

BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

Form 6-K

June 26, 2018

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the month of June 2018

Commission File Number: 033-97038

BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Brookfield Place
Suite 300
181 Bay Street, P.O. Box 762
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3
(Address of principal executive office)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Exhibit 99.1 of this Form 6-K is incorporated by reference into Brookfield Asset Management Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-204848).

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description
99.1	Brookfield Asset Management Inc. Escrowed Stock Plan, as amended May 9, 2018

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

Date: June 26, 2018

By:

/s/ A.J. Silber

Name: A.J. Silber

Title: Vice President, Legal Affairs

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As of September 30, 2009, we employed or had contractual relationships with approximately 10 individuals providing institutional services, approximately 6 of which provide hedge fund related services. We service approximately 200 institutional customers, of which approximately 85 are hedge funds. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, hedge fund related services accounted for approximately \$5 million in revenue.

Internet Strategy

Our www.vfinance.com website is available to an audience of entrepreneurs, corporate executives and private and institutional investors in over 100 countries with an estimated 20,000 unique visitors monthly. The website provides sales leads to our brokerage and institutional services divisions, giving visitors convenient access to a variety of financial services, proprietary business development tools, searchable databases and daily news. The website has over 60,000 "opted in" subscribers that receive a newsletter on private funding several times a week. The website features our database of venture capital firms and angel investors accessible with vSearch, a proprietary web-based data mining tool that allows entrepreneurs to search potential funding sources by different criteria, including geography, amount of funds required, industry, stage of corporate development or keyword. Much of the information on the website is provided free of charge, however, we charge nominal fees for the use of proprietary search engines and premium services such as our business planning services.

Administration, Operations, Securities Transactions Processing and Customer Accounts

Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries do not hold any funds or securities for customers. Instead, they use the services of clearing agents on a fully-disclosed basis. These clearing agents process all securities transactions and maintain customer accounts. Customer accounts are protected through the SIPC for up to \$500,000, of which coverage for cash balances is limited to \$100,000. In addition, all customer accounts carried at NFS are fully protected by an Excess Securities Bond providing protection for the account's entire net equity (both cash and securities). The services of our subsidiaries' clearing agents include billing and credit control as well as receipt, custody and delivery of securities. The clearing agents provide the operational support necessary to process, record and maintain securities transactions for our subsidiaries' brokerage activities. They provide these services to our subsidiaries' customers at a total cost that we believe is less than it would cost us to process such transactions on our own. The clearing agents also lend funds to our subsidiaries' customers through the use of margin credit. These loans are made to customers on

a secured basis, with the clearing agents maintaining collateral in the form of saleable securities, cash or cash equivalents. Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries' have agreed to indemnify the clearing brokers for losses they incur on these credit arrangements.

Competition

The Company is engaged in a highly competitive business. With respect to one or more aspects of our business, our competitors include member organizations of the New York Stock Exchange and other registered securities exchanges in the United States and Canada, and members of FINRA. Many of these organizations have substantially greater personnel and financial resources and more sales offices than the Company. Discount brokerage firms affiliated with commercial banks provide additional competition, as well as companies that provide electronic on-line trading. In many instances, the Company is also competing directly for customer funds with investment opportunities offered by real estate, insurance, banking, and savings and loans industries.

The securities industry has become considerably more concentrated and more competitive since we were founded, as numerous securities firms have either ceased operations or have been acquired by or merged into other firms. In addition, companies not engaged primarily in the securities business, but with substantial financial resources, have acquired leading securities firms. These developments have increased competition from firms with greater capital resources than ours.

Since the adoption of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, commercial banks and thrift institutions have been able to engage in traditional brokerage and investment banking services, thus increasing competition in the securities industry and potentially increasing the rate of consolidation in the securities industry.

We also compete with other securities firms for successful sales representatives, securities traders and investment bankers. Competition for qualified employees in the financial services industry is intense. Our continued ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to attract new employees and to retain and motivate our existing employees. For a further discussion of risks facing the Company, please see "Risk Factors."

Government Regulation and Supervision

The securities industry and our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries businesses are subject to extensive regulation by the SEC, FINRA, NFA and state securities regulators and other governmental regulatory authorities. The principal purpose of these regulations is the protection of customers and the securities markets. The SEC is the federal agency charged with the administration of the federal securities laws. Much of the regulation of broker-dealers, however, has been delegated to self-regulatory organizations, such as the FINRA, that adopt rules, subject to approval by the SEC, which govern their members and conduct periodic examinations of member firms' operations. Securities firms are also subject to regulation by state securities commissions in the states in which they are registered. All of our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are registered broker-dealers with the SEC and members of FINRA. They are licensed to conduct activities as a broker-dealer in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

In addition, as registered broker-dealers and members of FINRA, our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1, which is designed to measure the general financial integrity and liquidity of a broker-dealer and requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. Net capital is defined as the net worth of a broker-dealer subject to certain adjustments. In computing net capital, various adjustments are made to net worth that exclude assets not readily convertible into cash. Additionally, the regulations require that certain assets, such as a broker-dealer's position in securities, be valued in a conservative manner so as to avoid over-inflation of the broker-dealer's net capital.

National Securities has elected to use the alternative standard method permitted by the rule. This requires that National Securities maintain minimum net capital equal to the greater of \$250,000 or a specified amount per security based on the bid price of each security for which National Securities is a market maker. The alternative method precludes National Securities from having to calculate a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital. At September 30, 2009, National Securities had net capital of approximately \$489,000 which was approximately \$239,000 in excess

of its required net capital of \$250,000.

Due to its market maker status, vFinance Investments is required to maintain a minimum net capital of \$1,000,000 and EquityStation is required to maintain \$100,000. In addition to the net capital requirements, each of vFinance Investments and EquityStation are required to maintain a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, as defined, of not more than 15 to 1 (and the rule of the “applicable” exchange 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 September 30, 2009, vFinance Investments had net capital of approximately \$1,295,000, which was approximately \$295,000 in excess of its required net capital of \$1,000,000, and its percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 614.0%. At September 30, 2009, EquityStation had net capital of approximately \$186,000, which was approximately \$86,000 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000, and its percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 297.0%. Each of the Broker Dealer Subsidiaries qualifies under the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3 which relates to the custody of securities for the account of customers pursuant to Section (k)(2)(ii) of the Rule as none of them carry security accounts of customers or perform custodial functions related to customer securities.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and the FINRA Conduct Rules require our broker dealer subsidiaries to supervise the activities of its investment executives. As part of providing such supervision, National Securities maintains Written Supervisory Procedures and a Compliance Manual. Compliance personnel and outside auditors conduct inspections of branch offices periodically to review compliance with the Company's procedures. A registered principal provides onsite supervision at each of the Company's larger offices. The other offices (averaging two investment executives per office) are not required by FINRA rules to have a registered principal on site and are therefore supervised by registered principals of National Securities. Designated principals review customer trades to ensure compliance with FINRA Conduct Rules including mark-up guidelines.

Application of Laws and Rules to Internet Business and Other Online Services

Due to the increasing popularity and use of the Internet and other online services, various regulatory authorities are considering laws and/or regulations with respect to the Internet or other online services covering issues such as user privacy, pricing, content copyrights and quality of services. In addition, the growth and development of the market for online commerce may prompt more stringent consumer protection laws that may impose additional burdens on those companies conducting business online. When the Securities Act, which governs the offer and sale of securities, and the Exchange Act, which governs, among other things, the operation of the securities markets and broker-dealers, were enacted, such acts did not contemplate the conduct of a securities business through the Internet and other online services. The recent increase in the number of complaints by online traders could lead to more stringent regulations of online trading firms and their practices by the SEC, FINRA and other regulatory agencies.

