Financial Condition
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Net income	\$ 50,324
Depreciation	900
Unrealized gain	(28,041)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Commissions receivable	(945)
Other receivable	(8,500)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>(22,840)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(9,102)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Equipment	<u>(10,661)</u>
Cash Flow used for Investing Activities	(10,661)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	
	-
Net decrease in cash	(19,763)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>41,004</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 21,241</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Information	
Cash paid for interest	\$ -
Cash paid for income tax	\$ 800

See accompanying notes to financial statements

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 1 - Organization and Nature of Business

J K Financial Services, Inc. (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company is a California Corporation that incorporated on October 20, 1999.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – The Company conducts the following types of business as a securities broker-dealer, which comprises several classes of services, including:

- Broker or dealer retailing corporate equity securities over-the-counter
- Broker or dealer selling corporate debt securities
- Mutual fund retailer
- U.S. government securities broker
- Municipal securities broker
- Broker or dealer selling variable life insurance or annuities
- Put and call broker or dealer or option writer
- Non-exchange member arranging for transactions in listed securities by exchange member

k 2 ii exemption

Under its membership agreement with FINRA and pursuant to Rule 15c3 (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.

Commissions - Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities Owned - Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis.

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Provision for Income Taxes - The Company has elected to be taxed under the provisions of subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code and comparable State of California statutes wherein the Company's taxable federal and state income is taxed directly to the shareholder. Additionally, the state of California imposes a 1-1/2% state franchise tax on the corporation's taxable income.

The accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America provides accounting and disclosure guidance about positions taken by an organization in its tax returns that might be uncertain. Management has considered its tax positions and believes that all of the positions taken by the Company in its Federal and State organization tax returns are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. The Company is subject to examinations by U.S. Federal and State tax authorities from 2010 to the present, generally for three years after they are filed.

Depreciation and Amortization - Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives of three to seven years. Start-up expenditures are amortized over five years.

Statement of Changes in Financial Condition - 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

Note 3 - Fair Value

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.

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 3 - Fair Value (continued)

- 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.)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013.

**Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis
As of December 31, 2013**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash	\$27,186	\$	\$	\$ 27,186
Clearing deposits	51,587			51,587
Investments – cash	23,428			23,428
Securities –Apple Inc		<u>102,949</u>		<u>102,949</u>
Total	\$102,201	\$ 102,949	\$ -	\$205,150

Note 4 – Receivable From and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations at December 31, 2013, consist of the following:

	Receivable	Payable
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	\$10,288	\$0

The Company clears certain of its proprietary and customer transactions through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis.

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 5 – 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. 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. At December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of \$162,429 which was \$157,429 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio was .06 to 1.

Note 6 - Income Taxes

As discussed in Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies the company is subject to a 1.5% tax on net income over the minimum tax of \$800. At December 31, 2013, the Company recorded the minimum franchise tax of \$800.

Note 7 - Exemption from the SEC Rule 15c3-3

Broker Dealer is an introducing broker-dealer that clears all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with an independent securities clearing company and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing company, which carries all of the accounts of such customers and maintains and preserves such books and records pertaining thereto pursuant to the requirements of the SEC Rule 17a-3 and 17a-4, as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker or dealer.

Note 8 - Clearing Broker Deposit

The Company has an agreement with a clearing broker which requires a minimum deposit of \$50,000. The clearing broker deposit at December 31, 2013 was \$51,587.

Note 9 - SIPC Supplementary Report Requirement

The Company is not required to complete the SIPC Supplementary Report under SEC Rule 17a-5(e) (4) for fiscal year ending December 31, 2013 because the Company's SIPC Net Operating Revenues are under \$500,000.

Note 10 - Operating Lease Commitments

The Company rents office space under a lease agreement expiring in February 28, 2015. Minimum future lease commitments are as follows:

December 31, 2014	\$11,940
December 31, 2015	<u>1,990</u>
Total	<u>\$13,930</u>

Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$11,940

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed the results of operations for the period of time from its year end December 31, 2013 through April 7, 2014, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that no adjustments are necessary to the amounts reported in the accompanying combined financial statements nor have any subsequent events occurred, the nature of which would require disclosure.

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant
To Rule 15c3-1
December 31, 2013

Computation of Net Capital	
Total ownership equity from statement of financial condition	\$ 231,890
Furniture and equipment, net	(19,291)
Commissions receivable - non allowable portion	(9,397)
Loan receivable	(8,500)
Haircut	(32,273)
Net Capital	<u>\$ 162,429</u>
Computation of Net Capital Requirements	
Minimum net aggregate indebtedness - 6.67% of net aggregate indebtedness	<u>685</u>
Minimum dollar net capital required	<u>5,000</u>
Net Capital required (greater of above amounts)	<u>5,000</u>
Excess Capital	<u>\$ 157,429</u>
Excess net capital at 1000% (net capital less 10% of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$ 161,403</u>
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness	
Total liabilities	<u>10,263</u>
Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.06
The following is a reconciliation of the above net capital computation with the Company's corresponding unaudited computation pursuant to Rule 179-5(d)(4):	
Net Capital per Company's Computation	\$ 192,188
Reduction in cash	(2,046)
Haircut	(32,273)
Other adjustments	4,560
Net Capital per Audit	<u>\$ 162,429</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Schedule II – Computation for Determination of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2013

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Broker Dealer as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k) (2) (ii).

