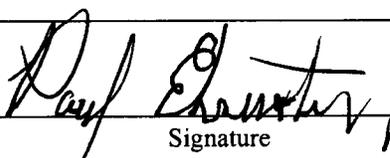


OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Paul Ehrenstein, 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, 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:

DIERDRE STEINHAUS AINBINDER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01A14899711
Qualified in Nassau County
Commission Expires July 6, 2015



Signature

FINOP

Title



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.

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

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.

**Financial Statements and Supplemental
Schedules Required by the
Securities and Exchange Commission**

**For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)
and
Supplemental Report on Internal Control**

December 31, 2012

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC
January 31, 2013

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Edward Richardson Jr., CPA
15565 Northland Dr W Ste 508
Southfield, MI 48075
248-559-4514

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, changes in liabilities to claims of general creditors, and cash flows for the year ended that are 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 presentation and fair presentation of these financial statements 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 we plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the financial statements are 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 auditor's 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 of 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 reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

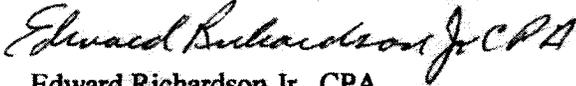
Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. as of December 31, 2012, and results of operations

and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The information contained in the Net Capital Computation is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information in the Net Capital Computation has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the information in the Net Capital Computation is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.



Edward Richardson Jr., CPA
Southfield, MI. 48075
March 28, 2013

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
BALANCE SHEET
As of December 31, 2012

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Investments \$ 41,090.37

Total Current Assets 41,090.37

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

OTHER ASSETS

Other Receivables 801,207.55

Total Other Assets 801,207.55

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 842,297.92

The footnotes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
BALANCE SHEET
As of December 31, 2012

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ <u>20,959.19</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>20,959.19</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	
Total Liabilities	<u>20,959.19</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital Stock, no par value, 200 share authorized, 100 shares issued and outstanding	100,000.00
Paid in Excess	793,476.00
Retained Earnings	<u>(72,137.27)</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>821,338.73</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 842,297.92</u>

The footnotes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
STATEMENT OF INCOME

12 Months Ended
December 31, 2012

Revenues	
Commissions Earned	\$ 23,084.99
Investment Income	25,000.00
Other Income	29,400.00
Gain(loss) on security trading	<u>(41,032.88)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>36,452.11</u>
Operating Expenses	
Employee compensation and ben	38,467.07
Floor brokerage, exchange, and c	1,378.53
Communications and data proces	6,085.50
Occpancy	4,000.00
Other expenses	26,964.97
Total Operating Expenses	<u>76,896.07</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(40,443.96)</u>
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (40,443.96)</u>

The footnotes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

	12 Months Ended December 31, 2012
Beginning of Period	\$ (31,686.00)
Plus: Net Income	\$ (40,443.96)
Plus: Prior Period Adjustment	\$ (7.31)
Less: Dividends Paid	<u>0.00</u>
 RETAINED EARNINGS END OF PERIOD	 <u>\$ (72,137.27)</u>

The footnotes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the 12 months Ended December 31, 2012

2012

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net Income (Loss)	\$ (40,443.96)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income (Loss) to net Cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Prior Period Adjustment	(7.31)
Losses (Gains) on sales of Fixed Assets	0.00
Decrease (Increase) in Operating Assets:	
Investments	41,032.63
Accounts Receivable	839,862.00
Other	(801,207.55)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	(44,647.81)
Accrued Liabilities	0.00
Total Adjustments	<u>35,031.96</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	(5,412.00)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds From Sale of Fixed Assets	<u>0.00</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	0.00

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds From Sale of Stock	1,500.00
Treasury Stock	<u>0.00</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	<u>1,500.00</u>

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(3,912.00)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD

3,912.00

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD

\$ 0.00

The footnotes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Common Stock		Paid-in Capital		Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Total Stockholder's Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Amount	Amount
Balance at January 1, 2012	100	\$ 100,000	100	\$ 791,976	-	\$ -	(31,886)	\$ 860,290
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,444)	(40,444)
Capital Transactions	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Prior Period Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Balance at December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 793,476</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(72,137)</u>	<u>\$ 821,339</u>

The footnotes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles followed by the Company and the methods of applying those principles which materially affect the determination of financial position, results of operation and cash flows are summarized below:

Organization

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the State of New York .The Company has adopted a calendar year.

Description of Business

The Company, located in New York, NY, is a broker and dealer in securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is a member of FINRA. The Company operates under SEC Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), which provides that all funds and securities belonging to the Company’s customers are held by a clearing broker-dealer.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and accordingly reflect all significant receivables, payables, and other liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers as cash all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable – Recognition of Bad Debt

The Corporation considers accounts receivable to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is required. If amounts become uncollectible, they will be charged to operations when that determination is made.

Revenue Recognition

Commission revenues are recorded by the Company on the settlement date reported by the clearing firm through submitted commission statements.

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.

See accountant’s audit report

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

Income taxes

The Company files its federal, state and city income taxes 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 FASB ASC 740-10, "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 basis of assets and liabilities, and for the expected future tax benefit to be derived from tax loss carry forwards. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments that are subject to fair value disclosure requirements are carried in the financial statements at amount that approximate fair value and include cash and cash equivalents. Fair values are based on quoted market prices and assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and assumed discount rates reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, establishes requirements for disclosure of Comprehensive Income that includes certain items previously not included in the statement of income, including unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sales securities and foreign currency translation adjustment among others. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company did not have any components of Comprehensive Income to report.

Concentrations

The Company has revenue concentrations; the company specializes in sales of securities.

NOTE B – NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. Net capital and the related net capital ratio may fluctuate on a daily basis.

