

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I Scott D. Daniels, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc., as of December 31, 2015, 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:

No Exceptions

Notary Public signature and title information for Claudia Taylor, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 01TA5068172, Qualified in Kings County, Commission Expires 10/28/2018.

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- Checklist of report contents including: (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, (o) Exemption Report pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 17a5(d)(4).

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

Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.

Statement of Financial Condition

(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm)

**Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of
1934**

December 31, 2015

Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders of
Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc. as of December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

EisnerAmper LLP

New York, New York
February 19, 2016

Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.
Statement of Financial Condition
As of December 31, 2015

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 484,576
Receivable from clearing broker	266,272
Fees receivable	178,474
Other assets	85,778
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,015,100</u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Liabilities

Due to affiliate	\$ 1,724
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	84,324
Total liabilities	<u>86,048</u>

Stockholders' equity

Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized and issued 10,000 shares, outstanding 9,000 shares	90
Additional paid-in capital	575,317
Retained earnings	378,645
	<u>954,052</u>
Less: treasury stock, 1,000 shares at cost	<u>(25,000)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,015,100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2015

1. Organization and nature of business

Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc. (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is also a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Company's operations consist primarily of engaging in agency and principal transactions and private placement of securities as an introducing broker.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company's financial statements are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist of cash deposits in a money market fund with a clearing organization.

Revenue and Expense Recognition

Securities transactions and the related revenues and expenses are recorded on the trade-date basis. Interest income is recognized when earned.

Placement fee revenues and commission revenues are recognized as earned in accordance with the terms of their applicable contracts in the period in which the services are performed. The placement fee revenue is based on a percentage of management fees charged on placed investors' capital and annual performance fees. Placement fees accrued based on annual performance fees are estimated at year end based on unaudited net asset value of the underlying funds.

Interest Income per Margin Agreement

Interest income is derived from rebates of interest charged to customers on margin balances extended by the Company's clearing broker. Pursuant to a clearing agreement, the Company receives the excess of interest income charged to customers for margin balances above stated tiers. For margin balances, customers negotiate a rate with the clearing firm. For amounts negotiated in excess of the clearing firm's cost of funds, the Company shares in that excess interest charged to customers.

These financial statements and schedules are deemed confidential pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2015

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be taxed under applicable provisions of Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions. Under those provisions, the Company does not pay federal and state taxes on its corporate income. Instead, the stockholders of the Company are individually liable for such taxes. The Company is, however, subject to New York City income taxes. The amount of current and deferred taxes payable or refundable is recognized as of the date of the financial statements utilizing currently enacted tax laws and rates. The provision for city income taxes provided is based on pre-tax income for financial accounting purposes.

The Company follows an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on the enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce the deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position of the Company is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce stockholders' equity. This policy also provides guidance on thresholds, measurement, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition that is intended to provide better financial statement comparability among different entities. At December 31, 2015, management has determined that the Company had no uncertain tax positions that would require financial statement recognition. Management's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. Accrued interest and penalties related to income tax matters are classified as a component of income tax expense.

The Company files its income tax returns in the U.S. federal and various state and local jurisdictions. Any potential examinations may include questioning the timing and amount of deductions, the nexus of income among various tax jurisdictions and compliance with U.S. federal, state and local tax laws. The Company's management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months.

Valuation of Investments at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy

In accordance with GAAP, 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. In accordance with GAAP, a fair value hierarchy for inputs is 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.

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Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2015

Valuation of Investments at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy (Continued)

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.

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 at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Certain significant accounting policies that contain subjective management estimates and assumptions include those related to revenue recognition, bonus compensation and intercompany expense-sharing arrangements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2015

3. Retirement plan

The Company has a retirement plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Plan"), which covers all eligible employees. The Plan provides for voluntary deductions of up to 15% of the employee's salary, subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations. The Company can make a matching contribution to the Plan, which is at the discretion of the Company and is determined annually. Matching contributions amounted to approximately \$22,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

4. Net capital requirement

The Company, as a member of FINRA, 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, 2015, the Company's net capital was approximately \$664,000, which was approximately \$614,000 in excess of its minimum net capital requirement of \$50,000.

5. Off-balance sheet risk

Pursuant to a clearance agreement, the Company introduces all of its securities transactions to a 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.

In addition, the receivable from the clearing broker, for commission income and interest sharing income, net of brokerage fees, is pursuant to this clearing agreement.

6. Concentrations of credit risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off balance sheet risk in the event the customer or other broker is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations and the Company has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss.

The Company maintains its cash balances in various financial institutions which at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent any financial institution with which it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on its behalf. Management monitors the financial condition of such financial institutions and does not anticipate any losses from these counterparties.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company received approximately 72% of its total commission revenues from numerous customers whose portfolios were managed by one asset management company.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company received approximately 33% of its total placement fee revenue from one placement fee client. As of December 31, 2015 the receivables from this client was approximately \$65,000.

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Papamarkou Wellner & Co., Inc.
Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2015

7. Exemption from Rule 15c3-3

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

8. Fair value measurements

The Company's assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy. See Note 2 for a discussion of the Company's accounting policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2015:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2015
Assets (at fair value)				
Cash equivalent	\$ 10,150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,150

The fair value of the Company's cash equivalents held in the money market fund are determined through market, observable and corroborated sources.

9. Related party transactions

The Company receives commission income from numerous customers' trades placed by investment advisors. Some customers have been referred to these investment advisors by Papamarkou Wellner Asset Management, Inc. (the "Affiliate").

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company is operating under an Administrative Services Agreement (the "Agreement") with the Affiliate. This Agreement was amended on January 1, 2015 to allocate all expenses between the Company and the Affiliate based on the percentage of revenues earned by each entity during the prior year. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred expenses totaling approximately \$823,000 paid by the Affiliate (which included primarily occupancy and payroll) and paid approximately \$523,000 for expenses on behalf of the Affiliate (which included primarily quote services and payroll expenses). As of December 31, 2015, there is a net balance due to the Affiliate of approximately \$1,724 based on shared resources under the Agreement.

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