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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
RECEIVED

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8- 52462

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 10/01/09 AND ENDING 09/30/10
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: KPMG Corporate Finance, LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

FIRM I.D. NO.

3 Chestnut Ridge Road

(No. and Street)

Montvale

New Jersey

07645

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Nick Jachim

312-665-5055

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

McGladrey & Pullen, LLP

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

One South Wacker Drive, Suite 800

Chicago

Illinois

60606

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Nick Jachim, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of KPMG Corporate Finance, LLC of September 30, 2010, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:



Anita Dorrrough 11/18/2010
Notary Public

Signature
Managing Director
Title

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

- (a) Facing Page.
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital.
(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
(l) An Oath or Affirmation.
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Member
KPMG Corporate Finance LLC
Baltimore, Maryland

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of KPMG Corporate Finance LLC (the Company) as of September 30, 2010, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated statement of financial condition. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of KPMG Corporate Finance LLC as of September 30, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

McGladrey & Pullen, LLP

Chicago, Illinois
November 23, 2010

KPMG Corporate Finance LLC

**Statement of Financial Condition
September 30, 2010**

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,042,990
Accounts receivable, net	2,813,603
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$183,033	48,813
Goodwill	2,235,963
Other assets	147,796
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 15,289,165
	<hr/> <hr/>
Liabilities and Member's Capital	
Accrued compensation	\$ 2,160,198
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,007,858
	<hr/>
	4,168,056
Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors	4,000,000
Member's capital	7,121,109
	<hr/>
Total liabilities and member's capital	\$ 15,289,165
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See Notes to Statement of Financial Condition.

KPMG Corporate Finance LLC

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

KPMG Corporate Finance LLC (the Company), a wholly-owned subsidiary of KPMG LLP (Parent), is a Delaware limited liability company formed on February 7, 2000, for the purpose of conducting business as a broker-dealer. The Parent is the U.S. member firm of KPMG International. The Company was purchased by the Parent on December 1, 2009 from KPMG CF Holdings, LLC. KPMG CF Holdings, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of KPMG UK Holdings (US), Inc., which is owned by a combination of Company employees and KPMG Holdings PLC (KPMG UK), a UK limited liability partnership and the UK member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative. In connection with this business combination, the Parent did not elect to apply the push-down basis of accounting to recognize the goodwill associated with the acquisition of the Company on the financial statements of the Company, which is an optional treatment in accordance with the acquisition method of the Business Combinations Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

The Company's primary business is investment banking services including providing financial advisory services to institutional investors, corporations, and individuals. These financial advisory services include capital sourcing, mergers and acquisitions, fairness opinions and strategic business advisory services. The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3 of the SEC and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) provide that the broker/dealer carries no margin accounts, promptly transmits all customer funds and delivers all securities received in connection with its activities as a broker or dealer, does not otherwise hold funds or securities for or owe money or securities to customers, and effectuates all financial transactions between the broker or dealer and its customers through one or more bank accounts, each designated as Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of the Company.

The following is a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies:

a) Basis of Presentation

The Company follows accounting standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, commonly referred to as the "FASB." The FASB sets generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) that the Company follows to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. References to GAAP issued by the FASB in these footnotes are to the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*,™ sometimes referred to as the Codification or ASC.

b) Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. Cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds. The Company maintains its cash balances in financial institutions located in the United States. The Company maintains deposits with financial institutions in amounts that are in excess of federally insured limits; however, the Company does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

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

d) Fair Value Measurements

The Company records its investments at fair value. Guidance provided by the FASB defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, sets out a fair value hierarchy and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company utilizes valuation techniques to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1. Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

Money market funds held by the Company in the amount of \$2,629,262 are considered Level 1 financial instruments and are measured at fair value on a recurring basis based on quoted prices for identical assets in active markets.

e) Revenue Recognition

Investment banking revenues include both success fees earned and hourly work performed providing merger and acquisition and financial restructuring advisory services. Success fee revenue is recognized as services are provided to customers, with the majority of recognition occurring when sales are successfully consummated, as defined under the terms of each engagement. Hourly revenue is recognized as incurred. The Company recognizes contractual interest on an accrual basis.

f) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consist of computer equipment which is recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over a period of three years.

g) Income Taxes

The Company is organized as a single-member limited liability company and is a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes. Because the Company has no federal income tax liabilities, there are no tax positions that impact the Company's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2010.

KPMG Corporate Finance LLC

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

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

h) Goodwill

Goodwill is subject to at least annual assessments for impairment by applying a fair-value based test. The Company reviews goodwill annually in September to determine potential impairment by comparing the carrying value of its assets with expected future cash flows.

i) Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through November 23, 2010, the date that these financial statements were issued.

Note 2. Accounts Receivable

At September 30, 2010, accounts receivable includes amounts billed and hours incurred in connection with investment banking activities. The amounts billed and hours incurred include time and expense or retainers. The amount recorded is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$88,140.

The Company policy to reserve for doubtful accounts is based on the balances of all accounts over 180 days, unless it is clearly demonstrated an account is collectible.

Note 3. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

On October 1, 2007, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of Keen Consultants, LLC, Keen Realty, LLC, Keen Strategic Advisors, LLC, and MHM Advisors, LLC (collectively, Keen), a group of affiliated real estate advisory and real estate transactional businesses. In conjunction with the purchase, the Company recorded a \$150,000 intangible asset related to a non-compete agreement, which is being amortized over a three and a half-year period and is included with other assets on the statement of financial condition.

The excess of the purchase price and earn-out payments over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired, including the identifiable intangible asset, was recorded as goodwill in the amount of approximately \$2,236,000.

Note 4. Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors

On November 30, 2009, the Company entered into a subordinated loan agreement with KPMG LLP. The non-interest bearing loan is in the amount of \$4,000,000 and matures on November 30, 2012. The fair market value of the loan payable is approximately \$3,662,000 at September 30, 2010.

The principal amount of the subordinated loan is available in computing net capital under the SEC's uniform net capital rule. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid.

KPMG Corporate Finance LLC

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 5. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is a broker-dealer subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At September 30, 2010, the Company had net capital of \$5,822,349, which was \$5,544,479 in excess of its required net capital of \$277,870. At September 30, 2010, the Company's net capital ratio was .72 to 1.

Note 6. Customer Concentration and Related-Party Transactions

For the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company had four major customers. A customer is considered major when the customer represents more than 10 percent of total accounts receivable as of September 30, 2010 or total revenue for the year ended September 30, 2010. Transactions with major customers are as follows:

	Percentage of total accounts receivable at September 30, 2010:	Percentage of total revenue for the year ended September 30, 2010:
Customer A	20%	15%
Customer B	*	11%
Customer C	21%	*
Customer D	17%	*

*Percentage is less than 10 percent.

The Company entered into Service Agreement with the Parent effective December 1, 2009. The Parent shares personnel, office space and equipment with the Company, whereby expenses and costs are allocated based on this Service Agreement. Under this agreement, the Company is to pay the Parent interest at a specified rate on the prior month unbilled and outstanding client receivables.

All accounting transactions between the Company and the Parent are recorded through intercompany accounts by the system. The Company and the Parent settle the due to/due from balance via cash payment. As of September 30, 2010, included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities is \$1,892,000 due to the Parent for intercompany transactions.

Note 7. Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide indemnifications under certain circumstances. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

KPMG Corporate Finance LLC

Financial Report
September 30, 2010

Filed as PUBLIC information pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
