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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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PART III FEB 27 2013

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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 January 1, 2012 AND ENDING December 31, 2012
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Gordon, Haskett & Co.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

FIRM I.D. NO.

115 E. Putnam Ave., 2nd Floor

(No. and Street)

Greenwich

CT

06830

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Allan S. Gordon

203-862-5100

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Raich Ende Malter & Co. LLP

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

26 Main Street, 1st Floor

Chatham

NJ

07928

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

Certified Public Accountant

Public Accountant

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

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)

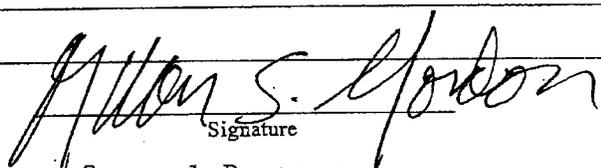
SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Allan S. Gordon, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Gordon, Haskett & Co., 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:


Signature
General Partner
Title


Notary Public

MARK B. BORTECK
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 02BO4626868
Qualified in Westchester County
Commission Expires August 31, 2014

- 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 Proprietors' 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).

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2011

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Offices in New York City, Long Island & New Jersey

To the Partners of
Gordon, Haskett & Co.
115 East Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, CT 06830

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Gordon, Haskett & Co. (the Company) as of December 31, 2012, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

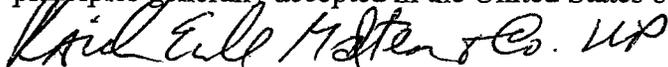
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, 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 statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gordon, Haskett & Co. (A Partnership) as of December 31, 2012, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



RAICH ENDE MALTER & CO. LLP

New York, New York

February 26, 2013



An Association of
Independent Accounting Firms

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2012

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,324,580
Deposit with clearing broker	100,000
Receivables from brokers and dealers	1,384
Securities owned, at fair value	15,817
Equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$27,212)	105,629
Security deposit	51,020
Other receivables	<u>50,000</u>
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 1,648,430</u>

LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 100,000
 Partners' capital	 <u>1,548,430</u>
 Total liabilities and partners' capital	 <u>\$ 1,648,430</u>

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

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Broker-Dealer Business

Gordon, Haskett & Co. (the “Partnership”), is a broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Partnership provides outsourcing, disaster recovery and brokerage services’ solutions to various institutions. The Partnership, like other securities industry entities, is affected by economic and political conditions.

The Partnership operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of Rule 15c3-3 of the SEC and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) provides that the Partnership clears all transactions on behalf of customers on a fully-disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer, and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker-dealer. The clearing broker-dealer carries all of the accounts of the customers and maintains and preserves all related books and records as are customarily kept by a clearing broker-dealer.

Securities Transactions

Securities transactions are reflected in the financial statements on a settlement date basis. There is no material difference between the trade and settlement dates. The Partnership trading and investment accounts are valued at market and the resulting unrealized gains and losses are reflected in partners’ capital.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Partnership has defined cash equivalents as short-term money market funds, highly-liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less, other than securities held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Income Taxes

The Partnership does not pay tax on its income, but “passes through” any profits or losses to its Partners who must report their respective Partnership items on their tax returns.

The Partnership recognizes the tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the positions are “more likely than not” to be sustained assuming examination by tax authorities and determined to be

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes (Continued)

attributed to the Partnership in accordance with ASC 740-10-50, “*Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions*”. The determination of attribution, if any, applies for each jurisdiction where the Partnership is subject to income taxes on the basis of tax laws and regulations of the jurisdiction. The application of tax laws and regulations is subject to legal and factual interpretation, judgment and uncertainty. Tax laws and regulations themselves are subject to change as a result of changes in fiscal policy, changes in legislation, the evolution of regulations and court rulings. Therefore, the actual liability of the various jurisdictions may be materially different from management’s estimate which is zero as of December 31, 2012.

Management has analyzed the Partnership’s tax positions, and has concluded that no liability for unrecognized tax benefits should be recorded for related tax positions taken on returns filed for open years 2009-2011, or expected to be taken in year 2012 tax returns. The Partnership identifies its major tax jurisdictions as U.S. Federal and Connecticut where the Partnership operates. The Partnership is not aware of any tax positions for which is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will change materially in the next 12 months.

Accordingly, no provision has been made for income taxes, since each partner is liable for his proportionate share of income taxes on partnership income.

Valuation of Investments in Securities at Fair Value – Definition & Hierarchy

ASC Topic 820, “*Fair Value Measurements*”, defines fair value 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.

The Partnership uses various valuation approaches in accordance with the fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the 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 Partnership. Unobservable inputs reflect the Partnership’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 Partnership 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.

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Valuation of Investments in Securities at Fair Value – Definition & Hierarchy (Continued)

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 Partnership 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 Partnership's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Partnership 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.

Valuation Techniques

The Partnership values investments in securities traded on a national securities exchange at their last sales price on the date of determination. Other listed securities for which no sale occurred on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price if held long, and last reported "asked" price if sold short.

Equipment

Equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life of five years.

Note 2 - Fair Value Measurements

The Partnership's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with FASB. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Partnership's policies.

The investments in securities, at market values of \$15,817 are Level 1 equity securities with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Note 3 - Net Capital Requirement

The Partnership's minimum net capital requirement under Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC was \$50,000, whereas the net capital as computed was \$1,313,157, leaving an excess net capital of \$1,263,157. The capital ratio computed was 7.6%, versus an allowable maximum of 1500%.

