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AM 9-12-2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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



05044001

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

SEP 02 2005

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 66609

DIVISION OF MARKET REGULATION

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 July 1, 2004 AND ENDING June 30, 2005
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Zepeda & Company, Inc

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID. NO.

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

10900 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 750

(No. and Street)

Los Angeles,

California

90024

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Martha Zepeda

(310) 268-9336

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Kevin G. Breard, CPA An Accountancy Corporation

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

9010 Corbin Avenue, Suite 7

Northridge

California

91324

(Address)

(City)

(State)

Zip Code

CHECK ONE:

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

PROCESSED

SEP 14 2005

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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).

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

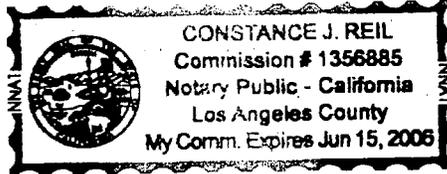
I, Martha Zepeda, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Zepeda Companv. Inc, as of June 30, 2005, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified soley as that of a customer, except as follows:

State of CALIFORNIA
County of LOS ANGELES
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 6 day of JULY, 2005

President Martha A. Zepeda
Signature

Title

Constance J. Reil
Notary Public



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~~ Cash Flows
- (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).

KEVIN G. BREARD, C.P.A.
AN ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Zepeda & Company, Inc.

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Zepeda & Company, Inc. as of June 30, 2005, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's 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. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. 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. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Zepeda & Company, Inc. as of June 30, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered losses from operations and stagnant activity which 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 5. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

My examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on Schedules I-III are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required as part of the basic financial statements, but as supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subject to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in conformity with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.


Kevin G. Breard
Certified Public Accountant

Northridge, California
July 25, 2005

NORTHRIDGE OFFICE PLAZA
9010 CORBIN AVENUE, SUITE 7
NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA 91324
(818) 886-0940 • FAX (818) 886-1924

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
June 30, 2005

Assets

Cash	\$ 96,487
Furniture and fixtures, net of \$129 accumulated depreciation	1,666
Deposits	<u>1,900</u>

Total assets \$ 100,053

Liabilities and Stockholder's equity

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 3,428</u>
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Total liabilities 3,428

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 1 share authorized, issued and outstanding	—
Additional paid-in capital	105,500
Retained earnings	<u>(8,875)</u>

Total stockholder's equity 96,625

Total liabilities and stockholder's equity \$ 100,053

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

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Revenue	-
Expenses	
Professional fees	2,782
Occupancy	2,343
Other operating expenses	<u>3,750</u>
Total expenses	<u>8,875</u>
Income (loss) before income tax provision	(8,875)
Income tax provision	<u>-</u>
Net income (loss)	<u><u>\$ (8,875)</u></u>

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

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's equity
For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	<u>Stockholder's Equity</u>
Balance on July 1, 2004	\$ -
Issuance of additional paid-in capital	105,500
Net income (loss)	<u>(8,875)</u>
Balance on June 30, 2005	<u>\$ 96,625</u>

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

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss)	\$ (8,875)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Depreciation	\$ 129
(Increase) decrease in:	
Deposits	(1,900)
(Decrease) increase in:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>3,428</u>
Total adjustments	<u>1,657</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(7,218)

Cash flows from investing activities:

Purchase of furniture & fixtures	<u>(1,795)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,795)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Proceeds from additional paid-in capital	<u>105,500</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>105,500</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	96,487
Cash at beginning of year	<u>-</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 96,487</u>

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the year for

Interest	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -

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

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2005

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Zepeda & Company, Inc. (the "Company"), was incorporated in the State of California on January 5, 2005. The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD"), and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company also is an investment banking advisory boutique focused on providing advisory services to companies and financial buyers relating to mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance matters (capital restructure and financing alternatives) as well as agenting private placement financing.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Furniture and fixtures are stated at cost. The Company depreciates its furniture and fixtures using the straight line method of depreciation over the furniture and fixtures' useful lives of seven years.

Current income taxes are provided for estimated taxes payable or refundable based on tax returns filed on the cash basis of accounting. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences in the basis of assets and liabilities for financial and tax reporting purposes. Measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of enacted federal and state tax laws.

The Company accounts for its income taxes using the Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for income taxes", which requires the establishment of a deferred tax asset or liability for the recognition of the future deductible or taxable amounts and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax expenses or benefits are recognized as a result of the changes in the assets and liabilities during the year.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2005

Note 2: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NET

The furniture and fixtures are recorded at cost.

