

RODMAN & RENSHAW CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Form 10-K
March 14, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

or

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 001-33737

Rodman & Renshaw Capital Group, Inc.

(Exact name of Company as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)*

84-1374481
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY
(Address of principal executive offices)

10020
(Zip Code)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
212-356-0500**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	NASDAQ

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes o No x

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.
Yes o No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2007 was approximately \$76,820.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$.001 par value, as of March 12, 2008 was 34,945,738 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT INFORMATION

Certain statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Our plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe that our assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein particularly in view of the current state of our operations, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a statement by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the factors set forth herein under the headings Business, Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. We undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

PART I

Item 1. Business

(a) General Development of Business

Rodman & Renshaw Capital Group, Inc. (RRCG) is a Delaware holding company which was organized on December 20, 2006. RRCG, through its various subsidiaries, is engaged in the investment banking business. RRCG's principal operating subsidiary is Rodman & Renshaw, LLC (the Broker-Dealer), a Delaware limited liability company organized on June 20, 2002. The Broker-Dealer is registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). RRCG and its subsidiaries, including the Broker-Dealer, are collectively referred to herein as Company, we, our or us .

Exchange Transaction

On July 10, 2007 (the Exchange Date), pursuant to an Exchange Agreement, dated as of July 10, 2007 (the Exchange Agreement), the beneficial owners of the outstanding debt and equity securities of Rodman & Renshaw Holding, LLC (Holding) consummated a reorganization transaction (the Exchange) with its subsidiary, Enthrust Financial Services, Inc. (Enthrust), which was a non-operating public shell company. As a result of the Exchange, the beneficial owners of Holding's debt and equity securities became stockholders of Enthrust. Prior to the Exchange, Enthrust was not engaged in any trade or business and its common stock was listed on the OTC Bulletin Board. In addition, prior to the Exchange, Holding owned 80% of Enthrust indirectly through a subsidiary. The Exchange consisted of the following:

- (i) Paul Revere, LLC (Paul Revere), a Delaware limited liability company, which owned 70% of Holding, contributed its membership interest in Holding to Enthrust in exchange for 12,711,683 shares of Enthrust's common stock;
- (ii) the stockholders of R&R Capital Group, Inc. (R&R), a Delaware S corporation, who, through their ownership of R&R, owned 30% of Holding and 25.5% of RRPR, LLC (RRPR), a Delaware limited liability company, contributed all of their R&R shares to Enthrust in exchange for 5,967,591 shares of Enthrust's common stock;
- (iii) the holders of the 6% Senior Convertible Debentures in the aggregate principal amount of \$20 million (the Debentures) and warrants to purchase 714,286 shares of Holding stock at a price of \$7.70 per share (the Holding Warrants) issued by Holding in March 2007 contributed the Debentures and the Holding Warrants to Enthrust in exchange for 5,970,099 shares of Enthrust's common stock and warrants to purchase 1,355,600 shares of Enthrust's common stock at a purchase price of \$7.00 per share (the Warrants); and
- (iv) options held by employees of Holding to purchase up to 2,848,370 shares of Holding's stock at prices ranging from \$0.409 to \$8.24 per share were, by their terms, converted into options to acquire up to 5,278,071 shares of Enthrust's common stock at prices ranging from \$0.22 to \$4.45 per share.

Immediately after the Exchange, 1,707,144 shares of Enthrust's common stock that were outstanding prior to the Exchange, including all of the shares held indirectly by Holding, were cancelled. Thus, the shares of Enthrust's common stock issued to Paul Revere, the R&R stockholders and the holders of the Debentures and the Holding Warrants pursuant to the Exchange Agreement represented 98.6% of Enthrust's issued and outstanding shares immediately after the Exchange.

On the Exchange Date, all of Enthrust's officers resigned and its then sole director, Arnold P. Kling, appointed Edward Rubin, Holding's President and a member of Holding's board of directors, as a director of Enthrust. Messrs. Kling and Rubin then appointed the officers of Holding as Enthrust's new officers. In addition, they appointed the other members of Holding's board of directors to Enthrust's board of directors effective as of July 22, 2007, the tenth day after Enthrust mailed an Information Statement pursuant to Rule 14f-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) to its stockholders of record. Mr. Kling then resigned as a

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director of Enthrust effective as of July 22, 2007. In this report, we refer to our board of directors after July 22, 2007 as the Board of Directors.

Finally, on August 31, 2007, Enthrust changed its name to Rodman & Renshaw Capital Group, Inc.

Public Offering

On July 19, 2007, RRCG filed a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (the Registration Statement) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). As amended, the Registration Statement covered (i) 9.2 million shares of Common Stock to be sold by RRCG in an underwritten public offering taking into account up to 1.2 million shares covered by an over-allotment option granted to the underwriters (the Offering) and (ii) the resale of 7,325,699 shares of Common Stock held by the former holders of the Debentures, including 1,355,600 shares underlying the warrants issued to them in the Exchange. The Registration Statement was declared effective on October 16, 2007 and the Offering closed on October 19, 2007 resulting in net proceeds to RRCG of \$36,270,806 million, after deducting the underwriting discount of \$2,800,000 and other offering expenses of \$929,194. The shares registered on behalf of the former holders of the Debenture are subject to 180-day lock-up agreements with the underwriters that expire on April 13, 2008.

Material Changes in the Mode of Conducting the Business

In October 2007, RRCG's management, in consultation with the Board of Directors, determined that RRCG's asset management operation, as constituted, was not central to its strategic development. Accordingly, RRCG decided to terminate its asset management operation in the fourth quarter of 2007. This decision did not have a material effect on net income in the fourth quarter.

(b) Financial Information about Industry Segments

RRCG operates in only one industry segment. Revenues generated from operations, measures of profit or loss or loss and total assets of RRCG are reported in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(c) Narrative Description of Business

Our business consists of: (i) investment banking, which includes corporate finance and strategic advisory services; (ii) sales and trading; (iii) research; and (iv) merchant banking.

Investment Banking

Our investment banking professionals focus on providing corporate finance and strategic advisory services to public and private companies. As of December 31, 2007, our investment banking group consisted of 18 senior investment bankers, including senior managing directors, managing directors, directors and senior vice presidents, who focus on originating, structuring and placing transactions. A significant majority of our investment banking revenues is earned from public companies with a market capitalization below \$500 million. We believe the experience and talent of our professionals enable us to deliver the specialized advice and differentiated services our clients demand and to be innovative in our approach to addressing client needs.

Over the past five years, we have established our position as one of the leading investment banks in the biotechnology sector. By devoting substantial resources to this sector, we have acquired a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and demands that public and private biotechnology companies face in raising capital and completing strategic transactions. We believe the high levels of expertise and client trust we have developed have been significant factors contributing to our growth and will allow us to generate significant repeat business.

Our investment bankers have been successful in establishing long-term relationships with the senior management of many companies operating in the biotechnology sector. We aim to provide these companies with capital origination services and strategic advice throughout their various stages of development. In turn, this has led to high levels of client loyalty and significant rates of repeat business. In 2007, 2006 and 2005, over 38%, 34% and 44%, respectively, of our investment banking transactions were executed with repeat clients.

Corporate Finance

Our corporate finance efforts are principally focused on public and private equity products, including:

Private Investment in Public Equity, or PIPE. In these transactions, a publicly-traded reporting company sells unregistered securities of a class, and/or convertible or exchangeable for a class, that is already publicly traded. Generally, the issuer is obligated to register the securities within a specified period after the transaction closes.

Registered Direct Offerings, or RD. These transactions are direct placements of securities that have been registered under a shelf registration statement and, therefore, are immediately tradeable.

Private Placements. These transactions involve sales of unregistered securities. In most cases the issuer is a private company, although public companies can undertake private placements as well. The securities sold may be common or preferred equity, debt, convertible debt, or derivatives, such as warrants. The debt could be secured or unsecured, senior, mezzanine or subordinated. Many of these transactions involve units, which include more than one class of securities.

Public Offerings. These transactions involve securities that have been registered and that are listed or traded on an exchange. The offering may constitute an initial public offering by a private company or a follow-on offering by an existing public company.

Our banking professionals have developed a well-earned reputation for being responsive, creative, and effective in originating, structuring and executing these transactions. From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007, we completed 229 financing transactions. The aggregate amount raised in these financing transactions was \$5.8 billion. In a large majority of these transactions we were the lead investment bank and in many of them we were the only investment bank. In addition, we are a recognized industry leader in PIPE and RD financing transactions. From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007, we executed over 190 PIPE and RD financing transactions in the aggregate, which raised in excess of \$3.0 billion in the aggregate.

We believe that we differentiate ourselves from our competitors by constantly striving to develop and deploy a variety of financial products and financing strategies that address the needs and concerns of both issuers and investors. For example, we coupled a PIPE financing transaction with a reverse merger of a private company into a reporting public shell company. We use this structure, successfully, as an alternative to the traditional underwritten public offering.

We have also developed a financial product that we call a Collateralized Acquisition Pool[®], or CAP[®], the proceeds of which are held in trust and released to the issuer upon meeting milestones or the closing of a suitable acquisition. The instrument is typically senior secured convertible debt convertible into the common equity of a publicly-traded company and carries warrant coverage. A CAP[®] is a flexible product that can be used to facilitate a targeted acquisition, and, as such, may function as an alternative to a Special Purpose Acquisition Corporation or it can be used as a source of working capital.

Our ongoing development of new products and financing structures provides issuers with financial flexibility, competitive cost, and increased access to capital, and enhances our reputation for presenting investors with attractive investment opportunities. We believe our innovation and creativity will continue to be a key driver in the growth of our business.

Strategic Advisory Services

We advise our clients in connection with mergers, acquisitions, dispositions and similar transactions. We are involved at each stage of these transactions, from initial structuring to final execution.

When we advise companies in connection with these types of corporate transactions, our services may include:

identifying and/or evaluating potential acquisition targets or acquirers;

providing valuation analyses;

evaluating and proposing financial and strategic alternatives;

rendering, if appropriate, fairness opinions;

providing advice regarding the timing, structure and pricing of a proposed transaction;

assisting in negotiating and closing a proposed transaction;

advising on the appropriate sale process; and

assisting in preparing an offering memorandum or other appropriate sales materials.

Sales and Trading

As of December 31, 2007, our sales and trading unit includes seven sales people, four sales traders and three traders. They focus on executing trades for institutional investor clients in the United States and Europe. Distributing proprietary research and investment ideas to institutional investor clients is a key factor in client generation. As of December 31, 2007, we were a market-maker for 238 stocks.

We believe institutional investors are becoming increasingly selective in identifying sources of investment and trading expertise. As these investors continue to realign their resources by sector, the premium they place on sector expertise is growing. As a result, we believe that the value they place on timely, focused, insightful, proprietary research and dedicated sales and trading professionals is growing.

Because of our determination to build a comprehensive investment banking platform dedicated to the biotechnology sector, we developed a level of knowledge and focus that differentiates our sales and trading capabilities from those of our competitors. Specializing in this sector enables our traders to provide strong execution because of our extensive understanding of institutional investor client interest in specific biotechnology companies. This sector expertise also allows our sales and trading professionals to better understand and service the needs of our clients and to create and maintain strong relationships with key institutional investor clients.

Our sales professionals provide our institutional investor clients with access to the management of companies outside the context of financing transactions. These meetings, commonly referred to as non-deal road shows, are highly valued by both our company and institutional investor clients. Non-deal road shows allow our issuer clients to increase their visibility with the institutional investor community while providing our institutional investor clients with the opportunity to further educate themselves on companies and industries through meetings with management. We believe our strong relationships with company management teams and our sector-focused approach provides us with significant access to management.

We also provide investors with extensive access to corporate management teams through our conferences focused on the life science sector (with particular emphasis on biotechnology companies). At our most recent Annual Healthcare Conference held in New York City in November 2007, we had 340 presenting companies and over 2,000 attendees and at our most recent Global Healthcare Conference held in Monaco in May 2007, we had 170 presenting companies and over 600 attendees. Our healthcare conferences emphasize small-cap and mid-cap companies working on the latest scientific and medical breakthroughs for debilitating illnesses that frequently do not have effective treatments, bring together company executives, scientists, industry specialists, venture capitalists and other institutional investors and feature company presentations, panel discussions and one-on-one meetings between company managements and investors. Expert panelists who appear at our conferences are drawn from our extensive network of industry experts developed by our professional staff over the course of their careers. Our investor clients recognize that our expert networks are comprised of many of the leading professionals in their respective fields.

Research

As of December 31, 2007, our research department includes seven senior analysts: four cover the biotechnology sector, one covers specialty pharmaceuticals, one covers technology and one covers industrial services. These senior analysts are supported by sixteen associate analysts. As of December 31, 2007, the research department covered 127 companies.

The goal of our research professionals is to provide institutional investor clients with timely, insightful and useful research and investment strategies. We work diligently to keep our institutional investor clients current on

new opportunities in the biotechnology sector, new regulatory developments and other information necessary for successful investing. We believe the best recommendations we can make to investors are not only accurate, but also differentiated from or incremental to the collective opinion of other analysts and the investment community. Our differentiated approach to research focuses our experienced analysts' efforts toward delivering specific investment ideas and de-emphasizes maintenance research, which we define as the collection and dissemination of available information without detailed analysis.

Merchant Banking

To date, our merchant banking efforts have been comprised primarily of making limited principal investments in several PIPE and RD financing transactions where we also acted as the placement agent, and obtaining equity ownership stakes in publicly-traded shell companies, *i.e.*, reporting companies that have no active trade or business and nominal assets, that were subsequently merged with operating private companies through reverse mergers or CAPs® (Collateralized Acquisition Pools®) arranged by us.

Asset Management

Through November 30, 2007, we operated in asset management on a limited basis through Rodman & Renshaw Fund Management, LLC which managed R&R Opportunity Fund, L.P. (the Fund). More than half of the capital invested in the Fund was contributed by John J. Borer III, formerly our Chief Executive Officer and currently a Senior Managing Director and Co-Head of Investment Banking, and members of his family. In October 2007, RRCG's management, in consultation with the Board of Directors, determined that RRCG's asset management operation, as constituted, was not central to its strategic development. Accordingly, RRCG terminated its asset management operation in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Government Regulation

Our business, as well as the financial services industry generally, is subject to extensive regulation in the United States and elsewhere. As a matter of public policy, regulatory bodies in the United States and the rest of the world are charged with safeguarding the integrity of the securities and other financial markets and with protecting the interests of participants in those markets. In the United States, the SEC is the federal agency responsible for the administration of the federal securities laws. The Broker-Dealer is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and FINRA and in 23 states. Accordingly, the Broker-Dealer is subject to regulation and oversight by the SEC and FINRA, a self-regulatory organization, which is itself subject to oversight by the SEC and which adopts and enforces rules governing the conduct, and examines the activities, of its member firms. State securities regulators also have regulatory or oversight authority over the Broker-Dealer. Our business may also be subject to regulation by foreign governmental and regulatory bodies and self-regulatory authorities in other countries.

Broker-dealers are subject to regulations that cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales methods, trade practices among broker-dealers, use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities, capital structure, record-keeping, the financing of customers' purchases and the conduct and qualifications of directors, officers and employees. In particular, as a registered broker-dealer and member of various self-regulatory organizations, the Broker-Dealer is subject to the SEC's uniform net capital rule, Rule 15c3-1 of the Exchange Act, which specifies the minimum level of net capital a broker-dealer must maintain and also requires that a significant part of its assets be kept in relatively liquid form. The SEC and various self-regulatory organizations impose rules that require notification when net capital falls below certain predefined criteria, limit the ratio of subordinated debt to equity in the regulatory capital composition of a broker-dealer and constrain the ability of a broker-dealer to expand its business under certain circumstances. Additionally, the SEC's uniform net capital rule imposes certain requirements that may have the effect of prohibiting a broker-dealer from distributing or withdrawing capital and requiring prior notice to the SEC for certain withdrawals of capital. The SEC has adopted rule amendments that establish alternative net capital requirements for broker-dealers that are part of a consolidated supervised entity. As a condition to its use of the alternative method, a broker-dealer's ultimate holding company and affiliates (referred to collectively as a consolidated supervised entity) must consent to group-wide supervision and examination by the SEC. If we elect to become subject to the SEC's group-wide supervision, we will be required to report to the SEC computations of our capital adequacy.

The research areas of investment banks have been and remain the subject of increased regulatory scrutiny. In 2002 and 2003, acting in part pursuant to a mandate contained in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (S-Ox), the

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SEC, the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), NASDAQ and FINRA adopted rules imposing heightened restrictions on the interaction between equity research analysts and investment banking personnel at member securities firms. In addition, since 2003, twelve securities firms in the United States have reached a settlement with certain federal and state securities regulators and self-regulatory organizations to resolve investigations into their equity research analysts' alleged conflicts of interest. Under this settlement, to which we were not a party, the firms have been subject to certain restrictions and undertakings. In addition, the settlement imposes restrictions on the interaction between research and investment banking departments, and these securities firms are required to fund the provision of independent research to their customers. In connection with the research settlement, the firms also subscribed to a voluntary initiative imposing restrictions on the allocation of shares in public offerings to executives and directors of public companies. The SEC has proposed amendments to Regulation M that would further affect the manner in which securities are distributed and allocated in registered public offerings, and FINRA has proposed similar rulemaking in this area. We cannot fully predict the practical effect that such restrictions or measures will have on our business. Furthermore, the SEC, NYSE, NASDAQ and FINRA may, in the future, adopt additional and more stringent rules with respect to offering procedures and the management of conflicts of interest.

The SEC has conducted studies with respect to soft dollar practices in the brokerage and asset management industries. In October 2005, the SEC proposed interpretive guidance regarding the scope of permitted brokerage and research services in connection with soft dollar practices. The SEC has indicated that it is considering additional rulemaking in this area, and we cannot predict the effect that additional rulemaking may have on our business.