Although the SEC, in releases and no-action letters, has provided guidance on various issues related to the offer and sale of securities and the conduct of a securities business through the Internet, the application of the laws to the conduct of a securities business through the Internet continues to evolve. Furthermore, the applicability to the Internet and other online services of existing laws in various jurisdictions governing issues such as property ownership, sales and other taxes and personal privacy is uncertain and may take years to resolve. Uncertainty regarding these issues may adversely affect the viability and profitability of our business.

As our services, through our subsidiaries, are available over the Internet in multiple jurisdictions, and as we, through our subsidiaries, have numerous clients residing in these jurisdictions, these jurisdictions may claim that our subsidiaries are required to qualify to do business as a foreign corporation in each such jurisdiction. While our broker dealer subsidiaries are currently registered as broker-dealers in the jurisdictions described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, all of our subsidiaries are qualified to do business as corporations in only a few jurisdictions. Failure to qualify as an out-of-state or foreign corporation in a jurisdiction where we are required to do so could subject us to taxes and penalties for the failure to qualify.

Intellectual Property

We own the following federally registered marks: vFinance, Inc.(R), vFinance.com, Inc.(R), AngelSearch(R), Direct2Desk(R) and Hedge Fund Accelerator(R).

Employees

As of September 30, 2009, we employed the following personnel:

Position	Salaried Employees	Independent Contractors	Total
Officers	16	0	16
Administration	84	174	258
Brokers	28	578	606

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Traders	25	1	26
Investment Bankers	11	3	14
Lenders	0	2	2
Totals	164	758	922

None of our personnel are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationships with our employees to be good. Any future increase in the number of employees will depend upon the growth of our business. Our registered representatives are required to take examinations administered by FINRA and state authorities in order to qualify to transact business and are required to enter into agreements with us obligating them, among other things, to adhere to industry rules and regulations, our supervisory procedures and not to solicit customers, other employees or brokers in the event of termination.

Seasonality and Backlog

Our business is not subject to significant seasonal fluctuations, and there are no material backlogs in our business.

Research and Development and Environmental Matters

We did not incur any research and development expenses during the last three fiscal years. We do not incur any significant costs or experience any significant effects as a result of compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The financial statements contained in this report and the related discussions describe and analyze the Company's financial performance and condition for the periods indicated. For the most part, this information is historical. The Company's prior results, however, are not necessarily indicative of the Company's future performance or financial condition. The Company, therefore, has included the following discussion of certain factors that could affect the Company's future performance or financial condition. These factors could cause the Company's future performance or financial condition to differ materially from its prior performance or financial condition or from management's expectations or estimates of the Company's future performance or financial condition. These factors, among others, should be considered in assessing the Company's future prospects and prior to making an investment decision with respect to the Company's stock. The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our operating results have resulted in reporting losses.

National reported losses of approximately \$6 million and \$21.0 million in fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. National's losses were primarily attributable to the volatile market conditions in fiscal year 2008 and the generally slow recovery in customer activity volume due to significant investor losses in 2008. In addition, the Company took an impairment of \$12.9 million on its intangible asset it acquired in the merger with vFinance in fiscal year ended 2008. The market slowdowns and reduced trading activity and volatility, and the cessation of National's market making activities prior to the Merger, in addition to vFinance's substantial losses due to ongoing operating expenses and a lack of revenues sufficient to offset those operating expenses contributed as well. There is no assurance that we will be profitable in the future. If we are unable to achieve or sustain profitability, we may need to curtail, suspend or terminate certain operations.

We may require additional financing.

In order for us to have the opportunity for future success and profitability, we periodically may need to obtain additional financing, either through borrowings, public offerings, private offerings, or some type of business combination (e.g., merger, buyout, etc.). We have actively pursued a variety of funding sources, and have consummated certain transactions in order to address its capital requirements. We may need to seek to raise additional capital through other available sources, including borrowing additional funds from third parties and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in such pursuits. Additionally, the issuance of new securities to raise capital will cause the dilution of shares held by current stockholders. Accordingly, if we are unable to generate adequate cash from its operations, and if we are unable to find sources of funding, such an event would have an adverse impact on our liquidity and operations.

If we are unable to pay our outstanding debt obligations when due, our operations may be materially adversely affected.

At September 30, 2009, we had total indebtedness of \$7,350,000, of which \$850,000 is subordinated debt and \$500,000 is a nonconvertible note maturing in May 2010. We cannot assure you that our operations will generate funds sufficient to repay our existing debt obligations as they come due. Our failure to repay our indebtedness and make interest payments as required by our debt obligations could have a material adverse affect on our operations.

We are exposed to risks due to its investment banking activities.

Participation in an underwriting syndicate or a selling group involves both economic and regulatory risks. An underwriter may incur losses if it is unable to resell the securities it is committed to purchase, or if it is forced to liquidate its commitment at less than the purchase price. In addition, under federal securities laws, other laws and court decisions with respect to underwriters' liabilities and limitations on the indemnification of underwriters by issuers, an underwriter is subject to substantial potential liability for misstatements or omissions of material facts in prospectuses and other communications with respect to such offerings. Acting as a managing underwriter increases these risks. Underwriting commitments constitute a charge against net capital and our ability to make underwriting commitments may be limited by the requirement that it must at all times be in compliance with the net capital rule.

Our risk management policies and procedures may leave us exposed to unidentified risks or an unanticipated level of risk.

The policies and procedures we employ to identify, monitor and manage risks may not be fully effective. Some methods of risk management are based on the use of observed historical market behavior. As a result, these methods may not accurately predict future risk exposures, which could be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate. Other risk management methods depend on evaluation of information regarding markets, clients or other matters that are publicly available or otherwise accessible by us. This information may not be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Management of operational, legal and regulatory risks requires, among other things, policies and procedures to properly record and verify a large number of transactions and events. We cannot assure that our policies and procedures will effectively and accurately record and verify this information.

We seek to monitor and control our risk exposure through a variety of separate but complementary financial, credit, operational and legal reporting systems. We believe that we are able to evaluate and manage the market, credit and other risks to which it is exposed. Nonetheless, our ability to manage risk exposure can never be completely or accurately predicted or fully assured. For example, unexpectedly large or rapid movements or disruptions in one or more markets or other unforeseen developments could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. The consequences of these developments can include losses due to adverse changes in inventory values, decreases in the liquidity of trading positions, higher volatility in earnings, increases in our credit risk to customers as well as to third parties and increases in general systemic risk.

We depend on senior employees and the loss of their services could harm our business.

We depend on the continued services of our management team, particularly Mr. Goldwasser, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sokolow, our Vice Chairman and President, and Mr. Dewey, our Vice Chairman, as well as our ability to hire additional members of management, and to retain and motivate other officers and key employees. We may not be able to find an appropriate replacement for Messrs. Goldwasser, Sokolow or Dewey or any other executive officer if the need should arise. We currently maintain a \$6,000,000 life insurance policy on Mr. Goldwasser. Due to the regulated nature of some of our businesses, some of our executive officers, or other key personnel could become subject to suspensions or other limitations on the scope of their services to the Company from time to time. If we lose the services of any executive officers or other key personnel, we may not be able to manage and grow our operations effectively, enter new brokerage markets or develop new products.

Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are subject to various risks associated with the securities industry.

As securities broker-dealers, our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are subject to uncertainties that are common in the securities industry. These uncertainties include:

- the volatility of domestic and international financial, bond and stock markets;
- extensive governmental regulation;
- litigation;
- intense competition;
- substantial fluctuations in the volume and price level of securities; and
- dependence on the solvency of various third parties.

