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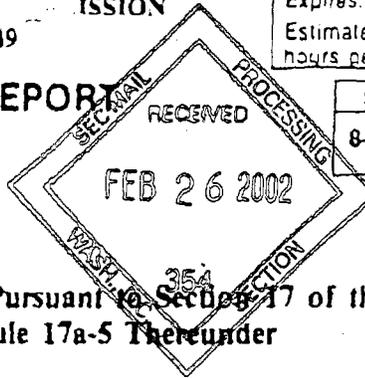


SECURITIES 02006438 MISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: October 31, 1989
Estimated average burden
hours per response: 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER
8 33797

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III



FACING PAGE

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

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/01 AND ENDING 12/31/01
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:
Attkisson Carter & Company, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
3060 Peachtree Road, Suite 1400
(No. and Street)

Atlanta, Georgia 30305
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

James Owens & Associates, P.C.
3695 Stewart Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30340
(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)
(Address) (City) (State) Zip Code)

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

PROCESSED
MAR 07 2002
THOMSON FINANCIAL

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

WAS

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Ronald Attkisson, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Attkisson, Carter & Company, Inc., as of

December 31, ~~XX~~2001, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

Signature

Title

Notary Public

This report** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Facing page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (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).

Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated
(formerly Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated)

Financial Statements and
Supplemental Information

Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated (formerly Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated) as of December 31, 2001, and December 31, 2000, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years 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 audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated, at December 31, 2001, and December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year the ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audits have been made primarily for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary information is presented for analysis purposes and is not necessary for a fair presentation of the financial information referred to in the preceding paragraph. It has been subjected to the tests and other auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements mentioned above and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.



James Owens & Associates, P.C.

February 4, 2002

Atkisson Carter & Company, Incorporated
 Balance Sheets
 As of December 31, 2001 and 2000

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 66,000	139,569
Clearing deposit	29,000	29,000
Receivable from clearing organization	94,580	142,317
Marketable securities at fair market value available for sale	29,658	317,831
Other assets	32,587	100,307
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets	\$ 251,825	729,024
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 84,764	164,254
Margin account payable	0	145,813
Deferred income taxes	9,000	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	93,764	311,067
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$1 par value; authorized 10,000; issued and outstanding 2,753.5 shares	2,754	2,754
Additional paid-in-capital	181,855	181,855
Less treasury stock, at cost	(5,833)	(5,833)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(39,061)	1,870
Retained earnings(deficit)	18,346	237,311
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total stockholders' equity	158,061	417,957
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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 251,825	729,024

See accompanying notes to financials statements

Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated
 Statements of Operations
 Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Revenues		
Commissions	\$ 2,913,833	4,273,695
Interest	123,890	142,565
Investment banking fees	931,375	556,897
Principal transactions	(103,572)	116,338
Rental and other income	180,730	350,062
Total Revenues	4,046,256	5,439,557
Expenses		
Compensation and benefits	526,715	1,175,304
Commissions	1,673,045	2,433,261
Clearing costs	844,847	545,178
Occupancy and equipment rental	240,000	240,000
Communications	164,448	155,910
Other	62,600	109,047
Total Expenses	3,511,655	4,658,700
Income before income taxes	534,601	780,857
Income tax expense	165,000	281,000
Net income	\$ 369,601	499,857

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Attkisson , Carter & Company, Incorporated
 Statements of Stockholders' Equity
 Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Appreciation	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total
Balance at December 31, 1999	\$ 2,754	181,855	(5,833)	130,000	(42,589)	266,187
Net income					499,857	499,857
Dividends paid					(219,957)	(219,957)
Decrease in unrealized appreciation				(128,130)		(128,130)
Balance at December 31, 2000	2,754	181,855	(5,833)	1,870	237,311	417,957
Net income					369,601	369,601
Dividends paid					(588,566)	(588,566)
Increase in unrealized loss				(40,931)		(40,931)
Balance at December 31, 2001	<u>\$ 2,754</u>	<u>181,855</u>	<u>(5,833)</u>	<u>(39,061)</u>	<u>18,346</u>	<u>158,061</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Attkisson Carter & Company, Incorporated
 Statements of Cash Flows
 Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 369,601	499,857
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Decrease (Increase) in receivables	47,738	206,422
Decrease (Increase) in deposits	0	111
Decrease (Increase) in other assets	67,719	(1,794)
(Decrease) Increase in accrued expenses	(79,490)	(80,837)
(Decrease) Increase in margin loan payable	(145,813)	103,047
(Decrease) Increase in deferred income taxes	8,000	(62,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>267,755</u>	<u>664,806</u>
 Cash flows from investing activities:		
Decrease (Increase) in marketable securities	<u>247,241</u>	<u>(315,963)</u>
 Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends paid	<u>(588,565)</u>	<u>(219,957)</u>
 Net (decrease) in cash and cash Equivalents	(73,569)	128,886
 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>139,569</u>	<u>10,683</u>
 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ <u>66,000</u>	<u>139,569</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated
(Formerly Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated)
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated (formerly Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated) is a broker/dealer engaged in investment brokerage activities principally in the Atlanta area. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of First Atlanta Financial Service Group, Inc. (First Atlanta Financial)

