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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

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

SEC FILE NUMBER

~~8-48662~~

FACING PAGE

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

8-52733

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/02 AND ENDING 12/31/02.
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

STARLING CAPITAL LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRM ID. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (do not use PO Box No.)

380 Lexington Avenue Suite 4500

Street Address

New York

New York

10168

City

State

Zip Code

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT: FEB 28 2003

Ralph Carballal

(212) 986-7333

Name

Telephone

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Richard G. Baccari & Company, LLP

Name of individual (first, middle, last)

10 Mitchell Place, Suite 103B

White Plains,

New York

10601

Address

City

State

Zip

Check One:

Certified Public Accountant

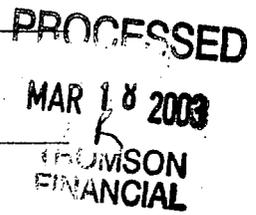
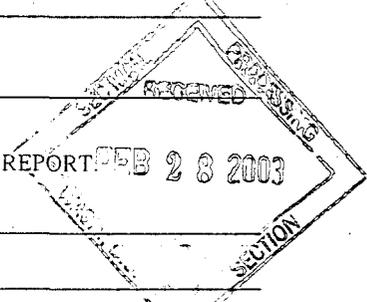
Public Accountant

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 240.17a-5(e)(2). SEC 142C(3-91)

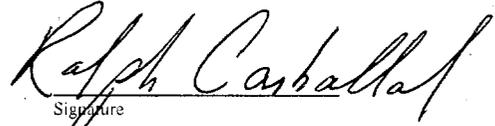
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Ralph Carballal, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Starling Capital LLC, as of December 31, 2002, 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:


Notary Public


Signature

President _____
Title

GEORGIA A. MICHELE
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 011112699950
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires 5/13/03

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 – CASH FLOWS
- (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 15c-3-1 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).

STARLING CAPITAL LLC

REPORT

FORM X-17A-5

DECEMBER 31, 2002

STARLING CAPITAL LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2002

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Primary Financial Statements:	
Statement of Financial Condition	2
Statement of Income and Expense	3
Statement of Cash Flows	4
Statement of Changes in Members Equity	5
Statement of Liabilities Subordinated to claims of General Creditors	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6-7
Supplementary Information:	
Computation of Net Capital	8
Aggregate Indebtedness	8
Accountant's Report on Internal Accounting Control	9-10

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

STARLING CAPITAL LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Starling Capital LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of income and expense, changes in members' 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 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition of Starling Capital LLC as of December 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Also, we have examined the supplementary schedules on pages 6-8 and, in our opinion, they present fairly the information included therein in conformity with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

February 21, 2003

Richard G. Baccare and Company, LLP

STARLING CAPITAL LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash	\$11,052
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Total Current Assets	11,052
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Total Assets	\$ 11,052
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LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY

Current Liabilities:

Payable to Affiliates	\$360
Accrued Expenses	3,500
Accrued Taxes	650

Total Liabilities	4,510
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Stockholders' Equity:

Members' Equity	6,542
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Total Members' Equity	6,542
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Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	\$ 11,052
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STARLING CAPITAL LLC
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

Expenses:

Regulatory Fees

\$68

Other Expenses

2,443

Total Expenses

2,511

Net Loss

\$ 2,511

STARLING CAPITAL LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

Resources Provided:

Net Loss	\$ (2,511)
Increase in Payable to Affiliate	360
Increase in Accrued Expenses and Taxes	2,075
Members' Contribution	<u>2,500</u>
 Total Resources Provided	 <u>\$ 2,424</u>
 Net Resources Applied	 \$ 2,424
 Cash - January 1, 2002	 <u>8,628</u>
 Cash - December 31, 2002	 <u>\$ 11,052</u>

STARLING CAPITAL LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

Members' Equity, January 1, 2002	\$6,553
Net Loss	(2,511)
Members' Contribution	<u>2,500</u>
Members' Equity, December 31, 2002	<u><u>\$ 6,542</u></u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

Beginning of Period	\$ -
Increase and (Decreases)	<u>\$ -</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

STARLING CAPITAL LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2002

1. ORGANIZATION:

Starling Capital LLC (the "Company"), a Delaware Limited Liability Company formed on January 22, 1999 for the purpose of engaging in the proprietary trading of securities. The Company is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Estimates:

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

Revenue and Expense Recognition:

The Company prepares its financial statements on an accrual basis.

