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OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: September 30, 1998
Estimated average burden
hours per response . . . 12.00

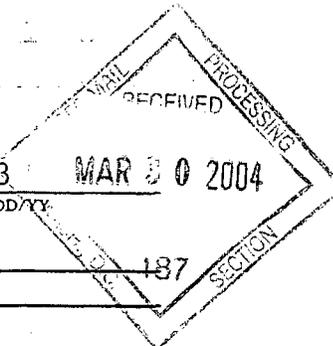
SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 52510

**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 1/1/03 AND ENDING 12/31/03
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY



A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID. NO.

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

110 WALL STREET

(No. and Street)

NEW YORK

NY

10005

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

MICHAEL FRANZESE

212-425-2757

(Area Code — Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

MARX, LANGE, GUTTERMAN LLP

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

1430 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

NY

10018

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

PROCESSED

APR 09 2004

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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).

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, MICHAEL FRANZESE, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION, as of DECEMBER 31, 2003, 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:

Michael Franze
Signature
President
Title

[Handwritten Signature]

Notary Public
JOHN W. DUNNE
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 5005814
Qualified in Nassau County

This report** contains (check all applicable boxes) 12/12/1999 206

- (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).

LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2003



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder
Laconia Capital Corporation

We have audited the statement of financial condition of Laconia Capital Corporation as of December 31, 2003. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement 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 statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. 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 statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Laconia Capital Corporation as of December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Marx Lange Guterman LLP

New York, N.Y.
March 23, 2004

LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2003

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,618
Securities owned, at market value	22,800
Receivables from brokers and dealers	115,211
Other assets	41,739

\$ 195,368

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 43,569
Loan payable, officer	4,900

Total liabilities 48,469

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, no par value; 200 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	200
Additional paid-in capital	418,961
Accumulated deficit	(272,262)

Total stockholder's equity 146,899

\$ 195,368

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

LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2003

1. **Organization**

Laconia Capital Corporation ("the Company") is a registered general securities broker-dealer and is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD"). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Armstrong Asset Management Group, Inc.

The Company transacts its business with customers located throughout the United States.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Basis of Presentation

The Company operates primarily as an introducing broker and engages in the business of providing brokerage services for customers, participating in underwriting syndicates and trading securities for its own account.

Revenue Recognition

Securities transactions and the related revenue and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis.

Securities Owned

Securities owned are carried at quoted market values.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of less than three months when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investment Banking

Investment banking revenues include gains, losses, and fees, net of syndicate expenses, arising from securities offerings in which the Company acts as an underwriter or agent. Investment banking management fees are recorded on offering date, sales concessions on settlement date, and underwriting fees at the time the underwriting is completed and the income is reasonably determinable.

LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2003

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Property and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from 5 to 7 years.

Other Assets

Other assets consist of employee short-term advances, prepaid expenses and security deposits.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance 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.

Federal Income Taxes

The Company is included under an agreement with its parent company to file a consolidated Federal income tax return. Pursuant to a Federal tax allocation agreement, any tax provision or benefit is determined for the Company based upon its separate return basis taxable income.

3. **Securities Owned**

Securities owned consist of investment securities at market value, as follows:

Corporate stocks at market value	<u>\$ 22,800</u>
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4. **Receivables From Brokers and Dealers**

The receivables from brokers and dealers consists of the following:

Commissions receivable	\$ 15,211
Clearing deposit	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>\$ 115,211</u>

LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2003

5. **Related Party Transactions**

During 2003, the parent company forgave the December 31, 2002 outstanding payable of \$8,544 and contributed that amount as permanent capital.

6. **Loan Payable, Officer**

During 2003, an officer loaned the Company \$4,900. The loan is non-interest bearing and due on demand.

In addition, the officer forgave the December 31, 2002 outstanding loan balance of \$9,000 and contributed that amount as permanent capital.

7. **Income Taxes**

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by its parent. Federal income taxes are calculated as if the Company filed on a separate return basis. The Company files its own state and local tax returns.

The Company has available at December 31, 2003 approximately \$272,000 of unused net operating loss carry forwards that may be applied against future taxable income through 2023.

8. **Commitments and Contingencies**

The Company is obligated under an operating lease agreement for its office premises that was entered into during November 2002, which expires February 28, 2008. The lease is subject to escalation charges based on increases in real estate taxes and common area maintenance. Future minimum annual rental payments are as follows:

**Year to End
December 31,**

2004	\$ 86,913
2005	90,132
2006	96,570
2007	96,570
2008	<u>16,095</u>
	<u>\$ 386,280</u>

Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$45,485.

LACONIA CAPITAL CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2003

8. **Commitments and Contingencies (continued)**

The Company, as an introducing broker, clears all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker who carries all of the accounts of such customers. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event that the customer and/or clearing broker is unable to fulfill its obligations. The Company does not maintain margin accounts for its customers and, therefore, there were no excess margin securities.

The Company seeks to control off-balance-sheet risk by monitoring the market value of securities held in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines. Pursuant to such guidelines, the Company may require additional collateral or reduction of positions, if necessary.

The Company, as a part of its investment activities, assumes long positions in its inventory. The establishment of long positions exposes the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event prices decrease.

The Company maintains its cash balances in various financial institutions located in New York, New York. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$100,000.

9. **Net Capital Requirements**

The Company is subject to the uniform net capital requirements of rule 15c3-1 of the SEC which requires a broker-dealer to have, at all times, sufficient liquid assets to cover current indebtedness. In accordance with the rule, the Company is required to maintain minimum net capital of the greater of \$5,000, or 1/15 of aggregate indebtedness, as defined. At no time may the ratio of the aggregate indebtedness to net capital exceed 15 to 1.

At December 31, 2003, the Company had net capital, as defined, of \$101,740, which exceeded its required minimum net capital of \$5,000 by \$96,740. Aggregate indebtedness at December 31, 2003 totaled \$48,469. The ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .47 to 1.

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder
Laconia Capital Corporation

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Laconia Capital Corporation (the Company), for the year ended December 31, 2003, 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 and 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 and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company (i) in making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or (ii) in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for 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 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 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 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, we noted no matters involving internal control including control activities 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 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, 2003 to meet the SEC's objectives.

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

Marx Lange Gutterman LLP

New York, New York
March 23, 2004