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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
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PART III

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MAR 04 2014

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Washington DC

**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: Needham & Company, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

(No. and Street)
New York NY 10022
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Robert J. Fiordaliso (212) 705-0363
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

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

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)
345 Park Ave. New York NY 10154-0102
(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)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

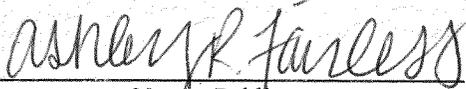
I, John J. Prior, Jr., swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Needham & Company, LLC, as of December 31, 2013, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:



Signature

President and Chief Executive Officer

Title



Notary Public

ASHLEY R. FAIRLESS
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01FA6277684
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 11, 2017

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).

SEC
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MAR 04 2014
Washington DC
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NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Thereon)

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

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KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Member
Needham & Company, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Needham & Company, LLC as of December 31, 2013, that is filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the related notes to the statement of financial condition (the financial statement).

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Needham & Company, LLC as of December 31, 2013, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

February 27, 2014

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,770,823
Receivable from clearing broker	26,976,099
Securities owned, at fair value	475,148
Fees and concessions receivable	8,527,375
Receivables from Parent and affiliate	903,255
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements at cost (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$9,806,117)	2,727,131
Other assets	<u>2,346,803</u>
Total assets	\$ <u><u>44,726,634</u></u>
Liabilities and Member's Equity	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 6,545,982
Payables to Parent and affiliate	7,505,641
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	<u>40,638</u>
Total liabilities	14,092,261
Commitments and Contingencies	
Member's equity	<u>30,634,373</u>
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ <u><u>44,726,634</u></u>

See accompanying notes to statement of financial condition.

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

(1) Organization and Description of Business

Needham & Company, LLC (the Company) is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company provides a full range of investment banking and brokerage services to corporate clients. The Company is a market maker primarily in emerging growth stocks in the technology, healthcare, and consumer industries, and deals with institutional investors. The Company also underwrites securities in these industries, acting as both a lead underwriter as well as a member of syndicate groups.

The Company is a direct subsidiary of Needham Holdings, LLC, which is wholly owned by The Needham Group, Inc. (the Parent). Dividends to the Parent are paid through Needham Holdings, LLC and are required to conform to the applicable regulatory requirements.

Pursuant to agreements between the Company and its correspondent clearing broker, JP Morgan Clearing Corp. (the Clearing Broker), proprietary and customer securities transactions affected by the Company are introduced and cleared on a fully disclosed basis.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

(a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2013, the Company's cash equivalents consist of money market funds.

(c) Receivable from Clearing Broker

Receivable from clearing broker represents the amounts receivable in connection with the trading of proprietary positions, commissions associated with customer securities transactions and cash held at the clearing broker.

(d) Securities Transactions

Securities owned, at fair value, and securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value on the statement of financial condition consist of financial instruments carried at fair value with related unrealized gains and losses recognized in principal transactions on the statement of income. The fair value of a

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair values of the financial instruments are generally obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, broker or dealer price quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. To the extent certain financial instruments trade infrequently or are nonmarketable and, therefore, have little or no price transparency, the Company values these instruments based on management's estimates.

(e) ***Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements***

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are reported at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization. Depreciation on furniture and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 3 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the term of the underlying leases, which range from 5 to 12 years.

(f) ***Income Taxes***

For U.S. federal, state, and local tax purposes, the Company is a single member limited liability corporation that has elected to be disregarded for income tax purposes. However, for financial accounting purposes, the Company recognizes taxes based on its allocated share of tax from its member, as if it operated on a stand-alone basis, consistent with the liability method prescribed by Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on the deferred tax assets or liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. To the extent that it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be recognized, a valuation allowance would be established to offset their benefit.

The Company accounts for uncertainties in income taxes pursuant to ASC 740-10, *Income Taxes*. ASC 740-10 requires recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return and provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, and disclosure.

The Company's operating results are included in the federal income tax return and state income tax returns filed by the Parent. The Parent files a U.S. federal income tax return and applicable state and local income tax returns. Tax years 2010-2012 are subject to examination by Internal Revenue Service and respective state and local taxing authorities.

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

(g) Accounting Developments

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-11 regarding "Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." The amendments, which were effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods, require an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements for assets and liabilities, financial instruments and derivatives that are either currently offset in accordance with current requirements or are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements. Management has adopted and evaluated the implications of ASU No. 2011-11 and it did not have an impact on the financial statements.

(3) Securities Owned and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased

At December 31, 2013, securities owned and securities sold, but not yet purchased by the Company, consist of principally U.S. equity and debt securities.

All securities owned are pledged to the Clearing Broker on terms which permit the Clearing Broker to sell or re-pledge the securities to others subject to certain limitations.

Securities sold, not yet purchased, represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and, thereby, create a liability to purchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased may exceed the amount reflected on the statement of financial condition.

