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

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 40190

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 1/1/04 AND ENDING 12/31/04
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:
PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

20735 STEVENS CREEK BLVD
(No. and Street)
CUPERTINO CALIFORNIA 95014
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
JOHN DURDEN (925) 447-7660
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

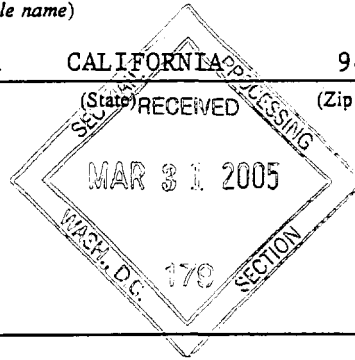
B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

CLARIDAD & CROWE

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

101 LARKSPUR LANDING CIRCLE, SUITE 311 LARKSPUR CALIFORNIA 94939
(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
<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>

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

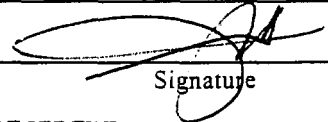
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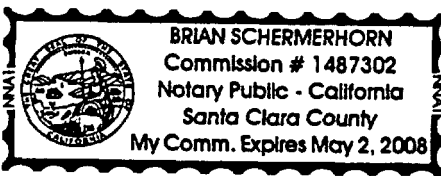
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APR 11 2005
THOMSON FINANCIAL

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, JOHN HSU, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION, as of DECEMBER 31, 20 04, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:


Signature
PRESIDENT
Title


Notary Public



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 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- (n) ~~ANY OF THESE ITEMS HAS BEEN REVIEWED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR AND FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE DATE OF THE PREVIOUS AND/OR~~

Independent auditors' supplemental report on internal accounting control.

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

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CLARIDAD & CROWE

Certified Public Accountants
A Partnership of Professional Corporations

101 Larkspur Landing Circle, Suite 311, Larkspur, CA 94939
Telephone (415) 464-8999
Facsimile (415) 464-9009

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Pyramid Financial Corporation
Cupertino, California

We have audited the statement of financial condition of Pyramid Financial Corporation (a California corporation) as of December 31, 2004, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pyramid Financial Corporation as of December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on pages 12 through 17 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The additional information is required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material aspects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, and in conformity with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.


CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

March 24, 2005

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
December 31, 2004

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,262
Deposit with clearing broker	106,944
Due from clearing broker	88,113
Furniture and equipment, net	134,613
Other assets	<u>34,699</u>
	<u>\$ 400,631</u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Accounts payable	\$ 11,035
Note payable	78,735
Capitalized leases payable	<u>33,270</u>
Total liabilities	123,040
Stockholder's equity	
Common stock, \$1 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 10,000 shares issued and outstanding	10,000
Additional paid in capital	2,752,203
Deficit	<u>(2,484,612)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>277,591</u>
	<u>\$ 400,631</u>

See notes to financial statements.

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

REVENUES

Commissions	\$ 780,969
Net investment gain	16,003
Other income	219,320
Interest and dividend income	<u>426,819</u>
	<u>1,443,111</u>

EXPENSES

Compensation	174,053
Employee benefits	22,504
Clearing costs	207,940
Occupancy	188,808
Professional fees	39,663
Regulatory fees	14,154
Interest	13,273
Depreciation	73,512
Other operating expenses	<u>246,641</u>
	<u>980,548</u>

INCOME FROM OPERATIONS 462,563

INCOME TAXES (800)

NET INCOME \$ 461,763

See notes to financial statements.

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings/ (Deficit)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2003	10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,752,203	\$(2,446,341)	\$ 315,862
Distributions				(500,034)	(500,034)
Net income	_____	_____	_____	<u>461,763</u>	<u>461,763</u>
Balance, December 31, 2004	<u>10,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$2,752,203</u>	<u>\$(2,484,612)</u>	<u>\$ 277,591</u>

See notes to financial statements.

