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

SEC
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Section
FEB 26 2020
Washington DC
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SEC FILE NUMBER
8-00462

FACING PAGE

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2019 AND ENDING 12/31/2019
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: **Janney Montgomery Scott LLC**

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
1717 Arch Street

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

(No. and Street)
Philadelphia PA 19103
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Anthony Miller 215-665-6137
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)
2001 Market Street Philadelphia PA 19103
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

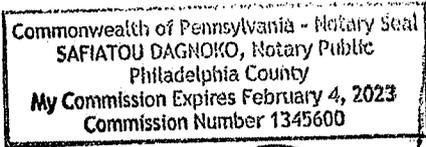
- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

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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)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Anthony Miller, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, as of December 31, 2019, 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]
Signature

EVP, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
Title

[Signature]
Notary Public

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

- (a) Facing Page.
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.
(c) Statement of Income (Loss) or, if there is other comprehensive income in the period(s) presented, a Statement of Comprehensive Income (as defined in §210.1-02 of Regulation S-X).
(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).

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2019

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Member of Janney Montgomery Scott LLC:

Opinion on the Financial Statement – Statement of Financial Condition

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Janney Montgomery Scott LLC and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2019, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statement”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

The consolidated financial statement is the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statement based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit of this consolidated financial statement in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statement is free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statement, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statement. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

February 24, 2020

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2004.

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2019

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,402,006
Segregated cash	11,174,146
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:	
Securities borrowed	2,219,960,434
Securities failed to deliver	2,280,456
Clearing organizations	12,925,064
Receivables from customers (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$56,667)	447,151,230
Receivable from non-customer	87,300
Right-of-use assets	93,107,176
Securities owned	392,096,144
Investments in partnerships	5,110,217
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements (net of accumulated depreciation of \$87,612,428 and grant contra assets of (\$5,220,880))	37,210,763
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$10,389,945)	7,009,055
Goodwill	77,918,735
Corporate owned life insurance ("COLI")	127,249,841
Employee loans and advances (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$847,912)	195,622,220
Deferred tax asset, net	28,715,499
Mutual fund commissions receivable	5,769,209
Deposits with clearing organizations and others	21,952,420
Other assets	43,645,141
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,762,387,056</u>
Liabilities and equity:	
Short-term bank loans	\$ 95,986,813
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:	
Securities loaned	2,326,219,723
Clearing organizations	3,028,553
Securities failed to receive	2,334,597
Lease liabilities	114,360,435
Payable to customers	181,101,832
Securities sold, not yet purchased	127,452,391
Accrued compensation	246,628,359
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	27,805,762
Other liabilities	74,975,880
	<u>3,199,894,345</u>
Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors	410,000,000
Member's equity	148,465,518
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,027,193
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$ 3,762,387,056</u>

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC
Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2019

1. Organization

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC (the “Company”) is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”), a registered introducing broker with the U.S. Commodities and Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), a member of the Securities Industry Protection Corporation (“SIPC”) and a member of the National Futures Association (“NFA”). The Company engages in a broad range of activities in the private wealth management, equity, and fixed income capital markets. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Independence Square Properties LLC (the “Member”), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company (“Penn Mutual”). Janney Capital Management, Janney Trust Company LLC and FIG Partners LLC are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company and consolidated for financial statement purposes.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances among the consolidated entities have been eliminated.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. This pronouncement, along with the subsequent ASUs issued to clarify certain provisions of ASU 2016-02 is now referred to as Accounting Standards Codification 842 (“ASC 842”). The standard requires a lessee to record most leases on its balance sheet while also disclosing key information about those lease arrangements. The classification criteria to distinguish between finance and operating leases are generally consistent with the classification criteria to distinguish between capital and operating leases under existing lease accounting guidance. The Company adopted this new standard on January 1, 2019, using the simplified transition method.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company applied several practical expedients offered by ASC 842 upon adoption of this standard. These included continuing to account for existing leases based on judgments made under legacy GAAP as it relates to determining classification of leases, unamortized initial direct costs and whether contracts are leases or contain leases. The Company also used a practical expedient to use hindsight in determining the lease terms (using knowledge and expectations as of the standard's adoption date instead of the previous assumptions under legacy GAAP) and evaluating impairment of our right-of-use assets in the transition period (using our most up-to-date information).

