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OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: January 31, 2007
Estimated average burden
Hours per response: 12.00

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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT 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

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2007 AND ENDING 12/31/2007
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Toro Trading, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

120 Broadway, 20th Floor

(No. and Street)

New York

(City)

New York

(State)

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

Steven Abramowitz

212-964-5545

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Kempisty & Company, Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

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

15 Maiden Lane, Suite 1003

(Address)

New York

(City)

New York

(State)

10038

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

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THOMSON
FINANCIAL

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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).

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

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TORO TRADING, LLC

Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules

December 31, 2007

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon and Supplemental Report on Internal Control Required by Rule 17a-5)

TORO TRADING, LLC

DECEMBER 31, 2007

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KEMPISTY & COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, P.C.

15 MAIDEN LANE - SUITE 1003 - NEW YORK, NY 10038 - TEL (212) 406-7272 - FAX (212) 513-1930

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
Toro Trading, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and members' equity of Toro Trading, LLC as of December 31, 2007 and the related statements of revenue and expenses, changes in members' 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 Toro Trading, LLC at December 31, 2007 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 Schedules I and II 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 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.

Kempisty & Company CPAs PC

Kempisty & Company
Certified Public Accountants PC
New York, New York
March 27, 2008

TORO TRADING, LLC

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

DECEMBER 31, 2007

ASSETS

Cash	\$	19,445
Securities owned, at market value (Note 5)		32,207,064
JBO investment		10,000
Reeivable from clearing broker		6,163,961
Seat at cost (market value \$375,000)		115,500
Other receivables		<u>20,075</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	<u>38,536,045</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market (Note 5)	\$	31,369,767
Interest and dividends payable		8,090
Accrued expenses and accounts payable		<u>114,301</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		31,492,158
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 6)		-
Members' equity		<u>7,043,887</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	\$	<u>38,536,045</u>

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

TORO TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Revenues:	
Trading income	\$ 4,631,092
Interest	2,286,688
Dividends	179,532
Short term capital gains	122,118
Unrealized capital gains	73,137
Seat lease income	<u>4,375</u>
 Total Revenues	 <u>7,296,942</u>
Expenses:	
Interest and dividend expense	2,307,108
Clearing charges	768,134
Exchange fees	283,324
Technology expense	107,053
Brokerage fees	93,606
Seat lease fees	97,863
Professional fees	53,477
Information services	65,688
Insurance	41,225
Office expenses	36,297
Rent expense	18,040
Travel and entertainment	10,876
Other expense	<u>11,966</u>
 Total Expenses	 <u>3,894,657</u>
 Net income	 <u>\$ 3,402,285</u>

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

TORO TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Members' equity at January 1, 2007	\$ 4,624,207
Capital contributions	9,704
Net income	3,402,285
Withdrawals	<u>(992,310)</u>
Members' equity at December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 7,043,886</u>

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

TORO TRADING, LLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Increase (Decrease) in cash

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net income	\$ 3,402,285
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) in securities owned at market	(7,302,239)
(Increase) in income receivable	(1,871)
Decrease in receivable from clearing broker	1,007,306
Increase in securities sold, not yet purchased, at market	3,805,702
(Decrease) in interest and dividends payable	(1,628)
Increase in accrued expenses and accounts payable	82,478
Total adjustments	<u>(2,410,252)</u>

NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES 992,033

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Capital contributions	9,704
Capital withdrawals	<u>(992,310)</u>

CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES (982,606)

NET INCREASE IN CASH 9,427

CASH

Beginning of year	<u>10,018</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 19,445</u>

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

TORO TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2007

NOTE 1- ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Toro Trading LLC, a New York limited liability company (the "Company"), formed in 2001, is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE"), Philadelphia Stock Exchange ("PHLX") and NYSE-ARCA ("ARCA").

The Company is engaged in securities trading.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company is engaged in various investment and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company's 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Securities transactions and related income and expenses are recorded daily on a mark to market basis.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments including income receivable, interest and dividends payable and accrued expenses, approximates their fair value due to the relatively short-term nature of these instruments.

TORO TRADING, LLC

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007**

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Comprehensive Income

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" (SFAS No. 130"). SFAS No. 130 requires an entity to report comprehensive income and its components and increases financial reporting disclosures. This standard has no impact on the Company's financial position, cash flows or results of operations since no elements of the Company's comprehensive income exist other than the gain from operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect the adoption of recent accounting pronouncements to have any material impact on its financial condition or results of operations

NOTE 3- INCOME TAXES

No provisions for federal and state income taxes are made in the financial statements as these taxes are the responsibility of the members under this form of organization.

NOTE 4- RECEIVABLE FROM BROKER-DEALERS AND CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS

Amounts receivable from the Company's clearing organization at December 31, 2007, consist of the following:

	<u>Receivable</u>
Receivable from clearing broker	\$ <u>6,163,961</u>

NOTE 5- SECURITIES OWNED AND SOLD (NOT YET PURCHASED) AT MARKET

Marketable securities owned and sold, not yet purchased, at December 31, 2007 consist of trading and investment securities at quoted market values, as illustrated below:

	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Sold, Not Yet Purchased</u>
Common stocks	\$ 19,609,424	\$ 19,801,295
Options	12,597,640	11,568,472
	<u>\$ 32,207,064</u>	<u>\$ 31,369,767</u>

TORO TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2007

NOTE 6- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company utilizes office space provided by its managing member.