		Depreciable <u>Life Years</u>
Furniture and fixtures	\$ <u>1,795</u>	7
	1,795	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(129)</u>	
Furniture and fixtures, net	<u>\$ 1,666</u>	

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2005 was \$129.

Note 3: INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to the annual minimum franchise, however the Company is in the first taxable year of conducting its business and had a loss, under the California tax law, it is exempt from the minimum franchise tax. Therefore, no state income tax provision is provided.

Note 4: RENT EXPENSE

Current year rent expense consists of the following:

Office rent	\$ <u>2,343</u>
-------------	-----------------

Note 5: CONTINGENCIES

Going Concern

The Company had no revenue for the year ended June 30, 2005. Lack of revenue has resulted in an operating loss. Management has a plan to be more of a going concern. First, the Company has increased its marketing effort. Secondly, to provide liquidity, the sole shareholder will continue to capitalize the Company to fund its continuing operations.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2005

NOTE 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In January 2003, The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, "*Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*" ("FIN 46"). This interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, requires companies to consolidate the operations of all variable interest entities ("VIE's") for which they are the primary beneficiary. The term "primary beneficiary" is defined as the entity that will absorb a majority of expected losses, receive a majority of the expected residual returns, or both. This interpretation was later revised by the issuance of Interpretation No. 46R ("FIN 46R"). The revision was issued to address certain implementation issues that had arisen since the issuance of the original interpretation and to provide companies with the ability to defer the adoption of FIN 46 to periods after March 15, 2004. The implementation of FIN No. 46 and FIN 46R, had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On July 16, 2004, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") consensus on Issue 02-14, "*Whether the Equity Method of Accounting Applies When an Investor Does Not Have an Investment in Voting Stock of an Investee but Exercises Significant Influence through Other Means*" ("EITF 02-14"). The consensus concludes that an investor should apply the equity method of accounting when it can exercise significant influence over an entity through a means other than holding voting rights. The consensus is effective for reporting periods beginning after September 15, 2004. The adoption of EITF 02-14 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "*Share-Based Payment*" ("FASB 123R"), which addresses the accounting for employee stock options. FASB 123R requires that the cost of all employee stock options, as well as other equity-based compensation arrangements, be reflected in the financial statements based on the estimated fair value of the awards. Stock options are a valuable and important tool that have been used by many companies as a means to motivate employees and to promote business growth. The statement requires that the value of these arrangements be measured and recognized in the financial statements. FASB 123R becomes effective for reports filed after June 15, 2005. Early adoption of FASB 123R had no material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 7: NET CAPITAL

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC 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 8 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on June 30, 2005, the Company had net capital of \$93,059, which was \$88,059 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$3,428) to net capital was 0.04 to 1, which is less than the 8 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a first year broker/dealer.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2005

Note 8: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is no difference between the computation of net capital under net capital Sec. Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited focus part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$ 93,059
Adjustments:		
Retained earnings	\$ 1,711	
Non allowable assets	<u>(1,771)</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>—</u>
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$ 93,059</u>

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
As of June 30, 2005

Computation of net capital

Stockholder's equity		
Common stock	—	
Additional paid-in capital	105,500	
Retained earnings	<u>\$ (8,875)</u>	
Total stockholder's equity		\$ 96,625
Less: Non-allowable assets		
Furniture, fixtures and equipments, net	(1,666)	
Prepaid expenses	<u>(1,900)</u>	
Total non-allowable assets		<u>(3,566)</u>
Net capital		93,059

Computation of net capital requirements

Minimum net capital requirements		
12.5 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$ 429	
Minimum dollar net capital required	<u>5,000</u>	
Net capital required (greater of above)		<u>5,000</u>
Excess net capital		<u>\$ 88,059</u>

Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 0.04: 1

There was no difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated June 30, 2005. See Note 8.

See independent auditor's report.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of June 30, 2005

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Zepeda & Company, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

See independent auditor's report.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
As of June 30, 2005

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Zepeda & Company, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

See independent auditor's report.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5
For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

KEVIN G. BREARD, C.P.A.
AN ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION

Board of Directors
Zepeda & Company, Inc.

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Zepeda & Company, Inc. for the year ended June 30, 2005, I considered its internal control structure, for the purpose for safeguarding securities, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my 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 ("SEC"), I have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by Zepeda & Company, Inc. including tests of such practices and procedures that I considered relevant to 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 security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, I did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons
2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
3. 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 structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements 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 proceeding 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 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 17-5(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 they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

My consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the 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 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, I noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that I considered to be material weakness as defined above.

I 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 purpose 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 material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding on my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at June 30, 2005 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies which rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and should not be used for any other purpose.



Kevin G. Breard
Certified Public Accountant

Northridge, California
July 25, 2005