Adoption of this standard resulted in the recording of operating right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of \$94,102,849 and \$115,064,484, respectively as of January 1, 2019. The operating right-of-use assets recognized as of January 1, 2019 are net of deferred rent of \$20,961,635. Refer to Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies, for additional disclosures.

In August 2017, the FASB issued guidance that amends hedge accounting (ASU 2017-12). Under the new guidance, more hedging strategies will be eligible for hedge accounting and the application of hedge accounting is simplified. The new guidance amends presentation and disclosure requirements, and how effectiveness is assessed. The Company elected to adopt the new standard on January 1, 2019 and there was no material impact to the consolidated financial statement.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at financial institutions, which are available for the Company's use with no restrictions, with original maturities of 90 days or less. At December 31, 2019 the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

Segregated Cash

In accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a broker-dealer carrying client accounts is subject to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients. At December 31, 2019, the Company did not have a requirement to segregate cash in a special reserve account for the benefit of customers.

The Company conducts a fully paid lending program, in which customers agree to make available their fully paid securities to be loaned to third parties in exchange for a fee. At December 31, 2019, the Company held cash collateral of \$10,873,474 in a segregated account for the exclusive benefit of customers of this program.

The Company has restricted cash of \$300,672 for insurance deductibles. Refer to Note 4, Acquisitions, for additional disclosures.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Securities Transactions

Receivable from customers includes amounts due on cash and margin transactions. The value of securities owned by customers and held as collateral for these receivables is not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The Company reserves for doubtful accounts when the customer receivable becomes partially unsecured.

Securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased are valued at quoted market prices except for certain fixed income instruments whose fair value is determined by matrix pricing utilized by a recognized independent pricing service, which management believes to approximate fair value. Firm inventory positions are not typically held for more than thirty days.

Securities Lending Activities

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are generally reported as collateralized financings. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit 102% of the contract value with cash, letters of credit, or other collateral with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the Company receives collateral of 102% of the contract value in the form of cash or other collateral. In both types of transactions, the collateral deposited or received is in an amount generally in excess of the fair value of securities borrowed or loaned. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and securities loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained, deposited, or refunded as necessary. At December 31, 2019, the Company had securities borrowed of \$2,219,960,434 and securities loaned of \$2,326,219,723, which were collateralized by securities of \$2,160,364,381 and \$2,267,027,442 respectively.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financings and are carried at contractual amounts plus accrued interest. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, the securities are valued daily, and collateral is obtained from or returned to the counterparty when contractually required. At December 31, 2019, the Company had open repurchase agreements with two counterparties of \$27,805,762, which were collateralized by securities of \$28,964,698.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments are measured at fair value in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or the price paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are based on market pricing data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect management's judgment about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair value hierarchy includes three levels based on the objectivity of the inputs as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets as of the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. This category includes actively traded exchange traded-funds, mutual funds, and equity securities.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. This category includes corporate fixed income securities, certificates of deposit, unit investment trusts, government and agency obligations, and municipal debt securities.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and are used in situations where there is little if any, market activity for the asset or liability. This category includes auction rate securities, and certain equity and fixed income securities not actively traded.

Valuation Techniques

The Company generally utilizes third-party pricing services to value investment securities. The Company reviews the methodologies and assumptions used by the third-party pricing services and evaluates the values provided, principally by comparison with other available market quotes for similar instruments and/or analysis based on third-party market data. As a result of the review, the Company may occasionally adjust certain values provided by the third-party pricing service when the adjusted price most appropriately reflects the fair value of the particular security.

Equity securities (corporate stocks): All equity securities that are publically traded stocks with observable prices in active markets receive a Level 1 rating, the highest in the hierarchy. Equity securities which are not actively traded, but which are priced based on similar assets traded in active markets are given a Level 2 rating. All equity securities that are not actively traded and are valued with unobservable inputs significant to the measurement are classified as Level 3.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Corporate obligations: Corporate obligations which are priced based on similar assets traded in active markets or other observable inputs are given a Level 2 rating.

Government and agency obligations: The fair values of government and agency obligations are based on observable market data and are therefore classified as Level 2 securities.

Municipal obligations: Municipal obligations are valued daily using current market data and are categorized as Level 2 securities. In order to validate reasonability, prices are reviewed through comparison with directly observed recent market trades or comparison of all significant inputs used in the valuation to management's observations of those inputs in the market.

