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124

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 1/1/2013 AND ENDING 12/31/2013
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: CGIS Securities, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRM ID. NO.

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

990 Biscayne Blvd., Suite O-901

(No. and Street)

Miami

Florida

33132

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Darius Lashkari

305-260-6971

(Area Code -- Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Rothstein Kass

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

4 Becker Farm Road

Roseland

NJ

07068

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- 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).

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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3/18/14

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Darius Lashkari, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of CGIS 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:



MELISSA JONAS
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF FLORIDA
Comm# EE175733
Expires 3/4/2016

M. Jonas
Notary Public

Darius Lashkari
Signature
Chief Compliance Officer
Title

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 Proprietor's 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. pursuant to Rule 171-5.

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

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CGIS SECURITIES, LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2013

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To CGIS Securities, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of CGIS Securities, LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 that you are filing 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 the statement of financial condition 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 the statement of financial condition that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement of financial condition 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 statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the statement of financial condition, 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 statement of financial condition 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 statement of financial condition.

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 statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CGIS Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2013 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Roseland, New Jersey
February 26, 2014

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

December 31, 2013

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	320,230
Receivables from clearing brokers, including clearing deposits of \$100,000		127,112
Securities owned, at fair value		632,474
Office equipment		23,219
Employee loans and advances		222,810
Other assets		<u>52,908</u>
	\$	<u>1,378,753</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	71,149
Due to related party		<u>10,838</u>
Total liabilities		81,987

Member's equity

	<u>1,296,766</u>
\$	<u>1,378,753</u>

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies

Nature of Business

CGIS Securities, LLC (the "Company") is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware on August 24, 2010. The Company is wholly owned by CGIS Holdings, LLC (the "Parent"). The Company's operations consist primarily of introducing customer accounts on a fully disclosed basis to its clearing broker. The Company does not maintain customer accounts. The Company also acts as a selling group member in the distribution of capital markets transactions.

The Company is a broker-dealer formed under the Securities Exchange Act and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Company received approval of its membership in the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") in August 2011.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

These financial statements were approved by management and available for issuance on February 26, 2014. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers its investments in short-term money market accounts to be cash equivalents.

Revenue and Expense Recognition from Securities Transactions

Securities transactions and the related commission and trading revenues and expenses are recorded on the trade-date basis and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in revenues.

Valuation of Investments in Securities and Securities at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy

In accordance with GAAP, 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. In accordance with GAAP, 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 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:

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Valuation of Investments in Securities and Securities at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy (continued)

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 and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities 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.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors including, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and 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 securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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 securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

Securities Owned, at Fair Value

Securities owned which consist of corporate bonds are valued at market and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in revenues.

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization as follows:

Asset	Useful Life	Estimated Principal Method
Office and other equipment	5 years	Straight-line
Furniture & Fixtures	5 years	Straight-line
Computer hardware	3 years	Straight-line

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be treated as a limited liability company and treated as a partnership for income tax reporting purposes. The Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") provides that any income or loss is passed through to members for federal and state income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company has not provided for federal or state income taxes.

At December 31, 2013, management has determined that the Company had no uncertain tax positions that would require financial statement recognition. This determination will always be subject to ongoing reevaluation as facts and circumstances may require. The Company remains subject to U.S. federal and state income tax audits for all periods subsequent to 2010.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of 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.

2. Fair value measurements

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 Note 1.

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2. Fair value measurements (continued)

The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2013:

	Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2013
Assets (at fair value)				
Investments in securities				
Corporate bonds	\$ 632,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 632,474
Total investments in securities	\$ 632,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 632,474

The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using recently executed transactions, market price quotations (where observable) and bond spreads. The spread data used is for the same maturity as the bond. If the spread data does not reference the issuer, then data that references a comparable issuer is used. Corporate bonds included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are traded in an active market.

3. Property and equipment

Details of property and equipment at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

Office equipment	3,504
Furniture & Fixtures	1,669
Computer hardware	42,840
	<u>48,013</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>24,794</u>
	<u>23,219</u>

Depreciation expense was approximately \$13,500 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

4. Net capital requirement

The Company is a member of FINRA, and is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. The Company has elected to compute its net capital requirement pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-1, which requires minimum net capital of \$250,000. At December 31, 2013, the Company's net capital was \$880,430 which was \$630,430 in excess of its minimum requirement of \$250,000.

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

5. Off-balance sheet risk

Pursuant to a clearance agreement, the Company introduces all of its securities transactions to a clearing broker on a fully-disclosed basis. All of the customers' money balances and long and short security positions are carried on the books of the clearing broker. In accordance with the clearance agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing broker for losses, if any, which the clearing broker may sustain from carrying securities transactions introduced by the Company. In accordance with industry practice and regulatory requirements, the Company and the clearing broker monitor collateral on the customers' accounts.

In addition, the receivables from clearing broker are pursuant to the clearance agreement and includes a clearing deposit of \$100,000.

6. Concentrations of credit risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customer or other broker is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations and the Company has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss.

The Company maintains its cash balances in a financial institution which is insured by the Federal Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Company's account balances that are non-interest bearing accounts are subject to the Dodd-Frank Walk Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Act"). The Company's interest bearing cash balances may exceed the FDIC coverage of \$250,000. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not subject to any significant credit risk on cash.

7. Exemption from Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers". In addition, the Company has an introducing agreement with a Clearing Broker and is therefore exempt pursuant to section (k)(2)(ii).

8. Related party transactions

Pursuant to an expense sharing agreement, the Parent provides occupancy of office space to the Company. The total payments by the Company to the Parent under this agreement in 2013 were approximately \$131,000. The amount owed by the Company to the Parent was approximately \$11,000 at December 31, 2013. The Parent of the Company contributed capital of \$350,000 during the year ended December 31, 2013.

CGIS SECURITIES, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

9. Employee loans and advances

The Company issued a loan in the form of a promissory note to one employee in the amount of approximately \$221,000, which is set to be repaid by July 2018, and bears interest at the higher rate of 5.00% per annum or the applicable federal rate, as defined in the promissory note. The employee loan is included in employee loans and advances in the accompanying statement of financial condition at December 31, 2013.

10. Recent regulatory developments

In July 2013, the SEC adopted amendments to its broker-dealer reports rules, which will now require, among other things, that audits of all SEC-registered broker-dealers be conducted under Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") standards for fiscal years ending on or after June 1, 2014, effectively replacing the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with the PCAOB as the auditing standard-setter for auditors of broker-dealers, and replacing Generally Accepted Auditing Standards with PCAOB standards for broker-dealers that are subject to audit. Broker-dealers will be required to file either compliance reports or exemption reports, as applicable, and file reports of independent public accountants covering compliance reports or exemption reports (prepared in accordance with the PCAOB standards). Additionally, effective December 31, 2013, if a broker-dealer is a SIPC member firm, broker-dealer audited financial statements are required to be submitted to SIPC, and broker-dealers are required to file a new quarterly Form Custody.

In addition, SEC adopted amendments to various financial responsibility rules. For a broker-dealer such as the Company, these amendments were mostly technical in nature and effectively ratified various interpretive and no-action positions taken by SEC staff over many years or which conformed to existing practices or self-regulatory organization rules.

Management has evaluated the implications of the amendments to the broker-dealer reports and the financial responsibility rules and does not expect that the adoption of the amendments will have a material impact on the Company or its financial statements.