The effort to combat money laundering and terrorist financing is a priority in government policy with respect to financial institutions. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and mandates the implementation of various regulations applicable to broker-dealers and other financial services companies, including standards for verifying client identification at account opening, and obligations to monitor client transactions and report suspicious activities. Through these and other provisions, the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 seeks to promote the identification of parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. Anti-money laundering laws outside the United States contain some similar provisions. The obligation of financial institutions, including us, to identify their customers, watch for and report suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions, has required the implementation and maintenance of internal practices, procedures and controls which have increased, and may continue to increase, our costs, and any failure with respect to our programs in this area could subject us to serious regulatory consequences, including substantial fines and, potentially, other liabilities.

Certain of our businesses are subject to compliance with laws and regulations of the United States, state governments, foreign governments and their respective agencies and/or various self-regulatory organizations or exchanges relating to the privacy of client information, and any failure to comply with these regulations could expose us to liability and/or reputational damage.

Additional legislation, changes in rules promulgated by the SEC and self-regulatory organizations or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules, either in the United States or elsewhere, may directly affect the mode of our operation and profitability.

The United States and foreign government agencies and self-regulatory organizations, as well as state securities commissions in the United States, are empowered to conduct administrative proceedings that can result in censure, fine, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion of a broker-dealer or its directors, officers or employees.

Since March 2004, we have received inquiries, subpoenas and requests for production of documents from the SEC, FINRA and the Attorney General of the State of New York (AG) with respect to individual PIPE transactions in which we acted as placement agent. We have responded to each such inquiry, subpoena and request, and, to our best knowledge, our responses have been to the satisfaction of the inquiring party. We have never been advised by the SEC, FINRA or the AG that we are, or have been, a target in connection with any such inquiry or investigation in connection with our PIPE business, and we have no reason to believe that we are currently a target in connection with any such inquiry or investigation. We believe that these inquiries and investigations are consistent with the general regulatory scrutiny that PIPE transactions have been the subject of during this period.

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During 2006 and 2007, we have received ongoing inquiries from FINRA relating to our participation in resale registration offerings that register securities placed in private placement financing transactions in which we acted as placement agent. The inquiries have focused on whether the offerings contemplated by such resale registration statements are subject to the filing requirements set forth in Rule 2710 of FINRA Conduct Rules (Rule 2710) and FINRA Notice to Members 88-101. A Rule 2710 filing seeks approval from FINRA as to the fairness of the compensation received, or to be received, by a member in a financing transaction covered by the rule. The rule generally covers a member that is participating in a public offering, the definition of which is currently the subject of industry discussion and debate. We have responded to each such inquiry, and to our best knowledge, such responses have been to the satisfaction of the inquiring party. We expect that FINRA may seek further information from us. We have never been advised by FINRA that we are, or were, a target in connection with any inquiry or investigation relating to Rule 2710.

Competition

All aspects of our business are intensely competitive. Our competitors are other investment banks, brokerage firms, merchant banks and financial advisory firms. We consider our primary competitors to include the following firms:

Banc of America Securities, LLC	Leerink Swann & Co.
C.E. Unterberg, Towbin	Lehman Brothers, Inc.
Canaccord Adams, Inc.	Merriman Curhan Ford & Company
CIBC World Markets	Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.
Cowen and Company, LLC	Piper Jaffray & Co.
Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	RBC Capital Markets, Inc.
Jefferies & Company, Inc.	Roth Capital Partners, LLC
JMP Securities	ThinkEquity Partners, LLC
Ladenburg Thalmann & Co.	Thomas Weisel Partners, LLC
Lazard Ltd.	

In addition, as we continue to expand our business into new sectors and new business lines, we are likely to face competition from other firms.

We compete on a national, regional and local level as well as on product and business-line bases. Some of our competitors have teams that specifically focus on the biotechnology sector, and some of them specialize in PIPE and/or RD transactions. We do not believe that any of our competitors have the same level of expertise as we do in both the biotechnology sector and with PIPE and RD financing transactions. Many of our competitors, however, have substantially greater capital and resources than we do and offer a broader range of financial products. We believe that the principal factors affecting competition in our business include client relationships, reputation, quality and price of our products and services, market focus and the experience of our professionals.

In recent years, there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry, including among many of our former competitors. In particular, a number of large commercial banks have established or acquired broker-dealers or have merged with other financial institutions. Many of these firms have the ability to offer a broader range of products and services than we offer, including loans, deposit accounts, insurance and alternative investment strategies. Many of these firms also have more extensive investment banking services, which may enhance their competitive position. They also have the ability to support investment banking and securities products with commercial banking, insurance and other financial services revenue in an effort to gain market share, which could result in pricing pressure in our business. This trend toward consolidation and convergence has also significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of our competitors.

In the investment banking industry, competition for the recruitment and retention of qualified professionals is also intense. Our ability to continue to compete effectively in our business will depend upon our continued ability to retain and motivate our existing professionals and attract new professionals.

Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we had a total of 108 employees, of which all but four are based in our principal offices in New York City. All of our employees are full-time. We are not a party to any collective bargaining agreements and we have not had any work stoppages. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

(d) Financial Information About Geographic Areas

In 2007, RRCG derived certain revenues from business outside of the United States; however, such revenues were not material. In 2006 and 2005, RRCG derived all of its revenues from business within the United States. Financial information concerning RRCG's operations is reported in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(e) Available Information

RRCG's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments are available on the SEC's internet website at www.sec.gov.

A copy of Form 10-K will be provided upon written request and without charge. Please send your requests to the attention of Investor Relations, Rodman & Renshaw Capital Group, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. As noted above, the SEC also maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers such as us that file electronically with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following are certain risk factors that could affect our business, financial position and results of operations. These risk factors should be considered in connection with evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K because these factors could cause the actual results and conditions to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Before you buy our common stock or other securities, you should know that making such an investment involves risks, including the risks described below. The risks that have been highlighted below are not the only risks of our business. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be negatively affected. In that case, the trading price of our common stock or other securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Certain risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements include the following:

Risks Related to Our Business

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from the life science sector, primarily from biotechnology companies. Adverse developments or a decline in investor interest in this sector could harm our business.

In 2007, 2006 and 2005, 70.0%, 60.4% and 82.4% respectively, of our revenues were derived from the life science sector. Although we expect this percentage to decrease as our business grows and we execute our growth strategy, we anticipate that the life science sector (primarily biotechnology companies) will continue to account for the largest portion of our revenues in the foreseeable future. The life science sector is known for its volatility due to a number of factors including the following:

many companies in this sector rely on a single product or class of products;
the sector is highly regulated;
a company's success and viability depends on the results of clinical trials, which are unpredictable;
technological developments;
disposition of patent applications;
international respect of patents;
product recalls;
general economic conditions and political developments;
global competition; and
availability of insurance coverage.

Unless we expand into new segments of the economy, our revenue and net profits will continue to be subject to the volatility of the life science sector, which could have a detrimental impact on the price of our securities.

We expect our growth rates to decline and anticipate downward pressure on our operating margins in the future.

In 2007 and 2006 our total revenues were \$71.4 million and \$61.3 million, respectively, an increase of 16.5%. Similarly, in 2007 and 2006 our net income was \$4.8 million and \$16.5 million, respectively. As our business grows and matures, it is unlikely that our growth rate can be sustained at those levels, if at all. We expect that in the future our revenue growth rate will decline and anticipate that there will also be downward pressure on our operating margins. We believe this decline and downward pressure could be the inevitable result of a number of factors, including the following:

expenses increasing at a greater rate than revenues;
increasing competition in those segments of the market in which we compete;
additional costs related to being a public reporting company;
our inability to execute our growth strategy; and
our lack of liquidity and access to capital.

If we are unable to manage our future growth successfully, we may not be able to sustain profitability. Continued growth may place significant demands on our operational, administrative and financial resources.

Our rapid growth has caused, and if it continues, will continue to cause, significant demands on our operational, administrative and financial infrastructure and increase our expenses. If we do not effectively manage our growth, the quality of our services could suffer, which would adversely affect our operating results and our reputation. To effectively manage future growth, we will have to hire, train and manage a larger work force and improve our financial and management controls and our reporting systems and procedures. These systems enhancements and improvements will require significant capital expenditures and allocation of valuable management resources. If the improvements are not implemented successfully, our ability to manage our growth will be impaired and we may incur significant additional expenditures to address these issues, further impairing our financial condition and profitability. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage our growth effectively and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and control expenses.

We depend on the services of Mr. Vasinkevich, Mr. Borer, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Rubin, and the loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on us.

We depend on the efforts and reputations of Michael Vasinkevich, our Vice Chairman, John J. Borer III and John W. Chambers, Co-Heads of Investment Banking, and Edward Rubin, our President. Their reputations and relationships with clients and potential clients are critical elements in expanding our businesses, and we believe our historical and future performance is strongly correlated to their involvement to date and their continued involvement in our operations. We entered into employment agreements with each of Messrs. Vasinkevich, Rubin and Borer, which initially expire on February 28, 2010. Each employment agreement then renews automatically for an unlimited number of one-year periods until either party gives a 90-day non-renewal notice. If the executive's employment terminates for any reason, he is subject to a covenant that prohibits him from competing with us for a period of one year from the date of termination. We cannot assure you that one or more of Messrs. Vasinkevich, Borer and Rubin will not resign, join a competitor or form a competing company or that the non-competition provisions in their employment agreements are enforceable. The loss or reduction of the services of any of Messrs. Vasinkevich, Borer, Rubin or Chambers, due to death, disability, termination of employment or regulatory restriction, could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our client base and the number of products we offer are limited. Our rate of growth will be impaired unless we expand our client base and increase our investment banking revenues.

We derive most of our revenues from investment banking engagements, including placement agent and underwriting fees and strategic advisory fees, which have the highest profit margins of any of our operating units. For the years 2007, 2006 and 2005, investment banking transactions accounted for 80.3%, 70.3% and 61.1%, respectively, of our total revenues. In addition, most of our investment banking revenue derives from publicly-traded companies in the life science sector. From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007, we acted as sole or lead manager in connection with 143 financing transactions, of which 106 were or are on behalf of companies in the life science sector. Most of our investment banking clients are public companies and many of them have little or no revenue. From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007, our corporate finance transactions ranged from \$1.3 million to \$163.0 million.

Although our growth strategy contemplates that we will develop new sources of revenue and expand our sales and trading, strategic advisory, asset management and merchant banking capabilities, our future growth still largely depends on our ability to generate significant placement agent and underwriting fees. To do so, we must: (i) expand into new sectors; (ii) increase the volume of corporate finance transactions in which we act as sole or lead manager; and (iii) actively solicit engagements for larger transactions. Significant factors affecting this strategy include our relatively small size, our lack of familiarity with, and visibility in, sectors other than life science and competition from larger investment banks. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete effectively for new investment banking engagements. If we are unable to increase our investment banking revenue, our rate of growth will be adversely affected, which may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our future success depends on our ability to expand our investment banking services into sectors of the economy other than life science.

For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, revenues from non-life science companies were 30.0%, 39.6% and 17.6%, respectively, of our total revenues. Since we do not have any particular expertise in sectors other than life science, we rely, in part, on our relationships with institutional investors and private equity funds to introduce us to companies that need capital and on our own ability to identify opportunities to which we can apply our corporate finance know-how. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to receive referrals from institutional investor sources. We may hire teams of investment bankers and other professionals with expertise in a particular sector, which would, in the short-term, increase our operating costs. If these costs are not offset with increases in revenues, our profitability will be adversely affected, which may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

PIPE transactions have been subject to intense regulatory scrutiny over the last few years. To the extent the investor interest is reduced as a result, our business will be adversely affected.

A significant factor in our growth to date has been our leading position as placement agent in PIPE transactions. These transactions usually can be accomplished in less time and at less cost than registered public offerings. Various regulatory and governmental agencies, including the SEC, have been reviewing PIPE transactions. Periodically, we receive requests for information from the SEC and other regulatory and governmental agencies regarding PIPEs in general or regarding specific transactions. In most cases, these communications include a request for copies of transaction documents. We always comply with these requests. If the SEC or any other regulatory agency promulgates regulations that make it more difficult or expensive to consummate PIPE transactions, investors and issuers may prefer other financing strategies, such as registered public offerings. Since underwriting registered public offerings has never been a significant source of revenue for us, any decline in the number of PIPE transactions could have a material adverse impact on our business, operations and financial condition, which may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our revenue and profits are highly volatile, which may make it difficult for us to achieve steady earnings growth on a quarterly basis and may cause the price of our common stock to decline. In addition, the investment banking sector can be highly volatile, which could adversely impact our revenues and profits.

We have experienced, and expect to experience in the future, significant variations from period-to-period in our revenues and results of operations. These variations may be attributed in part to the fact that our investment banking revenues, which represent the largest portion of our revenues, are typically earned when the financing or merger or acquisition transaction is consummated, the timing of which is uncertain and largely beyond our control. In most cases, we receive little or no payment for investment banking engagements that do not result in a successfully completed transaction. As a result, our business depends a great deal on market conditions as well as the decisions and actions of our clients and interested third parties. For example, a client could delay or terminate financing transactions because of a failure to agree upon final terms with the counterparty, failure to obtain necessary regulatory consents or board or stockholder approvals, adverse market conditions or because its business is experiencing unexpected operating or financial problems. In addition, many companies seeking a financing simultaneously explore a merger or sale option. Our investment banking revenues would be adversely affected if companies for which we are acting as placement agent or underwriter were sold and we were not also engaged as a strategic advisor. If a transaction fails to close, we will earn little or no revenue despite the fact that we may have devoted considerable resources to, and incurred significant out-of-pocket expenses in connection with, the transaction. This risk may be intensified by our focus on companies in the biotechnology sector, which is extremely volatile. As a result, our financial results will likely fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on the timing when fees are earned, which could, in turn, lead to increased volatility in the price of our common stock.

Market conditions and valuations for companies in the life science sector, as well as general market conditions, can materially affect our financial performance. The nature of our revenue generation, including the size of transactions, the timing of transaction closings and the sectors in which those transactions occur, make our future performance difficult to predict and potentially highly variable. Revenues for many of the services we provide are earned only upon the successful completion of a transaction. Accordingly, revenues and net income in any period may not be indicative of full-year results or the results of any other period and may vary significantly from year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter depending on whether and when transactions are completed and the number, size and type of transactions completed. In particular, recent volatility in the capital markets may lead to disruptions that delay or eliminate revenue opportunities.

Our corporate finance and strategic advisory engagements are singular in nature and do not generally provide for subsequent engagements.

Our investment banking engagements, whether for a financing, a merger or an acquisition transaction, are usually transaction specific as opposed to long-term engagements. As such, we must continually seek new engagements even from companies that have engaged us in the past. For this reason, we believe it is important to nurture strong relationships with our clients. Although we have been successful in securing repeat engagements from clients in the past, our ability to do so on a regular basis is by no means assured. As a result, high activity levels in any period are not necessarily indicative of continued high levels of activity in any subsequent period. If we

are unable to generate a substantial number of new engagements that generate fees from new or existing clients, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We may invest our own principal capital in equities that have limited liquidity and that expose us to a significant risk of capital loss.

We use a portion of our own capital in a variety of principal investment activities, including purchasing shell companies to be used in connection with future financing transactions and purchasing securities offered in financing transactions for which we are acting as placement agent. We also hold a portfolio of equity securities, including stock and warrants that we received as part of our compensation in connection with acting as a placement agent. Principal investing involves numerous risks, including illiquidity, loss of invested capital and revaluation.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to expand our merchant banking operating unit, which may involve purchasing securities in venture capital and other high-risk financings of early-stage, pre-public, mezzanine or turn-around companies. These securities are likely to be restricted as to resale and may, in any event, be highly illiquid. For example, in the case of investments in marketable securities, principal investments could be significant relative to the overall capitalization of the company in which we invest. Resale of a significant amount of these securities might adversely affect their market and/or sales price. Moreover, the companies in which we invest may rely on new or developing technologies or novel business models or concentrate on markets which have not yet developed and which may never develop sufficiently to support successful operations. Even if we make an appropriate investment decision based on the intrinsic value of an enterprise, we cannot assure you that general market conditions will not cause the market value of our investments to decline. For example, an increase in interest rates, currency fluctuations, a general decline in the stock markets, or other market conditions adverse to companies of the type in which we may invest could result in a decline in the value of our investments or a total loss of our investment. This could materially and adversely impact our financial results and the price of our common stock.

We may also commit our own capital to facilitate client sales and trading activities. The number and size of these transactions may adversely affect our results of operations. To the extent that we have long positions in any of those markets, a downturn in the value of those assets or in those markets could result in losses. Conversely, to the extent that we have short positions in any of those markets an upturn in those markets could expose us to potentially large losses as we attempt to cover our short positions by acquiring assets in a rising market. These long and short positions and the movement of the market relative to these positions could further contribute to the fluctuations in our revenues and earnings, which, in turn, could contribute to volatility in the price of our common stock.

We face strong competition from other investment banks that serve the biotechnology sector and that specialize in PIPE and RD financing transactions. If we fail to address the challenges posed by this competition, we could lose our leading position in these areas, causing our operating results to suffer.