There were no material inadequacies in the amount reported as Net Capital in the audited Computation of Net Capital and the broker-dealer's corresponding Part IIA of the FOCUS report required under Rule 15c3-1.

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

The Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1, which requires the maintenance of minimum Net Capital. The Company has elected to use the basic computation method, as is permitted by the rule, which requires that the Company maintains minimum Net Capital pursuant to a fixed dollar amount or 6-2/3% percent of total aggregate indebtedness, as defined, whichever is greater, and does not, therefore, calculate it's net capital requirement under the alternative reserve requirement method.

NOTE C – POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

The Company does not have any possession or control of customer's funds or securities. There were no material inadequacies in the procedures followed in adhering to the exemptive provisions of SEC Rule 15c-3-3(k)(2)(ii) by promptly transmitting all customer funds or securities to the clearing broker who carries the customer accounts.

NOTE D – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At December 31, 2012, the Company had a net receivable from its Parent, MFG, aggregating approximately \$798,945.71.

NOTE E – OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Included in the Company's clearing agreement with its clearing broker-dealer is an indemnification clause. This clause relates to instances where the Company's customers fail to settle security transactions. In the event this occurs, the Company will indemnify the clearing broker-dealer to the extent of the net loss on the unsettled trade. At December 31, 2012, management of the Company had not been notified by the clearing broker-dealer, nor were they otherwise aware of any potential losses relating to this indemnification.

NOTE F – RENT

The rent expense for the year was \$4,000.00; the entire amount was expensed as incurred.

NOTE G – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants at the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). The guidance includes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Quoted, active market prices for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 also includes U.S. Treasury and federal agency securities and federal agency mortgage-backed securities, which are traded by dealers of brokers in active markets. Valuation is obtained

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities. The Company did have Level 1 assets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1, such as quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted for identical or similar assets in inactive markets, and model derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets. The Company did not have any Level 2 assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are observable in the marketable place. The company did not have any Level 3 assets or liabilities.

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Fair value at Reporting Date Using	
	Fair Value	Quoted Price in Active markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)
December 31, 2012		
Mutual Funds	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Marketable Securities	41,090.37	41,090.37
Total	<u>\$ 41,090.37</u>	<u>\$ 41,090.37</u>

Fair values for short-term investments and long-term investments are determined by reference to quoted market prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions.

The carrying amounts reflected in the balance sheet for cash, money market funds, and marketable securities approximate the respective fair values due to the short maturities of those instruments. Available-for-sale marketable securities are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet. A comparison of the carrying value of those financial instruments is as follows:

	Fair value at Reporting Date Using	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
December 31, 2012		
Mutual Funds	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Marketable Securities	41,090.37	41,090.37
Total	<u>\$ 41,090.37</u>	<u>\$ 41,090.37</u>

NOTE H - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to the balance sheet date for items requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements. The evaluation was performed through March 25, 2013, which is the date the financial statement were available to be issued. Based upon this review, the Company has determined that there were no events which took place that would have a material impact on its financial statements.

ROBERT R. MEREDITH & CO., INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2012

NOTE 1 – SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON SIPC ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION

The supplemental report on SIPC assessment reconciliation is not required because the Company's receipts were less than \$500,000.

Supplementary
Pursuant to rule 17a-5 of the
Securities and Exchange Act of 1934
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
Supplemental Schedules Required by Rule 17a-5
As of and for the year ended December 31, 2012

Computation of Net Capital

Total Stockholder's equity:		\$ 821,338.00
Nonallowable assets:		
Other Assets	0.00	
Fixed Assets	0.00	
Accounts receivable – other	<u>801,208.00</u>	<u>(801,208.00)</u>
Other Securities	0.00	
Haircuts	11,382.56	
Undue Concentration	<u>928.50</u>	<u>(12,311.06)</u>
Net allowable capital		\$ 7,818.94

Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement

Minimum net capital required as a percentage of aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$ 1,397.98</u>
Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer	<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>
Net capital requirement	<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>
Excess net capital	<u>\$ 2,818.94</u>

Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness

Total Aggregate Indebtedness	<u>\$ 20,959.19</u>
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>208.10%</u>

Reconciliation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1

Computation of Net Capital reported on FOCUS IIA as of December 31, 2012	\$ 8,378.00
Adjustments:	
Change in Equity (Adjustments)	309.94
Change in Non-Allowable Assets	(310.00)
Change in Haircuts	(748.00)
Change in Undue Concentration	<u>189.00</u>
NCC per Audit	<u>7,819.00</u>
Reconciled Difference	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>

Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
Supplemental Schedules Required by Rule 17a-5
As of and for the year ended December 31, 2012

Exemptive Provisions Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 because all customer transactions are cleared through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis. This is piggy bank relationship through Garwood with JP Morgan Chase.

Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to the Claims of General Creditors

Balance of such claims at January 1, 2012	\$ -
Additions	-
Reductions	-
Balance of such claims at December 31, 2012	<u>\$ -</u>

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

For the year ended December 31, 2012

See accountant's audit report

Edward Richardson, Jr., CPA
15565 Northland Suite 508 West
Southfield, MI. 48075

March 25, 2013

Board of Directors
Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc.
100 Park Avenue
20th Floor
New York, NY 10017

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Robert R. Meredith & Co., Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2012, I considered its internal control, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, and not to provide assurance on internal control.

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 the company, including tests of such practices and procedures that I considered relevant to the objective stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness 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, I 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.
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, and the practices and procedures referred to the preceding paragraphs. 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 paragraphs 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 of disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraphs.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection or 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.

My consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in 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 the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud 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 condition that I consider to be a material weakness as defined above.

I understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities and 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 my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2012, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the SEC and the regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities and 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.

Edward Richardson, Jr., CPA