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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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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: Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc.

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

641 Lexington Ave. 15th Floor

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID NO.

(No. and Street)

New York

New York

10022

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

U Leslie Agostin

(212)634-6447

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Figgitt, Vogt & Webb P.A.

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

432 Park Ave South, 10th Floor

New York

New York

10016

(Address)

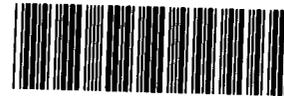
(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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



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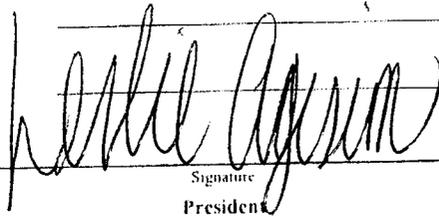
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* Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

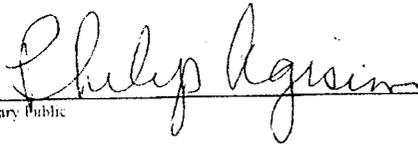
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, **Leslie Agisim**, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm **Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, 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:



Signature
President
Title



Notary Public

Philip Agisim
Notary Public, State of N.Y.
No. 31-4959915
Commission Expires Dec. 16, 2013

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 Cash Flows.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 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 Control.

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

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**LIGGETT,
VOGT &
WEBB P.A.**
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

432 Park Avenue South, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10016 / (212) 481-3490

1500 Gateway Boulevard, Suite 202
Boynton Beach, FL 33426 / (561) 752-1721

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc.
New York, New York

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc. as of December 31, 2012, and the related statement of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then 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 preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain 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 combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity'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 on the effectiveness of the entity'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 statements.

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 statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Liggett, Vogt & Webb P.A.
New York, New York
February 28, 2013

(the accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

TREVOR, COLE, REID & MONROE, INC.
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
 As of December 31, 2012

<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash		\$ 18,531
Due from affiliates		1,820
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$ 20,351</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		\$ 100
Accrued Expenses		100
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>100</u>
<u>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</u>		
<u>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Common stock		9,800
Additional paid-in capital		48,245
Accumulated deficit		<u>(37,794)</u>
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		20,251
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		<u>\$ 20,351</u>

(the accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

TREVOR, COLE, REID & MONROE, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

<u>REVENUES</u>	
Commission Income	\$ 18,703
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>18,703</u>
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>	
NASD Fees	1,222
SEC Fees	197
Office expenses	972
Professional Fees	11,150
Commissions	6,562
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>20,103</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	<u>(1,400)</u>
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	<u>2,239</u>
NET LOSS	<u>\$ (3,639)</u>

(the accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

TREVOR, COLE, REID & MONROE, INC.
 STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
BALANCE - December 31, 2011	\$ 9,800	\$ 48,245	\$ (34,155)	\$ 23,890
Net loss	--	--	(3,639)	(3,639)
BALANCE - December 31, 2012	\$ 9,800	\$ 48,245	\$ (37,794)	\$ 20,251

(the accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

TREVOR, COLE, REID, MONROE, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		\$ (3,639)
Net loss		-
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		-
Due from affiliates		-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>(3,639)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		<u>-</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		<u>-</u>
<u>NET DECREASE IN CASH</u>		(3,639)
<u>CASH</u> - Beginning of year		<u>22,170</u>
<u>CASH</u> - End of year		<u>\$ 18,531</u>
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</u>		
Cash paid during year:		
Interest		\$ -
Income taxes		\$ 2,239

(the accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

TREVOR, COLE, REID, MPONROE, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION

Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc. (the "Company") was organized as a New York corporation on January 5, 1982 and is registered as a broker-dealer with the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the State of New York. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the 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 the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Security transactions and related revenues are recorded in the financial statements on a settlement date basis; however, all transactions are reviewed and adjusted on a trade-date basis for significant amounts.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid temporary cash investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

As a securities broker-dealer, the Company is engaged in various brokerage activities on a principal and agency basis. The Company's exposure to the credit risk occurs in the event that the customer, clearing agent or counterparties do not fulfill their obligations of transaction. To mitigate the risk of loss, the Company maintains its account with credit worthy customers and counterparties.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes ASC 740 "Income Taxes" which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income.

