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

**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 July 1, 2006 AND ENDING June 30, 2007
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

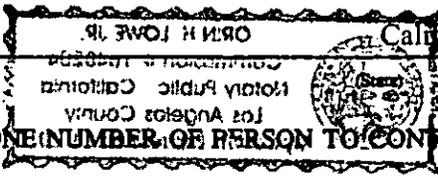
A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

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.)
202 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 12
(No. and Street)

Los Angeles, California 90402
(City) (Zip Code)



NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Martha Zepeda (310) 570-8148
(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*
Breard & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

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

9221 Corbin Avenue, Suite 170 Northridge California
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

PROCESSED

OCT 24 2007

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).

Handwritten signature/initials

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 & Company, Inc

as of June 30, 2007, 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:

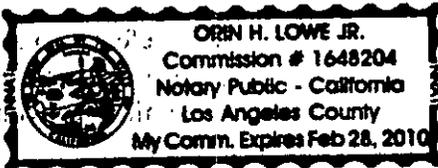
[Blank lines for listing customer accounts]

State of California, County of Los Angeles

Signature: Martha Zepeda

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 16th day of August, 2007. Title: President

[Notary Signature]



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 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).

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Zepeda & Company, Inc.:

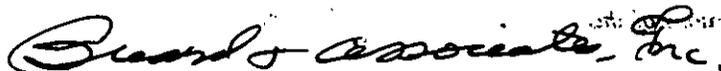
We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Zepeda & Company, Inc. (the Company) as of June 30, 2007, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. 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 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. 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 Zepeda & Company, Inc. as of June 30, 2007, and the results of its operations and its 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 minimal revenue 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.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on 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 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.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
July 27, 2007

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Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
June 30, 2007

Assets

Cash	\$ 130,202
Management fee receivable	2,500
Furniture and fixtures, net	5,548
Other assets	<u>2,111</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 140,361</u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's equity

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 4,000</u>
Total liabilities	4,000

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 1 share authorized, issued and outstanding	—
Additional paid-in capital	232,437
Accumulated deficit	<u>(96,076)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>136,361</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 140,361</u>

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

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended June 30, 2007

Revenue	
Management fee income	\$ 15,000
Interest income	<u>2,790</u>
Total revenue	17,790
Expenses	
Professional fees	38,279
Occupancy	23,448
Reimbursements	(794)
Other operating expenses	<u>25,211</u>
Total expenses	<u>86,144</u>
Net income (loss) before income tax provision	(68,354)
Income tax provision	<u>800</u>
Net income (loss)	<u><u>\$ (69,154)</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, 2007

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at June 30, 2006	\$ —	\$ 149,200	\$ (26,922)	\$ 122,278
Additional paid-in capital	—	83,237	—	83,237
Net income (loss)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(69,154)</u>	<u>(69,154)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2007	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 232,437</u>	<u>\$ (96,076)</u>	<u>\$ 136,361</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, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss)		\$ (69,154)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	\$ 733	
(Increase) decrease in:		
Management fee receivable	(2,500)	
Other assets	(87)	
(Decrease) increase in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>(1,953)</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>(3,807)</u>

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (72,861)

Cash flows from investing activities:

Purchase of furniture & fixtures (4,872)

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (4,872)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Proceeds from additional paid-in capital 83,237

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities 83,237

Net increase (decrease) in cash 5,404

Cash at beginning of year 124,798

Cash at end of year \$ 130,202

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, 2007

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 Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC"), and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), formerly known as the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD").

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.

Management fee receivable are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Management fee income are recognized as earned according to the fee schedule stipulated in the client's engagement contracts.

Furniture and fixtures are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful lives are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized. The Company depreciates its furniture and fixtures using the straight line method of depreciation over their useful lives of seven (7) years.

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, 2007

Note 2: RENT EXPENSE

The Company has a month-to-month lease agreement in the current year. Rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2007 was \$23,448.

Note 3: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NET

The furniture and fixtures are recorded at cost.

		<u>Depreciable Life Years</u>
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 6,667	7
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,119)</u>	
Furniture and fixtures, net	<u>\$ 5,548</u>	

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2007 was \$733.

Note 4: INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is summarized as follows:

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current income tax expense (benefit)	\$ —	\$ 800	\$ 800
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded the California Franchise minimum tax of \$800. The Company has Net Operating Losses (“NOL’s”) available which may be applied against future income, resulting in deferred tax benefits of \$13,820. The NOL’s begin expiring in the year ended June 30, 2027.

These deferred taxes have been netted and a 100% allowance established against the remainder, as the Company has determined it is more likely than not, that the deferred taxes will not be realized.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2007

Note 5: CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies

The Company maintain bank accounts at a financial institution. These accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Commission ("FDIC"), up to \$100,000. At times during the year ended June 30, 2007, cash balances held in this financial institution were in excess of the FDIC's insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes that it has placed its cash on deposit with a financial institution which is financially stable.

Going Concern

The Company had little revenue, as compared to operating expenses, for the year ended June 30, 2007. The lack of business activities has resulted in an operating loss. Management has a plan to be more of a going concern. The Company is continuing its marketing efforts and has increased the number of contracted engagements during this fiscal year. Regarding liquidity, the sole shareholder will continue to capitalize the Company to fund its continuing operations.

Note 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. The second step is measurement of any tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also provides guidance on the de-recognition of uncertain positions, financial statement classification, accounting for interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods and new disclosure requirements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 will have on its financial position and results of operations. However, the impact is not expected to be material.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2007

Note 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
(Continued)

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Accounting Financial Standards (“SFAS”) No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The company is currently evaluating the new standard. However, adoption of SFAS 157 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)” (“SFAS 158”). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company’s equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. The company is currently evaluating the new standard. However, adoption of SFAS 158 is not expected to have a 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 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on June 30, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$126,202, which was \$121,202 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company’s ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$4,000) to net capital was 0.03 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a broker/dealer.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2007

Note 8: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is no material 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		\$ 126,202
Adjustments:		
Additional paid in capital	\$ (40,163)	
Accumulated deficit	39,532	
Non-allowable assets	<u>631</u>	
Total adjustments		<u> -</u>
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$ 126,202</u>

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
As of June 30, 2007

Computation of net capital

Stockholder's equity		
Common stock	\$	-
Additional paid-in capital		232,437
Accumulated deficit		<u>(96,076)</u>
Total stockholder's equity		\$ 136,361
Less: Non-allowable assets		
Management fee receivable		(2,500)
Furniture and fixtures, net		(5,548)
Other assets		<u>(2,111)</u>
Total non-allowable assets		<u>(10,159)</u>
Net capital		126,202

Computation of net capital requirements

Minimum net capital requirements		
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$	267
Minimum dollar net capital required		<u>5,000</u>
Net capital required (greater of above)		<u>5,000</u>
Excess net capital		<u>\$ 121,202</u>

Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 0.03: 1

There was no material difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated June 30, 2007. See Note 8.

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of June 30, 2007

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).

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
As of June 30, 2007

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).

Zepeda & Company, Inc.
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5
For the Year Ended June 30, 2007

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors
Zepeda & Company, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Zepeda & Company, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended June 30, 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.

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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.

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 that 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 internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities 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 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. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at June 30, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 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.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
July 27, 2007