Contingent payment arrangements: Contingent payment arrangements relate to contingent payment liabilities associated with various acquisitions and are included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Annually, the Company estimates the fair value of the contingent consideration expected to be paid using Monte Carlo simulations. These are unobservable market inputs and are given a Level 3 rating.

Employee Loans and Advances

The Company provides certain financial consultants with loans as part of the Company's recruiting and retention strategy for key revenue producing employees. These loans are generally repayable through bonuses over a three to ten year period based upon continued employment with the Company. If the employee leaves before the term of the loan expires, the balance becomes immediately due and payable. The Company carries a reserve for uncollectible amounts for these terminated employees based on historical collection rates and management's knowledge of the circumstances of individual loans. Employee loans of \$195,622,220 are net of reserve for uncollectible amounts of \$847,912 and the corresponding accrued bonuses of \$15,186,320 are included in accrued compensation in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Taxes

For income tax reporting purposes, the Company is treated as a disregarded entity and its income is included within a consolidated federal income tax return filed by Penn Mutual. In accordance with the tax allocation policy of the consolidated group, the Company determines its federal income tax liability on a benefits for loss basis and makes the required tax payments to Penn Mutual.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are established to reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for tax purposes. These deferred tax assets or liabilities are measured by using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the period in which the deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or realized. The Company accounts for income taxes according to ASC 740, *Income Taxes*.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Penn Mutual, as a mutual insurance company, is generally not subject to state income taxes. As a result, the Company, as a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes, has limited state income tax liability.

Investments in Partnerships

The Company invests in limited partnerships and limited liability companies which, in accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation*, do not meet the requirements for consolidation. Within these investments are two interests in limited partnerships (the “LPs”) in which the Company has a significant interest but is not the primary beneficiary under ASC 810. The Company’s determination of the primary beneficiary for each of the LPs for which it has a significant interest requires judgment based on all relevant facts and circumstances, including the following: (1) our risk of loss is limited to our investment in the LPs, and (2) the Company does not have controlling interest or any management input into the operations of the LPs. The LPs were organized in February 2000 and November 2005 for the purpose of investing in start-up entities with the goal of capital appreciation.

Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

All furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on leasehold improvements is recorded on a straight-line basis over the length of the lease. Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net consist of the following at December 31, 2019:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Furniture and equipment	71,739,323	3-7 Years
Leasehold improvements	63,593,868	1-16 Years
Grant contra asset	(10,510,000)	3-16 Years
	<u>\$ 124,823,191</u>	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(87,612,428)</u>	
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	<u>\$ 37,210,763</u>	

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Grant Agreement

In 2012 the Company received grants from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the Redevelopment Authority Capital Program (“RACP”) and Opportunity Grant Program. The grants allow for reimbursement of eligible capital expenditures after demonstrating compliance with special conditions of the program, which include, but are not limited to, requesting bids, usage of domestic steel in manufacturing, and providing union payrolls. Under the Opportunity Grant Program, the Grant was awarded based on the Company meeting certain future contingencies which include headcount growth, minimum private investment, and the Company remaining at the project site for a minimum of five years. The State retains the right to pursue repayment of the grants, or withhold reimbursement of funds if the special conditions are not met. As of December 31, 2019, the Company has \$98,000 accrued for additional repayment to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for not complying with certain special conditions, which is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company is following the guidance from International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) No. 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, to account for the grant funds. The funds received from the grant are recorded to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition under "Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements at cost" as contra assets, so that they are matched on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as an offset to the specific assets for which the Company received reimbursement. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had \$5,220,880 in deferred grant revenue recorded as contra assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Leases

The Company leases office space under operating leases and determines if an arrangement is an operating or finance lease at inception. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, at inception of a contract and when the terms of an existing contract are changed. The Company recognizes a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities will be initially measured as the present value of the sum of the remaining minimum lease payments utilizing an incremental borrowing rate determined in accordance with ASC 842. The discount rate is the implicit rate if it is readily determinable or otherwise the Company uses the applicable federal rates. The implicit rates of our leases are not readily determinable and accordingly, we use the applicable federal rates as posted by the IRS on a monthly basis. Our lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease. The ROU assets and lease liabilities are adjusted when a new lease or amendment is signed.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company maintains a deferred award program for its financial advisors in which awards are granted based on prior year gross production as discussed in Note 13. These awards cliff vest over five or seven year periods. Financial advisors must be present at the time of vesting to be paid the award. The Company allows the financial advisors to select from a menu of investment options upon which the applicable cumulative investment gains or losses will be paid at the time of full vesting. Beginning with the award granted in 2013, the Company, in order to hedge its market risk associated with these elections, uses total return swaps designated as cash flow hedges under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, in order to provide the market returns and match the appropriate gains/losses on the hedges to the associated compensation liability. Net cash settlements are passed between the parties on a monthly basis and then reestablished each month based on the current market value and any cumulative changes in the underlying elections by the financial advisors.

