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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 - 048238

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:
Ariel Distributors, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID. NO.

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

200 East Randolph Drive, Suite 2900

(No. and Street)

Chicago

(City)

IL

(State)

60601

(Zip Code)

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

Maureen Longoria

(312) 612-2664

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Deloitte & Touche LLP

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

111 South Wacker Drive

(Address)

Chicago

(City)

IL

(State)

60606

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

MAR 04 2014

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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).

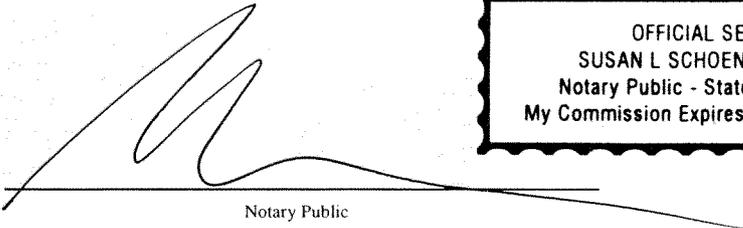
SEC 1410 (06-02)

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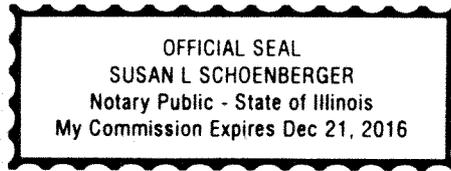
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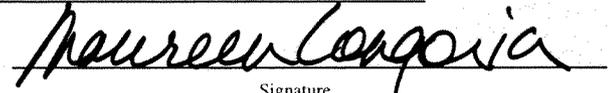
OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, **Maureen Longoria**, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statements and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of **Ariel Distributors, 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:



Notary Public





Signature
Vice President, Treasurer

Title

This report** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Independent Auditors' Report
- (b) Facing page.
- (c) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (d) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (e) Statement of Cash Flows.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- (g) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (h) Computation of Net Capital for Brokers and Dealers pursuant to Rule 15c3-1.
- (i) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c-3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (l) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (m) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (n) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report. (Not Applicable - Exempt)
- (o) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit. (Supplemental Report on Internal Control)

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Member of
Ariel Distributors, LLC
Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Ariel Distributors, LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, and the related notes (the "financial statement"), that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of 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 this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ariel Distributors, LLC as of December 31, 2013, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

February 26, 2014

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2013

Assets

Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 1,620,373
Accounts Receivable	83,286
Prepaid Expenses	67,767
Mutual Funds	<u>14,564,358</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 16,335,784</u>

Liabilities and Member's Equity

Payable to Broker-Dealers	\$ 1,413,392
Due to Affiliated Company	<u>199,152</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,612,544</u>
Total Member's Equity	<u>14,723,240</u>
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	<u>\$ 16,335,784</u>

(1) **Organization**

Ariel Distributors, LLC (the "Company") was incorporated in Illinois in 1995, for the purpose of acting as the distributor and principal underwriter of the diversified portfolios (the "Funds") of the Ariel Investment Trust (the "Trust"). The Trust has adopted a plan of distribution under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 applicable to certain of the Funds. Under the plan, 12b-1 distribution fees are paid to the Company for its services. The Company in turn pays a significant portion of the distribution fees to other broker-dealers who distribute the Funds' shares. The remaining amount is retained by the Company for its services, advertising and other distribution expenses.

(2) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Basis of Presentation – The Company follows accounting standards established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. References to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in these footnotes are to the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*, TM sometimes referred to as the codification or ASC.

Mutual Funds – Mutual fund transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Mutual funds are reported at fair value using their respective net asset value per share.

(3) Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, ("Topic 820") defines fair value as the amount to be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction with market participants at the reporting date.

In accordance with Topic 820 the Company classifies its investments within the three levels of the fair value hierarchy under Topic 820 as described below:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar securities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar securities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable that are significant to the fair value measurement and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs (including the Company's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments).

A description of the valuation techniques applied to the Company's major categories of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis follows.

Securities are generally valued based on quoted prices or quoted net asset values from the applicable exchange. To the extent these securities are actively traded, valuation adjustments are not applied and they are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Restricted securities issued by publicly held companies are valued at a discount to similar, publicly traded securities and may be categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy to the extent that the discount is considered to be insignificant to the fair value measurement in its entirety; otherwise they may be categorized as Level 3. Restricted securities held in non-public entities are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, because they trade infrequently, and therefore, the inputs are unobservable.

(3) Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Continued)

A summary of the inputs used to value the Company's net assets as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

<u>Valuation Inputs</u>	<u>Mutual Funds</u>
Level 1	\$ 14,564,358
Level 2	-
Level 3	-
	<u>\$ 14,564,358</u>

There were no transfers between levels during the year ended December 31, 2013.

(4) Related Party Transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ariel Investments, LLC (the "LLC"). The LLC provides investment advisory and administrative services to each Fund under the Trust under various agreements for which it receives payments from the Trust.

Under an Expense Sharing agreement between the Company and the LLC, the LLC furnishes all personnel, space, equipment, telephones and all other goods and services needed by the Company to operate as the distributor and principal underwriter to the Trust. The Company is liable to the LLC for any expense, direct or indirect, incurred by LLC for or on behalf of the Company. The Company owed \$199,152 to the LLC as of December 31, 2013 under this arrangement.

The Company's investments in various mutual funds are sponsored by the LLC and have a fair value of \$14,564,358 as of December 31, 2013.

(5) Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c-3-1) and is required to maintain minimum capital, as defined under the rule. Under this rule, the Company is required to maintain “net capital” equivalent to \$25,000 or 6-2/3% of “aggregate indebtedness,” whichever is greater, as these terms are defined.

Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change from day to day, but as of December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of \$12,387,533. The Company’s net capital requirement was \$107,503 on that date. The net capital rules may restrict the payment of cash dividends.

(6) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the statement of financial condition in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(7) Income Taxes

FASB ASC Topic 740 prescribes the minimum recognition threshold a tax position must meet in connection with accounting for uncertainties in income tax positions taken or expected to be taken by an entity before being measured and recognized in the financial statements. Topic 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken in the course of preparing the tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are “more-likely-than-not” of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. Tax benefits of positions not deemed to meet the more-than-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax expense in the current year. As Ariel Distributors, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ariel Investments, LLC all income or loss generated by Ariel Distributors, LLC is included in the federal income tax return of Ariel Investments, LLC’s members. Therefore, no liability for income taxes has been included in the statement of financial condition.

(8) Subsequent Events

Ariel Distributors, LLC has evaluated events subsequent to December 31, 2013 to assess the need for potential recognition or disclosure in this report. Such events were evaluated through the date this statement of financial condition was issued. Based upon this evaluation, it was determined that no subsequent events occurred that require recognition or disclosure in the statement of financial condition.

February 26, 2014

To the Board of Directors and Member of
Ariel Distributors, LLC
Chicago, Illinois

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Ariel Distributors, LLC (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 (on which we issued our report dated February 26, 2014 and such report expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements), 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 an 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 (the "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 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, and 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 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 above-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 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 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 above.

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, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered broker-dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Yours truly,

Deloitte & Touche LLP