SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION O3053115 UNITED STAIL SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549 Washington, D.C. 20549 ANNUAL AUDITED REPORTS PART III FACING PAGE Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section	2003 8-454,
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereund	
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 04/01/02 AND ENDING AND ENDING	03/31/03 MM/DD/11
A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Quantum Trading Corp	
	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)	FIRM ID. NO.
Corp Centre One Suite 200, 13010 Morris Road	

(No. and Street)

Alpharetta

Georgia

30004

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Gerald Finegold

678-256-5250

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

HerberkxMilterx Miller, Herbert

(Nume - if individual, siale last, first, middle name)

2996 Grandview Ave. (Address)

Suite 300

<u>Atlanta</u>

CHECK ONE:

XE Certified Public Accountant

Public Accountant

☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.170-5(e)(2).

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

ſ.	Gerald Finegold , swear (or affirm) that, to the
be	st of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
	Quantum Trading Corp
no a c	March 31
	Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia My Commission Expires Progridant
,	April, 2004 President Title
	Michelle + Cine
Thi	s report. contains (check all applicable boxes):
XX XX	(a) Facing page. (b) Statement of Financial Condition. (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
~ <u>~</u>	(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
x¥x X¥	(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' - Sole Proprietor's Capital.
~ ~	(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors. (g) Computation of Net Capital
XX XX Z	 (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3. (i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
-	(i) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
х¥	(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
х <u>х</u>	(I) An Oath or Affirmation.
= xx	(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report. (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

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

HERBERT MILLER

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT 2996 GRANDVIEW AVENUE SUITE 300 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30305

Independent Accountant's Audit Report

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors Quantum Trading Corporation Atlanta, Georgia

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Quantum Trading Corporation as of March 31, 2003, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Quantum Trading Corporation at March 31, 2003, and the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

May 28, 2003

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

MARCH 31, 2003

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 247,014
Commissions receivable	8,306
Property and equipment, at cost, less accumulated	
depreciation of \$41,380	55,255
Other assets	<u>45,300</u>
	355,875
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Accounts payable	85,516
Deferred income taxes (Note 4)	13,500
Stockholders' equity (Note 6):	
Common stock, voting, no par value, 500,000 shares	
authorized, 100,000 shares issued and outstanding	10,000
Common stock, non-voting, no par value, 500,000 shares	
authorized, none issued or outstanding	
Preferred stock, no par value, 500,000 shares authorized,	
none issued or outstanding	•
Retained earnings	<u>246,859</u>
	256,859
	\$ 355,875

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

Revenues:	era de la companya d
Commissions	\$ 2,280,913
Interest	6,405
Rent	428,681
Other	12,587
	•
	2,728,586
Expenses:	
Clearing charges	226,085
Commissions	436,415
Management fees	750,000
Occupancy and equipment rental	459,227
Depreciation	22,410
Software services	450,000
Other	<u>373,021</u>
	<u>2,717,158</u>
Income before income taxes	11,428
Income tax expense (Note 4)	2,538
Net income	8,890
Retained earnings, beginning	237,969
Retained earnings, ending	<u>\$ 246,859</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

Cash flows from operating activities:	\$ 8,890
Net income	\$ 0,090
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	22 410
Depreciation and amortization	22,410
Loss on disposal of equipment	
Decrease in:	
Commissions receivable	9,019
Due from affiliates	1,951
Other assets	1,378
Accounts payable	10,308
Due to stockholders	(39,180)
Due to stockholders	
Net cash provided by operating activities	14,774
	232,240
Cash at beginning of year	
Cash at end of year	\$ 247,014
Cash at Chu of year	

Supplemental disclosures:

No income taxes or interest paid.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

MARCH 31, 2003

1. History and nature of operations

Quantum Trading Corporation ("The Company") was incorporated in Georgia on June 7, 1995. The Company is a registered securities broker-dealer. The Company operates as an initiating broker-dealer that clears security transactions through an independent clearing broker-dealer. The Company is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, a self-regulatory organization, and is also regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the states where it is registered to conduct business.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

This summary of significant accounting policies is presented to assist the user in understanding the accompanying financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted principles of accounting.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all short-term debt securities purchased with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying value approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are FDIC insured bank accounts and SPIC insured brokerage accounts up to the legal limits. At March 31, 2003 the bank accounts had \$33,000 in excess of the FDIC insured limit.

Revenue recognition and concentrations

Customers' securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis with related commission income and expenses recorded on a trade date basis. The Company clears all of its securities transactions through an independent broker-dealer. There are a number of alternate broker-dealers available to the Company to clear its securities transactions.

