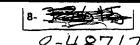


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PART III

X-17A-5



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

/01/02	_ AND ENDING 12/31/02	
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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

PROCESSEL JUN 1 1 2003

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

DAVID A. ELGART		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
ny knowledge and belief the accompanyin SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.	g financial statement ar	nd supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
DECEMBER 31	, 20 02	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, prop	rietor, principal officer	or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, exce	ept as follows:	
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This report ** contains (check all applicant (a) Facing Page.	NV bokdz)	
(a) Facing Page. (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	,esselline.	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).		
(d) Statement of Changes in Financia	Condition.	
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockhol		
[2] (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilitie	s Subordinated to Clair	ms of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital.		, D D. I. 6.0.0
(h) Computation for Determination of	Reserve Requirements	5 Pursuant to Rule 1503-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Posse		he Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
		nents Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
		tements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.		
[X] (I) An Oath or Affirmation.		
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental	Report.	
(n) A report describing any material in	adequacies found to exi	ist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
State Control Balance of a sufficient and the second	Lafaquia partions of	this filing see section 240 170-5(e)/31

BAGELL, JOSEPHS & COMPANY, L.L.C.

Certified Public Accountants

High Ridge Commons
Suites 400-403
200 Haddonfield Berlin Road
Gibbsboro, New Jersey 08026
(856) 346-2828 Fax (856) 346-2882

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Sequoia Investments, Inc. Roswell, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Sequoia Investments, Inc. as of December 31, 2002 and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sequoia Investments, Inc. as of December 31, 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the supplemental schedule listed in the accompanying index is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplemental information required by Rule 17 a-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.

BAGELL, JOSEPHS & COMPANY, L.L.C.

BAGELL, JOSEPHS & COMPANY, L.L.C. Certified Public Accountants Gibbsboro, New Jersey February 20, 2003

MEMBER OF:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS NEW JERSEY-SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2002

ASSETS

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Cash	o	01 120
	Ф	91,129
Securities owned, at market		85,100
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,293		2,581
Other assets		3,210
		2,210

FOTAL ASSETS

\$ 182,020

LIABILITY AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITY

Account	is payable		<u>\$ 2,381</u>
Account			
	Total liability	•	5,381

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCY

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Common stock, no par value - 100,000 shares authorized;	
2,400 shares issued and outstanding	24,000
Additional paid-in capital	540,684
Accumulated deficit	(388,045)
446 ()	

TOTAL LIABILITY AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Total stockholder's equity

\$ 182,020

176,639

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

REYENUE	
Gommissions	\$ 118
Interest income	1,774
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
TOTAL REVENUES	1,892
	•
EXPENSES	
Salary	23,100
Clearing and related costs	26,113
Trading losses	10,507
Office	8,321
Professional fees	3,000
Other	1,272
TOTAL EXPENSES	72,313
NET LOSS	\$ (70,421)

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	~	
Net loss	_\$_	(70,421)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash		•
used in operating activities:		
Depreciation		1,098
(Increase) in operating assets:		
(Increase) in securities owned, at market		(15,400)
Increase in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		2,946
		(11.000)
Total adjustments		(11,356)
Net cash used in operating expenses		(81,777)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions		89,132
Net cash provided by financing activities		89,132
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		7,355
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR		83,774
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$	91,129

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

	Commo	Common Stock res Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholder's Equity
Balances, January 1, 2002	2,400	\$ 24,000	\$ 451,552	\$ (317,624)	\$ 157,928
Contributions		1	89,132		89,132
Net loss	1	1		(70,421)	(70,421)
Balances, December 31, 2002	2,400	\$ 24,000	\$ 540,684	\$ (388,045)	\$ 176,639

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

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2002

NOTE 1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BUSINESS

Sequoia Investments, Inc. ("Company") is a registered broker-dealer in securities under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

The Company has an agreement ("Agreement") with a clearing broker ("Broker") to clear securities transactions, carry customers' accounts on a fully disclosed basis and perform certain recordkeeping functions. Accordingly, the Company operates under the exemptive provisions of Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Securities transactions and related commission revenues and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis. Securities listed on a national exchange are valued at the last sales price on the date of valuation. Securities not listed on a national exchange are valued at the last sales price on the date of valuation or, if such price is not available, at the bid price for securities owned and the ask price for securities sold but not yet purchased at the close of business.

INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are provided in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," whereby deferred income tax assets and liabilities result from temporary differences. Temporary differences are differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

USE OF ESTIMATES

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

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2002

NOTE 1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at financial institutions which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Securities Investor Protection Corporation up to \$100,000.

FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets. Fixed assets consist of furniture and fixtures which have a useful life of seven years.

NOTE 2. CLEARING AGREEMENT

In accordance with the Agreement, all of the Company's property held by the Broker including, but not limited to, securities, deposits, monies and receivables are used as collateral to secure the Company's liabilities and obligations to the Broker.

The Company typically maintains, as collateral against losses due to potential nonperformance by its customers, deposits to cover its inventory and outstanding customer positions. The Company has restricted \$100,000 of its cash per the clearing agreement with Fiserv Corporation.

NOTE 3. REGULATORY NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule, which requires the maintenance of minimum regulatory net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to regulatory net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. As of December 31, 2002, the Company has regulatory net capital of approximately \$170,848 and a minimum regulatory net capital requirement of \$100,000.

Under the provisions of Rule 15c3-3, the Company is not required to segregate funds in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers and, is not subject to certain other requirements of the Customer Protection Rule.

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2002

NOTE 4. COMMITMENTS

Customer Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company executes, as agent, securities transactions on behalf of its customers. If the agency transactions do not settle because of failure to perform by either the customer or the counterparty, the Company may be obligated to discharge the obligation of the nonperforming party and, as a result, is subject to market risk if the market value of the securities is different from the contract amount of the transactions.

The Company does not anticipate nonperformance by customers or counterparties in the above situations. The Company's policy is to monitor its market exposure and counterparty risk. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing, as considered necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty and customer with which it conducts business.

NOTE 5. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets were comprised of the following as of December 31, 2002:

Furniture and fixtures		\$ 11,874
Less: accumulated depreciation	•	(9,293)
Net fixed assets		\$ 2,581

Depreciation expense was \$1,098 for the year ended December 31, 2002.

NOTE 6. <u>SECURITIES OWNED</u>

Marketable securities represent securities owned by the Company as an investment as of December 31, 2002, marketable securities were comprised of the following:

	Market Value	Percent of Total
Corporate securities	\$ 85,100	100%

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SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2002

NOTE 7. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

There was no provision for income taxes, at December 31, 2002 since the Company has net operating loss carryforwards available. The Company's policy was not to book deferred income tax benefits since it was not known if they would be utilized. As a conservative approach the Company offset any potential deferred tax benefit with a 100% valuation allowance.

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SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-1 AND STATEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5(d)(4) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-1

Computation of Net Capital		
Total stockholders' equity from statement of financial condition		\$ 176,639
Less: Non-allowable asets		
Fixed assets	2,581	
Other assets	3,210	5,791
NET CAPITAL		\$170,848
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement		
Minimum net capital required, 6-2/3% of \$5,381 pursuant to Rule 15c3-1		\$ 335
Minimum dollar per capital requirements of reporting broker/dealer		\$100,000
Minimum net capital requirements of reporting broker/dealer		\$ 100,000
EXCESS NET CAPITAL		\$ 70,848
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness		
Accounts payable		\$ 5,381
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		3.1%

Statement Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d)(4)

A reconciliation with the Company's computation of net capital as reported in the unaudited Part II A of Form X-17A-5 was not prepared as there are no material differences between the Company's computation of net capital and the computation contained herein.

BAGELL, JOSEPHS & COMPANY, L.L.C.

Certified Public Accountants

High Ridge Commons Suites 400-403 200 Haddonfield Berlin Road Gibbsboro, New Jersey 08026 (856) 346-2828 Fax (856) 346-2882

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Board of Directors
Sequoia Investments, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Sequoia Investments, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2002 we considered its internal control structure, including control activities 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 and Exchange Commission, we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the company that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5 (g) in making the periodic computation of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3 (a) (11) and the procedures for determining compliance with exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. We did not review practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or in compliance with the requirements for prompt payment of securities under section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5 (g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

MEMBER OF:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weakness 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. Flowever, we noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weakness as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purpose in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all materials 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 December 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 Exchange Act of 1934 and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BAGELL, JOSEPHS & COMPANY, L.L.C. BAGELL, JOSEPHS & COMPANY, L.L.C. Certified Public Accountants Gibbsboro, New Jersey

February 20, 2003