Income Taxes:

The Company is organized as a Limited Liability Company. They are taxed as a partnership and accordingly the net income of the LLC is not subject to a federal income tax, but rather it is passed through to the members, and tax is then incurred at the member level.

Valuation of Investments:

Investments in securities are stated at fair value, which for publicly traded securities is generally the closing price or bid price, less a liquidity discount, if applicable. Non-publicly traded securities are valued at estimated fair value as determined by management of the Company. Generally, management considers the cost of such securities to be fair value, unless the performance and underlying potential of such securities have significantly increased or decreased, or if there was a subsequent financing by unrelated investors at a value materially different

from the Company's carrying value.

3. **CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK:**

The statements of cash flows classify changes in cash and cash equivalents (short-term highly liquid investments convertible into cash with an original maturity of three months or less) according to operating, investing, or financing activities.

Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable.

The Company places its cash with a financial institution which management considers to be of high quality; however, at times such deposits may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit.

4. **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Net capital as reported on page 8 of the audited Form X-17A-5 indicates net capital of \$6,542. In January 2003, the company filed part IIA of Form X-17A-5 (unaudited) and reported net capital of \$6,867. The difference of \$325 is accounted for by accruals and reclassifications made during the audit.

STARLING CAPITAL LLC
COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2002

Members' Equity	\$	<u>6,542</u>
Total Members Equity		\$ 6,542
Less: Non-Allowable Assets		<u>\$ -</u>
Net Capital Before Haircuts		\$ 6,542
Less: Haircuts on Securities		<u>\$ -</u>
Net Capital		\$ 6,542
Less the Greater of:		
Minimum Dollar Net Capital Required	\$	<u>5,000</u>
or		
Minimum Net Capital Required: (6 2/3% of Aggregate Indebtedness \$4,510)	\$	<u>301</u> <u>5,000</u>
Excess Net Capital		<u>\$ 1,542</u>

STARLING CAPITAL LLC
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS
DECEMBER 31, 2002

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$	<u>4,510</u>
Percentage of Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital		<u>68.9%</u>

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL

To the Members of

STARLING CAPITAL LLC:

We have examined the financial statements of Starling Capital LLC for the year ended December 31, 2002 and have issued our report thereon dated February 21, 2003. As part of the examination, we made a study and evaluation of the system on internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system required by the generally accepted auditing standard and Rule 17A-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This study and evaluation included the accounting system, the procedures of safeguarding securities, and the practices and procedures followed by the client (i) in making the periodic computations of aggregated indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17A-3 (a) (11), the broker is exempt from compliance with Rule 15c3-3, and was in compliance with the conditions of the exemption, and no facts came to our attention indicating that such conditions had not been complied with during the year (ii) the broker does not maintain customer accounts nor handles securities, and we have reviewed the broker's practices for safeguarding securities that may be received by the broker for transmittal to a clearing organization. Rule 17A-5 states that the scope of the study and evaluation should be sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that any material weakness existing at the date of our examination would be disclosed. Under generally accepted auditing standards and Rule 17A-5, the purpose of such study and evaluation are to establish a basis for reliance thereon in procedures necessary for expressing an opinion of the internal accounting control.

The objective of internal accounting control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance concerning the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and concerning the reliability of financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management. However, for the purposes of this report under Rule 17A-5, the determination of weakness to be reported was made without considering the practicability of corrective action by management within the framework of a cost/benefit relationship.

There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of internal accounting control. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends on segregation of duties can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates, projection or any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control for the year ended December 31, 2002 which was made for the purposes set forth in the first paragraph above and would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system that may have existed during the period, disclosed no weaknesses that we believe to be material.

February 21, 2003