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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL OMB Number: 3235-0123 Expires: March 31, 2016 Estimated average burden hours per response: 12.00

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

SEC FILE NUMBER 8-52813

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 January 1, 2013 AND ENDING December 31, 2013 MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Almax Financial Solutions, LLC ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.) 12 Van Syckles Road (No. and Street) Clinton New Jersey 08809 (City) (State) (Zip Code)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY FIRM I.D. NO.

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT Mark Schultz (908) 638-9012 (Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report* Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman & Company (Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) 265 Davidson Avenue, Suite 210 Somerset New Jersey 08873 (Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

- CHECK ONE: [X] Certified Public Accountant [] Public Accountant [] Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

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Washington, DC

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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)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Mark Schultz, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Almax Financial Solutions, 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:

Mark C. Schultz

Signature

Designated Principal

Title

J. Brett Morrow

Notary Public

J. BRETT MORROW

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

This report ** contains information on 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).

**AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Financial Statements and Supplementary Information
Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the
Securities and Exchange Commission
Year Ended December 31, 2013**

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
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December 31, 2013

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ROSENBERG RICH BAKER BERMAN & COMPANY

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Member of
AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C. (the Company) as of December 31, 2013, and the related statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows and the statement of 15c31 net capital computation 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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



ROSENBERG RICH BAKER BERMAN & COMPANY

To the Member of
AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C. as of December 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

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

Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman & Company

Somerset, New Jersey
February 25, 2014

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2013

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 9,129
Trading securities	16,793
Commissions receivable	9,254
Prepaid expenses	<u>5,473</u>
Total Assets	<u>40,649</u>
Liabilities and Member's Equity	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>8,138</u>
Total Liabilities	8,138
Member's Equity	<u>32,511</u>
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	<u>\$ 40,649</u>

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Statement of Operations
Year Ended December 31, 2013

Revenues	
Commissions	\$ 221,908
Investment income	783
Total revenues	<u>222,691</u>
Operating Expenses	
Commissions	138,122
Consulting fees	14,546
Professional fees	7,500
Registration fees and assessments	3,922
Insurance	2,115
Rent	6,000
Other administrative expenses	<u>30,739</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>202,944</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ 19,747</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Statement of Changes in Member's Equity
Year Ended December 31, 2013

Member's Equity, January 1, 2013	\$ 43,764
Net Income	19,747
Distributions	<u>31,000</u>
Member's Equity, December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 32,511</u>

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2013

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Net Income	\$ 19,747
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
(Increase) Decreases in Assets	
Commissions receivable	1,705
Prepaid expenses	(1,427)
Increase (Decreases) in Liabilities	
Accounts payable	<u>(2,258)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>17,767</u>

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Proceeds from sale of trading securities	16,000
Cash purchases of trading securities	<u>(16,783)</u>
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(783)</u>

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

Distributions to member	<u>(31,000)</u>
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	<u>(31,000)</u>

Net Increase in Cash (14,016)

Cash, Beginning of Year 23,145

Cash, End of Year \$ 9,129

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Interest paid \$ -

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Notes to the Financial Statements

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of the Business

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C. (the Company) is a Registered Broker Dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). The Company was formed in the State of New Jersey on May 4, 2000, for the purpose of marketing mutual funds, variable annuities, and life insurance products. The Company will be dissolved by December 31, 2025 unless otherwise terminated as provided for in the Company's operating agreement. Under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the liability of the Company's member is limited to his investment in the Company. The Company's registration as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission became effective December 20, 2000. The Company serves as placement agent for such products. As a placement agent, the Company does not receive funds, but rather funds are transmitted directly by mutual fund purchasers to the issuers' escrow agents or transfer agents. The Company's headquarters is located in Clinton, New Jersey and is licensed to do business in eleven states.

Basis of Accounting

The Company employs the accrual method of accounting for financial reporting purposes.

Cash and Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Commissions Receivable

The Company's commissions receivable consist principally of commissions due from issuers of mutual funds and variable annuities. Management periodically assesses the collectibility of accounts receivable based upon the financial strength of the issuers of mutual funds and variable annuities. Management believes no allowance for doubtful accounts is required as of December 31, 2013.

Trading Securities

Under FASB ASC 320-10-25, securities bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities. Trading securities are stated at market value with unrealized gains and losses recognized currently in income from operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash, receivables, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued expenses and approximate their carrying values because of the short term maturity of these financial instruments.

