

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549



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

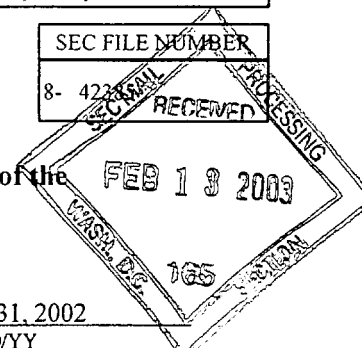
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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

**** A-1 2/14/2003**

OMB APPROVAL	
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SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 4228
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REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING January 1, 2002 AND ENDING December 31, 2002
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Jackson, Grant & Company

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

26166

FIRM ID. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

1177 High Ridge Road

(No. and Street)

Stamford

CT

06905

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

J. Julie Jason

203-322-3741

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in the Report*

Kostin, Ruffkess & Company, LLC

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

76 Batterson Park Road

Farmington

CT

06032

(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 10 2003

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THOMSON
FINANCIAL

* 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)

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PS
2/24/03

2/24/03

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, J. Julie Jason, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Jackson Grant & Company, 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:

Signature _____

President

Title

Notary Public

~~DEMETRIA JOYNER~~
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires May 31, 2006

This report ** contains (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| [X] | (a) | Facing Page. |
| [X] | (b) | Statement of Financial Condition. |
| [X] | (c) | Statement of Income (Loss). |
| [X] | (d) | Statement of Changes in Financial Condition. |
| [X] | (e) | Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital. |
| [] | (f) | Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims or Creditors. |
| [X] | (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. |
| [X] | (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).

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Financial Statements

December 31, 2002



Business Advisors and Certified Public Accountants

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

December 31, 2002

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To The Board of Directors
Jackson, Grant & Company

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Jackson, Grant & Company as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of operations, 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. 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 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 Jackson, Grant & Company as of December 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and 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 Pages 8 through 10 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 of 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.

Kostin, Ruffkess & Company, LLC

Farmington, Connecticut
February 3, 2003

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Leading Edge Alliance • Kreston International • American Institute of Certified Public Accountants • Private Companies Practice Section • SEC Practice Section • Connecticut Society of Certified Public Accountants
An Equal Opportunity Employer

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2002

Asset	
Cash	<u>\$ 7,384</u>
Liability and Stockholders' Equity	
Liability:	
Accrued expense	<u>\$ 250</u>
Stockholders' equity:	
Common stock, \$.01 par; 15,000 shares authorized, 300 shares issued and outstanding	3
Additional paid-in capital	29,997
Deficit	<u>(22,866)</u>
	<u>7,134</u>
	<u>\$ 7,384</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Statement of Operations

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Revenues:	
Commissions and fees	\$ 135,838
Interest income	<u>108</u>
	<u>135,946</u>
Expenses:	
Commissions and clerical	116,377
Rent	7,497
Office expense and administration	7,278
Fees and assessments	<u>4,583</u>
	<u>135,735</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 211</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, January 1, 2002	\$ 3	\$ 29,997	\$ (23,077)	\$ 6,923
Net income for the year	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>211</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 29,997</u>	<u>\$ (22,866)</u>	<u>\$ 7,134</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Statement of Cash Flows

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net income and cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 211
Cash, beginning of year	<u>7,173</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 7,384</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Organization

Jackson, Grant & Company (the "Company") was incorporated in Connecticut on March 1, 1990. On April 20, 1990, the Company was granted registration as a broker pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"). Under the Act, a company must become a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD") in order to carry on business as a registered broker. The NASD approved the Company's membership effective August 8, 1990, upon which date the Company began operations as a registered broker. The Company is licensed to sell securities in the states of Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

Income Recognition

Commission income and expense are recognized on the trade date of the underlying transactions.

Cash Flows

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term investments maturing within ninety days. The following is supplementary cash flows information: no income taxes were paid in 2002.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the 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.

Note 2 - Regulatory Requirements:

Pursuant to the net capital provision of rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provision. Net capital and the related ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital may fluctuate on a daily basis. At December 31, 2002, the Company had net capital and a net capital requirement of \$7,134 and \$5,000, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio is in compliance with rule 15c3-1 at December 31, 2002.

The Company is exempt from compliance with rules 15c3-3 and 17a-13 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 because it does not hold any customer securities or customer cash.

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Note 3 - Income Taxes:

The Company and stockholders have elected to have the Company treated for Federal tax purposes as an S corporation. This election eliminates Federal income taxes at the Company level as long as the Company meets various technical criteria as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 4 - Related Party:

The Company shares clerical administration, photocopies, postage, rent and supply expenses with related corporations, owned by the stockholder. Total payments made to the related corporations during the year were \$32,500. No amounts were owed to the related corporations at December 31, 2002.

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Computation of Net Capital

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Total ownership equity from statement of financial condition	\$ 7,134
Deductions and/or charges:	
Total nonallowable assets from statement of financial condition	<u> -- </u>
Net capital	<u>\$ 7,134</u>

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY

Notes To Computation of Net Capital

For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

1.	Nonallowable assets	NONE
2.	Net capital reconciliations:	
	Net capital as reported in Part II A of Form X-17a-5 as of December 31, 2002	\$ 7,134
	Audit adjustments - None	<u> --</u>
	Net capital at December 31, 2002	<u>\$ 7,134</u>

JACKSON, GRANT & COMPANY
Computations of Basic Net Capital Requirements
and Aggregate Indebtedness
For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Minimum net capital required (6 2/3% of \$250)	\$ 17
Minimum net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer	5,000
Net capital requirement	5,000
Excess of net capital	2,134
Excess net capital at 1000%	7,109
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness	
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$ 250
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.35



**KOSTIN,
RUFFKESS
& COMPANY, LLC**

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To The Board of Directors
Jackson, Grant & Company

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING
CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Jackson, Grant & Company (the Company), for the year ended December 31, 2002, we considered its internal control, 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 internal control.

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 internal control 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 controls 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 SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control 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 the 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.

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Jackson, Grant & Company
Page Two

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud 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.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control 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 components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud 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, our study and evaluation disclosed the following condition that we believe should be noted:

Due to the nature and size of the Company's operations, there is no effective segregation of duties between operating and recording functions. Normal internal control and procedures for safeguarding of cash and securities possible in a larger organization are not practical in an organization of this size.

The President of the Company is aware of the weakness in internal control; however, due to the size of the Company, it is not practical to have additional employees. In addition, the President will review all transactions and books of original entry.

With the exception of the foregoing, our study and evaluation disclosed no other conditions that we believe to be a 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 SEC 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, 2002, to meet the SEC's objectives.



Jackson, Grant & Company
Page Three

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., the Securities Investor Protection Corporation and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Kostin, Ruffless & Company, LLC

Farmington, Connecticut
February 3, 2003