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DIVISION OF MARKET REGULATION

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

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 1/1/09 AND ENDING 12/31/09
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: JK Securities Inc.

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

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

(No. and Street)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Greenberg + Co

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

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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JK SECURITIES, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

JK SECURITIES, INC.

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**GREENBERG
&
COMPANY**

Certified Public Accountants, LLC

500 MORRIS AVENUE
SPRINGFIELD, NJ 07081
(973) 467-3838 • FAX (973) 467-3184

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors of
JK Securities, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of JK Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 (the Company), and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of JK Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information included on pages 10 through 12 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.


GREENBERG & COMPANY, LLC

Springfield, New Jersey
February 4, 2010

JK SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009

ASSETS

Cash	\$88,999
Receivable from broker	752,283
Securities owned at market value	1,641,794
Deposit with clearing broker	100,000
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$2,875	6,486
Other assets	<u>3,977</u>
 Total Assets	 <u>\$ 2,593,539</u>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

LIABILITIES

Payable to broker	\$ 1,638,594
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>20,311</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>1,658,905</u>

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock, \$2 par value; 1,000 shares authorized, 500 shares issued and outstanding	1,000
Additional paid-in-capital	479,164
Retained earnings	<u>454,470</u>
	<u>934,634</u>
 Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	 <u>\$ 2,593,539</u>

See accountants' report and notes to the financial statements.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

REVENUE

Trading gains and losses, net	\$ 1,277,671
Unrealized gain on securities	15,039
Interest income	92,501
Other income	<u>1,227</u>
 Total Revenue	 <u>1,386,438</u>

EXPENSES

Employee compensation and related benefits	141,500
Clearing and execution costs	61,865
Interest expense	51,344
Rent and occupancy	13,592
Subscriptions	26,085
Professional fees	19,158
Depreciation and amortization expense	166
Other operating expenses	<u>74,914</u>
 Total Expenses	 <u>388,624</u>

<u>NET INCOME</u>	<u>\$ 997,814</u>
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See accountants' report and notes to the financial statements.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net Income	\$ 997,814
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	166
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in receivable from broker	(146,739)
Decrease in securities owned	80,576
Decrease in deposit with clearing broker	69
Increase in other assets	(3,392)
Decrease in payable to broker	(66,949)
Decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>(15,602)</u>
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 845,943

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Distributions to stockholder	<u>(806,104)</u>
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Net cash used in financing activities

NET INCREASE IN CASH	39,839
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>49,160</u>
<u>CASH AT END OF YEAR</u>	<u>\$ 88,999</u>

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for:	
State Income Taxes	\$ 6,182
Interest	\$ 51,344

See accountants' report and notes to the financial statements.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS'
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, January 1, 2009	\$ 1,000	\$ 479,164	\$ 262,760	\$ 742,924
Distributions to stockholder			(806,104)	(806,104)
Net Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>997,814</u>	<u>997,814</u>
Balance, December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 479,164</u>	<u>\$ 454,470</u>	<u>\$ 934,634</u>

See accountants' report and notes to the financial statements.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

JK Securities, Inc. (the "Company"), is an Illinois subchapter S corporation established on September 7, 2001. The Company is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Company's primary operation is proprietary trading of municipal bond securities.

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k) (2) (ii) of rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k) (2) (ii) provide that the Company clear all transactions on behalf of customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer, and promptly transmit all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker-dealer. The clearing broker-dealer carries all of the accounts of the customers and maintains and preserves all related books and records as are customarily kept by a clearing broker-dealer.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid, short-term investments with maturities of 90 days or less.

REVENUE RECOGNITION AND SECURITIES OWNED

Proprietary securities transactions are recorded on the trade date as if they had settled.

Securities owned, consisting of municipal bond securities, are valued at the last quoted bid price. See Note 3 for fair value information.

INCOME TAXES

The Company with the consent of its shareholder has elected under the Internal Revenue Code to be an S corporation. In lieu of corporation income taxes, the stockholders of an S corporation are taxed on their proportionate share of the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for federal income taxes has been included in the financial statements.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

(Continued)

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization is computed using an accelerated method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which ranges from five to seven years. The difference between depreciation for financial statement purposes and tax accounting purposes is not material.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company investigates potential impairments of its long-lived assets on an exception basis when evidence exists that events or changes in circumstances may have made recovery of an asset's carrying value unlikely. An impairment loss is recognized when the sum of the expected undiscounted future net cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. No such losses have been identified.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Company adopted the provision of FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, on January 1, 2009 (Codified within Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, Income Taxes). The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

A summary of the fair value of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>12/31/09</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>
State and Municipal Government Obligations	\$1,641,794	\$1,641,794

The Company's primary revenue is derived from the sale of the state and municipal government obligations. See Note 2 revenue recognition and securities owned.