As a result, revenues and earnings may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and from year to year. In periods of low volume, profitability is impaired because certain expenses remain relatively fixed. In the event of a market downturn, our business could be adversely affected in many ways. Our revenues are likely to decline in such circumstances and, if it were unable to reduce expenses at the same pace, its profit margins would erode.

Failure to comply with the net capital requirements could subject us to sanctions imposed by the SEC or FINRA.

Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are subject to the SEC's net capital rule which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. National Securities, vFinance Investments, and EquityStation are each required to maintain \$250,000, \$250,000 and \$100,000 in minimum net capital, respectively. Due to its market maker status, vFinance Investments is required to maintain a specified amount of capital for each security that it makes a market in, based on the bid price of each stock. This required amount can exceed the minimum net capital requirement, and in the case of vFinance Investments, the minimum Net Capital Requirement has been \$1,000,000 (the limit) in recent years. The net capital rule is designed to measure the general financial integrity and liquidity of a broker-dealer. Compliance with the net capital rule limits those operations of broker-dealers that require the intensive use of their capital, such as underwriting commitments and principal trading activities. The rule also limits the ability of securities firms to pay dividends or make payments on certain indebtedness, such as subordinated debt, as it matures. FINRA may enter the

offices of a broker-dealer at any time, without notice, and calculate the firm's net capital. If the calculation reveals a deficiency in net capital, FINRA may immediately restrict or suspend certain or all of the activities of a broker-dealer. Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries may not be able to maintain adequate net capital, or their net capital may fall below requirements established by the SEC, and subject us to disciplinary action in the form of fines, censure, suspension, expulsion or the termination of business altogether. In addition, if these net capital rules are changed or expanded, or if there is an unusually large charge against net capital, operations that require the intensive use of capital would be limited. A large operating loss or charge against net capital could adversely affect our ability to expand or even maintain its present levels of business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we may become subject to net capital requirements in other foreign jurisdictions in which we currently operate or which it may enter. We cannot predict its future capital needs or its ability to obtain additional financing.

Our business could be adversely affected by a breakdown in the financial markets.

As a securities broker-dealer, the business of each of our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries is materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally, both in the United States and elsewhere around the world. Many factors or events could lead to a breakdown in the financial markets including war, terrorism, natural catastrophes and other types of disasters. These types of events could cause people to begin to lose confidence in the financial markets and their ability to function effectively. If the financial markets are unable to effectively prepare for these types of events and ease public concern over their ability to function, our revenues are likely to decline and our operations are likely to be adversely affected.

Our revenues may decline in adverse market or economic conditions.

Unfavorable financial or economic conditions may reduce the number and size of the transactions in which we provide underwriting services, merger and acquisition consulting and other services. Our investment banking revenues, in the form of financial advisory, placement agent and underwriting fees, are directly related to the number and size of the transactions in which it participates and would therefore be adversely affected by a sustained market downturn. Additionally, a downturn in market conditions could lead to a decline in the volume of transactions that we execute for our customers and, therefore, to a decline in the revenues it receives from commissions and spreads. We must review customer relationships for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that impairment may be present, which may result in a material, non-cash write down of customer relationships. A significant decrease in revenues or cash flows derived from acquired customer relationships could result in a material, non-cash write-down of customer relationships. Such impairment would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and stockholders' equity.

Market fluctuations and volatility may reduce our revenues and profitability.

Financial markets are susceptible to severe events evidenced by rapid depreciation in asset values accompanied by a reduction in asset liquidity, such as the asset price deterioration in the subprime residential mortgage market.

Our revenue and profitability may be adversely affected by declines in the volume of securities transactions and in market liquidity. Additionally, our profitability may be adversely affected by losses from the trading or underwriting of securities or failure of third parties to meet commitments. We act as a market maker in publicly traded common stocks. In market making transactions, we undertake the risk of price changes or being unable to resell the common stock it holds or being unable to purchase the common stock it has sold. These risks are heightened by the illiquidity of many of the common stocks we trade and/or make a market. Any losses from our trading activities, including as a result of unauthorized trading by our employees, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Lower securities price levels may also result in a reduced volume of transactions, as well as losses from declines in the market value of common stocks held for trading purposes. During periods of declining volume and revenue, our profitability would be adversely affected. Declines in market values of common stocks and the failure of issuers and third parties to perform their obligations can result in illiquid markets.

We generally maintain trading and investment positions in the equity markets. To the extent that we own assets, i.e., have long positions, a downturn in those markets could result in losses from a decline in the value of such long positions. Conversely, to the extent that we have sold assets that we do not own, i.e., have short positions in any of those markets, an upturn could expose it to potentially unlimited losses as it attempts to cover its short positions by acquiring assets in a rising market.

We may, from time to time, have a trading strategy consisting of holding a long position in one asset and a short position in another from which it expects to earn revenues based on changes in the relative value of the two assets. If, however, the relative value of the two assets changes in a direction or manner that we did not anticipate or against which we have not hedged, we might realize a loss in those paired positions. In addition, we maintain trading positions that can be adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets, i.e., the degree to which trading prices fluctuate over a particular period, in a particular market, regardless of market levels.

We are a holding company and depend on payments from our subsidiaries.

We depend on dividends, distributions and other payments from our subsidiaries to fund our obligations. Regulatory and other legal restrictions may limit our ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from our subsidiaries. In particular, our broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to laws and regulations that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds to the parent holding company, or that prohibit such transfers altogether in certain circumstances. These laws and regulations may hinder our ability to access funds that we may need to make payments on our obligations. In addition, because our interests in the firm's subsidiaries consist of equity interests, our rights may be subordinated to the claims of the creditors of these subsidiaries.

Competition with other financial firms may have a negative effect on our business.

We compete directly with national and regional full-service broker-dealers and a broad range of other financial service firms, including banks and insurance companies. Competition has increased as smaller securities firms have either ceased doing business or have been acquired by or merged into other firms. Mergers and acquisitions have increased competition from these firms, many of which have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than the Company. Many of these firms offer their customers more products and research than currently offered by us. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities, technologies and client requirements. We also face competition from companies offering discount and/or electronic brokerage services, including brokerage services provided over the Internet, which we are currently not offering and do not intend to offer in the foreseeable future. These competitors may have lower costs or provide more services, and may offer their customers more favorable commissions, fees or other terms than those offered by the Company. To the extent that issuers and purchasers of securities transact business without our assistance, our operating results could be adversely affected.

If we do not continue to develop and enhance our services in a timely manner, our business may be harmed.

Our future success will depend on our ability to develop and enhance our services and add new services. We operate in a very competitive industry in which the ability to develop and deliver advanced services through the Internet and other channels is a key competitive factor. There are significant risks in the development of new or enhanced services, including the risks that we will be unable to:

- effectively use new technologies;
- adapt its services to emerging industry or regulatory standards; or
- market new or enhanced services.

If we are unable to develop and introduce new or enhanced services quickly enough to respond to market or customer requirements or to comply with emerging industry standards, or if these services do not achieve market acceptance, our business could be seriously harmed.

We are currently subject to extensive securities regulation and the failure to comply with these regulations could subject us to penalties or sanctions.

The securities industry and our business are subject to extensive regulation by the SEC, state securities regulators and other governmental regulatory authorities. We are also regulated by industry self-regulatory organizations, including FINRA, the MSRB and the NFA. Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are registered broker-dealers with the SEC and member firms of FINRA. Broker-dealers are subject to regulations which cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales methods and supervision, trading practices among broker-dealers, use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities, capital structure of securities firms, record keeping, and the conduct of directors, officers and employees. Changes in laws or regulations or in governmental policies could cause us to change the way we conduct our business, which could adversely affect the Company.