Furniture Fixtures and Depreciation

Furniture and fixtures were fully depreciated as of December 31, 2001

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial abatement and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes. Deferred taxes are recognized for the differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes. The differences relate primarily to the use of the cash basis of accounting for income tax purposes.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considered all investment instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses.

Concentration of Risks

The company's clearing deposit and receivable from clearing organizations are located at a single securities clearing house.

Note B: Capital Requirements

The company is subject to the net capital rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The rules prohibit a broker/dealer from engaging in any securities transaction at a time when its aggregate indebtedness exceeds 15 times its "net capital", as those terms are defined by the rules.

Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated
 (formerly Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated)
 Notes to Financial Statements
 Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

Note B: Capital Requirements, continued

At December 31, 2001 the Company's net capital of \$117,244 exceeded its required net capital of \$50,000 and results in a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital of 1.25 to one.

Note C: Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense are as follows:

Current	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Federal	\$ 132,000	291,000
State	25,000	52,000
Deferred		
Federal	6,800	(53,000)
State	<u>1,200</u>	<u>(9,000)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 165,000</u>	<u>281,000</u>

The tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and other items that give rise to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Temporary differences between accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 27,400	27,600
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Temporary differences between commissions receivable	<u>(36,400)</u>	<u>(28,600)</u>
Net tax deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (9,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>

Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated
(formerly Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated)
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

Note C: Income Taxes, continued

The Company files a consolidated income tax return with its parent, First Atlanta Financial. Income taxes are allocated to the Company based on the taxes the Company would pay if it filed a separate return.

Total tax expense reflected in the accompanying statements of operations differs from amounts computed at statutory rates principally because of certain expenses which are not tax deductible.

Note D: Related Party Transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of First Atlanta Financial service Group, Inc. (First Atlanta Financial), which pays a substantial portion of the occupancy, equipment rental, communications, and other expenses, incurred directly or indirectly by the Company. The primary sources of funds available to First Atlanta Financial to pay these expenses are dividends and expense reimbursements from the Company. The company paid \$588,566 in dividends for the year ended December 31, 2001

The Company paid \$157,000 to First Atlanta Financial for income taxes allocated to the Company from the consolidated income tax return for 2001.

The Company paid \$240,000 in rent to First Atlanta Financial for the year 2001.

Attkisson, Carter & Akers, Incorporated
Computation of Net Capital under Rule 15c3-1
December 31, 2001

Net Capital

Total stockholders' equity	\$	158,061
Less deductions of non-allowable assets:		
Prepaid expenses		19,210
Loans to employees		13,377
Undue concentration		3,781
Haircuts other securities		<u>4,449</u>
Net capital	\$	<u>117,244</u>

Reconciliation with Company's Computation

Net capital computation per FOCUS Report Part IIA	\$	118,635
Adjustments to deferred taxes payable		(8,000)
Other adjustments		<u>6,609</u>
Net capital as adjusted	\$	<u>117,244</u>

Supplementary Information

**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Structure
Required by SEC Rule 17a-5**

The Board of Directors
Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Attkisson, Carter & Company, Incorporated for the year ended December 31, 2001, we considered its internal control structure, 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 (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by the Company that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under rule 17a-(a)(11) and the procedures for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13; in complying with the requirements for prompt payment of securities under section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; or in obtaining and maintaining physical possession of control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by rule 15c3-3, 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 generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Report on Internal Control, continued

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 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.

Of 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 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 December 31, 2000, 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 may rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and should not be used for any other purposes.

JAMES OWENS & ASSOCIATES

James Owens & Associates, P.C.

February 4, 2002