(4) Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements consisted of the following at December 31, 2013:

Computer equipment	\$ 973,281
Furniture and equipment	1,676,871
Office machinery	1,335,388
Software	348,154
Leasehold improvements	<u>8,199,554</u>
Total cost	12,533,248
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(9,806,117)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,727,131</u></u>

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

(5) Income Taxes

The Company is a qualified Subchapter S subsidiary treated as a disregarded entity of the Parent for federal tax purposes. Income taxes are calculated based on the expected liabilities that the Parent will incur as a result of the Company's operations.

Because the Parent is an S Corporation, the Parent's tax liability only relates to state and local taxes. Therefore, the effective tax rate is a result of state and local taxes. At December 31, 2013, there was a deferred tax asset of \$194,416 primarily related to depreciation and unrealized investment losses, which is included in other assets on the statement of financial condition. As it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be utilized in later years, no valuation allowance is recorded. There are no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2013.

(6) Compensation and Profit Sharing Plans

The Company maintains a 401(k) salary deferral and profit sharing plan covering substantially all employees. Employees are permitted within limitations imposed by tax law to make pretax contributions to the 401(k) plan pursuant to salary reduction agreements. The Company matches the employees' contributions up to a maximum of 50% of the first 6% of each employee contribution.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has office space in New York, Massachusetts, California and Illinois. The Company has entered into operating leases, which also contain certain escalation clauses. At December 31, 2013, the expected future minimum lease payments under such leases are as follows:

2014	\$ 2,800,795
2015	2,756,433
2016	2,192,795
2017	1,865,817
2018	—
2019 and thereafter	—
	<hr/>
Total commitments and contingencies	\$ <u>9,615,840</u>

The minimum annual rental payments for the New York lease are reduced by contributions related to leasehold improvements that were provided by the landlord in accordance with lease agreements.

The Company has three irrevocable letters of credit with a commercial bank supporting obligations under the Company's New York lease (expiring on December 31, 2017), San Francisco lease (expiring on October 31, 2015) and Boston lease (expiring on April 30, 2017). Cash in the amounts of \$518,431, \$87,653, and \$121,350 respectively, has been set aside as collateral. All three letters of credit are included in other assets on the statement of financial condition.

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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

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The Company, in the normal course of business, has been named as a defendant in various legal proceedings. Additionally, from time to time, the Company is involved in regulatory investigations. While there exists an inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of such matters, based on current knowledge and consultation with legal counsel, the Company does not expect that the outcome of any of these matters, individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. Transactions relating to such underwriting commitments that were open at December 31, 2013, and were subsequently settled had no material effect on the financial statements as of that date.

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 460, *Guarantees*, which provides accounting and disclosure requirements for certain guarantees. The Company has agreed to indemnify the Clearing Broker for losses that it may sustain without limit from the customer accounts introduced by the Company. In accordance with applicable margin lending practices, customer balances are typically collateralized by customer securities or supported by other recourse provisions. At December 31, 2013, no amounts were recorded under such agreement as no loss is expected.

(8) Regulatory Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method permitted by the Rule, which requires that the Company maintain net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$250,000 or the amount determined in accordance with SEC market maker Rule 15c3-1(a)(4). At December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of \$15,934,383, which is \$14,934,383 in excess of required net capital under the SEC market maker rule of \$1,000,000. The Company is exempt from SEC Rules 15c3-3 and 17a-13 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 because it does not carry customer accounts, nor does it hold customer securities or cash. Advances to affiliates, and other equity withdrawals, including dividends are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the Net Capital Rule and other regulatory bodies.

Proprietary balances held at the Clearing Broker, or proprietary accounts of introducing brokers (PAIB assets), are considered allowable assets for net capital purposes, pursuant to agreements between the Company and the Clearing Broker, which require, among other things, that the Clearing Broker perform computations for PAIB assets and segregate certain balances on behalf of the Company, if applicable.

Under the clearing arrangement with the Clearing Broker, the Company is required to maintain certain minimum levels of net capital. At December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with this requirement.

(9) Related-Party Transactions

The Company pays for certain expenses on behalf of the Parent and affiliate, which are reimbursed monthly. These include office space, office equipment and supplies, furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements, utilities, printing and stationary, insurance, publications and subscriptions, payroll administration, benefits administration and other necessary human resource services, data processing and

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

computer services, telecommunication technology, and other miscellaneous day-to-day operational and facilities related expenses. Amounts due to the Company from the Parent and affiliate related to these expenses are settled based on estimates each month. This estimated settlement is reconciled and adjusted, if necessary, once the final expense allocation is complete. At December 31, 2013, \$903,255 was receivable from the Parent and affiliate.

At December 31, 2013, payables to Parent and affiliate primarily include amounts owed related to income taxes and accrued but unpaid expenses or dividends.

Dividend payable to Parent	\$ 6,101,077
Income tax payable to Parent	1,367,012
Other payable to Parent and affiliate	<u>37,552</u>
Total payables to Parent and affiliate	<u>\$ 7,505,641</u>

(10) Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company conducts substantially all of its principal trading activities through the Clearing Broker based in the New York metropolitan area. At December 31, 2013, all marketable principal security positions were in the possession or control of its Clearing Broker. Significant credit exposure may result in the event that the Company's Clearing Broker is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are primarily held at two financial institutions, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company is also exposed to credit risk as it relates to the collection of receivables from third parties, including lead managers in underwriting transactions and the Company's corporate clients related to private placements of securities and financial advisory services.