Cash collateral is posted throughout the month on any market movements in excess of \$100,000. Collateral of \$2,360,000 was exchanged between the parties to satisfy any margin requirements as of December 31, 2019. The maximum length of time which the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows is seven years.

At inception, the Company determined that the total return swap met the criteria for hedge accounting. Ongoing effectiveness evaluations are made for the total return swap that is designated and qualifying as a hedge.

The Company enters into US Treasury bond and note futures contracts as part of its fixed income business, to manage interest rate risk associated with its municipal bond inventory. These positions are executed directly with another financial institution, which requires the Company to maintain a minimum margin with the institution. Variation margin and intra-day margin may also be required if the market moves against the underlying positions. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a net receivable with the counterparty of \$3,966,992 recorded in other assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, which consisted \$5,125,752 in unrealized gains and cash owed of \$1,158,760.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The following table provides the notional value and fair value of the Company's derivative instruments as of December 31, 2019:

	Number of Contracts	Notional Value	Statement of Financial Condition	Receivable/(Payable) Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Total return swap	49	\$ 74,647,697	Other assets	\$ 120,790
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Treasury futures	14	\$ 94,636,716	Other assets	\$ 3,966,992

3. Fair Value Measurements

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. Refer to Note 2 to the financial statement for a further discussion on the Company's policies. The Company had no transfers of financial instruments between Levels during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

The following table presents information about the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2019:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Totals
Assets				
Securities owned				
Equities, ETFs, & options	\$ 595,779	\$ 4,844,668	\$ 111,511	\$ 5,551,958
Preferred stock	-	15,962,100	2,167	15,964,267
Corporate bonds	-	76,066,039	5,879	76,071,918
Municipal bonds	-	115,565,380	6,289	115,571,669
Government and agency obligations	-	178,936,332	-	178,936,332
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 595,779	\$ 391,374,519	\$ 125,846	\$ 392,096,144

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Totals
Liabilities				
Securities sold, but not yet purchased				
Equities, ETFs, & options	\$ 3,051,081	\$ 105,894	\$ -	\$ 3,156,975
Preferred stock	-	1,048,877	-	1,048,877
Corporate bonds	-	17,402,469	-	17,402,469
Municipal bonds	-	14,319	-	14,319
Government and agency obligations	-	105,829,751	-	105,829,751
Contingent payment arrangements	-	-	6,597,382	6,597,382
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 3,051,081	\$ 124,401,310	\$ 6,597,382	\$ 134,049,773

3. Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents information about the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) as of December 31, 2019:

	Equities, ETFs, & options	Preferred stock	Corporate bonds	Municipal bonds	Totals
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 40,761	\$ 1,719	\$ 5,901	\$ 5,300	53,681
Purchases	51,476	309	887	648	53,320
Sales	(2,104)	(103)	(602)	(1)	(2,810)
Unrealized gains (losses)	37,909	233	(313)	341	38,170
Realized gains (losses)	(16,530)	9	6	-	(16,515)
Balance, end of period	\$ 111,512	\$ 2,167	\$ 5,879	\$ 6,288	\$ 125,846

The following table presents change in carrying value associated with Level 3 financial instruments carried at fair value, classified as contingent payment arrangements as of December 31, 2019:

Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,109,839
Additions	5,820,000
Accretion	62,300
Payments	(394,757)
Balance, end of period	\$ 6,597,382

The Company recognizes transfers of assets between Levels at the end of each reporting period. There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The following table represents the investments in partnerships measured at fair value based on NAV as a practical expedient as of December 31, 2019:

	Fair value	Unfunded commitments	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period
Co-Investment II	\$ 4,150,000	\$ -	N/A	N/A
JMS Resources	745,574	-	N/A	N/A
Global Medical REIT	214,364	-	N/A	N/A
Draper	279	48,000	N/A	N/A
	\$ 5,110,217	\$ 48,000		

The following represent financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition:

Short-term financial instruments: The carrying amount of short-term financial instruments, including cash & cash equivalents, segregated cash, and short-term bank loans are recorded at book value, which approximates the fair value of these instruments due to their relatively short duration. These instruments have no stated maturity and carry interest rates that approximate market rates.