The investment banking industry is intensely competitive, and we expect it to remain so for the foreseeable future. This is true in the case of the biotechnology sector as well as in connection with PIPE and RD financing transactions, in which we specialize. We consider our principal competitors to be Banc of America Securities, LLC, C. E. Unterberg, Towbin, Canaccord Adams, Inc., CIBC World Markets, Cowen and Company, LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc., Jefferies & Company, Inc., JMP Securities, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., Lazard Ltd., Leerink Swann & Co., Lehman Brothers, Inc., Merriman Curhan Ford & Company, Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., Piper Jaffray & Co., RBC Capital Markets, Inc., Roth Capital Partners, LLC, ThinkEquity Partners, LLC and Thomas Weisel Partners, LLC. In addition, as we expand our business into new sectors and new business lines, we will face competition from other firms.

We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including the scope and quality of services, price, market focus and industry knowledge, client relationships and reputation. Larger firms provide a broader range of investment banking services to their clients than we do.

We have experienced intense price competition in our various businesses. Pricing and other competitive pressures in investment banking, including the trends toward multiple book runners, co-managers and multiple financial advisors handling transactions, could adversely affect our revenues, even as the size and number of our investment banking transactions may increase. If we do not address these competitive factors successfully, we may not be able to execute our growth strategy or even maintain our existing market share. In either case, our operating results could suffer as could the price of our common stock.

As we grow, we will likely face competition from much larger investment banking firms. In order to compete with them, we may have to increase our operating expenses significantly and/or make larger commitments of capital in our trading and underwriting business. This increases the potential for capital loss, which could adversely impact our operating results.

We are a relatively small investment bank. Primarily because of the types of transactions in which we specialize and the relatively small size of those transactions, except in rare circumstances, we have avoided competing with larger investment banks. However, we expect this to change as we pursue investment banking opportunities with larger companies and engagements for larger transactions. Larger investment banks not only offer a broader range of products and services than we do, they also have significantly greater financial and marketing resources than we do, greater name recognition, more senior professionals to serve their clients' needs, greater global reach and may have more established relationships with clients than we have. Thus, they are better able to respond to changes in the investment banking industry, compete for skilled professionals, finance acquisitions, fund internal growth and compete for market share. For example, many of our larger competitors have the ability to support investment banking with commercial banking, insurance and other financial services, which has resulted, and could further result, in pricing pressure in our businesses.

In addition, financial services firms have begun to make larger and more frequent commitments of capital in many of their activities. In order to win business, they are increasingly committing to purchase large blocks of stock from publicly traded issuers or significant stockholders, instead of the more traditional marketed underwriting process in which marketing is typically completed before an investment bank commits to purchase securities for resale. They are willing to provide debt financing out of internal funds, often giving them a significant competitive advantage. Because we do not have the resources to match these investment banking firms, we may be unable to compete as effectively for larger clients and larger transactions. In that case, we may not be able to execute that part of our growth strategy, which could have an adverse impact on our operations and financial condition.

Our ability to retain our senior professionals and recruit additional professionals is critical to our growth strategy and our failure to do so may adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our people are our most valuable resource. Our future success depends to a substantial degree on our ability to retain and recruit qualified personnel, particularly senior managing directors. We anticipate that it will be necessary for us to add financial professionals as we pursue our growth strategy. However, we may not be successful in our efforts to recruit and retain the required personnel as the market for qualified financial professionals is extremely competitive. We cannot assure you that our compensation arrangements and non-competition and non-solicitation agreements with our key employees are broad or effective enough to deter or prevent employees from resigning, joining or forming competitors or soliciting our clients. Further, we cannot assure you that we could successfully enforce our rights under those agreements.

Our ability to obtain and successfully execute the transactions that generate a significant portion of our revenues depends upon the reputation, judgment, business generation capabilities and project execution skills of our senior professionals from investment banking, sales and trading and research. The reputations and relationships of our senior professionals with our clients are a critical element in obtaining and executing client engagements. Accordingly, retaining these particular employees is critical to our future success and growth. Turnover in the investment banking industry is high and we encounter intense competition for qualified employees from other companies in the investment banking industry as well as from businesses outside the investment banking industry, such as hedge funds and private equity funds. We have experienced departures of investment banking and other professionals in the past and losses of key employees may occur in the future. As a result of such departures, we may not be able to retain valuable relationships and some of our clients could choose to use the services of a competitor instead of our services. If we are unable to retain our senior professionals and/or recruit additional professionals, our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our transition to a corporate structure may adversely affect our ability to recruit, retain and motivate our senior managing directors and other key employees, which in turn could adversely affect our ability to compete effectively and to grow our business.

In connection with our transition to a corporate structure, our senior executives and managing directors may experience significant reductions in their cash compensation or even their overall compensation. We intend to use equity, equity-based incentives and other employee benefits rather than pure cash compensation to motivate and retain our key employees, including our senior executives and managing directors. Our compensation mechanisms as a public company may not be effective, especially if the market price of our common stock declines. In addition, beginning with the current fiscal year, we have agreed to target our total compensation and benefits expense, excluding insurance premiums paid in respect of key-man life insurance policies for our benefit and equity-based compensation attributable to awards granted prior to September 30, 2007, to approximately 55% of revenues each year. Although we may increase this percentage for years subsequent to 2008, this agreement could adversely impact the overall compensation our key employees, including our senior executive officers and managing directors, may receive. Our senior executives and managing directors may receive less compensation under this formula than they otherwise would have received before it was adopted and may receive less compensation than they otherwise would receive at other firms. Such a reduction in compensation (or the belief that a reduction may occur) could make it more difficult to retain our key employees, including our senior executives and managing directors. In addition, current or potential managing directors and other employees may be more attracted to the benefits of working at a private partnership and the prospects of becoming a partner at such a firm, or at one of our larger competitors.

Limitations on our access to capital could impair our ability to expand our underwriting businesses.

Liquidity, or ready access to funds, is essential to financial services firms, including ours. The Broker-Dealer is subject to the net capital requirements of the SEC, FINRA and various self-regulatory organizations of which it is a member. These requirements typically specify the minimum level of net capital a broker-dealer must maintain and also mandate that a significant part of its assets be kept in relatively liquid form. Any failure to comply with these net capital requirements could impair our ability to expand our underwriting business. Furthermore, there are laws that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the Broker-Dealer's ability to distribute funds to us. As a result, regulatory actions could impede our access to funds that we need to make payments on obligations or dividend payments. In addition, because we hold equity interests in our subsidiaries, our rights as an equity holder to the assets of these subsidiaries may not materialize, if at all, until the claims of the creditors of these subsidiaries are satisfied.

Our risk management policies and procedures may leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks.

Our risk management strategies and techniques may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk. We are exposed to the risk that third parties that owe us money, securities or other assets will not perform their obligations. These parties may default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure, breach of contract or other reasons. We are also subject to the risk that our rights against third parties may not be enforceable in all circumstances, and, as a result, default risks may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to detect, foresee or reasonably guard against. In addition, concerns about, or a default by, one institution could lead to significant liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other institutions, which in turn could adversely affect us. If any of the variety of processes and strategies we utilize to manage our exposure to various types of risk are not effective, we may incur losses.

Our operations and infrastructure and those of the service providers upon which we rely may malfunction or fail.

We outsource our technology infrastructure, including data centers, disaster recovery systems, and wide area networks, as well as some trading applications. We depend on our technology providers to manage and monitor those functions. A disruption of any of the outsourced services would be out of our control and could negatively impact our business. We have experienced disruptions on occasion, none of which has been material to our operations or results. However, we cannot guarantee that future disruptions with these providers will not occur or that their impact would not be material.

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We also face the risk of operational failure or termination of relations with any of the clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries we use to facilitate our securities transactions. Any such failure or termination could adversely affect our ability to effect transactions and to manage our exposure to risk.

In addition, our ability to conduct business may be adversely impacted by a disruption in the infrastructure, including electrical, communications, transportation and other services, that support our businesses and the area in which we are located. This may affect, among other things, our financial, accounting or other data processing systems. Nearly all of our employees work in close proximity to each other. Although we have a formal disaster recovery plan in place, if a disruption occurs and our employees are unable to communicate with or travel to other locations, our ability to service and interact with our clients may suffer, and we may not be able to implement contingency plans that depend on communication or travel.

Our operations also rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in our computer systems and networks. Although we take protective measures and endeavor to modify them as circumstances warrant, our computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have an adverse impact on their integrity and/or viability. If one or more of such events occur, this could jeopardize our or our clients' or counterparties' confidential and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our, our clients', our counterparties' or third parties' operations. We may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures, to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures or to make required notifications, and we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured or not fully covered through any insurance that we maintain.

Strategic investments or acquisitions and joint ventures, or our entry into new business areas, may result in additional risks and uncertainties in our business.

Our growth strategy contemplates strategic investments, acquisitions and joint ventures, which involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including the following:

- problems with the effective integration of operations and systems;
- the inability to maintain key pre-acquisition business relationships and integrate new relationships;
- increased operating costs;
- conflicts or disagreements among principals;
- risk of misconduct by employees not subject to our control;
- difficulties in realizing projected efficiencies, synergies and cost savings; and
- exposure to new or unknown liabilities.

Any future growth of our business, such as the further expansion of our principal investment activities, may require significant resources and/or result in significant unanticipated losses, costs or liabilities. In addition, expansions, acquisitions or joint ventures may require significant managerial attention, which may be diverted from our other operations. These capital, equity and managerial commitments may impair the operation of our businesses. In addition, future acquisitions or joint ventures may involve the issuance of additional shares of our common stock, which may dilute the ownership interest of our existing stockholders.

The demands of running a public company could result in additional costs and require our senior management to devote more time to regulatory and other requirements.

As a public reporting company, we expect to incur an additional \$1.0 million to \$2.0 million in operating costs annually. These additional costs include the cost to comply with the significant regulatory and reporting requirements under the Exchange Act and other Federal and state securities laws, listing and corporate governance requirements of the exchange on which our common stock is listed and the compliance obligations of S-Ox. In

addition, we intend to hire additional financial reporting, internal control and compliance staff in order to sustain appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures. Our historical consolidated financial information does not reflect the added costs that we expect to incur as a public company or the resulting changes that will have occurred in our capital structure and operations.

Under Section 404 of S-Ox, we are required to annually furnish a report assessing our internal controls over financial reporting. An inability to complete and document this assessment in subsequent years could cause investors to lose confidence in the accuracy or completeness of our financial reports, which could adversely impact the price of our stock. Additionally, ineffective internal controls over financial reporting could expose us to increased risk of fraud or misuse of corporate assets and subject us to delisting by any exchange on which our securities are listed.

In addition, our senior managers do not have experience as officers of a publicly-traded company. Since inception, our senior management has been actively involved in the revenue generating activities of our operations. As the senior executives of a public reporting company, they will now be required to devote more of their time to compliance issues and to develop and implement the internal controls and reporting procedures required by S-Ox, which means they will have less time to devote to business and operational matters and to developing new business. If our senior management is required to devote more time to the additional requirements of managing a public company, and we are unable to successfully transition some or all of the revenue generating responsibilities of our senior management to other suitable professionals, our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition may be harmed. Also, if we are unable to comply with S-Ox's internal controls requirements, we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications that S-Ox requires publicly-traded companies to obtain.

Evaluating our prospects in light of our limited operating history and fluctuations in our operating results is difficult.

We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our business and prospects. Also, because our business is relatively young and is still evolving, our historical operating results may not be useful in predicting our future operating results. As a relatively young enterprise, we face numerous risks and uncertainties, including those relating to our ability to attract and retain clients on a cost-effective basis, expand and enhance our service and product offerings, raise additional capital and respond to competitive market conditions. We may not be able to address these risks adequately, and our failure to do so may harm our business and the value of your investment in our common stock.

In addition, our operating results may fluctuate because of a number of factors, many of which are outside our control. For this reason, comparing our results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of future performance. Our quarterly and annual expenses as a percentage of revenues may be significantly different from our historical or projected rates. Our operating results in future quarters may fall below expectations. Any of these results could cause the price of our common stock to decline. Our short operating history and rapid growth do not accurately reflect the cyclical nature of the investment banking business. As our growth slows, we expect this cyclicity may become more apparent and may lead to further fluctuations in our performance and in the price of our common stock.

Our historical financial information may not permit you to predict our costs of operations.

Our historical consolidated financial information does not reflect the added costs that we expect to incur as a public company or the resulting changes that have occurred in our capital structure and operations as a result of the Exchange. For example, because we historically operated through partnerships and limited liability companies, our profits were only taxed at the owner level. Thus, our historical financial information may not be indicative of our actual experience as a public corporation.

We may be required to make substantial payments under certain indemnification agreements.

In connection with our conversion to corporate form, we entered into agreements that provide for the indemnification of our former members against certain tax liabilities relating to periods before the Exchange Date. We may be required to make substantial payments under these indemnification agreements, which could adversely affect our financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Difficult market conditions can adversely affect our business in many ways, which could materially reduce our revenue or income.

Our business is materially affected by conditions in the global financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world. The future market and economic climate may deteriorate because of many factors beyond our control, including rising interest rates, the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, changes in the regulatory environment, wars, acts of terrorism or political uncertainty. Difficult market and economic conditions, the level and volatility of interest rates, investor sentiment and political events have in the past adversely affected and may in the future adversely affect our business and profitability in many ways. For example, our revenues are directly related to the volume and value of investment banking transactions in which we are involved. During periods of unfavorable market or economic conditions, the volume and size of these transactions may decrease, thereby reducing the demand for our services and increasing price competition among financial services companies seeking those engagements. Our results of operations would be adversely affected by any reduction in the volume or size of corporate finance transactions. Similarly, weakness in equity markets and diminished trading volume of securities could adversely impact our sales and trading business. Finally, a general decline in the value of securities would adversely impact our investment portfolio. Our profitability may also be adversely affected by our fixed costs and the possibility that we would be unable to scale back other costs within a time frame sufficient to match any decreases in revenue relating to changes in market and economic conditions.

Significantly expanded corporate governance and public disclosure requirements may result in fewer public offerings and discourage companies from engaging in capital market transactions, which may reduce the number of investment banking opportunities available for us to pursue.

Highly-publicized financial scandals in recent years have led to investor concerns over the integrity of the U.S. financial markets, and have prompted the U.S. Congress, the SEC, FINRA, the NYSE and NASDAQ to significantly expand corporate governance and public disclosure requirements. To the extent that private companies, in order to avoid becoming subject to these new requirements, decide to forego public offerings or elect to be listed on foreign markets, our underwriting business may be adversely affected. In addition, provisions of S-Ox and the corporate governance rules imposed by self-regulatory organizations and stock exchanges have diverted the attention of many companies away from capital market transactions, including securities offerings and acquisition and disposition transactions. In particular, companies that either are or are planning to become public companies are incurring significant expenses in complying with the SEC reporting requirements relating to internal controls over financial reporting, and companies that disclose material weaknesses in such controls under the new standards may have greater difficulty accessing the capital markets. These factors, in addition to adopted or proposed accounting and disclosure changes, may have an adverse effect on our business.

Financial services firms have been subject to increased scrutiny over the last several years, increasing the risk of financial liability and reputational harm resulting from adverse regulatory actions.

The financial services industry has experienced increased scrutiny from a variety of regulators, including the SEC, the NYSE, NASDAQ, FINRA and state attorney generals. Penalties and fines sought by regulatory authorities have increased substantially over the last several years. This regulatory and enforcement environment has created uncertainty with respect to a number of transactions that had historically been entered into by financial services firms and that were generally believed to be permissible and appropriate. We may be adversely affected by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules by these governmental authorities and self-regulatory organizations. Each of the regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over us has regulatory powers dealing with many aspects of financial services, including, but not limited to, the authority to fine us and to grant, cancel, restrict or otherwise impose conditions on the right to carry on particular businesses. For example, a failure to comply with the obligations imposed by the Exchange Act on broker-dealers and the Investment Advisers Act on investment advisers, including record-keeping, advertising and operating requirements, disclosure obligations and prohibitions on fraudulent activities, or by the Investment Company Act of 1940, could result in investigations, sanctions and reputational damage. We also may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations imposed by the SEC, other U.S. or foreign governmental regulatory authorities, FINRA or other self-regulatory

organizations that supervise the financial markets. Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could have adverse financial effects on us or harm our reputation, which could harm our business prospects.

Financial services firms are subject to numerous conflicts of interests or perceived conflicts. The SEC and other Federal and state regulators have increased their scrutiny of potential conflicts of interest. We have adopted, and regularly review and update, various policies, controls and procedures to address or limit actual or perceived conflicts. However, appropriately addressing conflicts of interest is complex and difficult and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to appropriately address conflicts of interest. Our policies and procedures to address or limit actual or perceived conflicts may also result in increased costs and additional operational personnel. Failure to adhere to these policies and procedures may result in regulatory sanctions or litigation against us. For example, the research operations of investment banks have been and remain the subject of heightened regulatory scrutiny which has led to increased restrictions on the interaction between equity research analysts and investment banking professionals at securities firms. Twelve securities firms in the United States have reached a global settlement since 2003 with certain Federal and state securities regulators and self-regulatory organizations to resolve investigations into the alleged conflicts of interest of research analysts, which resulted in rules that have imposed additional costs and limitations on the conduct of our business.

Our exposure to legal liability is significant, and damages and other costs that we may be required to pay in connection with litigation and regulatory inquiries, and the reputational harm that could result from legal action against us, could adversely affect our businesses.

We face significant legal risks in our businesses and, in recent years, the volume of claims and amount of damages sought in litigation and regulatory proceedings against financial institutions have been increasing. These risks include potential liability under securities or other laws for materially false or misleading statements made in connection with securities offerings and other transactions, employment claims, potential liability for fairness opinions and other advice we provide to participants in strategic transactions and disputes over the terms and conditions of complex trading arrangements.

