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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART 111**

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 01/01/12 AND ENDING 12/31/12
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:
AX Trading, LLC
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

One Dock Street, 1st Floor

(No. and Street)

Stamford

CT

06902

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Kevin M. Callahan **(203) 216-1288**
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in the Report*

Rubio CPA, PC

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

900 Circle 75 Parkway, Suite 1100

Atlanta

Georgia

30339

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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)

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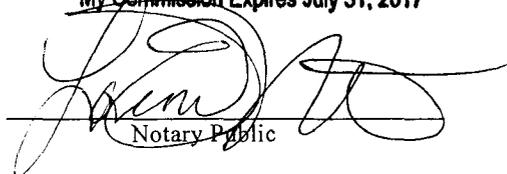
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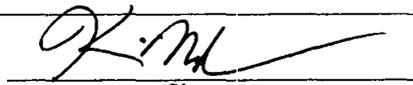
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Kevin M. Callahan, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of AX Trading, LLC, as of December 31, 2012, 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:

LOREN E. MORRISSEY
Notary Public
Commission # 115931
My Commission Expires July 31, 2017


Notary Public


Signature
CEO
Title

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 Proprietors' 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 15c3-3 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 240.17z-5(e)(3).

AX TRADING, LLC
Financial Statements
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2012
With
Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Member
AX Trading, LLC

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of AX Trading, LLC which comprise the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2012 and the related statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements that are to be filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AX Trading, LLC as of December 31, 2012 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note F to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and is unable to pay its obligations as they become due. This matter, among others, raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note F. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the Schedules I, II and III 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 and Exchange Commission.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

February 28, 2013
Atlanta, Georgia



RUBIO CPA, PC

AX TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2012

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48
Accounts receivable	12,420
Clearing deposit	100,000
Due from clearing broker	36,200
Prepaid expenses	8,731
Office furniture and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$252,463	318,733
Deposits	<u>15,840</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 491,972</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES	\$ _____ -
Total Liabilities	_____ -
MEMBER'S EQUITY	<u>491,972</u>
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	<u>\$ 491,972</u>

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

AX TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

REVENUES	
Commissions	<u>\$ 448,965</u>
Total revenues	<u>448,965</u>
 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	
Employee compensation, benefits and commissions	588,269
Clearing fees	73,835
Occupancy	46,161
Technology and communications	315,607
Other operating expenses	<u>610,543</u>
Total expenses	<u>1,634,415</u>
 NET (LOSS)	 <u>\$ (1,185,450)</u>

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

AX TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net (loss)	\$ (1,185,450)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operations:	
Depreciation and amortization	168,295
Due from parent	247,369
Decrease in prepaid expenses	9,697
Decrease in accounts receivable	(10,520)
Decrease in accounts payable	(2,966)
Increase in other assets	(3,520)
Increase in due from clearing broker	<u>(36,200)</u>
NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(813,295)</u>
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Member's capital contributions	2,140,000
Member's distributions	<u>(1,388,609)</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>751,391</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(61,904)
 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BALANCE:	
Beginning of year	<u>61,952</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 48</u>
 SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION	
Interest paid	<u>\$ 751</u>

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

AX TRADING, LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 926,031
Capital contributions	2,140,000
Distributions	(1,388,609)
Net (Loss)	<u>(1,185,450)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 491,972</u>

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

AX TRADING, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

NOTE A — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Description of Business: AX Trading, LLC (the “Company”), a wholly owned subsidiary of AX Trading Group, LLC (the “Parent”), is a limited liability company and was formed under the laws of the state of Delaware in May 2010. In June 2011, the Company became a broker-dealer and as such is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.

As an introducing broker-dealer, the Company acts primarily as a trading exchange where professional traders can connect and trade with one another to help find liquidity.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company considers all cash and money market instruments with a maturity of ninety days or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

The Company maintains its deposits in high credit quality financial institutions. Balances at times may exceed insured limits.

Income Taxes: The Company is a single member limited liability company. Therefore the income or losses of the Company flow through to its Parent and no income taxes are recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

The Company has adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FASB ASC 740-10). Under this Interpretation, the Company is required to evaluate each of its tax positions to determine if they are more likely than not to be sustained if the taxing authority examines the respective position. A tax position includes an entity's status, including its status as a pass-through entity, and the decision not to file a return. The Company has evaluated each of its tax positions and has determined that no provision or liability for income taxes is necessary.