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Receivable and other assets: Receivables from customers, broker-dealers, and other operating receivables are recorded at book value, which approximates the fair value of these instruments due to their relatively short duration.

COLI: These financial instruments are carried at cash surrender value of the policies, which approximates fair value.

Employee loans and advances: These financial instruments have a stated maturity with a fixed interest rate, so fair value does not approximate the carrying amount. At December 31, 2019, the Company estimated fair value of \$196,900,509 based on estimated future cash flows and estimated discount rates compared to the carrying value of \$195,622,220 on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Payables: Payable to customers, broker-dealers, and other payables are recorded at book value, which approximates the fair value of these instruments due to their relatively short duration.

Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors: These financial instruments have a stated maturity with a fixed interest rate. At December 31, 2019, the Company estimated fair value of \$635,336,377 based on estimated future cash flows and estimated discount rates compared to the carrying value of \$410,000,000 on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

4. Acquisitions

On April 30, 2019 the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire all the outstanding membership interests of FIG Partners LLC and its subsidiaries (“FIG”). FIG is one of the nation’s premier investment banking and research firms specializing in community banks. Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, FIG has offices in California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Services offered to its clients include research, investment banking, equity sales and fixed income trading, and corporate and private client services. The experienced team at FIG added nationally recognized expertise within the community bank sector to the Company’s existing financial institutions sector coverage. The aggregate purchase price net of cash acquired was \$30,064,837, including \$5,820,000 of non-cash consideration. As of December 31, 2019, there was also restricted cash of \$300,672 of insurance deductibles held in an escrow account.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. Accordingly, the Company measured goodwill as the excess of the acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred over the amount of acquisition date identifiable assets acquired. The Company recorded \$25,455,000 of goodwill on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Identifiable intangible assets purchased by the Company consisted of non-competes, in-process engagements, trade name, and customer relationships with aggregate acquisition date fair values of \$8,440,000. Refer to Note 10 for further details.

4. Acquisitions (continued)

The Company recognized a liability for estimated earn-out payments. These payments will be based on FIG's performance over a four-year period. The liability for earn-out payments was \$5,820,000, which was included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Refer to Note 10 for further information on the impact of this acquisition on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Current assets	\$ 8,013,576
Property and equipment	303,849
Goodwill	25,455,000
Intangible assets	8,440,000
Other long-term assets	1,997,855
Total assets acquired	<u>\$ 44,210,280</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 1,833,063
Long-term liabilities	7,982,217
Total liabilities assumed	<u>\$ 9,815,280</u>
Net assets acquired	\$ 34,395,000
Less contingent consideration	(5,820,000)
Less cash acquired	(4,330,163)
Total purchase price, net of cash acquired	<u>\$ 24,244,837</u>

On September 12, 2019 the Company formed Janney Trust Company LLC ("JTC") in order to provide custodial, brokerage, investment advisory and fiduciary services to IRA accounts. As of December 31, 2019 there were no client accounts at JTC.

5. Short-term Bank Loans

The Company borrows from four banks in connection with the securities settlement process and to finance margin loans made to customers. At December 31, 2019, the Company had borrowed \$68,500,000 from uncommitted open lines of credit from the four banks. The borrowings were collateralized by customer-owned securities valued at approximately \$408,862 and Company owned securities valued at \$182,657,638. Certain collateral amounts exceed the minimum requirements to allow for daily fluctuations. The borrowings are demand obligations and generally require interest based upon the federal funds rate. At December 31, 2019, the weighted-average interest rate on these borrowings was approximately 2.14%. All of the remaining bank loans, which consist of overdrafts of depository accounts of \$27,486,813, are not collateralized.

