10032318	UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE C Washington, D.C. 2054 ANNUAL AUDITED R FORM X-17A-5 PART III	.9	8- 51667
Information R	FACING PAGE Required of Brokers and Dealers ities Exchange Act of 1934 and Ru		17 of the
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BI	EGINNING 7/1/09 MM/DD/YY	AND ENDING <u>6/</u>	30/10 MM/DD/YY
	A. REGISTRANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:			OFFICIAL USE ONLY
TRUMP SECURITIES, LLC ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLA	ACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O.	Box No.)	FIRM ID. NO.
39 BROADWAY - SUITE 3300	(No. and Strect)		
New York	New York		10006
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NU	MBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT I		
Carl Goodman			897-1695 Area Code - Telephone No.)
	B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTI		
	DUNTANT whose opinion is contained		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ROTHSTEIN, KASS & COMPAN	(Name - if individual, state last, first, mic	idle name)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
85 LIVINGSTON AVENUE (Address)	ROSELAND (city)	NJ (State)	07068 Zip Code)
CHECK ONE: Z Certified Public Acco Public Accountant			

*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 240.174-5(e)(2).

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

PW

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, <u>Carl Goodman</u>, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of TRUMP SECURITIES, LLC as of

June 30, $2O_{10}^{10}$, 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 General Securities Principal Title **Notary Public BARBARA A. LEDERMAN** Notary Public, State of New York No. 4964395 Qualified in Westchester County Commission Expires April 2, 19-2 This report** contains (check all applicable boxes): (a) Facing page. \boxtimes (b) Statement of Financial Condition. \boxtimes (c) Statement of Income (Loss). \boxtimes (d) Statement of Cash Flows. \boxtimes (e) Statement of Changes in Member's Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital \boxtimes (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors. \boxtimes (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 co solidation. \square (1) An Oath or Affirmation. \boxtimes (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. (o)Independent auditor's report on internal accounting control \boxtimes (p) Schedule of segregation requirements and funds in segregation - customers' regulated commodity futures account pursuant to Rule 171-5. **For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

June 30, 2010

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Certified Public Accountants Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. 4 Becker Farm Road Roseland, NJ 07068 tel 973.994.6666 fax 973.994.0337 www.rkco.com Beverdy Hills Dailas Deriver Urand Caymon Irvine New York Boseland San Francisco Walnut Creek

Rothstein Kass

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Trump Securities, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Trump Securities, LLC (the "Company") as of June 30, 2010, and the related statement of operations, changes in members' 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. An audit includes 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 also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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 Trump Securities, LLC as of June 30, 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows 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 listed in the accompanying table of contents 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.

Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C.

Roseland, New Jersey September 28, 2010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

June 30, 2010	
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 114,222
Investments, at fair value	28,930
Other assets	5,098_
TOTAL ASSETS	A
IOTAL ASSETS	\$ 148,250
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Subordinated liabilities	\$ 22,628
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,011
Deferred NYC Unincorporated Business Tax liability	2,800
Total liabilities	30,439
Members' equity	117,811
	117,011_
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	\$ 148,250

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended June 30, 2010	
Revenues Private placements commission Advisory fees	\$ 2,197,016 875,524
Loss on investments	(12,688)
Total revenues	3,059,852
Expenses Commissions Regulatory and other expenses Total expenses	2,815,312 65,094 2,880,406
Net income before NYC Unincorporated Business Tax	179,446
NYC Unincorporated Business Tax	8,934
Net income	\$ 170,512

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

Year Ended June 30, 2010	
Members' equity, beginning of year	\$ 106,099
Net income	170,512
Contributions	1,200
Distributions	(160,000)
Members' equity, end of year	\$ 117,811

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended June 30, 2010		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$	170,512
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by	Ψ	170,012
operating activities:		
Investments, at fair value		(16,195)
Deferred NYC Unincorporated Business Tax liability		2,800
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		·
Fees receivable		184,565
Other assets		135
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(103,925)
Subordinated liabilities	<u> </u>	(136,330)
Net cash provided by operating activities		101,562
Cash flows from financing activities		
Capital contributions		1,200
Capital distributions		(160,000)
Net cash used in financing activiities		(158,800)
Net decrease in cash		(57,238)
Cash, beginning of year	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	171,460
Cash, end of year	\$	114,222
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the period for taxes	\$	5,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of operations