Compliance with many of the regulations applicable to the Company involves a number of risks, particularly in areas where applicable regulations may be subject to varying interpretation. These regulations often serve to limit our activities, including through net capital, customer protection and market conduct requirements. If we are found to have violated an applicable regulation, administrative or judicial proceedings may be initiated against us that may result in a censure, fine, civil penalties, issuance of cease-and-desist orders, the deregistration or suspension of our broker-dealer activities, the suspension or disqualification of our officers or employees, or other adverse consequences. The imposition of any of these or other penalties could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

We rely on clearing brokers and unilateral termination of the agreements with these clearing brokers could disrupt our business.

Our Broker Dealer Subsidiaries are introducing brokerage firms, using third party clearing brokers to process its securities transactions and maintain customer accounts. The clearing brokers also provide billing services, extend credit and provide for control and receipt, custody and delivery of securities. We depend on the operational capacity and ability of the clearing brokers for the orderly processing of transactions. In addition, by engaging the processing services of a clearing firm, we are exempt from some capital reserve requirements and other regulatory requirements imposed by federal and state securities laws. If the clearing agreements are unilaterally terminated for any reason, we would be forced to find alternative clearing firms without adequate time to negotiate the terms of a new clearing agreement and without adequate time to plan for such change. There can be no assurance that if there were a unilateral termination of its clearing agreement that we would be able to find an alternative clearing firm on acceptable terms to it or at all.

We permit our clients to purchase securities on a margin basis or sell securities short, which means that the clearing firm extends credit to the client secured by cash and securities in the client's account. During periods of volatile markets, the value of the collateral held by the clearing brokers could fall below the amount borrowed by the client. If margin requirements are not sufficient to cover losses, the clearing brokers sell or buy securities at prevailing market prices, and may incur losses to satisfy client obligations. We have agreed to indemnify the clearing brokers for losses they incur while extending credit to its clients.

Credit risk exposes us to losses caused by financial or other problems experienced by third parties.

We are exposed to the risk that third parties that owe us money, securities or other assets will not perform their obligations. These parties include trading counterparts, customers, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses, and other financial intermediaries as well as issuers whose securities we hold. These parties may default on their obligations owed to us due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. This risk may arise, for example, from holding securities of third parties, executing securities trades that fail to settle at the required time due to non-delivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries, and extending credit to clients through bridge or margin loans or other arrangements. Significant failures by third parties to perform their obligations owed to us could adversely affect our revenues and perhaps our ability to borrow in the credit markets.

Adverse results of current litigation and potential securities law liability would result in financial losses and divert management's attention to business.

Many aspects of our business involve substantial risks of liability. There is a risk of litigation and arbitration within the securities industry, including class action suits seeking substantial damages. We are subject to potential claims by dissatisfied customers, including claims alleging they were damaged by improper sales practices such as unauthorized trading, sale of unsuitable securities, use of false or misleading statements in the sale of securities, mismanagement and breach of fiduciary duty. We may be liable for the unauthorized acts of its retail brokers if it fails to adequately supervise their conduct. As an underwriter, we may be subject to substantial potential liability under federal and state law and court decisions, including liability for material misstatements and omissions in securities offerings. We may be required to contribute to a settlement, defense costs or a final judgment in legal proceedings or arbitrations involving a past underwriting and in actions that may arise in the future. We carry "Errors and Omissions" insurance to protect against arbitrations; however, the policy is limited in items and amounts covered and there can be no assurance that it will cover a particular complaint. The adverse resolution of any legal proceedings involving us and/or our subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We face significant competition for registered representatives.

We are dependent upon the independent contractor model for its retail brokerage business. A significant percentage of our retail registered representatives are independent contractors. We are exposed to the risk that a large group of independent contractors could leave the firm or decide to affiliate with another firm and that it will be unable to recruit suitable replacements. A loss of a large group of our independent contractors could have a material adverse impact on our ability to generate revenue in the retail brokerage business.

The precautions we take to prevent and detect employee misconduct may not be effective, and we could be exposed to unknown and unmanaged risks or losses.

We run the risk that employee misconduct could occur. Misconduct by employees could include:

employees binding us to transactions that exceed authorized limits or present unacceptable risks to us;

- employees hiding unauthorized or unsuccessful activities from us; or
- the improper use of confidential information.

These types of misconduct could result in unknown and unmanaged risks or losses to us including regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. The precautions we take to prevent and detect these activities may not be effective. If employee misconduct does occur, our business operations could be materially adversely affected.

Internet and internal computer system failures or compromises of our systems or security could damage our reputation and harm our business.

Although a significant portion of our business is conducted using traditional methods of contact and communications such as face-to-face meetings, a portion of its business is conducted through the Internet. We could experience system failures and degradations in the future. We cannot assure you that we will be able to prevent an extended system failure if any of the following events occur:

- human error;
- subsystem, component, or software failure;
- a power or telecommunications failure;
- an earthquake, fire, or other natural disaster or act of God;
- hacker attacks or other intentional acts of vandalism; or
- terrorist acts or war.

Failure to adequately protect the integrity of our computer systems and safeguard the transmission of confidential information could harm our business.

The secure transmission of confidential information over public networks is a critical element of our operations. We rely on encryption and authentication technology to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure transmission of confidential information over the Internet. We do not believe that we have experienced any security breaches in the transmission of confidential information. We cannot assure you that advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments will not result in a compromise of the technology or other algorithms used by our vendors and us to protect client transaction and other data. Any compromise of our systems or security could harm our business.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

Our common stock has low trading volume and any sale of a significant number of shares is likely to depress the trading price.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. Traditionally, the trading volume of the common stock has been limited. For example, for the 30 trading days ending on September 30, 2009, the average daily trading volume was approximately 27,155 shares per day and on certain days there was no trading activity. During such 30-day period the closing price of the National common stock ranged from a high of \$0.72 to a low of \$0.50. Because of this limited trading volume, holders of our securities may not be able to sell quickly any significant number of such shares, and any attempted sale of a large number of our shares will likely have a material adverse impact on the price of our common stock. Because of the limited number of shares being traded, the per share price is subject to volatility and may continue to be subject to rapid price swings in the future.

The conversion or exercise of our outstanding convertible securities stock may result in dilution to our common stockholders.

Dilution of the per share value of our common shares could result from the conversion of most or all of the currently outstanding shares of our preferred stock and from the exercise of the currently outstanding convertible securities.

Preferred Stock - We currently have 42,957 shares of Series A preferred stock outstanding, which are convertible, in total, into 3,436,560 shares of common stock.

Warrants and Options - We currently have outstanding warrants to purchase 2,090,473 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$0.75 to \$4.46 per share and options to purchase 5,912,165 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$0.64 to \$2.57 per share.

Convertible Notes - We currently have outstanding \$6,000,000 principal amount of convertible promissory notes which are convertible into an aggregate of 3,375,000 shares of common stock at conversion prices of \$1.60 or \$2.00 per share.

The exercise of these warrants and options, and conversion of the Series A preferred shares and convertible notes, and the sale of the underlying common stock, or even the potential of such conversion or exercise and sale, may have a depressive effect on the market price of our securities and the exercise or conversion of such securities will cause dilution to our stockholders. Moreover, the terms upon which we will be able to obtain additional equity capital may be adversely affected, since the holders of the outstanding convertible securities can be expected to convert or exercise them at a time when we would, in all likelihood, be able to obtain any needed capital on terms more favorable to us than the exercise terms provided by the outstanding options and warrants. Dilution could create significant downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock if the conversion or exercise of these securities encouraged short sales. Even the mere perception of eventual sales of common shares issued on the conversion of these securities could lead to a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

The price of our common stock is volatile.