6. Subordinated Notes Payable

The subordinated notes payable (the “Notes”) are subordinated to the claims of general creditors. The Notes may only be repaid if the Company remains in compliance with its minimum net capital requirements. The Notes were approved by FINRA and amounts borrowed against the Notes are available in computing net capital under the SEC’s Uniform Net Capital Rule (“Rule 15c3-1”).

<u>Lender</u>	<u>Available Amount</u>	<u>Borrowed Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
Penn Mutual	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000	3/13/2029	7% - 10%
PA Insurance & Annuity Co*	40,000,000	40,000,000	8/19/2031	9%
Penn Mutual	100,000,000	100,000,000	9/15/2036	8%
Penn Mutual	130,000,000	130,000,000	12/21/2038	8%
Penn Mutual	100,000,000	75,000,000	12/21/2038	8%
	<u>\$ 435,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 410,000,000</u>		

*Pennsylvania Insurance & Annuity Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Penn Mutual

7. Member’s Equity

The Company entered into an operating agreement with the Member which sets forth the rights, obligations, and duties with respect to the Company. According to the operating agreement, the Member shall not be personally liable to creditors of the Company for debts, obligations, liabilities, or losses of the Company, except as required by law. The Member has the right, but is not required, to make capital contributions upon request of the Company. The Member may require the Company to make distributions of cash or property at such times and amounts as it determines, subject to regulatory limitations and approval.

The Company pays quarterly distributions equal to 100% of net income, after tax, to the Member. At December 31, 2019, the Company has accrued \$16,993,554 for the fourth quarter distribution payable to the Member, which is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

8. Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact for financial statement reporting purposes of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The significant temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2019 relate to the following:

Deferred tax assets:	
Employee benefit liabilities	\$ 26,935,130
Depreciation	2,920,033
Lease liabilities	25,127,525
Loss contingencies	11,900
Other	176,039
Total deferred tax asset	<u>55,170,627</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Right-of-use assets	(20,647,606)
Firm investments	(4,736,975)
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedge	(1,070,547)
Total deferred tax liability	<u>(26,455,128)</u>
Deferred tax asset, net	<u>\$ 28,715,499</u>

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return with its parent, Penn Mutual, and is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various state jurisdictions. Based on the inter-company tax allocation agreements, each subsidiary's tax liability or refund is accrued on a benefits for loss basis. As of December 31, 2019, the Company has a current tax payable of \$2,940,686 to Penn Mutual.

As of December 31, 2019 no penalties or interest were recognized or accrued. The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various state jurisdictions. The Company remains subject to examinations by U.S. Federal and state tax authorities for the tax years 2016 through 2018.

9. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and the capital rules of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The Company has elected to use the alternative method permitted by Rule 15c3-1 which requires that it maintain minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$1,000,000 or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as defined. The NYSE may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying cash dividends/distributions if resulting net capital would be less than 5% of aggregate debit items, as defined, and may require a member firm to reduce its business if its net capital is less than 4% of aggregate debit items, as defined. At December 31, 2019, the Company's net capital was \$158,883,296 which was \$149,379,630 in excess of 2% of aggregate debit items, as defined, and the Company's net capital percentage was 33.44%.

9. Net Capital Requirements (continued)

The following is a summary of certain financial information of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries:

	FIG	JTC	Total
Total assets	\$ 8,384,643	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 13,884,643
Total liabilities	(2,369,208)	-	(2,369,208)
	<u>\$ 6,015,435</u>	<u>\$ 5,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,515,435</u>

The net assets of the subsidiaries are included as non-allowable assets in a consolidated computation of the Company's net capital, because the net assets of the subsidiary are not readily available for the protection of the Company's customers, broker dealers, and other creditors, as permitted by Rule 15c3-1.

10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*, provides that goodwill is not amortized and the value of an identifiable intangible asset must be amortized over its useful life, unless the asset is determined to have an indefinite useful life. The Company tests for the impairment of goodwill annually, or more frequently when negative conditions or triggering events occur, in accordance with ASC 350.

Under this guidance, a Company is first permitted to assess certain qualitative factors (referred to as "step zero"), and if it is determined, based on this qualitative assessment, to be more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the Company must perform the quantitative analysis of goodwill impairment test. The Company's operating activities are considered one reporting unit for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing. Management performed annual impairment testing as of September 30, 2019. Management's qualitative analysis did not indicate impairment of the goodwill asset. During the year ended December 31, 2019, no impairment charges were recognized.