Trump Securities, LLC (the "Company"), is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company is engaged in the business of private placements and related investment banking activities.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation

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

These financial statements were approved by management and available for issuance on September 28, 2010. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from commissions are billed and recognized when private placements are completed and commissions are earned and collectible. Advisory fees are recognized based on the terms of the contracts and are recorded when the services are rendered.

Revenue and Expense Recognition from Securities Transactions

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

Income Taxes

The Company is not subject to federal or state income taxes and, accordingly, no provision for these income taxes has been made in the accompanying financial statements. The members are required to report their proportional share of gains, losses, credits and deductions on their respective income tax returns. The Company is subject to the New York City Unincorporated Business Tax.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position of the Company is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. state and local jurisdictions. Generally the Company is no longer subject to income tax examination by major taxing authorities before 2006. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce net assets. This policy has been applied to all existing tax positions upon the Company's initial adoption for the period ended June 30, 2010. Based on its analysis, the Company has determined that the adoption of this policy did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax fees payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the period ended June 30, 2010.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fees Receivable and Commissions Payable

Fees receivable are stated at cost less an allowance for doubtful accounts, and represent commissions management expects to collect based on the private placement contract. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates its fees receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts, based on past history, collections, and current credit conditions. Accounts are written-off as uncollectible once the Company has exhausted its collection means. As of June 30, 2010, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$14,000. Commissions are payable to the salespersons only when the related receivables are collected. In addition, any liabilities to salespersons in this regard are subordinated to the claims of general creditors.

Investments, at Fair Value

Investments represent convertible notes receivable, restricted stock and common stock that are valued at fair value as determined by management. Fair value is based upon the consideration of factors such as the value of the underlying investment, restrictions on the conversion of the notes and liquidity of the investment. As of June 30, 2010, management determined that the fair value of investments is approximately \$29,000.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with GAAP, the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments, approximate the carrying amounts presented in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

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

In accordance with GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors including, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation Techniques

The Company values investments and securities sold short that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Investments in restricted securities of public companies cannot be offered for sale to the public until the Company complies with certain statutory requirements. The valuation of the securities by management takes into consideration the type and duration of the restriction, but in no event does the valuation exceed the listed price on a national securities exchange. Investments in restricted securities of public companies are generally included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Fair value measurements

The Company's investments recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with GAAP. See Note 2 for a discussion of the Company's policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's investments measured at fair value as of June 30, 2010:

	in Ac Market Identical	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Balance as of June 30, 2010
Assets (at fair value)								
Investments, at fair value								
Common stocks	\$	-	\$	27,055	\$	-	\$	27,055
Preferred stocks				1,875				1,875
Total investments, at fair value	\$	-	\$	28,930	\$	-	\$	28,930

The following table presents additional information about Level 3 assets measured at fair value. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair value of positions that the Company has classified within the Level 3 category. As a result, the unrealized gains and losses for assets within the Level 3 category may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities) inputs.

Assets (at fair value)	E	eginning Balance July 1, 2009	U	ealized & nrealized Gains Losses) _{(a}	Purchases, Sales and Settlements	 Net Transfers In and/or (Out) of	 Ending Balance June 30, 2010	 Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) for Investments still held at June 30, 2010
Investments, at fair value Debt securities	\$	12,735	\$	(12,688)	\$ (47)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ i -
Total investments, at fair value	\$	12,735	\$	(12,688)	\$ (47)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Net capital requirement

The Company is a member of FINRA and is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. This Rule requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 and that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash distributions paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At June 30, 2010 the Company's net capital was approximately \$84,000, which was approximately \$79,000 in excess of its computed minimum requirement of approximately \$5,000.

5. Exemption from Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the SEC Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the exemptive provisions of sub-paragraph (k)(2)(i) and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers".

6. Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision for New York City Unincorporated Business Taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 that are attributable to income from operations are as follows:

Current \$4,700

Deferred \$2,200

7. Related party transaction

Integrated Management Solutions USA LLC ("IMS"), is an affiliate that provides office space, services, and other expenses to the Company at a cost of \$1,200 per year pursuant to a service agreement. This amount covers overhead expenses other than management services. Management services, whose aggregate value for the year ended June 30, 2010 has been determined by management as approximately \$139,000, are provided by IMS at no cost to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Concentrations of credit risk

Major customers

The Company had revenues from 3 major clients of approximately \$2,490,000 or 80% of total revenue in 2010. At June 30, 2010, there were no fees receivable from these clients.

Cash

All of the Company's cash is located in a single bank account and from time to time may be in excess of federally insured limits. Management does not believe that there is any risk with respect to its cash.

3

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

June 30, 2010				
Member's equity			\$	117,811
Less nonallowable assets Investments, at fair value Other assets			<u> </u>	28,930 5,098 34,028
Net capital			\$	83,783
Aggregate indebtedness		,	\$	30,439
Computed minimum net capital required (6.67% of aggregate indebtedness)			\$	2,030
Minimum net capital required (under SEC Rule 15c3-1)			\$	5,000
Excess net capital (\$83,783-\$5,000)			\$	78,783
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>\$</u> \$	<u>30,439</u> 83,783		36%

There are no material differences between the computation of net capital presented above and the computation net capital in the Company's unaudited amended Form X-17A-5, Part IIA filing as of June 30, 2010.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION AND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

June 30, 2010

The Company is exempt from Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the exemptive provisions of sub-paragraph (k)(2)(i) and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive benefit of Customers."

Certified Public Accountants Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. 4 Becker Farm Road Roseland, NJ 07068 tet 973.994.6666 fax 973.994.0337 www.rkco.com Beverly Hills Ballas Deriver Grand Caymon Irvine New York Roseland San Francisco Walnut Creek

Rothstein Kass

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY RULE 17a-5 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

To the Members of Trump Securities, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedule of Trump Securities, LLC (the "Company"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, 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 (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 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 combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America such that there is more than 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 deficiency in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be a material weakness, 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 the 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 June 30, 2010, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Members, management, the SEC, FINRA and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C.

Roseland, New Jersey September 28, 2010 Certified Public Accountants Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. 4 Becker Farm Road Roseland, NJ 07068 tel 973.994.6666 fax 973.994.0337 www.rkco.com Beverly Bels Dallas Derver Granit Caymon Irvine New York Rosetand San Francisco Walnut Creek

Rothstein Kass

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE SIPC ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

To the Members of Trump Securities, LLC

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we have performed the following procedures with respect to the accompanying schedule (Form SIPC-7) of Securities Investor Protection Corporation assessments and payments of Trump Securities, LLC for the year ended June 30, 2010. Our procedures were performed solely to assist you in complying with Rule 17a-5(e)(4), and our report is not to be used for any other purpose. The procedures we performed are as follows:

Compared listed assessment payments with respective cash disbursement records entries;

Compared amounts reported on the unaudited Form X-17A-5 for the year ended June 30, 2010 with the amounts reported in the General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7);

Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7 with supporting schedules and working papers; and

Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7 and in the related schedules and working papers supporting adjustments.

Because the above procedures do not constitute an audit made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we do not express an opinion on the schedule referred to above. In connection with the procedures referred to above, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the amounts shown on Form SIPC-7 were not determined in accordance with applicable instructions and forms. This report relates only to the schedule referred to above and does not extend to any financial statements of Trump Securities, LLC, taken as a whole.

Rotation, Kass & Company, P.C.

Roseland, New Jersey September 28, 2010

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION AND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For the year ended June 30, 2010	
SIPC Net Operating Revenues Per General Assessment Reconciliation Form SIPC-7	\$ 2,012,016
General Assessments at .0025	\$ 5,030
Less: Payments Remitted Payment remitted with Form SIPC-7	(3,651)
Balance due	\$ 1,379