The price of our common stock has fluctuated substantially. The market price of its common stock may be highly volatile as a result of factors specific to us and the securities markets in general. Factors affecting volatility may include: variations in our annual or quarterly financial results or those of its competitors; economic conditions in general; and changes in applicable laws or regulations, or their judicial or administrative interpretations affecting us or our subsidiaries or the securities industry. In addition, volatility of the market price of our common stock is further affected by its thinly traded nature.

We have restricted shares outstanding that may depress the price of our common stock.

As of September 30, 2009, of the 17,151,704 outstanding shares of our common stock, approximately 2,900,000 shares may be deemed restricted shares and, in the future, may be sold in compliance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Rule 144, as amended, provides that a person who is not affiliated with the Company holding restricted securities for six months may sell such shares without restriction. A person who is affiliated with us and who has held restricted securities for six months may sell such shares in brokerage transactions, subject to limitations based on the number of shares outstanding and trading volume. Such sales may have a depressive effect on the price of our common stock in the open market.

Our principal stockholders including its directors and officers control a large percentage of shares of our common stock and can significantly influence our corporate actions.

As of September 30, 2009, our executive officers, directors and/or entities that these individuals are affiliated with, owned approximately 24% of our outstanding common stock, including shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series A preferred stock, and excluding stock options, warrants and convertible notes, or approximately 46% on a fully-diluted basis. Accordingly, these individuals and entities will be able to significantly influence most, if not all, of our corporate actions, including the election of directors, the appointment of officers, and potential merger or acquisition transactions

Because our common stock may be subject to "penny stock" rules, the market for our common stock may be limited.

If our common stock becomes subject to the SEC's penny stock rules, broker-dealers may experience difficulty in completing customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected. If at any time the common stock has a market price per share of less than \$5.00, and we do not have net tangible assets of at least \$2,000,000 or average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the preceding three years, transactions in the common stock may be subject to the "penny stock" rules promulgated under the Exchange Act. Under these rules, broker-dealers that recommend such securities to persons other than institutional accredited investors:

- must make a special written suitability determination for the purchaser;
- receive the purchaser's written agreement to a transaction prior to sale;
- provide the purchaser with risk disclosure documents which identify certain risks associated with investing in "penny stocks" and which describe the market for these "penny stocks" as well as a purchaser's legal remedies; and
- obtain a signed and dated acknowledgment from the purchaser demonstrating that the purchaser has actually received the required risk disclosure document before a transaction in a "penny stock" can be completed.

If our common stock becomes subject to these rules, broker-dealers may find it difficult to effectuate customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected. As a result, the market price of our securities may be depressed, and stockholders may find it more difficult to sell our securities.

There are risks associated with our common stock trading on the OTC Bulletin Board rather than on a national exchange.

There may be significant consequences associated with our common stock trading on the OTC Bulletin Board rather than a national exchange. The effects of not being able to list our common stock securities on a national exchange include:

- limited release of the market price of our securities;
- limited news coverage;
- limited interest by investors in our securities;
- volatility of our common stock price due to low trading volume;
- increased difficulty in selling our securities in certain states due to "blue sky" restrictions;
- and
- limited ability to issue additional securities or to secure additional financing.

Our board of directors can issue shares of "blank check" preferred stock without further action by our stockholders.

Our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our stockholders, to issue up to 200,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions in each series of the preferred stock, including:

- dividend rights;
- conversion rights;
- voting rights, which may be greater or lesser than the voting rights of our common stock;
- rights and terms of redemption;
- liquidation preferences; and
- sinking fund terms.

There are currently 50,000 shares of Series A preferred stock authorized, with 42,957 of such shares issued and outstanding. The issuance of additional shares of preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power of holders of our common stock and the likelihood that these holders will receive dividends and payments upon our liquidation and could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company. Other than the issuance of additional shares of our Series A preferred stock as in-kind dividends, we have no current plans to issue any additional preferred stock in the next twelve months, although the issuance of preferred stock may be necessary in order to raise additional capital.

We will be subject to new requirements that we evaluate our internal controls over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other corporate governance initiatives that may expose certain risks.

For the year ended September 30, 2009, we are subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the SEC rules and regulations that require an annual management report on its internal controls over financial reporting, including, among other matters, management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. For the year ending September 30, 2010, an attestation report by our independent registered public accounting firm regarding our internal controls will also be required.

We cannot be certain as to the timing of the completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations. If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, including the SEC. Moreover, if we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective in any future period (or if its auditors are unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of its internal controls), we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may require significant expenses and management resources that would need to be diverted from our other operations and could require a restructuring of our internal controls over financial reporting. Any such expenses, time reallocations or restructuring could have a material adverse effect on its operations. The applicability of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our boards of directors, or to serve as executive officers.

We do not expect to pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Other than dividends paid on our Series A preferred stock, we expect to retain all future earnings, if any, for investment in our business. In addition, our Certificates of Designation setting forth the relative rights and preferences of its Series

A preferred stock, as well as our outstanding convertible notes, may limit our ability to pay dividends to the holders of our common stock.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company owns no real property. Its corporate headquarters are in space leased by National Securities in New York, New York. The Company leases office space in Boca Raton, Florida, and through its subsidiaries, the Company leases office space in Chicago, New York, Seattle, Washington and Tinton Falls, New Jersey. Independent contractors individually lease the branch offices that are operated by those independent contractors.

Leases expire at various times through August 2014. The Company believes the rent at each of its locations is reasonable based on current market rates and conditions. We consider the facilities of our company and those of our subsidiaries to be reasonably insured and adequate for the foreseeable needs of our company and its subsidiaries.

The Company leases office space in the following locations. The following chart provides information related to these lease obligations:

Address	Approximate Square Footage	Approximate Annual Lease Rental	Lease Termination Date
120 Broadway, New York, NY	30,699	1,326,197	8/31/2013
875 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL	1,868	63,512	12/31/2011
1001 Fourth Ave, Seattle, WA	16,421	511,308	6/30/2012
2424 N. Federal Highway, Boca Raton, FL	10,177	173,004	12/31/2013
4000 Rt. 66, Tinton Falls, NJ	3,798	96,852	9/30/2012
131 Gaither Drive, Mount Laurel, NJ	1,400	19,600	9/30/2010
1200 N. Federal Highway, Boca Raton FL	17,089	542,100	8/21/2014
330 Madison Ave New York City, NY	6,484	310,050	4/29/2011
3010 North Military Trail Boca Raton, FL	2,634	79,128	2/28/2011

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In July 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission contacted vFinance regarding an investigation into Lexington Resources, Inc. On May 4, 2006 the Commission issued an Order Directing Investigation advising vFinance that the Division of Enforcement staff were investigating possible violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, Rule 10(b)5 of the Exchange Act, Section 17b of the Securities Act, Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act, Section 15(c)(1)(a) of the Exchange Act, Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, and Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act from the period of November 2003 through May 4, 2006. From July 2005 through and including March 2007, multiple document and information requests and responses to those requests were exchanged between the SEC staff and vFinance. In total more than 5,000 pages of documents were produced to the SEC staff in both electronic and hard copy form. On January 3, 2008, the SEC issued an Order Instituting Administrative Proceedings against vFinance Investments, Inc., Richard Campanella and a former registered representative. The Order alleges that vFinance violated the federal securities laws by failing to preserve and produce customer correspondence of one of its registered representative. The SEC also alleges that the registered representative repeatedly failed to produce records and deliberately deleted data from his hard drive relating to a matter under investigation by the SEC. The SEC separately alleges that Campanella failed to respond promptly to the SEC's document requests, as required under Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act, and failed to address the registered representative's non-compliance with the firm document retention policies. The alleged violations were isolated occurrences related to this registered representative and were limited to the Flemington, New Jersey branch office. The registered representative terminated his employment with vFinance on August 4, 2006, and has not been associated with vFinance since that date. On November 7, 2008, a ruling in this matter was issued which found that vFinance willfully violated Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 17a-4(b)(4) and 17a-4(j) thereunder, and that Campanella aided and abetted and caused vFinance's violations. As a consequence, a Cease and Desist Order was issued against vFinance with a civil monetary penalty against vFinance in the amount of \$100,000.00. On November 17, 2008 vFinance filed a Motion to Correct Manifest Errors of Fact in the Initial Decision in an effort to correct possible errors in the ruling's findings of fact. The Judge denied the motion. The Company sought review of the Judge's decision and, following briefing, will present oral argument in early 2010.

