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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_	04/01/12 AN	ND ENDING	ENDING 03/31/13 MM/DD/YY		
<u> </u>	MM/DD/YY				
A. REC	GISTRANT IDENTIFICATI	ON			
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Stephen A. I	Kohn & Associates, Ltd.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)		.)	FIRM I.D. NO.		
3232 South Vance Street, Suite 210					
	(No. and Street)				
Lakewood	Colorado	802	227		
(City)	(State)	(Zi	(Zip Code)		
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PI	ERSON TO CONTACT IN REGAI	RD TO THIS REPO	ORT		
Pete B. Galligan		(303)984-2558			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Area Code – Telephone Number		
B. ACC	COUNTANT IDENTIFICAT	ION			
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT v Spicer Jeffries LLP	whose opinion is contained in this I				
5251 S. Quebec Street, Suite 200	Greenwood Village	со	80111		
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)		
CHECK ONE: © Certified Public Accountant		SECURITIES AN	DESCHANGE COMMISSION ECHIVED		
☐ Public Accountant			v 20 2012		
	MAT 20 201				
I I Accountant not recident in [Ini	ited bidies of any of its possessions	01671	PATIONS BRANCH		
☐ Accountant not resident in Uni	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	16 REGISTI	RATIONS BRANCH		

*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, Stephen A. Kohn	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
Stephen A. Kohn & Associates, Ltd.	, as
	, 2013 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
V*	cipal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
• • •	
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follo	ws:
	\circ
	1060
	Signature
	Jighature
	President
	Title
dia Alama	NICOLE S. SLACK
Accol S. Slack	NOTARY PUBLIC
Notary Public	STATE OF COLORADO
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	
•	***
X(a) Facing Page.X(b) Statement of Financial Condition.	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).	10/06/ シットナ
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	• • •
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of	Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinate	d to Claims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciling) (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requ	ation of X-17A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable)
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control	ol Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
(i) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explana	tion of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
Computation for Determination of the Reserve I	Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	lited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	
★(1) An Oath or Affirmation.★(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
(in) A report describing any material inadequacies for	ound to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
(n) Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accou	nting Control.

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

STEPHEN A. KOHN & ASSOCIATES, LTD. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION MARCH 31, 2013



STEPHEN A. KOHN & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

MARCH 31, 2013

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a **PUBLIC DOCUMENT**.

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
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FAX: (303) 753-0338

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of Stephen A. Kohn & Associates, Ltd.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Stephen A. Kohn & Associates, Ltd. (the "Company") as of March 31, 2013 that is filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement 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 the financial statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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 financial statement is 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 auditors' 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 Company'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 Company'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 statement.

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 statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Stephen A. Kohn & Associates, Ltd. as of March 31, 2013 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Spices Jeffie CCP

Greenwood Village, Colorado May 22, 2013



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION MARCH 31, 2013

<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 207,918
Due from clearing broker	72,192
Deposit with clearing broker	26,075
Computers and equipment, at cost,	
net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,819	 2,688
Total assets	\$ 308,873
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	
LIABILITIES:	
Commissions payable	\$ 160,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	 36,361
Total liabilities	 196,361
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 4)	
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Note 3):	
Common stock, par value \$.001 per share; 800,000 shares authorized;	
800,000 shares issued and outstanding	800
Additional paid-in capital	216,345
Deficit	 (104,633)
Total shareholder's equity	 112,512

308,873

Total liabilities and shareholder's equity

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

Stephen A. Kohn & Associates, Ltd., (the "Company") was incorporated in Colorado on April 23, 1996 and operates as a securities broker-dealer dealing mainly in mutual funds and insurance related products. In addition, the Company may purchase and sell common stock on behalf of its customers and receives fees for participating in private placements.

Clearing Agreement

The Company under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii) is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, the firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records security transactions on a trade date basis. Commission revenue and related expenses have been recorded on a trade date basis. Other revenue is recognized when earned.

Depreciation

The Company provides for depreciation of computers and equipment on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the related assets ranging from 3 to 7 years.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers money market funds with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Use of 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 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Classification Topic 740-10, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under the asset and liability method of FASB ASC Topic 740-10, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences or benefits attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 740-10, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, which establishes that a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is to be recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. The Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any tax related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states. The Company is not subject to income tax return examinations by major taxing authorities for years before 2009. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces net assets. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the year ended March 31, 2013.

Valuation of Securities

The Company values its securities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 - Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820"). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Valuation of Securities (concluded)

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company as did not hold any securities as of March 31, 2013.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 2 - INCOME TAXES

As of March 31, 2013, The Company utilized a portion of its net operating loss carryforward to offset taxes currently due. The Company has a remaining net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$40,000 for income tax and financial reporting purposes, expiring at various dates through March 31, 2033.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets as of March 31, 2013 are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	\$	(344)
Unrealized gains		(4,662)
Total deferred tax liabilities		(5,006)
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forward		15,795
Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets		(10,789)
	\$	•

The valuation allowance decreased by \$26,088 for the year ended March 31, 2013.

NOTE 3 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions 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 provisions. At March 31, 2013, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$109,824 and \$13,091, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 1.79 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(concluded)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is in business as a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company is a broker and deals primarily in stocks, bonds and mutual funds which it buys and sells on behalf of its customers on a fully disclosed basis.

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities ("Clients") through its clearing broker involve the execution, settlement and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

The Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing broker. If the clearing broker should cease doing business, the amounts due from this clearing broker could be subject to forfeiture.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables, payables and other accrued liabilities are carried at amounts which approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

NOTE 5 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through May 22, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.