At March 31, 2003 the Company had approximately eleven customers. The Company believes the universe of potential customers is significantly greater than the current customer base and any loss of customers could be readily replaced.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2003

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation and amortization

The Company's equipment is depreciated over five years using primarily the straight-line method. Organization costs are amortized using the straight-line method over a five-year life.

Income taxes

For income tax reporting, the Company recognizes depreciation sooner than for financial reporting. As a result, the basis of property and equipment for financial reporting exceeds its tax basis by the cumulative amount that accelerated depreciation exceeds straight-line depreciation. Deferred income taxes, when applicable, are recorded for the excess, which will be taxable in future periods through reduced depreciation deductions for tax purposes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than ninety days that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

3. Related Party Transactions

The Company rents office space to, pays commissions to and purchases services from stockholders and partnerships owned by them. During the year ended March 31, 2003 the Company paid to related parties commissions of \$436,415, management fees of \$750,000, software service fees of \$450,000 and received rental payments of \$428,680 and commissions of \$20,160 from related entities. The Company repaid loans from shareholders of \$39,180 and collected \$1,951 from an affiliate,

4. Income Taxes

The income tax expense consists of current \$738 of state income taxes and \$1,800 of Federal income taxes, both of which are currently payable. The deferred tax liability at March 31, 2003 of \$13,500 results from the use of accelerated methods of depreciation for tax purposes.

5. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company's office space is occupied under the terms of a non-cancelable lease that expires September 30, 2005. Rent expense was \$459,227 for 2003. A portion of the office space is

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2003

subleased to related entities. On May 19, 2003 the Landlord notified the Company that it was terminating the lease for failure to pay the May monthly rent of \$38,268. The Landlord received a check for the rent on May 20, 2003. As of May 27, 2003 the check has not cleared the Company's bank account. On May 27, 2003 the Company's legal counsel responded to the Landlord and stated that the lease is in full force and effect.

Minimum rental and common area maintenance charges, exclusive of subleases are:

Year Endi	ng		Amount
2004			471,834
2005			486,072
2006			246,650
Total	-	<u>⊈</u>	<u>81,204,556</u>

The Company subleases to related parties 95% of the office space under operating leases that expire on September 30, 2005. The leases may be cancelled by the tenants upon giving two months written notice. The lease agreements provide for a specific monthly payment plus reimbursement of increases in certain operating expenses. The following is a summary of minimum future rentals, exclusive of reimbursement for increases in certain operating expenses, under operating leases:

Year Ending	Amount
2004	448,242
2005	461,768
2006	234,318
Total	\$1,144,328

A lawsuit regarding a rental commission dispute has been filed against the Company. The lawsuit request actual damages of \$125,000 and punitive damages of \$1,500,000. Management believes the lawsuit is without merit and is vigorously contesting this lawsuit and believes the likelihood of any loss is remote. Therefore, management believes the ultimate disposition of the lawsuit will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in future years.

6. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (rule 15c-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of

aggregate indebtedness to net-capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At March 31, 2003, the Company had net capital of \$167,626, which was \$161,025 in excess of its required net capital of \$6,601. The Company's aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio was .59 to 1.

Independent Accountant's Report on Internal Control Structure Required By SEC Rule 17a-5

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors Quantum Trading Corp.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Quantum Trading Corp. for the year ended March 31, 2003, we considered its internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

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

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

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Commission's above mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in

conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of an evaluation of them to future periods is subject to risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at March 31, 2002, to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other regulatory agencies, which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities act of 1934 and should not be used for any other purpose.

May 28, 2003

Quantum Trading Corporation Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission As of March 31, 2003 Schedule I

NET CAPITAL	
Total stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 256,859</u>
Total stockholders' equity qualified for net capital	256,859
ADD:	
Deferred income taxes	<u>13,500</u>
Total capital and allowable subordinated liabilities	270,359
Deductions and/or charges	
Non-allowable assets	
Property and equipment	55,255
Other assets	45,300
	100,555
Net capital before haircuts on securities position	169,804
Haircuts on securities:	
Clearance account	2,178
	A 167.606
Net capital	<u>\$ 167,626</u>
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Items included in statement of financial condition	05 517
Accounts payable Deferred income taxes	85,517 13,500
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$ 99.017
Total aggregate indebtedness	<u> </u>
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL	
Minimum net capital required	\$ 6,601
William not cuptur required	
Excess net capital at 1500%	<u>\$ 161,025</u>
	e 157.704
Excess net capital at 1000%	<u>\$ 157,724</u>
Ratio: Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	59 to 1
Ratio. Aggregate indottedness to net capital	
RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATION	
Net capital, as reported in Company's Part II (unaudited)	
FOCUS report	\$ 157,724
Net capital	<u>\$ 157,724</u>