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 01/01/08 AND ENDING 12/31/08

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:
Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.

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

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
William Potter (212) 969-9292

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*
Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C.

CHECK ONE:
☑ Certified Public Accountant
☐ Public Accountant
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions

*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).

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.
OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, William Potter, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc., as of December 31, 2008, 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

Alicia Green
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.
- (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.
- (o) Independent auditor's report on internal accounting control.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).
ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.

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Independent Auditors' Report 1

Financial Statement

Statement of Financial Condition 2

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of
Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2008. This statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of financial condition 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 statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. as of December 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C.

Roseland, New Jersey
February 24, 2009
## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$18,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable from clearing broker</td>
<td>$113,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from affiliates, net of allowance of $201,000</td>
<td>$875,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax assets</td>
<td>$88,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities, at fair value</td>
<td>$7,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>$327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,103,115</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities, accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>$85,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stockholder's equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common stock, no par value, authorized 200 shares, issued and outstanding 100 shares</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional paid-in capital</td>
<td>$702,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>$215,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total stockholder's equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,018,080</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total stockholders equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,103,115</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See accompanying notes to financial statement.*
ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Nature of operations

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Meredith Financial Group Inc. ("MFG"). The Company's operations primarily consist of private placements and securities transactions which are executed on either an agency or riskless principal basis on behalf of its customers.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue and Expense Recognition from Securities Transactions

Securities transactions and the related revenues and expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis. Revenues derived from commissions earned on the sale of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur. Investment banking revenues are recorded upon receipt of any retainers and upon the closing of a deal.

Income Taxes

The Company files its federal, state and city income tax returns on a consolidated basis with its Parent. Income taxes are allocated to each company within the consolidated group as if each company filed its income tax returns separately. The Company complies with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for both the expected future tax impact of differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for the expected future tax benefit to be derived from tax loss carryforwards. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company has adopted FASB Staff Position No. FIN 48-3, which allows certain nonpublic entities to defer the effective date of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), until the annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has elected to apply the deferral and will adopt the provisions of FIN 48 effective January 1, 2009. The Company's accounting policy for evaluating uncertain tax positions during financial statement periods subject to the deferral of FIN 48 is based on the recognition and disclosure criteria for loss contingencies under SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies".

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.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Valuation of Investments in Securities and Securities at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy

The Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"), effective January 1, 2008. Under SFAS No. 157, 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.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. SFAS No. 157 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 assumptions 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:

**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 and block discounts 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 in its entirety falls, is determined based on 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 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.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Valuation Techniques

The Company values investments in securities that are not actively traded and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year. These investments are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

3. Fair value measurements

The Company’s assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with SFAS No. 157. See Note 2 for a discussion of the Company’s policies.

The following table presents information about the Company’s assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</th>
<th>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</th>
<th>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</th>
<th>Balance as of December 31, 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities, at fair value</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ 7,523</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ 7,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ 7,523</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ 7,523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Net capital requirements

The Company is a member of the FINRA and is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. This Rule requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 and that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2008, the Company’s net capital was approximately $47,000 which was approximately $41,500 in excess of its minimum requirement of $5,672.
5. Related party transactions and liquidity

At December 31, 2008, the Company had a net receivable from its Parent, MFG, aggregating approximately $875,000. In addition, the Company is dependent upon MFG for the continuing provision of resources such as overhead and personnel. MFG did not generate positive cash flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2008. MFG believes that its current cash resources and potential revenue resources, coupled with management's aggressive cost cutting measures of overhead, personnel, and facility expenses, should be adequate to fund its own operations as well as the Company's operations for the year ending December 31, 2009. The Company's long-term liquidity is dependent on its ability to develop working capital and attain future profitable operations.

6. Income taxes

The Company has a deferred income tax asset aggregating approximately $88,000 resulting primarily from the reserve for doubtful accounts, affiliate of approximately $201,000.

Deferred taxes consist of the following at December 31, 2008:

**Deferred tax assets, noncurrent**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>$ 58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and city</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 88,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income tax expense shown on the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 consisted of approximately the following:

**Current**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>$ 90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and city</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 157,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Concentrations

Pursuant to its clearance agreement, the Company introduces all of its securities transactions to its sole clearing broker on a fully-disclosed basis. All of the customers' money balances and long and short security positions are carried on the books of the clearing broker. In accordance with the clearance agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing broker for losses, if any, which the clearing broker may sustain from carrying securities transactions introduced by the Company. In accordance with industry practice and regulatory requirements, the Company and the clearing broker monitor collateral on the customers' accounts.

The receivable from the clearing broker is pursuant to this clearance agreement, as is a requirement for the Company to maintain a clearing deposit of $100,000.

The Company maintains its cash in financial institutions, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not subject to significant credit risk on cash.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, investment banking fees with two customers accounted for approximately 79% of the total revenue.

8. Exemption from Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the exemptive provision under sub-paragraph (k)(2)(ii) and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers".

9. Subsequent events

In March 2007, MFG entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Agreement") with Torus FS Inc. and Torus FS PLC. The Agreement will give the Company greater opportunities to increase its brokerage business activities including investment banking through the additional financial resources and business relationships provided by Torus FS Inc. As of December 31, 2008, the merger was not yet completed. The Company anticipates that the transaction will be completed in 2009.