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Schedule III – Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 201X

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

Joseph Yafeh CPA, Inc.
A Professional Accounting Corporation
11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 875
Los Angeles CA 90064
310-477-8150 ~ Fax 310-477-8152
joeyafeh@cpasocal.com
PCAOB # 3346

PART II

Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g) (1) for a
Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

To the Board of Directors
J K Financial Services, Inc.
Norco, California

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of J K Financial Services, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, I considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, I 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), I 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 I 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, I 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 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 over financial reporting 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 misstatement 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.

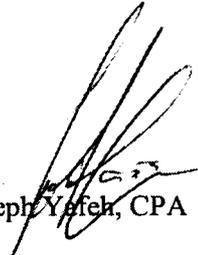
The Company is a one person owner who solely records the financial transactions and prepares the financial statements. The Company has no other employees. Therefore a control deficiency is possible but a material weakness unlikely.

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.

My 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. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

I 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 my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 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, and FINRA, 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.



Joseph Yafeh, CPA

Los Angeles, California
April 7, 2014

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**Washington DC
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JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

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A Professional Accounting Corporation
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
J K Financial Services, Inc.
Norco, California

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of J K Financial Services, Inc. (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2013 and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year 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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I 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, I 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.

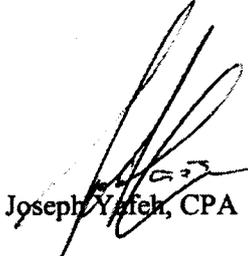
I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of J K Financial Services, Inc. as of December 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its changes in financial position for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information contained in Schedules I, II and III 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 and 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 my opinion, the information in Schedules I, II and III is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Joseph Yafeh, CPA

Los Angeles, California
April 7, 2014

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2013

Assets	
Cash	\$ 21,241
Clearing broker deposit	51,587
Commissions receivable	15,157
Loan receivable	8,500
Investments	126,377
Furniture and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$40,581	<u>19,291</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 242,153</u>

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,503
Commissions payable	<u>5,760</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>10,263</u>

Stockholders' Equity

Common stock, \$.00 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 115,000 shares outstanding	115,000
Retained earnings (deficit)	<u>116,890</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>231,890</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 242,153</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Revenues	
Commissions income	\$ 145,843
Unrealized gains	28,041
Interest	16
Total Revenues	<u>173,900</u>
Expenses	
Auto expense	12,540
Commission payout	55,638
Depreciation	900
Insurance	9,067
Licenses and permits	5,816
Office expenses	5,492
Professional fees	3,682
Recruiting	3,600
Rent	11,940
Travel and entertainment	7,196
All other expenses	6,905
Total Operating Expenses	<u>122,776</u>
Income Before Tax Provision	51,124
Income Tax Provision	800
Net Income	<u>\$ 50,324</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	115,000	\$ 115,000	\$ 66,566	\$ 181,566
Net Income			50,324	50,324
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>115,000</u>	<u>\$ 115,000</u>	<u>\$ 116,890</u>	<u>\$ 231,890</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Financial Condition
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Net income	\$ 50,324
Depreciation	900
Unrealized gain	(28,041)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Commissions receivable	(945)
Other receivable	(8,500)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>(22,840)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(9,102)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Equipment	<u>(10,661)</u>
Cash Flow used for Investing Activities	(10,661)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	
	-
Net decrease in cash	(19,763)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>41,004</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 21,241</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Information	
Cash paid for interest	\$ -
Cash paid for income tax	\$ 800

See accompanying notes to financial statements

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 1 - Organization and Nature of Business

J K Financial Services, Inc. (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company is a California Corporation that incorporated on October 20, 1999.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – The Company conducts the following types of business as a securities broker-dealer, which comprises several classes of services, including:

- Broker or dealer retailing corporate equity securities over-the-counter
- Broker or dealer selling corporate debt securities
- Mutual fund retailer
- U.S. government securities broker
- Municipal securities broker
- Broker or dealer selling variable life insurance or annuities
- Put and call broker or dealer or option writer
- Non-exchange member arranging for transactions in listed securities by exchange member

k 2 ii exemption

Under its membership agreement with FINRA and pursuant to Rule 15c3 (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.

Commissions - Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities Owned - Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis.

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Provision for Income Taxes - The Company has elected to be taxed under the provisions of subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code and comparable State of California statutes wherein the Company's taxable federal and state income is taxed directly to the shareholder. Additionally, the state of California imposes a 1-1/2% state franchise tax on the corporation's taxable income.

The accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America provides accounting and disclosure guidance about positions taken by an organization in its tax returns that might be uncertain. Management has considered its tax positions and believes that all of the positions taken by the Company in its Federal and State organization tax returns are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. The Company is subject to examinations by U.S. Federal and State tax authorities from 2010 to the present, generally for three years after they are filed.

Depreciation and Amortization - Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives of three to seven years. Start-up expenditures are amortized over five years.

Statement of Changes in Financial Condition - 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

Note 3 - Fair Value

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.

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 3 - Fair Value (continued)

- 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.)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013.

**Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis
As of December 31, 2013**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash	\$27,186	\$	\$	\$ 27,186
Clearing deposits	51,587			51,587
Investments – cash	23,428			23,428
Securities –Apple Inc		<u>102,949</u>		<u>102,949</u>
Total	<u>\$102,201</u>	<u>\$ 102,949</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$205,150</u>

Note 4 – Receivable From and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations at December 31, 2013, consist of the following:

	Receivable	Payable
Fees and commissions receivable/payable	\$10,288	\$0

The Company clears certain of its proprietary and customer transactions through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis.

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 5 – 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. 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. At December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of \$162,429 which was \$157,429 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio was .06 to 1.

Note 6 - Income Taxes

As discussed in Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies the company is subject to a 1.5% tax on net income over the minimum tax of \$800. At December 31, 2013, the Company recorded the minimum franchise tax of \$800.

Note 7 - Exemption from the SEC Rule 15c3-3

Broker Dealer is an introducing broker-dealer that clears all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with an independent securities clearing company and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing company, which carries all of the accounts of such customers and maintains and preserves such books and records pertaining thereto pursuant to the requirements of the SEC Rule 17a-3 and 17a-4, as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker or dealer.

Note 8 - Clearing Broker Deposit

The Company has an agreement with a clearing broker which requires a minimum deposit of \$50,000. The clearing broker deposit at December 31, 2013 was \$51,587.

Note 9 - SIPC Supplementary Report Requirement

The Company is not required to complete the SIPC Supplementary Report under SEC Rule 17a-5(e) (4) for fiscal year ending December 31, 2013 because the Company's SIPC Net Operating Revenues are under \$500,000.

Note 10 - Operating Lease Commitments

The Company rents office space under a lease agreement expiring in February 28, 2015. Minimum future lease commitments are as follows:

December 31, 2014	\$11,940
December 31, 2015	<u>1,990</u>
Total	<u>\$13,930</u>

Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$11,940

JK FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed the results of operations for the period of time from its year end December 31, 2013 through April 7, 2014, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that no adjustments are necessary to the amounts reported in the accompanying combined financial statements nor have any subsequent events occurred, the nature of which would require disclosure.

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant
To Rule 15c3-1
December 31, 2013

Computation of Net Capital	
Total ownership equity from statement of financial condition	\$ 231,890
Furniture and equipment, net	(19,291)
Commissions receivable - non allowable portion	(9,397)
Loan receivable	(8,500)
Haircut	<u>(32,273)</u>
Net Capital	<u>\$ 162,429</u>
Computation of Net Capital Requirements	
Minimum net aggregate indebtedness - 6.67% of net aggregate indebtedness	<u>685</u>
Minimum dollar net capital required	<u>5,000</u>
Net Capital required (greater of above amounts)	<u>5,000</u>
Excess Capital	<u>\$ 157,429</u>
Excess net capital at 1000% (net capital less 10% of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$ 161,403</u>
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness	
Total liabilities	<u>10,263</u>
Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.06
The following is a reconciliation of the above net capital computation with the Company's corresponding unaudited computation pursuant to Rule 179-5(d)(4):	
Net Capital per Company's Computation	\$ 192,188
Reduction in cash	(2,046)
Haircut	(32,273)
Other adjustments	<u>4,560</u>
Net Capital per Audit	<u>\$ 162,429</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Schedule II – Computation for Determination of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2013

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Broker Dealer as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k) (2) (ii).

J K Financial Services, Inc.
Schedule III – Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 201X

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

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PCAOB # 3346

PART II

Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g) (1) for a
Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

To the Board of Directors
J K Financial Services, Inc.
Norco, California

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of J K Financial Services, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, I considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, I 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), I 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 I 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, I 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 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 over financial reporting 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 misstatement 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.

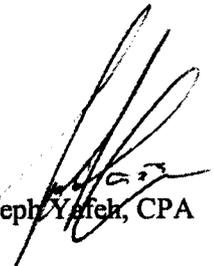
The Company is a one person owner who solely records the financial transactions and prepares the financial statements. The Company has no other employees. Therefore a control deficiency is possible but a material weakness unlikely.

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.

My 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. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

I 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 my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 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, and FINRA, 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.



Joseph Yareh, CPA

Los Angeles, California
April 7, 2014