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Note 4 - Variable Interest Entities

ASC 810-10, "*Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*", addresses the consolidation of business enterprises to which the usual condition of consolidation (ownership of a majority voting interest) does not apply. This interpretation focuses on controlling financial interests that may be achieved through business arrangements that do not involve voting interests. It concludes that, in the absence of clear control through voting interests, a company's exposure (variable interest) to the economic risks and potential rewards from the variable interest entity's assets and activities are the best evidence of control. If an enterprise holds a majority of the variable interests of an entity, it would be considered the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the variable interest entity in its financial statements.

A controlling financial interest is defined as (a) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's business and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. The revised consolidation rules require an analysis to (a) determine whether an entity in which the Partnership holds a variable interest is a variable interest entity and (b) whether the Partnership's involvement, through holding interests directly or indirectly in the entity or contractually through other variable interest (e.g., management and performance related fees), would give a controlling financial interest. Performance of that analysis requires the exercise of judgment. The revised consolidation rules require an analysis to (a) determine whether an entity in which the Partnership holds a variable interest is a variable interest entity and (b) whether the Partnership's involvement, through holding interests directly or indirectly in the entity or contractually through other variable interests (e.g., management and performance related fees), which are expected to absorb a majority of the variability of the entity. Under both guidelines, the Partnership determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE at the time it becomes involved with a variable interest entity and reconsiders that conclusion continuously. In evaluating whether the Partnership is the primary beneficiary, management evaluates its economic interests in the entity held either directly by the Partnership or indirectly through employees.

The Partnership has evaluated its relationships with four entities and has determined that, although the entities are variable interest entities and the Partnership holds variable interests in the entities, these entities are not required to be consolidated in the Partnership's financial statements pursuant to ASC 810-10.

The Partnership provides office space and administrative assistance to certain real estate entities owned mainly by one of its Partners. The Partnership is not the primary beneficiary and its maximum exposure to loss is considered de minimis.

The Partnership is provided with back office support for its commission business from a related entity owned by the same partners. The Partnership is not the primary beneficiary and its maximum exposure to loss is considered de minimis.

The Partnership pays an annual license fee to a second Partnership owned by its Partners under a 1984 license agreement. This second Partnership is not an operating entity and exists solely as a conduit for the use of the license which payments are in substance guaranteed payments to the Partners.

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Note 4 - Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

The Partnership is not the primary beneficiary and its maximum exposure to loss is considered de minimis.

The Partnership has also engaged an entity, 100% owned by one of its partners, to provide certain technical, customer and sales support. The Partnership has determined that this entity is a variable interest entity ("VIE") and that the Partnership is its primary beneficiary. If the financial statements of this VIE had been consolidated with those of the Partnership, total assets and liabilities would be increased by \$17,685 and \$-0- as of December 31, 2012. This entity has not been consolidated because the Partnership has determined that there would be no material effect on the Partnership's financial condition.

In the normal course of business, the Partnership indemnifies and guarantees certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specific potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Partnership. The partnership also indemnifies some clients against potential losses incurred in the event specific third-party service providers, including subcustodians and third-party brokers, improperly executed transactions. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the partnership could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Partnership believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for these indemnifications.

Note 5 - Commitments and Contingencies

Lease Commitment

The Partnership entered into a new office lease with a third party during November 2010, and occupied its new premises in March 2011. The office lease is scheduled to expire in April 2016 and provides for a five year renewal option. The future minimum annual rental payments will be \$279,540.

Litigation and Regulatory Inquiries

In the normal course of business, the Partnership is subject to regulatory inquiries and legal actions incidental to its securities business. The Partnership believes, after consultation with counsel, that the resolution or ultimate outcome of these matters are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Partnership and, therefore, no provision for liability has been made in the accompanying financial statements. Nevertheless, due to uncertainties in the litigation process, it is reasonably possible that management's view of the outcome in these matters could change in the near future.

Note 6 - Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Risk

As a securities broker, the Partnership is engaged in buying and selling securities for a diverse group of institutional and individual investors. The Partnership's transactions are collateralized and are executed with and on behalf of banks, brokers and dealers and other financial institutions. The Partnership introduces these transactions for clearance to another broker-dealer on a fully-disclosed basis.

GORDON, HASKETT & CO.
(A PARTNERSHIP)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2012

Note 6 - Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Risk (Continued)

The Partnership's exposure to credit risk associated with non-performance of customers in fulfilling their contractual obligations pursuant to securities transactions can be directly impacted by volatile trading markets, which may impair customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to the Partnership and the Partnership's ability to liquidate the collateral at an amount equal to the original contracted amount. The agreement between the Partnership and its clearing broker provides that the Partnership is obligated to assume any exposure related to such nonperformance by its customers.

The Partnership seeks to control the aforementioned risks by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory requirements and the clearing broker's internal guidelines. The Partnership monitors its customer activity by reviewing information it receives from its clearing broker on a daily basis, and requiring customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary.

In the normal course of business, the Partnership indemnifies and guarantees certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specific potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Partnership. The partnership also indemnifies some clients against potential losses incurred in the event specific third-party service providers, including subcustodians and third-party brokers, improperly executed transactions. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the partnership could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Partnership believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for these indemnifications.

Note 7 - Excess Cash & Cash Equivalents

The Partnership maintains its cash and cash equivalents in bank deposit accounts at two separate financial institutions. Accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. The money market account of approximately \$1,313,000 is uninsured. The Partnership has not experienced any losses on such accounts.