As an investment banking firm, we depend to a large extent on our reputation for integrity and professionalism to attract and retain clients. As a result, if a client is not satisfied with our services, it may be more damaging to our business than to other businesses. Moreover, our role as advisor to our clients on important underwriting or mergers and acquisitions transactions involves complex analysis and the exercise of professional judgment, including rendering fairness opinions in connection with mergers and acquisitions and other transactions. Therefore, our activities may subject us to the risk of significant legal liabilities to our clients and aggrieved third parties, including our clients' stockholders who could bring securities class action suits against us. Our investment banking engagements typically include broad indemnities from our clients and provisions to limit our exposure to legal claims relating to our services. However, there can be no assurance that these provisions will protect us or be enforceable in all cases. As a result, we may incur significant legal and other expenses in defending against litigation and may be required to pay substantial damages for settlements and adverse judgments. Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could harm our results of operations or harm our reputation, which could adversely affect our business and prospects.

Employee misconduct, which is difficult to detect and deter, could harm us by impairing our ability to attract and retain clients and subjecting us to significant legal liability and reputational harm.

Recently, there have been a number of highly-publicized cases involving fraud or other misconduct by employees in the financial services industry, and there is a risk that our employees could engage in misconduct that adversely affects our business. For example, we often deal with confidential matters of great significance to our clients. If our employees were to improperly use or disclose confidential information provided by our clients, we could be subject to regulatory sanctions and suffer serious harm to our reputation, financial position, current client relationships and ability to attract future clients. We are also subject to a number of obligations and standards arising from our investment management business and our authority over the assets managed by our investment management business. The violation of these obligations and standards by any of our employees would adversely affect us and our clients. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in all cases. If our employees engage in misconduct, our business could be adversely affected.

Our sales and trading business may be adversely affected by potential changes in industry practices.

Historically, our clients have paid us for equity research through commissions on trades. Recently, Fidelity Investments, a large fund manager, entered into arrangements with financial institutions of which it is a client, pursuant to which Fidelity agreed to pay separately for trading and research services, a process known as unbundling. As a result, the financial institutions will reduce their commission on trades but will charge Fidelity separately for research that they provide. It is uncertain whether unbundling arrangements will become an industry trend and, if so, to what extent. Furthermore, if it does become the industry norm, we cannot predict the consequences it will have on our operations in general, or on our sales and trading and research businesses in particular.

If we were deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could have an adverse effect on our business.

We are not an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and we intend to conduct our operations so that we will not be deemed an investment company. However, if we were to be deemed an investment company, restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, including limitations on our capital structure and our ability to transact with affiliates, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could harm our business and the price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Historically, there has been a limited public market for our common stock. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for our common stock will ever develop or be sustained.

Through October 15, 2007, our common stock was listed on the OTC Bulletin Board and traded under the symbol RDRN.OB. While listed on the OTC Bulletin Board, our common stock was thinly traded, making it difficult to maintain liquidity. Since October 16, 2007, our common stock has been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market and trades under the symbol RODM. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that an established and liquid trading market will develop or continue if it does develop. Accordingly, investors should consider the potential lack of liquidity and the long-term nature of an investment in our common stock prior to investing.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade us or our sector, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We do not control these analysts. Furthermore, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrades us or the industry in which we operate or the stock of any of our competitors, the price of our common stock will probably decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage altogether, we could lose visibility, which could also lead to a decline in the price of our common stock.

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations due to factors such as:

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition or results of operations;

the success or failure of our operating strategies and our perceived prospects and those of the financial services industry in general;

realization of any of the risks described in this section;

failure to be covered by securities analysts or failure to meet the expectations of securities analysts;

a decline in the stock prices of peer companies; and

a discount in the trading multiple of our common stock relative to that of common stock of certain of our peer companies due to perceived risks associated with our smaller size.

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As a result, shares of our common stock may trade at prices significantly below the price you paid to acquire them. Furthermore, declines in the price of our common stock may adversely affect our ability to raise capital or to recruit and retain key employees, including our managing directors and other key professional employees.

Future sales of our common stock could cause our stock price to decline and your interest may be diluted if we issue additional shares of common stock.

Sales of substantial amounts of common stock by our executives, employees and other stockholders, or the possibility of such sales, may adversely affect the price of our common stock and impede our ability to raise capital through the issuance of equity securities. As of March 12, 2008, there are 34,945,738 shares of common stock outstanding, of which 8,350,627 shares of common stock are freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) other than 86,000 shares that are owned by affiliates. The remaining 25,399,373 shares of common stock are available for future sale subject to timing and volume limitations under Rule 144, upon the expiration or waiver of transfer restrictions. Of these shares, 5,970,099 shares are covered by a selling stockholder prospectus. However, those shares are also covered by lock-up agreements preventing their sale or transfer prior to April 14, 2008 except in limited circumstances.

In addition, we may issue additional shares of capital stock or rights or options to acquire such shares in the future in order to raise capital, to consummate an acquisition, to pay for products or services or to attract or retain key employees. Stockholders do not have preemptive rights to any common stock issued by us in the future. Therefore, stockholders may experience dilution of their equity investment if we issue additional shares of common stock in the future, including shares issuable under equity incentive plans, or if we issue securities that are convertible into shares of our common stock.

Provisions of our organizational documents may discourage an acquisition of us, which could adversely impact the price of our common stock.

Our organizational documents contain provisions that may impede the removal of directors and may discourage a third party from making a proposal to acquire us. The Board of Directors may have the ability to take defensive measures that could impede or thwart a takeover such as, under certain circumstances, adopting a poison pill or causing us to issue preferred stock that has greater voting rights than our common stock. If a change of control or change in management that our stockholders might otherwise consider to be favorable is prevented or delayed, the market price of our common stock could decline.

We have no current plan to pay dividends on our common stock and investors may lose the entire amount of their investment.

We have no current plans to pay dividends on our common stock. Therefore, investors will not receive any funds absent a sale of their shares. We cannot assure investors of a positive return on their investment when they sell their shares nor can we assure that investors will not lose the entire amount of their investment.

We are controlled by a limited number of stockholders whose interests may differ from those of our other stockholders.

Paul Revere, LLC, our largest stockholder, owns 36.4% of our outstanding common stock. Revere is owned one-third by our President and a trust for the benefit of his children and two-thirds by a trust, the beneficiaries of which are the wife and children of our Vice Chairman. In addition, our other senior executive officers collectively own 11.7% of our common stock. As a result, our public stockholders have limited influence over the election of directors, management, company policies or major corporate decisions that require the consent of stockholders owning a majority of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, such as mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets. This could adversely impact the market value of our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located in New York City on the 16th floor at 1270 Avenue of the Americas, where we lease 16,700 square feet under a lease that expires in July 2008. We are currently seeking a new location for our corporate headquarters.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We face significant legal risks in our businesses and, in recent years, the volume of claims and amount of damages sought in litigation and regulatory proceedings against investment banking firms have been increasing. These risks include potential liability under Federal securities and other laws in connection with securities offerings and other transactions, as well as advice and opinions we may provide concerning strategic transactions. In addition, like most investment banking firms, we could be the subject of claims made by current and former employees arising out of their employment or termination of employment with us. These claims often relate to dissatisfaction with an employee's bonus or separation payment, or involve allegations that the employee was the subject of some form of discrimination, retaliation or other unlawful employment practice.

The following constitute our material pending legal proceedings as of the date of this report:

On October 6, 2006, we and our senior officers filed an action (the SDNY Action) in the U.S. Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York (*Rodman & Renshaw, LLC, John Borer, Edward Rubin, Michael Vasinkevich, and Wesley K. Clark v. Mathew N. Murray*, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, 06 CV 8210 (WHP)), alleging various claims for trademark dilution, trademark infringement, cybersquatting, cyberpiracy, and false designation of origin as a result of various websites allegedly created by or at the instance of Matthew N. Murray (Murray), a former research analyst whom we terminated on March 2, 2006 for engaging in unprofessional conduct, using, among other things, the given names and surnames of certain of our principals and high ranking employees. The action, among other things, sought permanent injunctive relief restraining Murray from continuing the acts complained of, as well as compensatory and punitive damages, each in the amount of at least \$10.0 million. On October 6, 2006, we and the other plaintiffs moved for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction seeking an order enjoining Murray from continuing to maintain the offending websites and directing that the sites be taken down and the domain names transferred to us and to the other plaintiffs. Murray signed an order on October 10, 2006, effectively agreeing to all of our demands, which document was so-ordered by the Court on October 11, 2006. On or about October 17, 2006, Murray filed an answer and counterclaims, which he amended on November 14, 2006, for breach of contract, defamation, and declaratory relief, seeking at least \$1.0 million each in compensatory damages and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial. Murray also alleges that he was promised an option to purchase two percent of Rodman for book value.

On or about October 18, 2006, we, as claimant, filed a statement of claim with FINRA against Murray (*Rodman & Renshaw, LLC v. Mathew N. Murray*, FINRA Dispute Resolution Arbitration No. 06-04643). The statement of claims at that time asserted claims for defamation, tortious interference with business relations, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, breach of contract, and prima facie tort. In that proceeding, we seek compensatory damages against Murray of at least \$10.0 million, plus punitive damages of at least \$15 million, together with certain injunctive relief. The claims relate to wrongful activities allegedly undertaken by Murray.

On or about November 17, 2006, the plaintiffs in the SDNY Action moved to sever and dismiss Murray's counterclaims and Murray moved to stay and preliminarily join the FINRA proceeding or, in the alternative, to stay the SDNY Action. The court heard oral argument on the motions on December 21, 2006, and issued an order dated December 22, 2006, declining to stay the FINRA proceeding; declining to sever and dismiss Murray's counterclaims; and directing that the SDNY Action be stayed pending the full adjudication of FINRA proceeding.

On April 9, 2007, the statement of claim in the FINRA proceeding was amended to include the claims first set forth in the complaint in the SDNY Action and to include the individual plaintiffs in the SDNY Action as additional claimants in the FINRA proceeding. On May 24, 2007, Murray filed a motion to dismiss the amended statement of claim, as well as an answer and three counterclaims. Two of the counterclaims seek damages for breach of contract of at least \$1.0 million dollars; the third counterclaim seeks damages for defamation of at least \$1.0 million dollars, plus additional, but unspecified, compensatory and punitive damages, plus expungement of the Form U-5 that we filed in connection with Murray's termination. Murray also seeks a declaration concerning his rights and our conduct in connection with the allegations in his answer and counterclaims and in connection with our

right to adjudicate our claims in the arbitration. On August 2, 2007, claimants filed a reply to Murray's counterclaims, an opposition to Murray's motion to dismiss claimants' amended statement of claim and a motion to dismiss two of Murray's counterclaims (the counterclaim seeking damages for breach of contract in connection with Murray's claim that he had been promised an option to purchase two percent of Rodman for book value and the counterclaim seeking damages for defamation) as well as his claims for declaratory relief. On or about August 31, 2007, Murray filed an opposition to claimants' motion to dismiss his counterclaims and claims for declaratory relief, as well as a reply in further support of his motion to dismiss the amended statement of claim. On December 6, 2007, claimants filed a reply in further support of their motion to dismiss second and third counterclaims asserted by Murray. On January 14, 2008, claimants filed a second amended statement of claim. On January 16, 2008, Murray filed an answer and motion to dismiss the second amended statement of claim. In December 2007 and January 2008, the Panel denied both parties' motions to dismiss. The Panel has set hearing dates (for the FINRA arbitration proceeding) for May 6-8, 2008, inclusive, with additional hearing dates to be scheduled in the future.

The actions concerning Murray are at a preliminary stage, and although we believe that claimants will prevail on their claims and that they have meritorious defenses to Murray's counterclaims, we are not in a position at this stage to predict or assess the likely outcome of these proceedings.

As a result of allegations by Murray that we terminated him in violation of NASD Rule 2711 (Rule 2711) and SEC Regulation AC (Reg AC) in retaliation for his desire to downgrade an issuer that he provided research coverage on, the Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate (SFC) and the SEC commenced inquiries, the AG issued a subpoena and FINRA initiated an investigation.

The SFC, by letter dated May 25, 2006 from its former chairman, Senator Charles E. Grassley (Grassley), requested that our Chairman make himself available for an interview with Grassley's staff and respond to certain questions in connection with Murray's termination. By letter of the same date, Grassley, along with Senator Max Baucus, who was at that time the ranking member of the SFC, wrote to Christopher Cox, then chairman of the SEC, asking the SEC to conduct a comprehensive and thorough examination into our termination of Murray. Both the letter to us and the letter to Cox reference possible violations of Rule 2711 and Reg AC. We responded to the letter from Grassley and our Chairman voluntarily appeared for an interview by Grassley's staff in July 2006. The last written correspondence from Grassley's offices to us with respect to this matter occurred in September 2006. Neither former chairman Grassley nor the SFC has contacted us since that date, and the SFC has not, to our knowledge, issued any subpoena in connection with its inquiry.

By letter dated March 27, 2006, the SEC advised us that it was undertaking an inquiry of us and it requested that we produce documents in connection with that inquiry. Although the letter from the SEC does not specifically reference either Rule 2711 or Reg AC, the documents they requested and our counsel's conversation with the SEC staff indicated that the focus of the inquiry was Mr. Murray's allegations. We responded to the SEC inquiry and produced responsive documents to the SEC. In addition, we produced our chief compliance officer for an interview at the SEC.

By letter dated April 18, 2007, the SEC advised us that its inquiry had been terminated and that no enforcement action had been recommended.

On or about July 7, 2006, the AG served us with a subpoena containing a number of requests for information and documents concerning, among other things, the termination of Murray. The subpoena does not specifically reference either Rule 2711 or Reg AC. We produced documents and information responsive to the subpoena (including all of the documents that we also had previously provided to the SEC). To our knowledge, the AG has not interviewed any of our employees and we have not received any communication from the AG since the end of August 2006.

By letter dated April 10, 2006, FINRA advised us that it was reviewing matters related to the circumstances surrounding the termination of Mr. Murray and requested that we produce documents in connection with that review. By letter dated April 11, 2006, FINRA withdrew its request to avoid regulatory duplication upon learning that the SEC was also reviewing the same events. Thereafter, by letter dated May 1, 2007, following the SEC's termination of its inquiry and in connection with its own investigation, FINRA requested the production of certain information and documentation. We have produced all information and documentation responsive to the May 1, 2007 letter. Subsequently, by letter dated July 24, 2007, FINRA requested additional information and documentation. We produced all information and documentation responsive to the July 24, 2007 letter. By letter dated August 6, 2007, FINRA requested the interviews of certain employees of our Broker-Dealer. We complied

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with the request for the interviews. Subsequently, by letter dated November 9, 2007, FINRA requested further information and documentation. We produced all information and documentation responsive to the November 9, 2007 letter, and we continue to cooperate fully with FINRA.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

None.

PART II

Item 5. *Market Price of Registrant's Common Stock, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

Through October 15, 2007, our common stock was listed on the OTC Bulletin Board and traded under the symbol RDRN.OB. Since October 16, 2007, our common stock has been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market and traded under the symbol RODM. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low bid prices per share for our common stock, as reported on NASDAQ. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Bid Price	
	High	Low
Fiscal year 2007		
First Quarter	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.51
Second Quarter	1.50	0.26
Third Quarter ⁽¹⁾	9.50	0.35
Fourth Quarter	7.00	3.20
Fiscal year 2006		
First Quarter	5.32	1.12
Second Quarter	4.20	2.80
Third Quarter ⁽²⁾	3.08	0.34
Fourth Quarter	1.01	0.51

(1) On July 10, 2007, the last trading day before the Exchange was consummated, the high and low bid prices were each \$0.35. On July 11, 2007, the first trading day after the Exchange was consummated the high and low bid prices were \$6.00 and \$0.55, respectively.

(2) A 1-for-28 reverse-stock split was effected on September 18, 2006. All prices prior to the reverse split have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the reverse split. As of February 29, 2008, we had approximately 321 stockholders of record.

RRCG has never declared or paid cash dividends on its common stock. RRCG currently intends to retain earnings to finance its ongoing operations and it does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Future policy with respect to payment of dividends on the common stock will be determined by the Board of Directors based upon conditions then existing, including RRCG's earnings and financial condition, capital requirements and other relevant factors.

Information concerning RRCG's equity compensation plans required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K appears in Part III, Item 11 hereof and in Note 15 to RRCG's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

In February 2008, we issued an aggregate of 1,370,238 restricted shares of our common stock to 25 of our employees as incentive compensation. The shares vest ratably on the first, second and third anniversary of grant and are subject to accelerated vesting and forfeiture upon certain events. The issuance of these shares was exempt under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 701 promulgated thereunder. The stock certificates representing these

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shares were imprinted with a legend restricting transfer unless pursuant to an effective registration statement or an available exemption under the Act.

In September 2007, we issued 750,000 restricted shares of our common stock to Michael Lacovara in connection with the commencement of his employment as our chief executive officer. The issuance of these shares to Mr. Lacovara was exempt under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 701 promulgated thereunder. The stock certificates representing these shares were imprinted with a legend restricting transfer unless pursuant to an effective registration statement or an available exemption under the Act.

On October 16, 2007 we sold 8,000,000 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1, commission file number 333-144684, declared effective by the SEC on that date. The managing underwriter of the offering was Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and the co-managers were Fox-Pitt Kelton Cochran Caronia Waller (USA) LLC and Paulson Investment Company, Inc. The public offering price per share was \$5.00 and, after underwriting discounts, and other expenses of the offering, the net proceeds to us were approximately \$36.3 million. As of the date of this report, except as set forth in the previous sentence, none of the net proceeds of the offering have been used.

Stock Repurchase Plan

On February 20, 2008, we announced that our Board of Directors had approved a stock repurchase plan in which we may buy back up to one million shares. Through March 12, 2008, we have repurchased an aggregate of 174,500 shares of our common stock at an average price of approximately \$2.20 for gross proceeds of approximately \$384,610. We may purchase additional shares of common stock under the plan.