NOTE 7- NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is a member of the Chicago Board Options Exchange and is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. This Rule requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital may not exceed 15 to 1, during the first twelve (12) months of commencing operations the ratio may not exceed 8 to 1, and equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2007, the Company's net capital was \$6,016,683 which was \$5,916,683 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000. The Company's aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio was 0.0203 to 1.

NOTE 8- EXEMPTION FROM RULE 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers".

NOTE 9- OFF BALANCE SHEET RISK

Pursuant to a JBO Participant's Account Agreement, the Company will give up its clearing member to the clearing corporation for all of its securities transactions. Therefore, all of the customers' money balances and long and short security positions will be maintained on the books of the clearing member in a JBO participant's account. Under certain conditions as defined in the agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing member for losses, if any, which the clearing member may sustain from maintaining securities transactions effected by the Company. In accordance with industry practice and regulatory requirements, the Company and the clearing member monitor collateral on the securities transactions introduced by the Company.

TORO TRADING, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2007

NOTE 10- GUARANTEES

FASB Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. FIN 45 defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying contract (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or non occurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. FIN 45 also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

Indemnifications

In the normal course of its business, the Company indemnifies and guarantees certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company or its affiliates. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under the indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for these indemnifications.

The Company provides representations and warranties to counterparties in connection with a variety of commercial transactions and occasionally indemnifies them against potential losses caused by the breach of those representations and warranties. The Company may also provide standard indemnifications to some counterparties to protect them in the event additional taxes are owed or payments are withheld, due either to a change in or adverse application of certain tax laws. These indemnifications generally are standard contractual terms and are entered into in the normal course of business. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the consolidated financial statements for these indemnifications.

NOTE 11- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 28, 2007, Toro Trading, LLC was fined and censured by the CBOE. Toro Trading, LLC accepted the ruling that they were in violation of Exchange rule 8.7 when they entered a trade that was more than \$1 higher than the previous transaction. Toro was censured and ordered to pay \$8,450 which consists of \$5,000 fine and the disgorgement of \$3,450.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

TORO TRADING, LLC

**SCHEDULE I
COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
DECEMBER 31, 2007**

NET CAPITAL:		
Members' equity		\$ 7,043,886
Less non-allowable assets and deductions:		
JBO investment	10,000	
Seat	<u>115,500</u>	
		125,500
Less: Haircuts on trading and investment securities		<u>901,703</u>
NET CAPITAL		<u>\$ 6,016,683</u>
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS, total liabilities		<u>\$ 122,392</u>
MINIMUM NET CAPITAL REQUIRED (6.67% of aggregate indebtedness)		<u>\$ 8,159</u>
MINIMUM NET CAPITAL DOLLAR REQUIREMENT		<u>\$ 100,000</u>
MINIMUM NET CAPITAL REQUIRED		<u>\$ 100,000</u>
EXCESS NET CAPITAL (\$6,016,683 - \$100,000)		<u>\$ 5,916,683</u>
PERCENTAGE OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS TO NET CAPITAL	\$ <u>122,392</u> \$ 6,016,683	<u>2.034%</u>

TORO TRADING, LLC

**SCHEDULE II
RECONCILIATION OF COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER
RULE 17a-5(d) (4) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
December 31, 2007**

NET CAPITAL, as reported in Company's Part II-A Focus Report (Unaudited)		\$	6,083,018
Decreases resulting from under accrued expenses:			
Exchange fees	\$	53,308	
Brokerage expense		7,761	
Professional fees: Accounting		2,000	
Office expense		960	
Information services		2,306	
			<u>66,335</u>
NET CAPITAL, per audit		\$	<u>6,016,683</u>

TORO TRADING, LLC

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON
INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

KEMPISTY & COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, P.C.

15 MAIDEN LANE - SUITE 1003 - NEW YORK, NY 10038 - TEL (212) 406-7272 - FAX (212) 513-1930

The Members of
Toro Trading, LLC
New York, New York

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Toro Trading, LLC (the "Company"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's 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 consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included 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 and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
2. 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 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 and 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.

Toro Trading, LLC

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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. However, we noted the following matter involving the control environment and its operations that we consider to be a material weakness as defined above. This condition was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the procedures to be performed in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2007, and this report does not affect our report thereon dated March 27, 2008.

Adjustments to the Financial Statements and Net Capital Computation

During the audit, we proposed adjustments to and disclosures in the Company's financial statements and net capital computation, which were approved by management. An effective system of internal control would have included these adjustments and disclosures.

Management Response

Management has advised us that the control deficiency that created the errors has been corrected.

The Company's written response to the material weakness identified in our audit has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the members, management, the SEC, the Chicago Board Options Exchange 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.

Kempisty & Company CPAs PC

Kempisty & Company
Certified Public Accountants PC
New York, New York
March 27, 2008

END