NOTE 3 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Management does not believe there are any issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted which would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4 – DUE FROM AFFILIATED COMPANIES

As of December 31, 2012, there was \$1,819 due from an affiliated company where the shareholder of the Company has partial ownership.

NOTE 5 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB requires that the Company disclosed estimated fair values of financial instruments. The carrying amounts reported in the statement of financial position for current liabilities qualifying as financial instruments approximate fair values because of their short maturities.

On July 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") Topic 820, which defines fair values for accounting purposes, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements regarding fair value measurements. The Company's adoption of ASC 820 did not have a material impact on its financial statements. Fair value is defined as an exit price, which is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid upon transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The degree of judgment

TREVOR, COLE, REID, MPONROE, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

utilized in measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities generally correlates to the level of pricing observability. Financial assets and liabilities with readily available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and require less judgment in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial assets and liabilities that are rarely traded or not quoted have price observability and generally measured at fair value using valuation methods that require more judgment. These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which is dependent on the price transparency of the asset, liability or market and the nature of the asset or liability. The Company categorized its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value into a three level hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820 and are summarized into three broad categories:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical securities:

Level 2: other significant observable inputs, including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.; and

Level 3: significant unobservable inputs, including our own assumptions in determining fair value.

At December 31, 2012 the Company had no assets or liabilities valued under the provisions of ASC 820.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

The Company utilizes ASC 740 "Income Taxes" which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income.

Net operating losses for tax purposes of approximately \$51,409 at December 31, 2012 are available for carryover. We have provided 100% valuation allowance for the deferred tax benefit resulting from the net operating loss carryover due to our limited operating history. In addressing the realizability of deferred tax assets management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences are deductible.

NOTE 7 – NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is a registered broker-dealer and is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. This requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital of \$5,000 and also requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness, as defined, to net capital, shall not exceed 15 to 1.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company's net capital exceeded the requirement by approximately \$13,431.

Advances, dividend payments and other equity withdrawals are restricted by the regulations of the SEC, and other regulatory agencies are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the net capital rules of the SEC. The Company qualifies under the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3 as the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions related to customer securities.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In accordance with FASB ASC 855 "Subsequent Events", the company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the report (February 28, 2013).

TREVOR, COLE, REID, MPONROE, INC.
 COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

NET CAPITAL	
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 20,251
Deductions and/or charges:	
Non-allowable assets:	
Due from related parties	1,820
	<u>1,820</u>
NET CAPITAL BEFORE HAIRCUTS AND SECURITIES	18,431
Haircuts of securities	18,431
Trading and investment securities:	
Other securities	
Blockage charges	
	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>
NET CAPITAL	<u>\$ 18,431</u>
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	
Minimum net capital required	5,000
Excess net capital	13,431
Excess net capital at 1000%	12,431
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Items included in statement of financial condition:	
Accrued liabilities	\$ 100
TOTAL AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	<u>\$ 100</u>
Ratio: aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.005:1

TREVOR, COLE, REID, MPONROE, INC.
COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATION
(Included in Part II of Form X-17a-5 as of December 31, 2012)

No material differences exist between the above computation and the computation on the unaudited focus pursuant to Rule 17a-5.

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the provision of rule 15c3-3 and for the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company was in compliance with the conditions of exemption.

INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL

Board of Directors
Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Trevor, Cole, Reid & Monroe, Inc (the Company), for the year ended December 31, 2012, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our 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), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tested 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 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 for 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
2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
3. Complying with the requirements of 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 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.

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 of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they 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 Company'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 inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Company'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 Company'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 all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did identify control deficiency related to segregation of duties (related to the limited resources and number of employees in the accounting function), but noted no matters involving internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be significant deficiency 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 purpose in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we 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 Board of Directors, management, the SEC, FINRA, 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.

Liggett, Vogt & Webb, P.A.

Liggett, Vogt & Webb, P.A.
New York, New York
February 28, 2013