STOCKHOLDER RETURN PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's Common Stock, based on the market price of the Company's Common Stock with the total return of companies included within the Nasdaq Composite Stock Market Index and a peer group of companies engaged in the investment banking business (the Peer Industry Index) for the period commencing July 11, 2007, the Exchange Date, and ending December 31, 2007. The members of the Peer Industry Index are Cowen and Company, LLC, Jefferies & Company, Inc., JMP Securities, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., Merriman Curhan Ford & Company and Thomas Weisel Partners, LLC. The calculation of total cumulative return assumes a \$100 investment in the Company's Common Stock, the Nasdaq Stock Market Index and the Peer Industry Index on July 11, 2007, the first day of trading of the Company's Common Stock after the Exchange, and the reinvestment of all dividends.

[The following is the data to be set forth in graph form]

	<u>7/11/2007</u>	<u>12/31/07</u>
Nasdaq Composite Stock Market Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.01
Peer Industry Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 82.12
Rodman & Renshaw Capital Group, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 59.09

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes our selected historical consolidated financial data for the periods and at the dates indicated. You should read this information in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K. We derived our selected historical consolidated

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financial data as of December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2004, from our audited consolidated financial statements. We derived our selected historical consolidated financial data for the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 from our unaudited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this report. The results of operations for certain business that the Company no longer owns is reported as discontinued operations.

	Years Ended December 31			Nine Months Ended December 31	Years Ended March 31,	
	2007 (Audited)	2006 (Audited)	2005 (Audited)	2004 (Audited)	2004 (Unaudited)	2003 (Unaudited)
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:						
<i>Revenues:</i>						
Private placement, underwriting and strategic advisory fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 57,334	\$ 43,081	\$ 17,887	\$ 16,669	\$ 32,207	\$ 3,046
Gains (losses) on securities and principal transactions, net	3,836	10,744	7,349	827	5,580	(75)
Commissions ⁽²⁾	6,913	5,161	2,429	2,140	673	
Conference fees	2,472	2,092	1,488	1,112		
Other income ⁽³⁾	884	187	102	129	555	79
Total Revenues	\$ 71,439	\$ 61,265	\$ 29,255	\$ 20,877	\$ 39,015	\$ 3,050
<i>Operating Expenses:</i>						
Employee compensation and related benefits	\$ 40,436	\$ 26,110	\$ 15,345	\$ 14,448	\$ 33,744	\$ 2,724
Other employee benefits	498	410	279	142	152	52
Broker-Dealer commissions	1,094	366				
Conference fees	5,903	4,748	3,673	2,957	876	
Professional fees	6,236	6,181	1,492	1,026	765	60
Business development	3,006	1,880	765	410	356	11
Communication and market research	1,981	1,452	671	282	132	68
Other operating expenses	4,247	3,124	2,144	1,819	1,173	247
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 63,401	\$ 44,271	\$ 24,369	\$ 20,584	\$ 37,198	\$ 3,152
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	8,038	16,994	4,886	293	1,817	(102)
Interest expense	3,772					
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	4,266	16,994	4,886	293	1,817	(102)
Income taxes expense (benefit)	(440)	879	395	19	392	
Minority interest in loss of subsidiaries	36	65	18			
Income from continuing operations	4,742	16,180	4,509	274	1,425	(102)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	17	338				
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 4,759	\$ 16,518	\$ 4,509	\$ 274	\$ 1,425	\$ (102)
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments, net of income taxes ⁽⁴⁾	(141)	1,002				
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains on investments	(1,002)					
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 3,616	\$ 17,520	\$ 4,509	\$ 274	\$ 1,425	\$ (102)
<i>Basic Income Per Share:</i>						
From Continuing Operations	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.25			

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From Discontinued Operations	\$	0.00	\$	0.02	\$	0.00
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<i>Diluted Income Per Share:</i>						
From Continuing Operations	\$	0.20	\$	0.88	\$	0.25
<hr/>						
From Discontinued Operations	\$	0.00	\$	0.02	\$	0.00
<hr/>						
<i>Weighted average number of shares outstanding:</i>						
Basic		23,039,216		18,159,547		18,159,547
<hr/>						
Diluted		24,023,897		18,484,688		18,159,547
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- (1) Includes fees earned in connection with private placement and underwritten financing transactions and advisory fees earned in connection with mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and similar transactions.
 - (2) Amounts paid by our investor clients from brokerage transactions in equity and other types of securities.
 - (3) Interest and dividend income.
 - (4) Unrealized gains and losses on publicly traded unrestricted common stock that we cannot sell in the short term (*i.e.*, 12 months) due to low volume or illiquidity.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

	As of December 31,			
	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(Audited) (in thousands)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 54,834	\$ 10,387	\$ 1,946	\$ 4,716
Securities owned	\$ 4,428	\$ 14,156	\$ 2,460	\$ 1,304
Total assets	\$ 71,872	\$ 38,106	\$ 9,682	\$ 9,709
Total liabilities	\$ 11,104	\$ 16,080	\$ 1,378	\$ 5,567
Shareholders' equity	\$ 60,768	\$ 22,026	\$ 8,304	\$ 4,142

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of RRCG and the notes thereto and the Selected Consolidated Financial Data included elsewhere herein. Historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of trends in operating results for any future period.

Overview

We are a full service investment bank dedicated to providing investment banking services to companies that have significant recurring capital needs due to their growth and development strategies. We also provide research and sales and trading services to institutional investor clients that focus on those types of companies. Since 2003, we have been a leading investment banking firm to the biotechnology sector, a capital intensive market segment, as well as a leader in the PIPE and RD transaction markets.

We provide a broad range of investment banking services to biotechnology, specialty pharmaceutical, medical device and other companies operating in the life science sector. Our current business began in 2002 when we made the strategic decision to focus on the biotechnology sector and to build an integrated investment banking platform to service this sector. This was based, in part, on our belief that the biotechnology sector was underserved by the investment banking community as a result of: (i) consolidation, beginning in the 1990's, of well-established middle market and boutique investment banks with and into larger financial institutions; and (ii) a significant downturn in capital market activity in the biotechnology sector beginning in 2001.

In furtherance of our strategy, we recruited investment bankers, research analysts, traders and institutional sales people with expertise in the biotechnology sector from other investment banks, from academia and from companies that operate in this sector. As a result, many members of our biotechnology team have PhDs or other advanced medical or scientific degrees. With this expertise, we have been able to better understand the potential performance of the products under development by, and the regulatory environment impacting, biotechnology companies and to evaluate general economic and business trends affecting those companies. We believe the experience and talent of our professionals enable us to deliver the specialized advice and differentiated services our clients demand, which has resulted in a significant amount of repeat business.

As we continued to expand our capital raising efforts for biotechnology companies, we concluded that many of the financing strategies and transaction structures that we have developed for companies in the biotechnology sector could be equally effective for companies operating in other sectors of the economy. Applying our financing know-how, understanding of the financing needs of capital intensive companies and appreciation of the concerns and goals of institutional investors that invest in such companies, we have begun to leverage our performance and reputation as a leading investment bank in the biotechnology sector to expand our product-based expertise and business reach to other sectors with similar financing needs. Over the past two years, we have completed investment banking transactions for companies in the environmental services, business services, technology, security, oil and gas, retail and logistics sectors, in addition to continuing to grow our presence in the biotechnology sector.

Our activities as an investment banking firm constitute a single business segment, with the following principal sources of revenue:

investment banking fees, which are derived from corporate finance activities and strategic advisory services;

realized and unrealized gains with respect to securities held for our own account;

commissions on sales and trading activities;

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conference fees; and

other miscellaneous sources of revenues, such as interest and dividends.

While we have multiple sources of revenue, most of our revenues are derived from our investment banking services and consist of private placement, underwriting and strategic advisory fees earned upon the successful completion of financing or other types of corporate transactions, such as mergers, acquisitions and dispositions. We do not separately report or analyze financial data or operating results, such as operating expenses, profit and loss or assets, for our various operating units.

Business Environment

Market conditions and valuations for companies in the life science sector, as well as general market conditions, can materially affect our financial performance. While we have experienced significant revenue growth over recent periods, the nature of our revenue generation, including the size of transactions, the timing of transaction closings and the sectors in which those transactions occur, make future performance difficult to predict and potentially highly variable. Revenues for many of the services we provide are earned only upon the successful completion of a transaction. Accordingly, revenues and net income in any period may not be indicative of full-year results or the results of any other period and may vary significantly from year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter depending on whether and when transactions are completed and the number, size and type of transactions completed.

Historically, the first and fourth quarters are our highest revenue-generating periods, however, recent volatility in the capital markets has led to disruptions that have delayed or eliminated certain revenue opportunities during the fourth quarter of 2007.

We incurred significant non-recurring expenses in the third quarter of 2007 that were directly related to the Exchange. Most of these expenses were non-cash charges. Accordingly, we do not believe that our statement of operations as reported in accordance with GAAP accurately reflects our operating results. Accordingly, we also use non-GAAP calculations with respect to income from continuing operations before income tax expense, income tax expense (benefit), net income, employee compensation and related benefit expense, compensation ratio and basic and diluted earnings per share as an additional metric to aid in understanding and analyzing our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2007. These calculations eliminate the non-recurring expenses directly related to the Exchange, stock-based compensation expense in connection with stock options and shares of restricted stock granted prior to the public offering and the corresponding income taxes effect. We believe that these non-GAAP measures will allow for a better evaluation of the operating performance of our business and facilitate meaningful comparison of our results in the current year to those in prior and future years. Our reference to these non-GAAP measures should not be considered as a substitute for results that are presented in a manner consistent with GAAP. These non-GAAP measures are provided to enhance investors' overall understanding of our current financial performance.

A limitation of utilizing non-GAAP measures for income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit), income tax expense (benefit), net income, employee compensation and related benefits expense, compensation ratio and diluted earnings per share is that the GAAP effects of those events do in fact reflect the underlying financial results of our business and these effects should not be ignored in evaluating and analyzing our financial results.

In October 2007, we determined that our asset management operation, as constituted, was not central to our strategic development and injected disproportionate volatility into our financial performance. Accordingly, we decided to terminate our asset management operation in the fourth quarter of 2007. This decision did not have a material effect on our net income in the fourth quarter.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our revenues, expenses, net income and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The financial information below, to the extent it relates to the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
(in thousands)			
Revenues:			
Private placement, underwriting and strategic advisory fees	\$ 57,334	\$ 43,081	\$ 17,887
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	80.3%	70.3%	61.1%
Gains on securities and principal transactions, net	3,836	10,744	7,349
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	5.4%	17.5%	25.1%
Commissions	6,913	5,160	2,429
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	9.7%	8.4%	8.3%
Conference fees	2,472	2,093	1,488
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	3.5%	3.4%	5.1%
Interest and other income	884	187	102
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Total Revenues	\$ 71,439	\$ 61,265	\$ 29,255
Operating Expenses:			
Employee compensation and related benefits	\$ 40,436	\$ 26,110	\$ 15,345
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	56.6%	42.6%	52.5%
Other employee benefits	498	410	279
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Broker-Dealer Commissions	1,094	366	0.0%
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Conference fees	5,903	4,748	3,673
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	8.3%	7.7%	12.6%
Professional fees	6,236	6,181	1,492
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	8.7%	10.1%	5.1%
Business development	3,006	1,880	765
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	4.2%	3.1%	2.6%
Communication and market research	1,981	1,452	671
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%
Other operating expenses	4,247	3,124	2,144
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	5.9%	5.1%	7.3%
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 63,401	\$ 44,271	\$ 24,369
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	88.7%	72.3%	83.3%
<i>Operating income from continuing operations</i>	8,038	16,994	4,886
<i>Interest Expense</i>	3,772		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	\$ 4,266	\$ 16,994	\$ 4,886
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	6.0%	27.7%	16.7%
Income taxes expenses (benefit)	(440)	879	395
Minority Interest in loss of subsidiaries	36	65	18
Income from discontinued operations	17	338	
Net income	\$ 4,759	\$ 16,518	\$ 4,509
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	6.7%	27.0%	15.4%
<i>Reclassification adjustment for realized gain on investments</i>	(1,002)		
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments, net of income taxes	(141)	1,002	
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,616	\$ 17,520	\$ 4,509
<i>As a percentage of total revenues</i>	5.1%	28.6%	15.4%

2007 compared to 2006

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$71.4 million, representing an increase of 16.5% over total revenues of \$61.3 million in the prior year. Total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$63.4 million, representing an increase of \$19.1 million, or 43.1% compared to total operating expenses of \$44.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The largest contributor to this increase in expenses was employee compensation and related benefits, which increased by \$14.3 million. For the year ended December 31, 2007, net income was \$4.8 million compared to net income of \$16.5 million in the prior year, an \$11.7 million decrease, or 70.9%. Net income for the 2007 fiscal year includes non-recurring expenses, stock-based compensation expense in connection with stock options and shares of restricted stock granted prior to the public offering net of the corresponding income taxes effect, totaling to approximately \$6.0 million. The non-recurring expenses include \$3.8 million of non-cash expenses related to the Exchange.

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These expenses include the following:

Interest expense of approximately \$3.8 million reflecting interest expense and amortization of the debt discount and deferred financing cost;

Stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$2.5 million attributable to stock options and shares of restricted stock granted prior to the public offering;

A write-off of approximately \$0.4 million of goodwill attributable to Enthrust;

Professional and consulting fees of approximately \$1.2 million.

On a non-GAAP basis, without taking into account the foregoing expenses, total operating expenses for the 2007 year were \$59.3 million.

The table below reconciles our income from continuing operations before income tax expense, net income, employee compensation and related benefit expense, compensation ratio and diluted earnings per share in accordance with GAAP and on a non-GAAP basis for the year ended December 31, 2007:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share information)

Year ended December 31, 2007:

	GAAP Basis	Reconciliation Amount	Non-GAAP Basis
Employee compensation and related benefits	\$ 40,436	\$ (2,541) (a)	\$ 37,895
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	4,266	7,902	12,168
Income tax expense (benefit)	(440)	1,859 (b)	1,419
Net Income	\$ 4,759	\$ 6,043 (c)	10,802
Compensation ratio (d)	56.6%		53.1%
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.47
Diluted	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.45
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	23,039,216		23,039,216
Diluted	24,023,897		(e) 24,023,897

- (a) The non-GAAP adjustment represents the pre-tax stock-based compensation expense attributable to stock options and shares of restricted stock granted prior to the public offering.
- (b) The non-GAAP adjustment with respect to income tax expense (benefit) represents the elimination of the tax benefit related to the stock compensation expense described in note (a) above and non-recurring expense in connection with the Exchange.
- (c) The non-GAAP adjustment to net income reflects the after-tax effect of the elimination of the stock compensation expense described in note (a) above and non-recurring expense incurred in connection with the Exchange.
- (d) The compensation ratio for the year-ended December 31, 2007 was calculated by dividing employee compensation and benefit expense by total revenues of \$71,439.
- (e)

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The diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding was not adjusted to reflect the elimination of stock options and shares of restricted stock granted prior to the public offering.

Revenues

Investment banking revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$57.3 million compared to \$43.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, representing an increase of \$14.2 million, or 32.9%. The increase in

our investment banking revenues was primarily attributable to larger and more profitable financing transactions. In 2007, we were the sole or lead manager in connection with 40 financing transactions, which generated investment banking revenues of \$35.4 million. In 2006, we were the sole or lead manager in connection with 41 financing transactions, which generated investment banking revenues of \$35.9 million. We earned investment banking revenues from 68 different clients in 2007 as compared to 56 clients in 2006. In 2007, \$51.5 million of investment banking revenues constituted placement agent or underwriting fees and \$5.8 million constituted strategic advisory fees as compared to \$42.3 million of investment banking revenues or underwriting fees and \$0.8 million of strategic advisory fees during the 2006 period. In 2007, 70.0% of our investment banking revenues was derived from clients in the life science sector compared to 60.0% in 2006.

In 2007, gains on securities and principal transaction, net were \$3.8 million as compared to \$10.7 million in 2006. The realized gains during the year ended December 31, 2006 was primarily the result of two warrant positions having been exercised and sold for an aggregate gain of approximately \$3.6 million. In the 2007 period, gains relating to the exercise and sale of warrant positions were \$2.2 million. Also, in 2007, we recorded \$1.0 million of realized gains on publicly traded unrestricted common stock, representing a reclassification of the unrealized gains recorded as other comprehensive income in 2006.

In March 2007, we distributed 85% of the beneficial interests in certain equity securities, including stock and warrants, which we held in 62 companies, to our members; we distributed a 59.5% interest to Paul Revere and a 25.5% interest to R&R. We retained the remaining 15% interest in these securities. We then, together with Paul Revere and R&R, contributed our interests in these securities to RRPR in exchange for membership interests in RRPR that mirrored our respective direct interests in these securities. As a result of the Exchange, we own 40.5% of RRPR, 15.0% directly and 25.5% through our ownership of R&R. As a result of this transfer of securities, principal transaction revenues subsequent to the transfer are higher than it would have been if we continued to hold a 100% interest in these securities since such securities decreased in fair value after the transfer.

We earned commissions of \$6.9 million in 2007 compared to \$5.2 million in 2006, an increase of \$1.7 million, or 32.7%. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the volume of shares traded for our customers, which, in turn, is attributable to a number of factors, including the overall strength of the capital markets in the first half of 2007, an increase in the number of traders and institutional sales personnel and increasing investor interest in our research products.