On March 4, 2008, vFinance received a customer arbitration (FINRA Case No.08-00472) from Donald and Patricia Halfmann, alleging that Jeff Lafferty, a former registered representative of vFinance, misappropriated approximately \$110,000 of the Halfmanns' funds via check alteration, and that vFinance ought to be liable for an additional \$150,000 for other dishonest and fraudulent acts committed after he left vFinance. On August 6, 2009 the arbitrators' ruled that vFinance Investments must pay for losses, interest, attorney's costs and punitive damages totaling approximately \$805,000. The firm made a claim against its fidelity bond carrier, and received approximately \$59,000 for the claim. The firm has determined that there was no basis to seek to have the entire arbitration award, or any part of that award, vacated. In December, vFinance finished paying the entire award to the Halfmann's in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the parties.

In November 2009, James and Cheryl Merrill, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other similarly situated investors, filed a class action in the United States District Court, Central District of California, Southern Division, against National and National Securities in connection with the purchase and sale of promissory notes issued on or after September 18, 2006 by one or more of Medical Capital Holdings, Inc.'s special purpose corporations, including Medical Provider Financial Corporation III, Medical Provider Financial Corporation IV ("Medical Capital IV"), Medical Provider Funding Corporation V ("Medical Capital V") and Medical Provider Funding Corporation VI V ("Medical Capital VI"). The class action has not yet been certified or decertified. The class members assert claims against NSC for violations of Section 12(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 771, and for violations of 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 771. The class members further assert claims against NHC under Section 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 770. The class members seek compensatory damages, rescission or a recessionary measure of damages, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, all in undisclosed amounts.

In December 2009, Amos Norman (“Norman”), individually and as trustee of a trust, commenced an arbitration against National Securities and Brian Folland (“Folland”), a securities broker registered with NSC, before FINRA Dispute Resolution in connection with investments totaling \$815,000. Claimant alleges that he invested a total of \$590,000 in Medical Capital IV, Medical Capital V and Medical Capital VI, among other investments, although Norman concedes that \$60,000 of the amount invested in Medical Capital IV was made prior to Folland’s registration with National Securities, and further, that National Securities should not be liable for such investment. Claimant also alleges that he invested \$100,000 in an entity created by Provident Royalties (discussed further below). Claimant asserts claims against National Securities for violation of federal securities laws, violation of California securities laws, violation of California’s elder abuse laws, violation of California’s unfair, unlawful and fraudulent business practices acts, breach of contract, common law fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence and gross negligence.

In total, Claimant seeks compensatory damages of \$630,000 from National Securities (\$530,000 for the Medical Capital investments and \$100,000 for the Provident Royalties investment), as well as benefit of the bargain damages, lost opportunity costs, model portfolio damages, prejudgment interest, costs, reasonable attorneys’ fees and punitive damages, all in undisclosed amounts.

In October 2009, NSC received demands from counsel representing two other customers who allegedly invested an aggregate of \$200,000 in Medical Capital V and Medical Capital VI. Those matters have not proceeded to litigation and the Company has not yet conducted discovery into the allegations or potential defenses, although it appears that those customers may also be contemplated members of the above-discussed class action. The Company estimates, to the extent that it can, that based on prior experience, its liability from these demands, should they proceed to litigation, may be substantially less than the amount of all damages and other relief sought. These demands arise in the normal course of business.

The Company has not yet conducted discovery into the allegations or potential defenses in connection with any of these actions or claims and it appears that Norman and the other claimants set forth above may be contemplated member of the above-discussed class action with respect to his investments in Medical Capital IV, Medical Capital V and Medical Capital VI, and with respect to Norman, the below-discussed class action involving Provident Royalties. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously in this action and believes that the eventual outcome of this matter will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company. However, the ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

In December 2009, plaintiffs Robert Adams, Joseph Billitteri, Karen L. Bopp, IRA, Bussell Living Trust DTD 12/05/96, John Gilgallon, Scott Jessen, Sharon Kreindel Revocable Trust DTD 02/09/2005, Mary Merline, James Merrill, Don Ribacchi and Lewis Wilson, each on his, her or its own behalf and on behalf of all similarly situated investors, filed a Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint in the United States District Court, Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, against a number of broker-dealers, including NSC, and against a number such broker-dealers' parent companies, including NHC, in connection with a series of offerings for oil and gas investments. Each member of the class asserts claims against NSC for breach of fiduciary duty and for violations of § 33(A)(2) of the Texas Securities Act. Each member seeks to hold NHC liable for NSC's conduct as a control person under § 33(F)(1) of the Texas Securities Act. The class members seek compensatory damages, rescission or a recessionary measure of damages, pre-judgment interest, costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, all in undisclosed amounts.

In December 2009, claimants Lorna Chen, Terry Darden, John Davis, Barbara Farace, David Kravetz, Janice Miyashiro and Vip Miyashiro commenced an arbitration against NSC before FINRA Dispute Resolution. Claimants assert claims against NSC for negligence, negligent misrepresentation and omission, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract, violation of New Jersey's Uniform Securities Law, violation of the Texas Securities Act, violation of California Corporate Securities Laws, violation of the Securities Act of Washington

In total, Claimants seeks compensatory damages of \$525,000 from NSC in connection with the Provident Royalties investments, and Mr. Davis seeks compensatory damages of \$207,000 from NSC in connection with his Medical Capital investments. Claimants further seek rescission, prejudgment interest, punitive damages, costs pursuant to New Jersey's Uniform Securities Law, and costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to the Texas Securities Act and the Securities Act of Washington, all in undisclosed amounts.

The Company has not yet conducted discovery into the allegations or potential defenses related to the Provident claims and it appears that each of the claimants in the FINRA Dispute Resolution may be a contemplated member of the above-discussed class action involving Provident Royalties, and that Mr. Davis may also be a contemplated member of the above-discussed class action with respect to his investments in Medical Capital IV, Medical Capital V and Medical Capital VI. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously in this action and believes that the eventual outcome of this matter will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company. However, the ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

In early 2009, Vincent Falco commenced a FINRA arbitration against National Securities and two of its employees. Claimant alleges that National Securities and the registered representatives purchased unsuitable

securities, failed to follow instructions regarding the use of margin, made misrepresentations of material fact and/or omitted material facts in connection with the purchase of securities, managed the account negligently, breached their contract with Mr. Falco, breached fiduciaries duties owed to him, and violated FINRA Conduct Rules. Claimant further alleges that National Securities negligently supervised Mr. Alves and is vicariously liable for his conduct in tort, under a theory of respondeat superior. Finally, Claimant alleges violations of unidentified laws of the State of Florida. Claimant seeks compensatory damages from all respondents in the amount of \$3,000,000, punitive damages of \$9,000,000, plus disgorgement of fees, attorneys' fees, forum fees, costs and interest, all in undisclosed amounts.