The Company, which files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions, is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examination by tax authorities for years before 2009.

Estimates: Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were assumed in preparing the financial statements.

Commissions and Clearing Costs: Commissions and clearing costs are recorded on a trade-date basis.

AX TRADING, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

NOTE A — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounts Receivable: Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing uncollateralized obligations receivable in accordance with the terms agreed upon with each client.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable is reduced by a valuation allowance that reflects management's best estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. Management individually reviews all delinquent accounts receivable balances and based on an assessment of current creditworthiness, estimates the portion, if any, of the balance that will not be collected. Generally, customer receivables are believed to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Depreciation: Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives of five to seven years.

Date of Management's Review: Subsequent events were evaluated through February 28, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE B — NET CAPITAL

The Company, as a registered broker dealer is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2012, the Company had net capital of \$146,192, which was \$141,192 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000 and its ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .0 to 1.0.

NOTE C – CLEARING DEPOSIT

Pursuant to an agreement with a clearing broker, the Company is required to maintain a clearing deposit of \$100,000.

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

AX TRADING, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

NOTE D – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has an administrative services agreement with the Parent. Pursuant to the agreement, the Parent provides accounting, administrative, office space, human resources and other services. The Parent allocated expenses of approximately \$1,420,568 during the year ended December 31, 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company made noninterest bearing advances to the Parent of approximately \$2,560,000, which were partially repaid so that at December 31, 2012 the Parent owed the Company \$1,388,609. The Parent appears unable to repay this balance and its was charged to distributions in the accompanying financial statements.

All transactions with related parties are settled in the normal course of business. The terms of any of these arrangements, with related parties, may not be the same as those that would otherwise exist or result from agreements and transactions among unrelated parties.

NOTE E – FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets at December 31, 2012 are comprised of the following:

Computer and office equipment	\$ 165,490
Software	<u>405,706</u>
Total cost	571,196
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>252,463</u>
Fixed assets, net	<u>\$ 318,733</u>

NOTE F – GOING CONCERN

The Company had losses from operations in 2012 and 2011 of approximately \$1,185,000 and \$1,050,000, respectively. In addition, the Company made distributions to its Parent during 2012 to provide the Parent with working capital for the Parent's operations (Note D).

Management expects the Company to continue as a going concern and the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis without adjustments for realization in the event that the Company ceases to continue as a going concern.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**SCHEDULE I
AX TRADING, LLC**

**COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1
OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ACT OF 1934
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012**

NET CAPITAL:

Total member's equity	<u>\$ 491,972</u>
Less nonallowable assets:	
Accounts receivable	(2,476)
Prepaid expenses	(8,731)
Property and equipment	(318,733)
Other assets	<u>(15,840)</u>
	<u>\$ (345,780)</u>
Net capital before haircuts	146,192
Less haircuts	<u> -</u>
Net capital	146,192
Minimum net capital required	<u> 5,000</u>
Excess net capital	<u>\$ 141,192</u>
Aggregate indebtedness (liabilities less deferred compensation and deferred revenue)	<u>\$ -</u>
Net capital based on aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$ -</u>
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u> 0 to 1.0</u>

RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL INCLUDED
IN PART IIA OF FORM X-17A-5 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

There is no significant difference between net capital included in Part IIA of Form X-17A-5 and net capital computed above.

AX TRADING, LLC

**SCHEDULE II
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012**

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pursuant to paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of the rule.

**SCHEDULE III
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL
REQUIREMENTS
UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012**

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pursuant to paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of the rule.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL
REQUIRED BY RULE 17a-5**

To the Member
AX Trading, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of AX Trading, LLC, for the year ended December 31, 2012, 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 test of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by AX Trading, LLC, that we considered relevant to the objective stated in Rule 17a-5(g). We also made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the procedure for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company related to the following: (1) in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13; (2) 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; and (3) in obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

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.

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.

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.

Our 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, 2012 to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report recognizes that it is not practicable in an organization the size of the Company to achieve all the division of duties and cross-checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control, and that alternatively, greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management.

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This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange 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 for any other purpose.

February 28, 2013
Atlanta, Georgia


RUBIO CPA, PC