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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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

SEC
Section
MAR 01 2013

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-68702

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 10/28/11 AND ENDING 12/31/12
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: TRINITY PRO TRADING, LLC OFFICIAL USE ONLY

AGILE PT GROUP LLC

FIRM I.D. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
111 Broadway, 10th floor

(No. and Street)

New York
(City)

NY
(State)

10006
(Zip Code)

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

John Deignan

914-651-1654

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Michael Damsky CPA, P.C.

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

40-3 Burt Drive
(Address)

Deer Park
(City)

NY
(State)

11729
(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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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, John Deignan, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Agile PT Group 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:


Signature

Member - CEO

Title


Notary Public

THOMAS F. SULLIVAN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SU6025131
Qualified in Nassau County
Commission Expires May 24, 2015

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 15c3-1 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 240.17 a-5(e)(3).

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

MAR 01 2013

Washington DC
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AGILE PT GROUP LLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

***Filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3)
as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT***

AGILE PT GROUP LLC
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DECEMBER 31, 2012

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MICHAEL DAMSKY CPA, P.C.
40-3 BURT DRIVE
DEER PARK, NEW YORK 11729

Tel 631-595-2073
Fax 631-586-9398

MEMBER:

PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING
OVERSIGHT BOARD
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members
Agile PT Group, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Agile PT Group, LLC as of December 31, 2012. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted my 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 presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Agile PT Group, LLC as of December 31, 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the rules of the Securities and Exchanges Commission, and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Very truly yours,

Michael Damsky CPA, P.C.

MICHAEL DAMSKY CPA, P.C.
Certified Public Accountant
Deer Park, New York
February 27, 2013

AGILE PT GROUP LLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,120
Due from clearing	3,091,065
Investment in marketable securities – at fair value	88,790
Investment in non-marketable securities	<u>10,000</u>
Total Assets	\$ <u>3,212,975</u>

Liabilities and Member's Equity

Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 161,037
Securities sold short – at fair value	<u>515,121</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>676,158</u>

Commitments and Contingencies

Member's Equity	<u>2,536,817</u>
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	\$ <u>3,212,975</u>

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

**AGILE PT GROUP LLC
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 28, 2011 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012**

NOTE 1 -- Organization

Agile PT Group LLC ("Company"), a New York company, is a registered broker-dealer in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE). The Company was accepted into membership on October 28, 2011 and commenced operations immediately.

In accordance with SEC regulations, the financial statements include transactions from October 28, 2011 through December 31, 2012. The Company is engaged primarily in proprietary trading.

NOTE 2 -- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company:

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include short-term highly liquid investments. The Company's management considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains its cash balances at multiple financial institutions. At times, the amount on deposit at these institutions may exceed the maximum balance insured by the Federal deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

Fair Value Measurement:

Accounting standards define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). Fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, a fair value hierarchy distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs) and (2) the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). Valuation techniques used to measure fair value shall maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels, as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide information on an ongoing basis.

NOTE 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following:

- a. Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- b. Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active
- c. Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
- d. Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. Unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the reporting entity's own data. However, market participant assumptions cannot be ignored and, accordingly, the reporting entity's own data used to develop unobservable inputs are adjusted if information is reasonably available without undue cost and effort that indicates that market participants would use different assumptions.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible as well as considers counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value.

Investments in securities and securities sold short, including common stock and options that are traded on a national securities exchange valued at their last sale price on the last business day of the year or, if no sales occurred on that day, the last closing bid price if held long by the Company and the last closing asked price if sold short by the Company as reported by the exchange.

Use of Estimates

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

AGILE PT GROUP LLC
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 28, 2011 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes

As a wholly-owned limited liability company, the Company is considered to be a disregarded entity and thus not subject to Federal, state and local taxes and does not file income tax returns in any jurisdiction. All items of income, expense, gains and losses are reportable by the member for tax purposes.

Note 3 – Investments in Securities – at Fair Value:

The following is a summary of investment in securities, at fair value, as of December 31, 2012:

	Fair Value Hierarchy	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	Level 1	<u>\$ 8,490</u>	<u>\$ 10,300</u>	<u>\$ 88,790</u>

The following is a summary securities sold short, at fair value, as of December 31, 2012

	Fair Value Hierarchy	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	Level 1	<u>\$ 506,921</u>	<u>\$ 8,200</u>	<u>\$ 515,121</u>

NOTE 4 – Investment in Non-Marketable Securities

The Company invested \$10,000 in Webbush Securities Inc., the Company's clearing firm.

AGILE PT GROUP LLC
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 28, 2011 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 5 -- Commitments and Contingencies

Lease obligation

At December 31, 2012, the Company rents office space on a month to month basis from a related member of the parent holding company for \$8,500 per month.

Rent expense for the period from October 28, 2011 to December 31, 2012 was \$119,000.

NOTE 6 -- Net Capital Requirements

The Company as a registered broker and dealer in securities is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1"), which requires the maintenance of a minimum amount of 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 \$2,385,397, which was \$2,285,397 in excess of its minimum requirement of \$100,000.

NOTE 7 -- Financial Instruments Held and Risk

In the normal course of its business, each Company trades various financial instruments and enters into various financial transactions where the risk of potential loss due to market risk, currency risk, credit risk and other risks can equal or exceed the related amounts recorded. The success of any investment activity is influenced by general economic conditions that may affect the level and volatility of equity prices, credit spreads, and the extent and timing of investor participation in the markets for equity investments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity in the markets in which each Company directly or indirectly holds positions could impair its ability to carry out its business and could cause losses to be incurred. Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by increases or decreases in the fair value of investments. Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Investments that are denominated in a non-U.S. currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Credit risk represents the potential loss that would occur if counterparties fail to perform pursuant to the terms of their obligations. In addition to its investments, each Company is subject to credit risk to the extent a custodian or broker with whom it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations.

AGILE PT GROUP LLC
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 28, 2011 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 7 – Financial Instruments Held and Risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk is the risk that each Company will not be able to raise funds to fulfill its commitments, including inability to sell investments quickly or at close to fair value.

Short selling, or the sale of securities not owned by each Company, exposes each Company to the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial proceeds, and such losses can increase rapidly and, in the case of equities, without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by each Company in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, wherein each Company might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier.

The writer of a call option which is covered (i.e., the writer has a long position in the underlying instrument) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying instrument below the value of the underlying instrument less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying instrument above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying instrument above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying instrument, the loss on the call will be offset, in whole or in part, by any gain on the short sale of the underlying instrument.

Options may be cash settled, settled by physical delivery or by entering into a closing transaction. In entering into a closing purchase transaction, the Companies may be subject to the risk of loss to the extent that the premium paid for entering into such closing purchase transaction exceeds the premium received when the option was written. In addition, the correlation between option prices and the prices of underlying securities may be imperfect and the market for any particular option may be illiquid at a particular time.

NOTE 8 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated all subsequent events through February 27, 2013, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Management did not identify any material subsequent event requiring adjustment to or disclosure in its financial statements.