National Securities timely filed a response to this claim and has begun but not yet completed discovery into the allegations and potential defenses. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously in this action, which is set for hearing in Florida on February 15-19, 2010. The Company believes that the eventual outcome of this matter will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company. However, the ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

The Company's subsidiaries are defendants in various arbitrations and administrative proceedings, lawsuits and claims together alleging damages in excess of \$12,091,000. The Company estimates, to the extent that it can, that based on discussions with legal counsel and prior experience, its aggregate liability from these pending actions may be less than \$602,000 (exclusive of fees, costs and unspecified punitive damages related to certain claims and inclusive of expected insurance coverage). These matters arise in the normal course of business. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself in these actions, and based on discussions with counsel believes that the eventual outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. However, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be determined at this time. The amounts related to such matters that are reasonably estimable and which have been accrued at September 30, 2009 and 2008, is \$203,000 and \$587,000 (inclusive of legal fees and estimated claims), respectively, and have been included in "Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities" in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition. The Company has included in "Professional fees" litigation and FINRA related expenses of \$829,000 and \$1,820,000 for the fiscal year 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders in the fourth quarter of fiscal year ended September 30, 2009.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock trades under the symbol "NHLD" on the OTCBB. Quotations on the OTCBB reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices for the common stock as reported on the OTCBB for the period from October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2009.

Period	High	Low
October 1, 2007/December 31, 2007	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.42
January 1, 2008/March 31, 2008	\$ 2.80	\$ 1.96
April 1, 2008/June 30, 2008	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.50
July 1, 2008/September 30, 2008	\$ 1.68	\$ 0.70
Period	High	Low
October 1, 2008/December 31, 2009	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.30
January 1, 2009/March 31, 2009	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.43
April 1, 2009/June 30, 2009	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.41
July 1, 2009/September 30, 2009	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.40

The closing price of the common stock on December 28, 2009, as quoted on the OTCBB, was \$0.65 per share.

Shareholders

As of September 30, 2009, the Company had approximately 174 shareholders of record and estimates its total number of beneficial shareholders at approximately 1,000.

Dividends

Delaware law authorizes the Company's Board of Directors to declare and pay dividends with respect to the common stock either out of its surplus (as defined in the Delaware Corporation Law) or, in case there is no such surplus, out of its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year; provided, however, that no dividend may be paid out of net profits unless the Company's capital exceeds the aggregate amount represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference in the distribution of assets. The Company's ability to pay dividends in the future also may be restricted by its operating subsidiary's obligation to comply with the net capital requirements imposed on broker-dealers by the SEC and FINRA. Prior to the issuance of the Series A and Series B preferred stock, no shareholder held preferential rights in liquidation. We do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future.

The holders of the Series A Convertible preferred stock are entitled to receive dividends on a quarterly basis at a rate of 9% per annum, per share. Such dividends are cumulative and accumulate whether or not declared by the Company's Board of Directors, but are payable only when and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors. In

the years ended September 30, 2009, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company's Board of Directors declared in-kind dividends in the aggregate of 5,407, 2,537, 1,996 and 2,143 shares of Series A preferred stock, in payment of approximately \$676,000, \$317,000, \$300,000 and \$322,000, respectively, for dividends accumulated through March 31 of each year. In March 2006, the Company's shareholders approved an amendment to decrease the conversion price of the Series A preferred stock to \$1.25 per share from \$1.50 per share. As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, the amount of accumulated dividends for the Company's 42,957 and 37,550 issued and outstanding shares of Series A preferred stock was approximately \$194,000 and \$507,000, respectively.

The holders of the Company's Series A convertible preferred stock have voting rights equal to the number of shares of common stock into which such shares of preferred stock could be converted at a particular record date.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Item 12 of Part III contains information concerning securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We have not announced any currently effective authorization to repurchase shares of our common stock.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. This Report may contain certain statements of a forward-looking nature relating to future events or future business performance. Any such statements that refer to the Company's estimated or anticipated future results or other non-historical facts are forward-looking and reflect the Company's current perspective of existing trends and information. These statements involve risks and uncertainties that cannot be predicted or quantified and, consequently, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, risks and uncertainties detailed in Item 1 above. Any forward-looking statements contained in or incorporated into this Report speak only as of the date of this Report. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

OVERVIEW

We are engaged in investment banking, equity research, institutional sales and trading, independent brokerage and advisory services and asset management services through our principal subsidiaries, National Securities Corporation ("National Securities"), vFinance Investments, Inc. ("vFinance Investments") and EquityStation, Inc. ("EquityStation", and collectively with National Securities and vFinance Investments, the "Broker Dealer Subsidiaries"). We are committed to establishing a significant presence in the financial services industry by meeting the varying investment needs of our retail, corporate and institutional clients.

Each of National Securities, vFinance Investments and EquityStation is subject to regulation by, among others, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") and are members of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). vFinance Investments is also subject to regulation by the National Futures Association ("NFA"). In addition, each of the Broker Dealer Subsidiaries is licensed to conduct its brokerage activities in all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, with National Securities and vFinance Investments also being licensed in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

As of September 30, 2009, we had approximately 922 associated personnel serving retail and institutional customers, trading and investment banking clients. With the exception of our New York, New Jersey, Florida, Washington and Illinois branches, our approximately 80 other registered offices are owned and operated by independent owners who maintain all appropriate licenses and are responsible for all office overhead and expenses. Because these independent operators, many of whom are financial planners, are required to pay their own expenses, we generally pay them a much greater percentage of the commissions and fee income they generate, typically 70% - 90%.

Our registered representatives offer a broad range of investment products and services. These products and services allow us to generate both commissions (from transactions in securities and other investment products) and fee income (for providing investment advisory services, namely managing a client's account). The investment products and services offered include but are not limited to stocks, bonds, mutual funds, annuities, insurance, and managed money accounts.

Difficult Market Conditions

The U.S. and global economies have deteriorated to the point of a recession, and although we are seeing some signs of improvement, this recession could be long-term. We, like other companies in the financial services sector, are exposed to volatility and trends in the securities markets and the economy, generally. The market downturn and poor economic conditions have reduced overall investment banking and client activity levels. It is difficult to predict when conditions will change. Given difficult market and economic conditions, we have focused on reducing redundancies and unnecessary expense. At the same time, however, we continue to seek to selectively upgrade our talent pool given the availability of experienced professionals.

Growth Strategy

We continue to evaluate opportunities to grow our businesses, including potential acquisitions or mergers with other securities, investment banking and investment advisory firms, and by adding to our base of independent representatives organically. These acquisitions may involve payments of material amounts of cash, the incurrence of a significant amount of debt or the issuance of significant amounts of our equity securities, which may be dilutive to our existing shareholders and/or may increase our leverage. We cannot assure you that we will be able to consummate any such potential acquisitions at all or on terms acceptable to us or, if we do, that any acquired business will be profitable. There is also a risk that we will not be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses into our existing business and operations.

Key Indicators of Financial Performance for Management

Management periodically reviews and analyzes our financial performance across a number of measurable factors considered to be particularly useful in understanding and managing our business. Key metrics in this process include productivity and practice diversification of representatives, top line commission and advisory services revenues, gross margins, operating expenses, legal costs, taxes and earnings per share.

Acquisition of vFinance, Inc.

In July 2008, we acquired vFinance, Inc. through a merger with a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary. The assets and liabilities acquired as well as the financial results of vFinance were included in our consolidated financial statements after the close of business on July 1, 2008, the acquisition date. The aggregate acquisition price was approximately \$17.6 million, which consisted of approximately 7,790,000 shares of Company common stock issued in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding common stock of vFinance, and direct expenses of \$0.6 million in legal fees, valuation fees, severance costs and contract cancellation costs. We accounted for the acquisition of vFinance in accordance with professional standards for “Business Combinations.”