The following table presents our goodwill and identifiable intangible asset balances, net of accumulated amortization, and activity for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Net identifiable intangible assets, December 31, 2018	\$ 219,291
Additions	8,440,000
Amortization expense	(1,650,236)
Net identifiable assets, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 7,009,055</u>
Goodwill, December 31, 2018	\$ 52,463,735
Additions	25,455,000
Goodwill, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 77,918,735</u>

10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued)

The following table presents our goodwill and net identifiable intangible asset balances as of December 31, 2019:

	<u>Useful Life</u>	<u>2019</u>
Finite Life Intangibles		
Investment banking relationships	5 Years	\$ 4,600,000
Client relationships	14-17 Years	8,400,000
Trade name	5 Years	1,900,000
In-Process engagements	1-2 Years	210,000
Backlog	2 Years	1,080,000
Noncompete agreements	1-4 Years	1,209,000
		<u>17,399,000</u>
Accumulated Amortization		
Investment banking relationships		(613,333)
Client relationships		(8,361,751)
Trade name		(536,666)
In-Process engagements		(210,000)
Backlog		(360,000)
Noncompete agreements		(308,195)
		<u>(10,389,945)</u>
Net Finite Life Intangibles		<u>7,009,055</u>
Goodwill		77,918,735

11. Leases

The Company has obligations as a lessee for office space with initial noncancelable terms in excess of one year. The Company classified these leases as operating leases. These leases generally contain renewal options for periods ranging from two to five years. Because the Company is not reasonable certain to exercise these renewal options, the optional renewal options are excluded from lease payments. The Company's leases do not include termination options for either party to the lease or restrictive financial or other covenants. Payments due under the lease contracts include fixed payments plus, for many of the Company's leases, variable payments. The Company's office space leases require it to make variable payments for the Company's proportionate share of the building's property taxes, insurance, and common area maintenance. These variable lease payments are not included in lease payments used to determine lease liability and are recognized as variable costs when incurred.

11. Leases (continued)

Maturities of lease liabilities under noncancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

2020	\$	23,168,436
2021		21,875,034
2022		19,313,112
2023		15,532,692
2024		13,168,094
Thereafter		40,602,273
Total undiscounted lease payments	\$	133,659,641
Less: imputed interest		(19,299,206)
Total lease liabilities	\$	114,360,435

Other information related to leases as of December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Weighted average remaining lease term:
Operating leases 7 years

Weighted average discount rate:
Operating leases 2.92%

12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company, together with various other brokers, dealers, corporations, and individuals, has been named as a defendant in a number of actual and threatened class-action lawsuits, many of which involve material or undeterminable amounts and alleged violations of federal and state securities laws. The Company is also a defendant in other lawsuits and regulatory matters incidental to its securities business. Management of the Company believes, after consultation with outside legal counsel, that the resolution of these various matters will not result in any material adverse impact on the financial position of the Company. However, the results of operations could be materially affected during any period if liabilities in that period differ from the Company's prior estimates, and the Company's cash flow could be materially affected during any period in which these matters are resolved. In accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies*, the Company has established provisions for estimated losses from pending complaints, legal actions, investigations, and proceedings. The ultimate costs of litigation-related charges can vary significantly from period to period, depending on such factors as market conditions, the size and volume of customer complaints and claims, including class action suits and recoveries from indemnification, contribution or insurance reimbursements. As of December 31, 2019, a reserve for litigation of \$3,330,000 is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

12. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

The Company has investments in various partnerships to which it is required to commit a maximum amount of capital. As of December 31, 2019, the Company has contributed \$10,662,255 as an investment and is committed to an additional \$48,000. Under the terms of the partnership agreements, certain losses are allocated to the Company and the general partners before being allocated to the limited partners. The Company may in the future, under certain conditions, be required to contribute the additional committed capital with no resulting investment value.

The Company has outstanding underwriting agreements and when-issued contracts which commit it to purchase securities at specified future dates and prices. The Company pre-sells such issues to manage risk exposure related to these off-balance-sheet commitments. Subsequent to December 31, 2019, such transactions settled with no material effect on the financial statement as of that date.

The Company has outstanding commitments, which the Company estimates to be approximately \$50,671,376 to provide certain existing financial consultants with loans as part of the Company's recruiting strategy for key revenue producing employees. The loans will be issued if the financial consultants achieve certain revenue targets during the year.

13. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and 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.

In addition, the Company has sold securities, on a proprietary basis, that it does not currently own and will therefore be obligated to purchase such securities at a future date. The Company has recorded these obligations on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at December 31, 2019, at the fair values of the related securities, and will incur a loss if the fair values of the securities increases subsequent to December 31, 2019.

The Company may hold cash or cash equivalents in certain financial institutions over and above the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limits of \$250,000 per bank.

13. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and Concentrations of Credit Risk (continued)

The Company's customer securities activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. In margin transactions, the Company extends credit to its customers, subject to various regulatory and internal margin requirements, collateralized by cash and securities in the customers' accounts. In connection with these activities, the Company executes and clears customer transactions involving the sale of securities not owned by the customers, substantially all of which are transacted on a margin basis subject to individual exchange regulations. Such transactions may expose the Company to significant off-balance-sheet risk in the event margin requirements are not sufficient to fully cover losses that customers may incur. In the event the customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices to fulfill the customer's obligations. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels daily and; pursuant to such guidelines, requires the customer to deposit additional collateral or to reduce positions when necessary.

The Company's customer financing and securities settlement activities require the Company to pledge customer securities as collateral in support of various secured financing sources such as bank loans and securities loaned. In the event the counterparty is unable to meet its contractual obligation to return customer securities pledged as collateral, the Company may be exposed to the risk of acquiring the securities at prevailing market prices in order to satisfy its customer obligations. The Company controls this risk by monitoring the fair value of securities pledged on a daily basis and by requiring adjustments of collateral levels in the event of excess market exposure. In addition, the Company establishes credit limits for such activities and monitors compliance on a daily basis.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had margin loans with customers of \$424,465,865 collateralized by securities of \$594,252,211.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had utilized \$117,646,913 of securities owned by customers as collateral for Option Clearing Corporation ("OCC") margin requirements.

14. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a qualified defined contribution profit-sharing plan which covers all employees who meet certain eligibility requirements. Contributions to this plan are determined on a discretionary basis by the Board of Managers.

The Company has a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for certain financial consultants, which provides for full vesting after five or seven years. The participants' balances change based on a variable rate of return. At December 31, 2019, Corporate Owned Life Insurance (COLI) was held to fund this plan, which is carried at the cash surrender value of the underlying policies of \$89,841,226. The Company also holds additional COLI policies to insure key financial advisors, which are also carried at the cash surrender value of the underlying policies of \$37,408,615.

15. Related Party Transactions

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with Penn Mutual to provide annuity and insurance contracts to its customers as part of its normal course of business.

The Company utilizes Penn Mutual's internal audit and tax support teams. For the year ended December 31, 2019, a payable to Penn Mutual of \$283,251 is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company has shared vendors with Penn Mutual. The Company pays the vendors and invoices Penn Mutual for their share. At December 31, 2019, a receivable from Penn Mutual of \$143,338 is included in other assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company pays interest quarterly on the Notes to Penn Mutual (see Note 6). As of December 31, 2019, interest payable of \$7,711,111 is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

16. Subsequent Events

In accordance with ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*, we evaluate subsequent events that occurred after the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition date but before the financial statement has been issued. There are two types of subsequent events: (1) recognized, or those that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statement, and (2) non-recognized, or those that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition but arose after that date. The Company evaluated subsequent events through February 24, 2020, the date the consolidated financial statement was available to be issued. Based on the evaluation the Company did not identify any recognized subsequent events that would have required adjustment to the consolidated financial statement.

JANNEY MONTGOMERY SCOTT LLC

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
with Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

December 31, 2019



JANNEY MONTGOMERY SCOTT LLC
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Philadelphia, PA 19103
215.665.6000
T 800.526.6397
www.janney.com

February 25, 2020

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549

Dear Sir or Madam:

In connection with the December 31, 2019 audit of Janney Montgomery Scott LLC accounts enclosed are two copies of the following reports:

1. Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2019 with the report of the independent auditors.
2. Financial Statements and supplemental information for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 with the supplementary report of the independent auditors (confidential).

Please note that as designated on the various covers, the financial statements and supplemental information for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 (item 2 above) are being filed on the confidential treatment basis provided for in Rule 17a-5(e)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bridget Gossner".

Bridget Gossner
Audit & Regulatory Manager