Conference fees and other revenues in 2007 totaled \$3.4 million, compared to \$2.3 million in 2006, an increase of \$1.1 million. Conference fees for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$2.5 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, remaining fairly constant over the two years. These fees are related to our healthcare conferences and include fees paid by participants and presenters. Other revenues for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 consisted primarily of interest and dividend income.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses in 2007 were \$63.4 million compared to \$44.3 million in 2006, an increase of \$19.1 million, or 43.1%. In 2007, total operating expenses constituted 88.7% of revenues compared to 72.3% in 2006. The increase in expenses generally reflects an expansion of our operating platform as well as approximately \$5.0 million in non-recurring expenses in connection with the Exchange.

Employee compensation and related benefits in 2007 was \$40.4 million compared to \$26.1 million in 2006, an increase of \$14.3 million, or 54.8%. Employee compensation and related benefits in 2007 constituted 56.6% of revenues compared to a 42.6% in 2006. The overall increase in employee compensation and related benefits and the higher ratio is due in part to approximately \$0.4 million in non-recurring stock compensation expense associated with the accelerated vesting of options as a result of the Exchange and an overall increase in personnel and related expenses. For the current year, we targeted employee compensation and benefits expense at 55%.

In 2007, other operating expenses, other than employee compensation and related benefits, were \$23.0 million compared to \$18.2 million in 2006, an increase of \$4.8 million, or 26.3%. The key components of this increase, which corresponded to the expansion of our operations and related revenues, were business development expenses, which increased by \$1.1 million, conference expenses, which increased by \$1.2 million, occupancy and equipment rental expenses, which increased by \$0.3 million, communication and market research expense, which increased by \$0.5 million, insurance expense, which increased by \$0.4 million, broker-dealer commissions, which

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increased by \$0.7 million, and miscellaneous expenses, including the write-off of goodwill, which increased by \$0.4 million. The overall increase relates to the increase in revenue generating activities.

Interest expense

Interest expense in 2007 was \$3.8 million, which primarily represents the unamortized portion of the debt discount on the Debentures and deferred financing cost that were written off in connection with the Exchange and the accrued interest on the Debentures from March 1, 2007, the date of issuance, through July 10, 2007, the date of the Exchange. There was no interest expense in 2006.

Discontinued operations

In October 2007, the Company's management, in consultation with the Board of Directors, determined that the Company's asset management operation, Rodman & Renshaw Opportunity Fund (the Partnership), as constituted, was not central to its strategic development. Accordingly, the Company terminated its asset management operation in the fourth quarter of 2007. Effective December 1, 2007, an unaffiliated entity was appointed sole general partner of the Partnership. The Company retained its limited partner rights and contributions (the Investment) but will not have any significant continuing involvement in, or cash flows from, the operations. Accordingly, the asset management operations are reported as discontinued in 2007 and 2006.

For the eleven months ended November 30, 2007, the asset management operations reported net income of \$16,596 from discontinued operations. Effective December 1, 2007, the Company has no significant influence over the Partnership's operating and financial policies. Notwithstanding, the Investment is accounted for on the equity method of accounting in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Topic D-46 Accounting for Limited Partnership Investments (EITF D-46). As of December 31, 2007, the Investment in the Partnership was \$407,048.

Net Income

Net Income in 2007 was \$4.8 million compared to \$16.5 million in 2006, representing a decrease of \$11.7 million. This decrease was primarily due to the increases in employee compensation of \$14.3 million, one-time interest expense of \$3.8 million, conference expense of \$1.2 million, business development expense of \$1.1 million and \$2.7 million in all other expenses, partially offset by increased revenues of \$10.1 million and decreased income tax expense of \$1.3 million. As a percentage of revenues 2007 net income was 6.0 % in 2007 compared to 27.7% for 2006.

2006 compared to 2005

Revenues

Revenues in 2006 increased by \$32.0 million, or 109.2%, to \$61.3 million from \$29.3 million in 2005. We believe this increase in revenues is based on our success in operating in a business environment that presents many opportunities for growth and expansion. In 2006 we added a number of senior managing directors and other professionals, including investment bankers, sales traders and institutional sales people, to help us identify and exploit these opportunities. In addition, we believe that our marketing efforts, particularly the life science conferences and some of our other investments in branding and intellectual property, have helped us generate new business opportunities. We believe these factors will continue to impact our growth.

Investment banking revenues in 2006 were \$43.1 million compared to \$17.9 million in 2005, representing an increase of \$25.2 million, or 140.7%. In 2006, \$42.2 million of investment banking revenues constituted placement agent or underwriting fees and \$0.8 million constituted strategic advisory fees. In 2005, \$17.8 million of investment banking revenues constituted placement agent or underwriting fees and \$0.1 million constituted strategic advisory fees. In 2006, we were the sole or lead manager in connection with 41 financing transactions, which raised an aggregate of \$921 million. In 2005, we were the sole or lead manager in connection with 18 financing transactions, which raised an aggregate of \$250 million. In 2006, our ten largest fee-paying clients constituted 55% of our investment banking revenues and we had one client that individually constituted 16% of our investment banking revenues. In 2005, our ten largest fee-paying clients constituted 71% of our investment banking revenues and we had one client that individually constituted 18% of our investment banking revenues.

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The increase in investment banking revenues was attributable to both an increase in the number of financing transactions in 2006 compared to 2005 and an increase in the size of those transactions. In 2006, we earned investment banking revenues from 75 different clients compared to 34 clients in 2005; 63 of the 2006 clients did not produce any fees for us in 2005. In addition, in 2006 we successfully expanded our investment banking platform to other industry sectors. For 2006, 60.0% of our investment banking revenues was derived from clients in the life science sector compared to 82.0% in 2005.

Gains on securities and principal transactions in 2006 were \$10.7 million compared to \$7.3 million in 2005, an increase of \$3.4 million. This increase reflects our revenue growth, since a portion of our placement agent fee is in the form of securities, and the increase in the value of securities held at the beginning of the year. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we held \$14.2 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, of marketable and non-marketable securities.

The operations of the RROF were consolidated with our operations in 2006 but not in 2005, and \$2.7 million in revenues was attributable to the Fund and reclassified to discontinued operations. In addition, \$6.2 million of securities held at December 31, 2006 was held by the Fund and reclassified to discontinued operations.

We earned commissions of \$5.2 million in 2006 compared to \$2.4 million in 2005, an increase of \$2.8 million, or 116.6%. The increase is attributable to the performance of newly hired employees, the strength of the capital markets and higher trading volume, which is due in part to increasing investor interest in our research products.

Conference fees and other income in 2006 totaled \$2.3 million compared to \$1.6 million in 2005, an increase of \$0.7 million, or 43.8%. Conference fees in 2006 were \$2.1 million and other income was \$0.2 million. For 2005, conference fees were \$1.5 million and other income was \$0.1 million. The increase in conference revenue is attributable to the increase in the number of companies presenting at our conferences and an increase in the fee we charge presenters.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses in 2006 were \$44.3 million compared to \$24.4 million for 2005, an increase of \$19.9 million, or 81.6%. For 2006, total expenses constituted 72.3% of revenues compared to 83.3% for 2005. This decrease generally reflects the leverage we have extracted from an expansion of our operating platform as we continue to focus on growth.

Employee compensation and related benefits in 2006 totaled \$26.1 million compared to \$15.3 million in 2005, an increase of \$10.8 million, or 70.6%. For 2006, the ratio of employee compensation and related benefits, as reported, to total revenues was 42.6% compared to 52.5% for 2005. The increase in employee compensation and related benefits is due primarily to larger payout commitments to senior managing directors hired in 2006 and is directly related to the 109.4% increase in revenues from 2005 to 2006. The 2006 amount also reflects \$0.4 million of non-cash employee compensation and benefits related to the grant of options to those senior managing directors. Finally, the increase is also attributable to an increase in the number of employees. At December 31, 2006, we employed a total of 95 people compared to 58 at December 31, 2005.

For 2006, other operating expenses totaled \$18.2 million compared to \$9.0 million for 2005, an increase of \$9.2 million or 102.2%. Other operating expenses as a percentage of revenues for 2006 was 29.6% compared to 30.7% in 2005. The increase in other operating expenses was primarily attributable to significant increases in professional fees and costs related to our conferences, communications and information services, advertising and brokerage and trade execution. With respect to professional fees, which increased to \$6.2 million from \$1.5 million, \$2.0 million is allocable to legal fees relating to litigation with a former employee and the related regulatory investigations. In addition, a portion of the increase is attributable to legal fees associated with the increased number of transactions. Conference expenses for 2006 were \$4.7 million compared to \$3.7 million in 2005. Business development expenses in 2006 were \$1.9 million in 2006 compared to \$0.8 million in 2005. We believe that both our conferences and our other business development activities have had a positive effect on our revenue growth. Communication and market research expenses in 2006 were \$1.5 million compared to \$0.7 million in 2005. Occupancy and equipment rental expenses in 2006 were \$0.8 million compared to \$0.4 million in 2005. Finally, depreciation expense in 2006 was \$0.5 million compared to \$0.2 million in 2005.

Discontinued operations

The Company terminated its asset management operation in the fourth quarter of 2007. Financial results of the asset management operations were retroactively reclassified for 2006 and are reported as discontinued operations. In 2006, the asset management operations reported profit, net of taxes, of \$338,052.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the asset management operations were not consolidated.

Net Income

Net income in 2006 was \$16.5 million compared to \$4.5 million in 2005, representing an increase of \$12.0 million, or 266%. This increase was due primarily to a \$32.0 million increase in revenues offset by a \$19.9 million increase in operating expenses, a \$0.5 million increase in tax expense for the New York State and City Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT). As a percentage of revenues, 2006 net income was 27.0% compared to 15.4% for 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically satisfied our capital and liquidity requirements through cash generated internally from operations. In addition, in March 2007, we completed a \$20 million private placement to accredited investors (the Private Placement) and in October 2007 we completed the Offering, which generated net proceeds of approximately \$36.3 million.

At December 31, 2007, we had liquid assets, consisting of cash and cash equivalents and due from clearing broker, of \$56.7 million and working capital of \$54.0 million.

The timing of bonus and retention compensation payments to our employees may significantly affect our cash position and liquidity from period-to-period. While our employees are generally paid salaries on a semi-monthly basis during the year, bonus payments, which make up a significant portion of total compensation, are generally paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

As a registered securities broker-dealer, we are subject to the net capital requirements of the uniform net capital requirement set forth in Rule 15c3-1 promulgated by the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act. SEC regulations also provide that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if certain minimum net capital requirements are not met. At December 31, 2007, we had excess net capital of \$9.0 million. Regulatory net capital requirements may change based on investment and underwriting activities.

Because of the nature of settlement transactions in our investment banking and brokerage business, we regularly monitor our liquidity position, including our cash and net capital positions. We believe that our current level of equity capital, combined with funds anticipated to be provided by operating activities, will be adequate to meet our liquidity and regulatory capital requirements for at least the next twelve months.

In 2007, we had a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$44.4 million. Continuing operating activities provided cash of \$7.5 million and financing activities provided cash of \$36.3 million. The primary components of cash provided by operations were: (i) net income from continuing operations of \$4.7 million; (ii) a decrease in private placement and other fees receivable of \$1.5 million; (iii) stock-based compensation expense of \$2.5 million; and (iv) a decrease in investment in affiliate of \$0.2 million; offset by: (i) a realized gain on available for sale investments of \$1.0 million; and (ii) an increase in due from clearing broker of approximately \$0.8 million. Cash provided by financing activities consisted of \$36.3 million in net proceeds from the public offering of the Company's common stock and \$20.0 million of gross proceeds from the Private Placement; offset by \$19.0 million of distributions to members and \$1.0 million of deferred financing costs related to the Private Placement. Our cash and cash equivalents were \$54.8 million at December 31, 2007.

Contractual Obligations

Our commitments and contingencies include: (i) a real property lease; (ii) employment agreements; and (iii) equipment leases. Our principal offices are located at 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York where we lease the entire 16th floor. The lease expires in July 2008. We are exploring options for leasing new office space in New York City.

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The following table sets forth information relating to our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2007:

	Payment Due by Period			Total
	After	2009	2008	
	(in thousands)			
Operating lease obligations	\$ 4.2	\$ 31.8	\$ 1,024.2	\$ 1,056.0
Other	4.2	8.2	8.8	21.2
Total	\$ 4.2	\$ 40.0	\$ 1,033.0	\$ 1,077.2

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

An off-balance sheet arrangement is any contractual arrangement involving an unconsolidated entity under which a company has (a) made guarantees, (b) a retained or a contingent interest in transferred assets, (c) any obligation under certain derivative instruments or (d) any obligation under a material variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk, or credit risk support to the Company, or engages in leasing, hedging, or research and development services for the benefit of the Company.

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or unconsolidated special purpose entities.

Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all of our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of a limited partnership, *i.e.*, the Fund, for which we are the general partner beginning January 1, 2006, in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 04-5 *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights*. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 94, *Consolidation of All Majority-owned Subsidiaries* an amendment of ARB No. 51, with related amendments of APB Opinion No. 18 and ARB No. 43, Chapter 12, all majority-owned subsidiaries have been consolidated beginning on the date the respective interest was acquired.

Comprehensive Income

Statement of Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for the reporting and presentation of comprehensive income and its components in the consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of Securities Owned *Marketable and Non-Marketable*

Marketable securities consist of: (i) publicly traded unrestricted common stocks, which we have the intent and the ability to sell in the short term (trading securities); and (ii) publicly traded unrestricted common stocks, which we have the intent but not the ability to sell in the short term due to low volume or illiquidity (available for sale securities). Trading securities are valued at the closing price on the valuation date, with any realized and unrealized holding gains or losses reflected in the consolidated statements of income as realized gains on securities, net and principal transactions, net, respectively. Available for sale securities are valued at the closing price on the valuation date, with any unrealized holding gains or losses reflected as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated statements of members equity, and any realized gains or losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of income as realized gains on securities, net.

Non-marketable securities consist of: (i) non-tradable warrants exercisable into common stock of public companies (non-tradable warrants); (ii) restricted common stock in publicly held companies (restricted securities); (iii) common stock and preferred stock in privately held companies and interests in partnerships, where we have less than a 20% voting interest and no significant influence (securities in privately-held entities); and (iv) convertible notes and notes receivables in privately held companies (debt securities in privately-held companies). Non-tradable warrants are valued at intrinsic value based on the closing price at the date of the valuation, as we have the intent and the ability to exercise and sell in the short term, at the closing price. Restricted securities, securities in privately-held entities and debt securities in privately-held companies are carried at cost. Any realized and unrealized holding gains or losses derived from non-marketable securities are reflected in the consolidated

statements of income as realized gains on securities, net and principal transactions, net, respectively. Interest on debt securities in privately-held companies is included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income as other income. We account for gains and losses on the sale of marketable and non-marketable securities under the specific identification method.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations is reported in accordance with SFAS 144, Accounting For the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets (SFAS 144) and EITF 03-13, applying the conditions in paragraph 42 of SFAS 144 in determining whether to report discontinued operations (EITF 03-13). Since we have determined that the Partnership and its cash flows are clearly distinguished for financial reporting purposes from the rest of our operations, they have been eliminated from our ongoing operations, and we will not have any significant continuing involvement in or cash flows from the Partnership's operations.

Investment in Affiliates

Investment in affiliates in which we own more than 20% of the voting rights and have significant influence is accounted under the equity method in accordance with APB Opinion No. 18. Investment in limited partnerships in which we own less than 20% but more than 5% and have no significant influence are accounted under the equity method in accordance with EITF D-46.

Securities Transactions and Revenue Recognition

Proprietary securities transactions, gains and losses from the sale of securities owned, commission revenue and commission expense are recorded on a trade-date basis. Profit and loss arising from all securities transactions entered into for our account and for which we are at risk, are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Private placement fees arising from securities offerings in which our Broker-Dealer acts as an underwriter or agent, along with fees earned from providing financial advisory services are recognized at the time the transaction is consummated. We recognize advisory fee revenue ratably over the terms of the related contracts.

Conference Revenue and Expenses

We receive conference deposits from presenters, which are recorded as a liability and then recognized as revenue when the conference is conducted. We also make advance payments for conference facilities, entertainment, and related costs which are recorded as prepaid expenses and then recognized when the conference is conducted.

Debt with Equity Instruments

We account for debt with equity instruments in accordance with the guidance provided by EITF 00-27, Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments. Accordingly, the aggregate purchase price is allocated to the debt and equity instruments based on their relative fair market values with an amount attributable to the relative fair value of the warrants being recorded as a debt discount on the debt instruments, such that the debt instruments are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial condition at a value, which is net of the value assigned to the equity instruments. The debt discount, which is credited to members' equity, is accreted over the life of the debt instruments.

The fair value of the warrants is determined based on the Black-Scholes valuation model, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected share price volatility. Given the fact that Holding's equity was not publicly traded, Holding developed an expected volatility figure based on a review of the historical volatilities, over a period of time equivalent to the expected life of these warrants, of similarly positioned publicly traded companies within its industry, during the early stages of their life as a publicly traded company.

In addition, based on the intrinsic value method, we recorded an additional debt discount, related to the beneficial conversion feature of the debt instruments, after taking into account the value of the equity instruments issued. This discount is accreted over the life of the debt instruments.

Income Taxes

Prior to the Exchange, Holding filed consolidated federal and combined New York State and New York City UBT returns. The members of Holding, Paul Revere and R&R, were taxed on Holding's federal and state taxable income. Accordingly, no provision or liability for federal or state income taxes has been included in Holding's consolidated financial statements, except for the UBT.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for UBT purposes in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. In addition, we also recognize deferred tax assets for future tax benefits, to the extent that realization of such benefits is more likely than not to occur.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting of Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN-48). This Interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, and provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. This Interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2006. We adopted FIN-48 effective with our 2007 fiscal year. FIN-48 currently has no effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which 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 these estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation

Until January 1, 2006, we accounted for grants using the intrinsic value method, under which compensation cost related to grants of stock options and restricted stock is recorded to the extent that the exercise price of the option or the purchase price for the stock was less than the market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant. Any such compensation expense would have been recorded over the service or vesting period.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the modified prospective method set forth in SFAS 123R for valuing stock-based compensation. Under the provisions of SFAS 123R, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and the expense is recognized over the requisite service period which generally is the vesting period stipulated in the grant for all employees. Under the modified prospective method, compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date.