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, which include securities owned, cash deposited with the Company's Clearing Broker, receivables, accounts payable, and other accrued expenses, approximate their fair value.

(12) Fair Value Measurements

The fair value hierarchy under ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between valuations obtained from sources independent of the entity and those from the entity's own unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by observable market data.

For many financial instruments, fair value is based on independent sources such as quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. To the extent certain financial instruments trade infrequently or where active markets do not exist, they may not have readily determinable fair values. In these instances, the Company

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

estimates fair value using pricing models that utilize available information that management deems most relevant.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and a valuation hierarchy based upon the transparency of inputs used in the valuation of an asset or liability. Classification within the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The valuation hierarchy contains three levels:

Level 1 – Valuation inputs are unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation inputs are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and other valuation techniques utilizing observable inputs directly or indirectly related to the asset or liability being measured.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques utilize inputs that are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The following describes the valuation methodologies the Company uses to measure different financial instruments at fair value, including an indication of the level in the fair value hierarchy in which each instrument is generally classified:

Equity securities: Level 1 equity securities are valued based on closing market prices from the exchange where the security is traded. Level 3 equity securities are valued based on purchase price and adjusted for significant events that would impact overall value.

Debt instruments: Debt instruments are valued using inputs that are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement, and are classified within Level 3.

Warrants: Warrants in public companies are valued using a Black-Scholes valuation model, based on observable inputs directly related to the warrants. These warrants are classified within Level 3. Warrants provide the holder the right to purchase securities from the issuer, and may be received in connection with certain advisory transactions. The Company estimates the fair value of warrants using various pricing models and available information that management deems most relevant. Among the factors considered by the Company in determining the fair value of financial instruments are discounted anticipated cash flows, the cost, terms and liquidity of the instrument, the financial condition, operating results and credit ratings of the issuer or underlying company, the quoted market price of publicly traded securities with similar quality and yield, comparable company analyses, and other factors generally pertinent to the valuation of financial instruments. Realized and unrealized gains and losses related to changes in the fair value of warrants are included in Principal Transactions on the Statement of Income.

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value its financial instruments using the highest level and most relevant data available. In addition, management reviews valuations monthly.

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of The Needham Group, Inc.)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

The following table provides fair value information related to the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis classified under the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2013:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
Equity securities	\$ 78,670	—	112,500	191,170
Debt instruments	—	—	233,978	233,978
Warrants	—	—	50,000	50,000
Total assets	<u>\$ 78,670</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>396,478</u>	<u>475,148</u>
Liabilities:				
Equity securities	\$ 40,638	—	—	40,638
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 40,638</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>40,638</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table summarizes the changes in fair value associated with Level 3 financial instruments during the year ended December 31, 2013:

	<u>Debt instruments</u>	<u>Equity securities</u>	<u>Warrants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 219,580	\$ 112,500	\$ —	\$ 332,080
Purchases / issuances	—	—	50,000	50,000
Sales, gross	—	—	—	—
Transfers in	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	—	—	—	—
Realized gains/(losses)	—	—	—	—
Unrealized gains/(losses)	14,398	—	—	14,398
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 233,978</u>	<u>\$ 112,500</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 396,478</u>

NEEDHAM & COMPANY, LLC
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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

The net change in unrealized gain/(losses) on Level 3 financial instruments still held at December 31, 2013 was \$14,398.

The following table provides quantitative information about our Level 3 fair value measurements of our investments as of December 31, 2013. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the table below, according to our valuation policy we may also use other valuation techniques and methodologies when determining our fair value measurements. The below table is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather provides information on the significant Level 3 inputs as they relate to our fair value measurements.

	Fair value as of December 31, 2013	Quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements		
		Valuation techniques/ methodologies	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)
Municipal debt	\$ 233,978	Broker Quoted	Bid-Ask Spread	NA
Warrants	50,000	Black-Scholes	Expected price volatility	67%
Equity securities	112,500	Latest round of financing	NA	NA

(13) Subsequent Events

Events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the statement of financial condition was available to be issued must be evaluated for recognition or disclosure. The effects of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date are recognized in the accompanying statement of financial condition. Subsequent events which provide evidence about conditions that existed after the balance sheet date require disclosure in the accompanying notes. Management evaluated the activity of the Company through February 27, 2014, the date the statement of financial condition was available to be issued, and concluded that no subsequent events have occurred that would require recognition in the statement of financial condition or disclosure in the notes to the statement of financial condition.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT



KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
on Internal Control Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 17a-5**

The Member
Needham & Company, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Needham & Company, LLC (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, 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 compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13, and
2. 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 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 U.S. 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 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, misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 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, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, 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.

KPMG LLP

February 27, 2014