Market approach was used as a valuation technique.

	<u>Revenue For the Year Ended December 31, 2009</u>
The amount of total gains for the period included in earnings (or changes in net assets) attributable to the change in unrealized gains relating to assets still held at the reporting date.	<u>\$ 15,039</u>
Total unrealized gains included in earnings	<u><u>\$ 15,039</u></u>

JK SECURITIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

(Continued)

4. RECEIVABLE FROM AND PAYABLE TO BROKERS

The Company clears its proprietary transactions through other broker-dealers. The Company is required to maintain an inventory reserve account with one of the Company's brokers with a balance at all times equal to or greater than the margin requirement on the underlying securities. The account earns interest at the broker's cost of carry plus 100 basis points. The amount payable to one of its clearing brokers is collateralized by securities owned by the Company. Pursuant to the clearing agreement with one of the Company's brokers, the Company can borrow up to 100 percent of the value of the securities owned by the Company.

Amounts receivable from and payable to the brokers at December 31, 2009, consist of the following:

	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
Trading income receivable	\$ 116,276	\$ 11,838
Inventory reserve (cash on deposit) (1)	602,115	0
Due to the broker (2)	0	1,626,756

(1) Inventory reserve required by the broker is \$199,973.

(2) Securities collateralized are \$1,641,794.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK, CONTINGENCIES AND UNCERTAINTIES

Securities transactions are introduced to and cleared through a clearing broker. Under the terms of its clearing agreement, the Company is required to guarantee the performance in meeting contracted obligations. In conjunction with the clearing broker, the Company seeks to control the risks of activities and is required to maintain collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. Compliance with the various guidelines is monitored daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, the Company may be required to deposit additional collateral or reduce positions when necessary.

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities whose counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty with which it conducts business.

Market risk arises due to fluctuations in interest rates and market prices that may result in changes in the values of trading instruments. The company manages its exposure to market risk resulting from trading activities through its risk management function. Risk reports are produced and reviewed daily by management to mitigate market risk.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

(Continued)

The agreement between the Company and its clearing broker provides that the Company is obligated to assume any exposure related to nonperformance by its customers. The Company seeks to minimize the risk of loss through procedures designed to monitor the creditworthiness of its customers and that transactions are executed properly by the clearing broker.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables, securities, deposits, payables and other liabilities are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of those instruments.

6. OPERATING LEASE

The Company leases office space on a month-to-month basis from the president of the Company. Rental expense charged to operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$13,592. The Company also leases an auto under a thirty-nine month operating lease expiring in April 2020, requiring monthly payments of \$1,312. Future minimum lease commitments as of December 31, 2009 total \$5,249 for 2010.

7. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is a broker-dealer subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$836,064, which was \$725,469 in excess of its required net capital of \$110,594. The Company's net capital ratio was 1.98 to 1 at December 31, 2009.

8. INDEMNIFICATIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide indemnifications under certain circumstances. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

JK SECURITIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PURSUANT TO RULE 17A-5 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009

JK SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15C3-1
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Total shareholder's equity	\$	934,634
Deductions and/or charges:		
Nonallowable assets:		
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements		6,486
Other assets		3,976
		924,172
Haircuts on securities:		
State and municipal government obligations		74,066
Money market funds		14,042
		88,108
Net capital		836,064
Net capital requirement		110,594
Excess net capital	\$	725,470
Aggregate indebtedness		
Payable to broker	\$	1,638,594
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities		20,311
		1,658,905
Total aggregate indebtedness		\$ 1,658,905
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		1.98 to 1
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		
Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of Aggregate Indebtedness)	\$	110,594
Minimum dollar net capital required		100,000
Net capital requirement (greater of the two)	\$	110,594
Excess net capital	\$	725,470
Excess net capital at 1000%	\$	670,173
RECONCILIATION TO UNAUDITED FORM K-17A-5 PART III		
Net capital reported above	\$	924,172
Haircuts on securities - municipal bond and money market fund		(88,108)
Rounding variance		(1)
		836,063
Net capital - per form X-17A-5 Part IIA	\$	836,063

**GREENBERG
&
COMPANY**

Certified Public Accountants, LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board of Directors of
JK Securities, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedule of JK Securities, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. 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 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, because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

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 from loss against 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, errors of 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. This report recognizes that it is not practicable in an organization the size of the Company to achieve all the divisions of duties and cross-checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control and that alternatively greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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

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

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the 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 the 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, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., and any 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.


Greenberg & Company LLC

Springfield, New Jersey
February 4, 2010