Registration Payment Arrangements

In December 2006, the FASB issued a Staff Position on EITF 00-19-2 Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements (FSP 00-19-2). FSP 00-19-2 specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS 5). If the transfer of consideration under a registration payment arrangement is probable and can be reasonably estimated at inception, the contingent liability under the registration payment arrangement is included in the allocation of proceeds from the related financing transaction (or recorded subsequent to the inception of a prior financing transaction) using the measurement guidance in SFAS 5. FSP 00-19-2 was effective immediately for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to the issuance of FSP 00-19-2. For prior arrangements, FSP 00-19-2 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and interim periods within those years. We adopted FSP 00-19-2 effective with our 2007 fiscal year. FSP 00-19-2 currently has no effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This standard applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements but does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 will become effective for us in 2008. We are in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements. In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141R), which replaces SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*. SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for determining how an enterprise recognizes and measures the fair value of certain assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination, including noncontrolling interests, contingent consideration, and certain acquired contingencies. SFAS 141R also requires acquisition-related transaction expenses and restructuring costs be expensed as incurred rather than capitalized as a component of the business combination. SFAS 141R will be applicable prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141R would have an impact on accounting for any businesses acquired after the effective date of this pronouncement.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary (previously referred to as minority interests). SFAS 160 also requires that a retained noncontrolling interest upon the deconsolidation of a subsidiary be initially measured at its fair value. Upon adoption of SFAS 160, we would be required to report any noncontrolling interests as a separate component of stockholders' equity. We would also be required to present any net income allocable to noncontrolling interests and net income attributable to the stockholders of the company separately in our consolidated statements of income. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 160 requires retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests. All other requirements of SFAS 160 shall be applied prospectively. SFAS 160 would have an impact on the presentation and disclosure of the noncontrolling interests of any non wholly-owned businesses acquired in the future.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may result from the change in value of a financial instrument due to fluctuations in its market price. Market risk is inherent in all financial instruments. Market risk may be exacerbated in times of trading illiquidity when market participants refrain from transacting in normal quantities and/or at normal bid-offer spreads. Our exposure to market risk is directly related to our role as a financial intermediary in customer trading and to our market-making and investment activities.

We trade in equity securities as an active participant in both listed and OTC equity markets. We maintain securities in inventory to facilitate our market-making activities and customer order flow. We may use a variety of risk management techniques and hedging strategies in the ordinary course of our trading business, including establishing position limits by product type and industry sector, closely monitoring inventory turnover, maintaining long and short positions in related securities, and using exchange-traded equity options and other derivative instruments. We do not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

In connection with our trading business, management also reviews reports appropriate to the risk profile of specific trading activities. Typically, market conditions are evaluated and transaction details and securities positions are reviewed. These activities seek to ensure that trading strategies are within acceptable risk tolerance parameters, particularly when we commit our own capital to facilitate client trading. Our accounting department is actively involved in ensuring the integrity and clarity of the daily profit and loss statements, to the extent that we maintain trading positions for a period longer than one day. Activities include price verification procedures, position reconciliation and review of transaction booking. We believe that these procedures, which stress timely communications between our traders and senior management, are important elements of the risk management process.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The information in response to this item is contained elsewhere in this Report beginning on Page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act) Rules 13a-15(e) and 15-d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Report (the Evaluation Date). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and

communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within RRCG have been detected.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on these criteria. This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this Report.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

MANAGEMENT

Set forth below is information concerning our directors and senior executive officers.

Name	Age ⁽¹⁾	Titles
<i>Officers and Directors:</i>		
Wesley K. Clark	63	Chairman and Director
Michael Vasinkevich	40	Vice Chairman and Director
Michael Lacovara	44	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Director
Edward Rubin	40	President and Director
John J. Borer III	50	Senior Managing Director, Co-Head of Investment Banking and Director
Thomas Pinou	48	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
John W. Chambers	46	Senior Managing Director, Co-Head Investment Banking
Sam Dryden	57	Director
Richard M. Cohen	56	Director
Winston Churchill	67	Director
Mark L. Friedman	60	Director
Marvin I. Haas	65	Director
Peter F. Drake	54	Director

⁽¹⁾ Ages are as of January 31, 2008

Executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Board of Directors. A brief biography of each director, executive officer and other key employee follows.

Wesley K. Clark. General Clark was appointed Chairman on the Exchange Date and became a director on July 22, 2007. He was appointed chairman of Holding in January 2006. He is chairman and chief executive officer of Wesley K. Clark & Associates, a strategic advisory firm he founded in March 2003. From June 2000 through March 2003, General Clark was a managing director at Stephens, Inc., an investment banking firm based in Arkansas. From June 1966 through June 2000, General Clark served in the U.S. Army where he held numerous staff and command positions and rose to the rank of 4-star general. He served as NATO Supreme Allied Commander and Commander in Chief of the U.S.-European Command from July 1997 through May 2000. In August 2000, General Clark was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the United States highest civilian honor. General Clark graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1966. He received a Masters in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from Oxford University where he was a Rhodes Scholar from 1966 to 1968.

Michael Vasinkevich. Mr. Vasinkevich was appointed Vice Chairman on the Exchange Date and became a director on July 22, 2007. He was appointed vice chairman of Holding in May 2007. He joined us in July 2002 as senior managing director and was appointed a director of our Broker-Dealer, in 2006 and a director of Holding in 2004. From August 1999 through May 2002, Mr. Vasinkevich was a managing director at Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., and for the last 11 months of his tenure there he was president of capital markets. From November 1998 through July 1999 he was the founder and managing director of Tandem Venture Partners, Ltd., a specialized financial advisory firm focusing on growth companies in the United States and Asia. From June 1997 to November 1998, he was the managing director of the structured finance group at Jesup & Lamont Securities Corp.

Michael Lacovara. Mr. Lacovara became our Chief Executive Officer, our principal executive officer, and a director in September 2007. Mr. Lacovara was a principal of Sandler O'Neill + Partners, L.P. from February 2004 through August 2007 and the co-chief operating officer of the firm from January 2005 through August 2007. Mr. Lacovara resigned from his positions at Sandler in anticipation of assuming his responsibilities with us. From

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October 1989 through December 1996, Mr. Lacovara was an associate at, and from January 1997 through January 2004 a member of, the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, LLP, where he represented a variety of financial services and technology firms and served as trial counsel to Microsoft Corporation in *United States v. Microsoft*. Mr. Lacovara received his bachelor's degree in 1984, *summa cum laude*, from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was selected to study at Cambridge University on a Thouron Fellowship, receiving a master's degree in international relations in 1985. He also earned a law degree, *cum laude*, from Harvard Law School in 1988.

Edward Rubin. Mr. Rubin was appointed President and became a director on July 10, 2007. He was appointed president of Holding in May 2007. He originally joined Holding in June 2002 as a senior managing director. He has served as President of our Broker-Dealer from September 2006, as a director of our Broker-Dealer since 2006 and as a director of Holding since 2004. From August 1999 through May 2002, Mr. Rubin was a director, corporate finance with Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc. From November 1998 through July 1999, he was the founder and executive vice president of Tandem Venture Partners, Ltd., a specialized financial advisory firm focusing on growth companies in the United States and Asia. From July 1998 to November 1998, he was a vice president in the structured finance group at Jesup & Lamont Securities Corp. From November 1995 through December 1997, Mr. Rubin was assistant general counsel for NCH Capital, an investment fund specializing in investments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. From September 1993 through November 1995, Mr. Rubin was an associate in two law firms in New York, Friedman & Kaplan and Coudert Brothers. Mr. Rubin received his B.A. in political science from Bernard M. Baruch College in 1989 and his J.D. from New York University School of Law in 1993.

John J. Borer III. Mr. Borer became a director on July 22, 2007 and a Senior Managing Director and Co-Head of Investment Banking in September 2007 when Mr. Lacovara became Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Borer had been our Chief Executive Officer since the Exchange Date. Mr. Borer was appointed chief executive officer of Holding in May 2007. He also served as a director of Holding since April 2004 and a director of our Broker-Dealer since 2002. From 1998 through 2006 he was a senior managing director and the president of our Broker-Dealer. From 1991 through 1998, Mr. Borer was a managing director and head of investment banking at the broker-dealer affiliate of the original Rodman & Renshaw firm. From 1984 through 1991, Mr. Borer was senior vice president and investment manager in the new business development office of Security Pacific Business Credit Inc. From 1979 through 1984, he served as a vice president and business development officer with Barclays American Business Credit in its Los Angeles office. Mr. Borer received his B.S. in Agricultural Economics from the University of California at Davis in 1978 and his J.D. from Loyola Law School in Los Angeles in 1984.

Thomas Pinou. Mr. Pinou was appointed Chief Financial Officer, our principal accounting officer, on July 10, 2007. He was the chief financial officer of Holding since October 1998. From August 1996 to December 1997, he was the controller of the broker-dealer affiliate of the original Rodman & Renshaw firm, and in December 1997 was appointed chief financial officer of the original Rodman & Renshaw firm, a position he held until March 1998. From September 1991 to May 1996, Mr. Pinou was responsible for trading and syndicate accounting at Yamaichi Securities and Bankers Trust. Mr. Pinou received his B.B.A. from Pace University in 1982.

John W. Chambers. Mr. Chambers joined our Broker-Dealer in August 2006 as a Senior Managing Director Investment Banking and was appointed President of our former AcumenBioFin division in November 2006 and Co-Head of Investment Banking in December 2007. From May 2005 through June 2006, he served as a managing director and senior biotechnology specialist at Cowen. From April 2002 through May 2005, Mr. Chambers was the managing director responsible for the biotechnology sector at Lehman Brothers. From November 1999 through March 2002, Mr. Chambers spearheaded the global biotechnology sector as a managing director at UBS. Mr. Chambers received his M.B.A. from Columbia Business School in 1988 and his B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Union College in 1984.

Sam Dryden. Mr. Dryden became a director on July 22, 2007. He had been appointed to the board of directors of Holding in March 2007. Since January 1, 2007, he has served as a managing director of Wolfensohn & Company, a corporate advisory and investment firm, where he focuses on private equity investments in biofuels and other alternative energies. He is currently the chief executive officer of Emergent Genetics, LLC, a life science investment holding company, a position he has held since April 2004. From January 1997 through June 2006, he served as chairman and chief executive officer of Emergent Genetics, Inc, an international biotechnology company. He founded and held executive positions with both, Agrigenetics Corporation, now part of Dow AgroSciences, and

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Big Stone Inc., a private venture-investment and development company, which participated in the founding of over a dozen life science companies. Mr. Dryden is an advisor to the World Bank regarding rural development strategy and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations where he serves on its Advisory Committee on Intellectual Property and American Competitiveness. Mr. Dryden received his B.A. from Emory University in 1973.

Richard M. Cohen. Mr. Cohen became a director on August 13, 2007. Since 1996, he has been the President of Richard M. Cohen Consultants, a financial services consulting company that accepts engagements from public and private companies to assist with their corporate governance and corporate finance needs. Since 2003 Mr. Cohen has served as a director of Dune Energy, Inc., a publicly traded energy company (AMEX: DNE) for which he served as chief financial officer from November 2003 to April 2005. He is also currently serving as corporate secretary of Dune. Since February 2006, Mr. Cohen has served as a director of Helix Biomedix Inc. (OTCBB: HXBM.OB) and as the Chief Financial Officer of ABC Funding Inc. (OTCBB: AFDG.OB). Since July 2007, Mr. Cohen has served as a director of Universal Travel Group (OTCBB:UTVG.OB), which provides domestic and international air ticketing, hotel reservations, tourism services and freight forwarding services across China. From 1984 through 1992, Mr. Cohen was an investment banker at Henry Ansbacher, Furman Selz, where he specialized in mergers & acquisitions, public equity offerings, and restructurings. From 1980 through 1983, Mr. Cohen was a vice president of corporate development at Macmillan, Inc. Mr. Cohen is a certified public accountant (New York State). He received a B.S. from The University of Pennsylvania (Wharton) in 1973 and an M.B.A. from Stanford University in 1975.

Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill became a director on October 16, 2007. He has served as the chairman of the board of Vector Intersect Security Acquisition Corp. (OTCBB:VTRQ.OB), a special purpose acquisition corporation, since May 31, 2006. Since 1996, Mr. Churchill has been the managing general partner of SCP Partners, which manages several private equity and venture capital funds. From 1993 to the present he has been the co-chairman of CIP Capital Management, Inc., which manages a small business investment company, as defined by the National Association of Small Business Investment Companies. He is currently a director of Innovative Solutions and Support, a company engaged in the design, manufacture, and sale of flight information computers, flat panel displays, and monitoring systems; Amkor Technology, Inc., a subcontractor of semiconductor packaging and test services; Griffin Land & Nurseries, a real estate and landscape nursery business; and a number of private portfolio companies. Mr. Churchill received a BS in Physics, *summa cum laude*, from Fordham University in 1962, an MA in Economics from Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, in 1964, and a JD from Yale Law School in 1967. He is a trustee of Georgetown University, Fordham University and Immaculata University.

Mark L. Friedman. Mr. Friedman became a director on October 16, 2007. Since 2001, he has served as a managing partner of Constellation Investment Partners LLC, a Florida based merchant-banking and special investment firm. In 2003, Mr. Friedman co-founded OnForce, Inc., an online marketplace for onsite technology services. Mr. Friedman was a partner of Shea & Gould, a national law firm, from 1982-1992 and also served as a member of its management committee. He previously served as a director of Allied Digital Technologies Corp. and of Disc Graphics, Inc., where he also served as director and chairman of the audit committee. Mr. Friedman received his B.A. in history, *magna cum laude*, in 1970 and his J.D., *cum laude*, in 1973 from the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society and was Articles Editor of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review.

Marvin I. Haas, became a director on October 16, 2007. Since December 2006, Mr. Haas has served on the board of directors of Universal Power Group, Inc. (AMEX:UPG) and serves as chairman of its compensation committee and as a member of its corporate governance and nominating committee. From 1993 until its sale to the Sara Lee Corporation in 1999, Mr. Haas served as president and chief executive officer of Chock Full O Nuts Corporation (NYSE: CHF). Since his retirement from Chock Full O Nuts, Mr. Haas has been a private investor. Mr. Haas received a B.A. from Northeastern University in 1965 and an MBA from its Graduate School of Business in 1967.

Peter F. Drake. Dr. Drake became a director on October 16, 2007. Dr. Drake is currently the managing general partner of Mayflower Partners, a healthcare investment fund. From 1999 to 2002, he served as a managing director in the Equity Research Department of Prudential Securities, Inc., following Prudential's acquisition of Vector Securities International, an investment banking firm co-founded by Dr. Drake in 1988. Vector specialized in raising capital for emerging healthcare companies and acted as an advisor in merger and alliance transactions in the healthcare area. Dr. Drake joined the investment banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. as a biotechnology analyst

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in 1983, becoming a partner in 1986. He currently serves on the board of directors of Trustmark Insurance Co., a healthcare insurance provider, Penwest Pharmaceuticals Co. (NGM:PPCO), a publicly traded healthcare company providing drug delivery systems, MetaMorphix, Inc., a private animal healthcare company, Cortex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (ASE:COR), a publicly traded neuroscience company, and the Alliance for Aging Research, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the health and quality of life for the elderly. Dr. Drake received a B.A. in Biology from Bowdoin College in 1976, a CBA from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania in 1980 and a Ph.D. in Biochemistry and Neurobiology from Bryn Mawr College in 1983.

Board Composition

Under our bylaws, the number of directors at any one time may not be less than one or more than eleven. The maximum number of directors at any one time may be increased by a vote of a majority of the directors then serving. Currently, the Board of Directors consists of eleven members, six of whom qualify as independent under the rules and regulations of the SEC and NASDAQ.

Our charter provides for the annual election of directors. At each annual meeting of stockholders, our directors will be elected for a one-year term and serve until their respective successors have been elected and qualified. It is anticipated that the Board of Directors will meet at least quarterly.

Family Relationships

None of the directors or executive officers is related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has the authority to appoint committees to perform certain management and administrative functions. The Board of Directors has established a Compensation Committee, an Audit Committee and a Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will have three members, all of whom will qualify as independent under the rules and regulations of the SEC and NASDAQ.

Audit Committee. The Board of Directors has appointed Richard Cohen, Winston Churchill and Peter F. Drake as the members of the Audit Committee. Mr. Cohen is the chairman of the committee and also qualifies as an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of the rules of the SEC and NASDAQ. The Audit Committee will review and report to the Board of Directors on our internal accounting and financial controls and on the accounting principles and auditing practices and procedures to be employed in preparing and reviewing our consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee is also responsible for engaging and overseeing our independent public auditors, the scope of the audit to be undertaken by such auditors and the pre-approval of any audit and permitted non-audit services provided by such auditors.