Since July 1, 2008, our management team has been focused on the task of eliminating duplicative overhead and services, and eliminating unnecessary costs in an effort to improve bottom line performance. As of the date of this report, the Company has made considerable progress on cost cutting measures, and these savings are exceeding \$6 million dollars on an annualized basis since the merger. We fully intend to continue our efforts to conserve capital and keep costs low in an effort to improve the Company’s profitability.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The SEC recently issued proposed guidance for disclosure of critical accounting policies and estimates. The Company’s most critical accounting policies relate to income recognition, income taxes, and stock-based compensation. The SEC defines “critical accounting estimates” as those that require application of management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

The Company’s critical accounting policies are as follows:

Revenue Recognition - Customer security transactions and the related commission income and expense are recorded as of the trade date. Investment banking revenues include gains, losses, and fees, net of syndicate expenses, arising from securities offerings in which the Company acts as an underwriter or agent. Investment banking revenues also include fees earned from providing financial advisory services. Investment banking management fees are recorded on the offering date, sales concessions on the settlement date, and underwriting fees at the time the underwriting is

completed and the income is reasonably determinable. Customers who are financing their transaction on margin are charged interest. The Company's margin requirements are in accordance with the terms and conditions mandated by its clearing firms, NFS, Penson, Legent, Fortis and Rosenthal. The interest is billed on the customer's average daily balance of the margin account.

Net dealer inventory gains result from securities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company. Net dealer inventory gains are recorded on a trade date basis. Transfer fees are charged for each customer's security transaction, and are recognized as of the trade date. Investment advisory fees are account management fees for high net worth clients based on the amount of the assets under management. These fees are billed quarterly and recognized at such time that the service is performed and collection is probable.

The Company generally acts as an agent in executing customer orders to buy or sell listed and over-the-counter securities in which it does not make a market, and charges commissions based on the services the Company provides to its customers. In executing customer orders to buy or sell a security in which the Company makes a market, the Company may sell to, or purchase from, customers at a price that is substantially equal to the current inter-dealer market price plus or minus a mark-up or mark-down. The Company may also act as agent and execute a customer's purchase or sale order with another broker-dealer market-maker at the best inter-dealer market price available and charge a commission. Mark-ups, mark-downs and commissions are generally priced competitively based on the services it provides to its customers. In each instance the commission charges, mark-ups or mark-downs, are in compliance with guidelines established by FINRA.

Common Stock Purchase Warrants - The Company accounts for the issuance of common stock purchase warrants issued in connection with capital financing transactions in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standard Codification 815- Derivatives and Hedging (“ASC 815”). Based on such provisions, the Company classifies as equity any contracts that (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or (ii) gives the Company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). The Company classifies as assets or liabilities any contracts that (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net-cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the control of the Company) or (ii) gives the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement).

The Company assessed the classification of its derivative financial instruments as of September 30, 2009, which consist of common stock purchase warrants, and determined that such derivatives meet the criteria for equity classification under ASC 815.

Convertible Instruments - The Company evaluates and accounts for conversion options embedded in its convertible instruments in accordance with ASC 815.

ASC 815 generally provides three criteria that, if met, require companies to bifurcate conversion options from their host instruments and account for them as free standing derivative financial instruments in accordance with EITF 00-19. These three criteria include circumstances in which (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded derivative instrument and the host contract is not remeasured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument would be considered a derivative instrument subject to the requirements of ASC 815. ASC 815 also provide an exception to this rule when the host instrument is deemed to be conventional (as that term is described).

The Company accounts for convertible instruments (when it has determined that the embedded conversion options should not be bifurcated from their host instruments) in accordance with the provisions of ASC 470 20 “Debt with Conversion Options” Accordingly, the Company records, when necessary, discounts to convertible notes for the intrinsic value of conversion options embedded in debt instruments based upon the differences between the fair value of the underlying common stock at the commitment date of the note transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the note. Debt discounts under these arrangements are amortized over the term of the related debt to their earliest date of redemption. The Company also records when necessary deemed dividends for the intrinsic value of conversion options embedded in preferred shares based upon the differences between the fair value of the underlying common stock at the commitment date of the note transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the note.

The Company evaluated the conversion option embedded in the convertible preferred stock and determined, in accordance with the provisions of these statements, that such conversion option does not meet the criteria requiring bifurcation of these instruments. The characteristics of the common stock that is issuable upon a holder’s exercise of the conversion option embedded in the convertible preferred stock are deemed to be clearly and closely related to the characteristics of the preferred shares (as that term is ASC 815

Additionally, the Company’s conversion options, if free standing, would not be considered derivatives subject to the accounting guidelines prescribed under ASC 815.

Other Receivables - The Company extends unsecured credit in the normal course of business to its registered representatives. The determination of the amount of uncollectible accounts is based on the amount of credit extended and the length of time each receivable has been outstanding, as it relates to each individual registered representative. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects the amount of loss that can be reasonably estimated by management, and is included in other expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company adopted ASC 718- Compensation-Stock Compensation. ASC 718 addresses all forms of share based payment (“SBP”) awards including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans, stock options, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights. Under ASC 718, SBP awards will result in a charge to operations that will be measured at fair value on the awards grant date, based on the estimated number of awards expected to vest over the service period.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was used to estimate the fair value of the options granted during the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. The model includes subjective input assumptions that can materially affect the fair value estimates. The model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and that are fully transferable. For example, the expected volatility is estimated based on the most recent historical period of time equal to the weighted average life of the options granted. Options issued under the Company's option plans have characteristics that differ from traded options. In the Company's opinion, this valuation model does not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options.

Results of Operations

The results of operations for fiscal year 2008 include the results of vFinance for only the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2009 Compared with Fiscal Year 2008

The Company's fiscal year 2009 resulted in an increase in revenues, and a lesser increase in expenses, compared with fiscal year 2008. As a result, the Company reported a net loss of \$6,432,000 compared with a net loss of \$21,017,000 for the fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	Fiscal Year		Increase (Decrease)	
	2009	2008	Amount	Percent
Commissions	\$ 72,684,000	\$ 50,128,000	\$ 22,556,000	45%
Net dealer inventory gains	24,202,000	16,810,000	7,392,000	44%
Investment banking	2,084,000	1,906,000	178,000	9%
Interest and dividends	1,586,000	3,862,000	(2,276,000)	(59%)
Transfer fees and clearing services	10,797,000	5,529,000	5,268,000	95%
Other	5,237,000	3,908,000	1,329,000	34%
	\$ 116,590,000	\$ 82,143,000	\$ 34,447,000	42%

Total revenues increased \$34,447,000, or 42%, in fiscal year 2009 to \$116,590,000 from \$82,143,000 in fiscal year 2008. The increase in revenues is due to:

- 1) the inclusion of a full year of revenues from the vFinance merger;
- 2) higher commission revenue resulting from higher volume of transactions made by our customers;
- 3) higher net dealer inventory gains which consist of trading, market making and mark-ups and mark-downs primarily resulting from the merger with vFinance, which was effective for three months in fiscal 2008 and a full year in fiscal 2009;
- 4) higher transfer fees and clearing services, resulting from higher volume of transactions made by our clients.

Such increases are offset by a decline in interest and dividends revenues due to lower customer margin account balances, lower customer free cash balances, and lower prevailing interest rates during fiscal 2009 when compared to the prior year.

Investment banking revenues were at similar levels in fiscal 2009 and 2008.

	Fiscal Year		Increase (Decrease)	
	2009	2008	Amount	Percent
Commissions	\$ 89,431,000	\$ 64,910,000	\$ 24,521,000	38%
Employee compensation				