Income Taxes

The Company is taxed as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes and, thus, no income tax expense has been recorded in the financial statements. Taxable income of the Company is passed through to the member and reported on his individual income tax returns.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Per FASB ASC 740-10, disclosure is not required of an uncertain tax position unless it is considered probable that a claim will be asserted and there is a more-likely-than-not possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable. Using this guidance, as of December 31, 2013, the Company has no uncertain tax positions that qualify for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. The Company's 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 Federal and State tax returns remain subject to examination by their respective taxing authorities. Neither of the Company's Federal or State tax returns are currently under examination.

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Notes to the Financial Statements

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Commissions and Revenue Recognition

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur. Revenues from securities transactions are recorded based upon their contractual obligations with mutual funds and insurance companies. Some contracts may contain a six month to one year charge back period for canceled contracts. Management believes any such charge backs are insignificant and has not provided any allowance for such charge backs.

Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. 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. The Company does not take possession of customers' securities or commodities.

Estimates and Uncertainties

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with 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, as determined at a later date, could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC 825-10-50, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. A fair value hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs are to be used when available.

Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments are not applied to Level 1 investments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these investments does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

AIMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Notes to the Financial Statements

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and are affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of investment, whether the investment is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and the other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many investments. This condition could cause an investment to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy. The Company had no investments that would be categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2013.

Limitations

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial statement. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Subsequent Events Evaluation Date

The Company evaluated the events and transactions subsequent to its December 31, 2013 balance sheet date and, in accordance with FASB ASC 855-10-50, "Subsequent Events," determined there were no significant events to report through February 25, 2014, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company's financial instruments that are potentially exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and commissions receivable. The Company places its cash equivalents with quality financial institutions. At times, such cash equivalents may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limit, or in some cases, may be completely uninsured. The Company believes no significant concentration of credit risk exists with respect to its cash, cash equivalents and commissions receivable. It is not the Company's policy to require collateral for receivables outstanding.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, 80% and 12% of commission revenue was derived from two major sources, respectively. Commissions receivable of \$7,394 and \$0 was from these two sources as of December 31, 2013, respectively.

AIMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Notes to the Financial Statements

TRADING SECURITIES

Trading securities are stated at readily determinable fair value and are comprised of money market and mutual funds at December 31, 2013.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described in the Company's significant accounting policies in the NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES note. The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2013:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Securities owned, at market value				
Money market funds	\$ 404	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404
Mutual funds	<u>16,389</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,389</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,793</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,793</u>

NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital 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. At December 31, 2013 the Company had net capital of \$15,318, which was \$10,318 in excess of its required net capital. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .53 to 1.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases office space in Clinton from a related party on a month to month basis currently at a rate of \$500 per month. Rent expense under this agreement amounted to \$6,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013. The related party also provides the Company with certain administrative support services on a month to month basis. Expenses under this arrangement amounted to \$30,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

During the year ended December 31, 2013 the Company paid commissions totaling \$139,478 to its member. At December 31, 2013 the Company owed the member \$638 for accrued commissions.

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Supplementary Information
Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of
the Securities and Exchange Commission
December 31, 2013

NET CAPITAL

Total Member's Equity	\$ 32,511
Deductions and/or Charges:	
Non-Allowable Assets:	
Commissions receivable	9,254
Prepaid expenses	<u>5,473</u>
Total Non-Allowable Assets	<u>14,727</u>
Net Capital before haircuts on security positions	17,784
Haircuts on securities	
Other securities	<u>2,466</u>
Net Capital	<u>\$ 15,318</u>

AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	<u>\$ 8,138</u>
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COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Minimum net capital required	<u>\$ 543</u>
Minimum dollar net capital requirement	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Excess Net Capital	<u>\$ 10,318</u>
Excess Net Capital at 1,000 percent	<u>\$ 9,318</u>
Ratio of Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital	<u>.53 to 1</u>

RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATION

(included in Part IIA of Form X-17a-5(a) as of December 31, 2013)

Net capital, as reported in Company's Part IIA (Unaudited) FOCUS report	\$ 15,318
Net audit adjustments and accruals	<u>-</u>
Net capital per above	<u>\$ 15,318</u>

ALMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Supplementary Information
Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements
Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission
As of December 31, 2013

The Company claims an exemption from the reserve requirement under paragraph (k)(1) of Rule 15c3-3.

ROSENBERG RICH BAKER BERMAN & COMPANY

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
on Internal Control Structure

To the Member of
AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13 or in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above. 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 above and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Commission's above mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an 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 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, errors 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.



ROSENBERG RICH BAKER BERMAN & COMPANY

To the Member of
AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.

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 control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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 objective referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission 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, 2013 to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and other regulatory agencies which 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.

Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman & Company

Somerset, New Jersey
February 25, 2014