Compensation Committee. The Board of Directors has appointed Mark L. Friedman, Sam Dryden and Marvin I. Haas as the members of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Friedman serves as chairman of the committee. The Compensation Committee will review and, as it deems appropriate, recommend to the Board of Directors policies, practices and procedures relating to the compensation of the officers and other managerial employees, including the determination in its discretion of the amount of annual bonuses, if any, for our executive officers and certain other professionals, and the establishment and administration of employee benefit plans. The Compensation Committee will exercise all authority under our employee equity incentive plans and will advise and consult with our senior executives as may be requested regarding managerial personnel policies.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. The Board of Directors has appointed Winston Churchill, Peter F. Drake and Mark L. Friedman as the members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Churchill serves as chairman of the committee. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will identify and recommend nominees to the Board of Directors and oversee compliance with our corporate governance guidelines.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of our equity securities that are registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our equity securities. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

Based solely upon a review of the Forms 3, 4 and 5 (and amendments thereto) furnished to us for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, we have determined that our directors, officers and greater-than-10% beneficial owners complied with all applicable Section 16 filing requirements.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other persons performing similar functions, as well as all of our other employees and directors. The Code of Ethics is posted on our Web site at www.rodmanandrenshaw.com.

Item 11. Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview

Our executive compensation program is designed to create incentives for our executive officers to lead, manage and grow our business. Because the compensation of our executive officers plays an integral role in our success, our compensation programs are designed to attract, retain, and motivate top quality and effective executives and professionals. We refer to our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and our three other most highly compensated executive officers during 2007 as our named executive officers.

A substantial portion of each named executive officer's total compensation is variable and delivered on a pay-for-performance basis. We believe this model provides the greatest incentive to motivate management to achieve our business objectives. The executive compensation program provides compensation opportunities, contingent upon performance, that are competitive with practices of other similar investment banking firms. We are committed to utilizing the executive compensation program to maintain our ownership culture and to broaden executive ownership over time. We strongly believe that the cash and equity components of our compensation plans will align the interests of our named executive officers and other key employees with our stockholders and will promote the creation of long-term stockholder value.

The Compensation Committee has set a compensation and benefits expense target for the 2007 and 2008 fiscal years at 55% excluding equity-based compensation granted prior to September 30, 2007 and insurance premiums paid in respect of key-man life insurance policies for our benefit.

Determination of Compensation

In allocating compensation to our named executive officers, the primary emphasis, in addition to our performance, is on each individual's contribution and business unit performance and on compensation recommendations of the Compensation Committee, which will have the primary responsibility and authority to determine and recommend the compensation of our named executive officers and other key employees. We may utilize third-party compensation consultants and surveys to provide industry data to better support our determination of the key elements of our named executive officer compensation programs. Compensation of our named executive officers will be determined by the Compensation Committee.

Compensation Components

The most significant components of the compensation program for our named executive officers in 2007 were base salary, cash bonuses and, to the extent applicable, profit allocations on membership interests. Beginning with the current fiscal year, the key components of our compensation program will be base salary, cash bonus and equity-based awards and we are targeting our total compensation and benefits expense, excluding equity-based

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compensation granted prior to September 30, 2007 and insurance premiums paid in respect of key-man life insurance policies for our benefit, to be approximately 55% of total consolidated revenues each year.

Base Salary

Consistent with industry practice, the base salaries for our named executive officers account for a relatively small portion of their overall compensation. We believe that relatively modest salaries are accepted in the industry and the potential for substantial bonus compensation is seen by senior management personnel as the more important component. Named executive officer base salaries and subsequent adjustments, if any, are expected to be determined annually based on a review of relevant market data and each executive's performance for the prior year, as well as each executive's experience, expertise and position.

Cash Bonus

Cash bonus compensation has been a key component of our executive compensation program. We have in the past, and our Compensation Committee will, in the future, award discretionary cash bonuses based on a number of variables that are linked to our overall, and the executive's individual, performance.

In March 2007, we established an executive bonus plan (the March Bonus Plan) for three of our named executive officers, Michael Vasinkevich, Edward Rubin and John J. Borer III (the Principals). Although certain limitations on the payment of bonuses under the March Bonus Plan would have terminated upon the Exchange, we and the Principals agreed to continue the March Bonus Plan through 2007 and to target our total compensation and benefits expense, excluding equity-based compensation granted prior to July 1, 2007, at 55% of revenues. The compensation and benefits payable to each of the Principals in any year will be determined before the end of each fiscal year, by reference to the individual's productivity during such year and his overall contribution to our profits and success during that period.

In August 2007, the Compensation Committee and the Board of the Directors unanimously approved and adopted and our stockholders approved, a revised Executive Bonus Plan (the August Bonus Plan). The August Bonus Plan includes the following key provisions:

The plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

The plan has a term of five years ending August 31, 2012.

The initial participants in the plan are Michael Vasinkevich, Michael Lacovara, Edward Rubin and John J. Borer III. The Compensation Committee may designate other employees as participants.

The Compensation Committee shall determine the size of the bonus pool to be distributed to the participants and the amount to be allocated to each participant based on performance criteria that it establishes.

In no event may the amount distributed in any single fiscal year to a participant exceed 25% of our total consolidated gross revenues for such year, as reported on our financial statements.

In no event shall the amounts payable pursuant to the plan in any one fiscal year, when added to all of our other compensation and benefits expenses for that year, as reported on our financial statements, exceed 60% of our total consolidated gross revenues for that year, excluding insurance premiums paid with respect to key-man life insurance policies for our benefit and equity-based compensation attributable to awards granted prior to September 30, 2007. The Board of Directors has set the target at 55% of consolidated gross revenues.

Profit Distributions on Membership Interests

Prior to the Exchange, we operated as a limited liability company, taxable as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes. Accordingly, we were able to distribute profits based on special allocations to our senior executive officers in their capacities as members. As a result of the Exchange, we now operate as a C corporation and, as such, we no longer have the ability to make profits distributions to our senior executives based on special allocations.

Equity-based Compensation

In August 2007, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors unanimously approved and adopted and our stockholders ratified, the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan. The purpose of the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan is to align the interests of the participants with those of our stockholders through equity-based compensation alternatives, thereby promoting our long-term financial interests and enhancing long-term stockholder return. The 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan is intended to enhance our ability to effectively recruit, motivate and retain the caliber of employees essential for our success and provide them with incentive compensation opportunities that are competitive with those of similar companies and to give us needed certainty and flexibility in designing and managing equity-based compensation to meet the needs of its growing business over an extended period of time.

The following is a brief summary of the material features of the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan.

The 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan will be administered by a committee of directors (each of whom will be a non-employee director for purposes of Rule 16b-3 promulgated by the SEC and an outside director for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code) designated from time to time by the Board of the Directors. The Compensation Committee has been charged with the responsibility of administering our stock-based compensation programs including the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan.

Subject to certain restrictions that are set forth in the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, the committee will have complete and absolute authority to make any and all decisions regarding the administration of the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, including the authority to construe and interpret the plan and awards under the plan, establish administrative rules and procedures, select award recipients, determine the type of awards, establish the terms, conditions and other provisions of awards and amend awards. Subject to certain restrictions that are set forth in the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, the committee may delegate any of its authority and responsibility to management, except for determinations and decisions regarding awards to be made, which must be made by the committee itself.

The persons eligible to receive awards under the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan include all employees, directors, officers and agents of, and other service providers to, us and our subsidiaries.

The number of shares of common stock that are authorized and available for issuance under the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan is 5,250,000. No more than 5,000,000 shares, however, can be issued pursuant to awards in the form of: (i) incentive stock options; or (ii) performance units and restricted stock, as described below. In September 2007, pursuant to the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, we issued 750,000 shares of restricted common stock to our new Chief Executive Officer, Michael Lacovara. We also granted Mr. Lacovara options to purchase 750,000 shares of common stock on October 16, 2007. See Employment Arrangements below. If the shares of stock that are subject to an award are not issued or cease to be issuable because the award is terminated, forfeited or expires unexercised, those shares will then become available for future awards. The number of shares authorized and available for issuance under the plan is subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, spin-off or similar action.

Awards under the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan may take the form of stock options (either incentive stock options or non-qualified options), stock appreciation rights, restricted stock or performance units. Subject to restrictions that are set forth in the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, the committee will have complete and absolute authority to set the terms, conditions and provisions of each award, including the size of the award, the exercise or base price, the vesting and exercise schedule (including provisions regarding acceleration of vesting and exercise) and termination and forfeiture provisions.

The committee is subject to the following specific restrictions regarding the types and terms of awards:

No participant may receive in any calendar year awards of (i) options and stock appreciation rights, or (ii) restricted stock and performance units, that in each case cover more than 2,000,000 shares.

The exercise price for a stock option may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant.

No award may be granted more than ten years after the date of the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan.

No stock option can be repriced without the consent of stockholders and of the option holder if the effect would be to reduce or increase the exercise price per share. For this purpose, repricing includes a tandem

cancellation and re-grant or any other amendment or action that would have substantially the same effect as decreasing or increasing the exercise price.

If the applicable award agreement so provides, upon certain events constituting a change in control, as specified in the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, immediately prior to the occurrence of the change in control all options and stock appreciation rights subject to the award will become immediately exercisable, the expiration of the restrictions applicable to any restricted stock grant made under the award shall immediately be accelerated, and such other results shall take place with respect to other awards as may be set forth in the relevant award agreement.

To the extent permitted by law, the Board of Directors, without the consent or approval of any plan participant, may amend, suspend or terminate the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, so long as that action does not adversely affect the rights of any holder under any award then outstanding. Without the approval of the stockholders, however, in general the Board of Directors may not amend the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan to increase the number of shares available for issuance or to modify the requirements regarding eligibility in the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan. No Awards will be granted under the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan after the tenth anniversary of its effective date.

Other Compensation

All of our executives are eligible to participate in our employee benefit plans, including medical, dental, life insurance and 401(k) plans. These plans are available to all salaried employees and do not discriminate in favor of senior executive officers. It is generally our policy to not extend significant perquisites to our executives that are not available to our employees generally. We have no current plans to make changes to levels of benefits and perquisites provided to senior executives.

Summary Compensation Table

The information below describes the components of the total compensation paid to our named executive officers for 2007, 2006 and 2005.

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Bonus</u>	<u>Stock Awards⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Option Awards⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>All Other Compensation⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Principal Executive Officer</i>							
Michael Lacovara Chief Executive Officer ⁽³⁾	2007	\$ 50,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 404,212	\$ 108,523	\$ 2,526	\$ 950,516
<i>John J. Borer III</i>							
Chief Executive Officer ⁽⁴⁾	2007	\$ 125,000	\$ 495,600	\$	\$	\$ 8,046	\$ 628,646
	2006	\$	\$ 400,000	\$	\$	\$ 1,534,000	\$ 1,934,000
	2005	\$	\$ 471,182	\$	\$	\$ 14,000	\$ 485,182
<i>Principal Accounting Officer</i>							
<i>Thomas Pinou</i>							
Chief Financial Officer	2007	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$	\$ 32,727	\$ 8,046	\$ 425,975
	2006	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$	\$ 11,942	\$ 14,000	\$ 425,942
	2005	\$ 150,000	\$ 172,000	\$	\$	\$ 14,000	\$ 336,000
<i>Michael Vasinkevich</i>							
Vice Chairman	2007	\$ 125,000	\$ 2,493,600	\$	\$	\$ 8,046	\$ 2,626,646
	2006	\$	\$ 712,172	\$	\$	\$ 4,230,626	\$ 4,942,798
	2005	\$	\$ 2,464,257	\$	\$	\$ 46,928	\$ 2,511,185
<i>Edward Rubin</i>							
President	2007	\$ 125,000	\$ 1,245,800	\$	\$	\$ 8,046	\$ 1,378,846
	2006	\$	\$ 378,929	\$	\$	\$ 2,056,897	\$ 2,435,826
	2005	\$	\$ 1,176,359	\$	\$	\$ 37,462	\$ 1,213,821
<i>John W. Chambers⁽⁵⁾</i>							
Senior Managing Director Co-Head of Investment Banking	2007	\$ 150,000	\$ 1,635,000	\$	\$ 186,385	\$ 8,046	\$ 1,979,431
	2006	\$ 56,250	\$ 800,000	\$	\$ 21,447	\$ 851	\$ 888,421

- (1) Reflects the value of the restricted stock or stock options, as applicable, that was charged to income in the reported period as reported on our financial statements.
- (2) Does not include amounts distributed to Revere and R&R that were then distributed proportionately to their respective members and stockholders. However, in the case of Messrs. Borer, Vasinkevich and Rubin the 2006 amount includes a special distribution of 2006 profits that was made by Holding directly to them. Also includes medical premiums, term life insurance premium, tax preparation expense, and legal fees incurred on behalf of the named executive officer.
- (3) Mr. Lacovara's employment commenced in September 2007.
- (4) As of September 2007, Mr. Borer ceased being our Chief Executive Officer and became our Co-Head of Investment Banking.
- (5) Mr. Chambers' employment commenced August 1, 2006.

Employment Arrangements

In March 2007, we entered into an employment agreement with each of Michael Vasinkevich, Edward Rubin and John J. Borer III, subsequently modified in July 2007. Each of these agreements is substantially identical and their salient provisions are as follows:

Term: Three years, terminating February 28, 2010, with a 90-day evergreen provision.

Base Salary: \$150,000 per annum, subject to increase in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee.

Incentive Compensation: For each fiscal year during the term of their agreements, an amount to all of the Principals, which, when added to the amount of salaries, bonuses, the cost of benefits and all other employee-related expenses (including employment taxes), but excluding equity-based compensation granted prior to October 16, 2007, does not exceed in the aggregate 55% of our gross revenues for such fiscal year, although we may increase this percentage for years subsequent to 2007 with their consent. The amount of incentive compensation will be determined by the Compensation Committee based on our overall revenue and profits and the relative productivity of the individual.

Benefits. Each individual is entitled to participate in our group health, dental and life insurance plans, 401(k) savings plan and equity incentive plan.

Termination of Employment. Upon termination other than for cause (as defined in the respective agreements), the individual is entitled to, in addition to his base salary and incentive compensation for the year in which the termination occurs, a lump-sum payment equal to twelve times his Monthly Salary amount, which is defined in the respective agreements to mean one-twelfth of the sum of (a) the individual's then current base salary plus (b) the average of the annual incentive compensation paid to the individual for the full fiscal year periods immediately preceding the termination, commencing with the fiscal year period ended December 31, 2006.

In June 2007, we amended and restated an employment agreement with Wesley K. Clark. His employment had commenced January 30, 2006. Under the agreement, Mr. Clark serves as our Chairman. His annual base salary is \$250,000. In addition, he is eligible to receive the following cash bonuses: (i) up to 15% of fees received by our Broker-Dealer, in connection with any transaction introduced by him; and (ii) a discretionary amount at the end of each calendar quarter. In addition, the agreement:

granted him options to purchase 425,980 shares of our common stock at \$3.78 per share, subject to a vesting schedule; and

provides for payment of an amount if there is a Change of Control Event during the period of employment. In general, the amount cannot exceed \$1,514,942, and reduces to the extent that the fair market value of a share of our common stock is less than \$3.78 per share (as adjusted) on the date of the Change of Control Event. We may make the payment, in our absolute discretion, in cash or other property, including the shares or other property which may have been received in the transaction which constituted the Change of Control Event. A Change of Control Event, in general, means the acquisition by any one person, or a group, of more than 50% of the total fair market value or total voting power of our capital stock or of substantially all of our assets.

In August 2007, we entered into an employment agreement with Michael Lacovara, which provides for Mr. Lacovara to serve as our Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Lacovara's employment agreement was unanimously approved by the Board and the Compensation Committee and the performance-based compensation provisions it contains were also approved by our stockholders.

The material terms of Mr. Lacovara's employment agreement are as follows:

Term: September 4, 2007 through December 31, 2009, with a 90-day evergreen provision.

Title: Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors.

Base compensation: \$150,000 per year.

Level One Incentive Compensation: Year ended 12/31/07 - \$616,666; Year ended 12/31/08 -\$800,000 plus \$1,050,000 if our consolidated gross revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008 is more than 110% of our consolidated gross revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007; Year ended 12/31/09 - \$800,000 plus \$1,050,000 if our consolidated gross revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 is more than 120% of our consolidated gross revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Additional Incentive Compensation: Mr. Lacovara will be eligible to participate in the August Bonus Plan as well as any other plan we adopt for our executives.

Restricted Stock Grant: In September 2007, upon commencement of his employment, Mr. Lacovara received 750,000 shares of restricted common stock pursuant to the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan. The shares will vest in three annual installments on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date subject to the achievement of targeted revenue goals, and will be subject to accelerated vesting in the event of death, disability, termination without cause, termination for Good Reason and termination upon a Change in Control Event. In the event that we do not extend the agreement beyond December 31, 2009, any unvested shares will be forfeited and will revert to us.

Stock Options: On October 16, 2007, we granted Mr. Lacovara options to purchase 750,000 shares of common stock under the 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan. The exercise price per share is \$5.00. The options will vest in three tranches on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date, subject to continued employment on such dates, and will be subject to accelerated vesting in the event of death, disability, termination without cause, termination for Good Reason (as defined in his employment agreement) and termination upon a Change in Control Event. In the event that we do not extend the agreement beyond December 31, 2009, one-half of any unvested options will immediately vest and one-half will be immediately cancelled.

Termination Payment. In the event we do not extend the employment agreement beyond its stated December 31, 2009 expiration date, we shall pay to Mr. Lacovara, in consideration for his covenant not to compete, a lump sum payment equal to nine times his monthly salary amount (which is equal to one-twelfth his average base and incentive compensation for the year preceding such termination).

Section 162(m) Tax Treatment: The Level One Incentive Compensation, the Additional Incentive Compensation, the Restricted Stock Grant and the Stock Options are all intended to be performance-based compensation, such that the deduction of compensation expense attributable to these payments and awards will not be limited by Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table provides information regarding each grant of an award made to a named executive officer in the year ended December 31, 2007. The number of securities underlying options and the exercise price of an option give retroactive effect to the Exchange.

Name	Grant Date	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Exercise Price of Options (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Option Awards
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