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net income	\$ 461,763
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	73,512
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in:	
Deposit with clearing broker	(2,407)
Due from clearing broker	9,443
Other assets	(448)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable	<u>(8,928)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>71,172</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>532,935</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal payments on note payable	(554)
Distributions	(500,034)
Principal payments on capitalized equipment leases	<u>(42,089)</u>
Net cash used by financing activities	<u>(542,677)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(9,742)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>46,004</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 36,262</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:	
Cash paid during the year for:	
Interest	\$ 13,273
Income taxes	800

See notes to financial statements.

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

NOTE A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

Pyramid Financial Corporation (the Company), a California corporation, was incorporated in April, 1988, and registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 in 1989. The Company is a full service broker and dealer in securities.

Accounting

These financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment purchases greater than \$ 500 are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets (five to seven years). Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the lease (five years).

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Regulatory Requirements

The Company is exempt from the requirements of Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the rules for broker-dealers who clear all transactions for customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer and who promptly transmit all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker-dealer.

Securities Transactions

Investments in marketable securities are shown at market value. The change in unrealized gains and losses on investments in marketable securities is reflected in the statement of operations. Securities transactions are recorded on the trade date.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

NOTE A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes

Commencing in 1995, the Company, with the consent of its shareholders, elected under the Internal Revenue Code to be an S corporation. In lieu of corporation income taxes, the shareholders of an S corporation are taxed on their proportionate share of the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for federal income taxes has been included in the financial statements. The provision shown is for state income taxes.

Deferred taxes are provided for timing differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial statement and state income tax reporting. The differences result primarily from investments (unrealized gains) and depreciation methods.

Advertising

The Company follows the policy of expensing any advertising costs as incurred.

NOTE B – Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment consist of the following:

Furniture and equipment	\$ 507,590
Capitalized lease equipment	200,035
Leasehold improvements	<u>139,632</u>
	847,257
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(712,644)</u>
	<u>\$ 134,613</u>

NOTE C – Notes Payable

At December 31, 2004, the Company has the following bank line of credit:

\$100,000 line of credit, interest at prime plus 1.75%,
(7.38% at December 31, 2004), secured by substantially
all of the Company's assets and guaranteed by the
Company's sole shareholder and general manager,
loan is subject to certain financial covenants as specified
in loan agreement, due May, 2005.

\$ 78,735

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

NOTE D – Capitalized Equipment Leases Payable

Capitalized equipment leases payable at December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

Capitalized lease to financial institution, payable in monthly installments of \$1,098, including interest at 14%, due August, 2006, secured by equipment (carrying value of \$10,419)	\$ 22,919
Capitalized lease to financial institution, payable in monthly installments of \$2,193, including interest at 9.9%, due May, 2005, secured by equipment (carrying value of \$15,678)	<u>10,351</u>
	<u>\$ 33,270</u>

Future minimum lease payments under capitalized leases at December 31, 2004, were as follows:

2005	\$ 23,525
2006	<u>13,174</u>
	36,699
Less amount representing interest	<u>(3,429)</u>
	<u>\$ 33,270</u>

NOTE E – Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of state income taxes payable at December 31, 2004.

The Company's total deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax asset valuation allowance at December 31, 2004 were as follows:

Deferred tax assets	\$ 45,675
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	<u>(45,675)</u>
	<u>\$ 0</u>

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward of \$ 3,045,000 for state purposes, available to offset future taxable income. The net operating loss expires \$2,162,730 in 2010, \$776,119 in 2011 and \$106,151 in 2012. The valuation allowance was decreased \$6,984 to \$45,675. The benefit of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the Company continuing profitable operations.

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

NOTE F– Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission 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. As of December 31, 2004, the Company's net capital is \$ 108,583, which is \$ 58,583, in excess of the minimum amounts required. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital at December 31, 2004, was 1.13 to 1.0.

The rule provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn, subordinated debt may not be repaid and cash dividends may not be paid if the resulting net capital would be less than the amounts required under the rule.

NOTE G – Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Lease

Aggregate annual rentals for office and retail space under a noncancellable operating lease with original terms in excess of one year are as follows:

2005	\$ 154,000
2006	<u>39,000</u>
	<u>\$ 193,000</u>

Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 of \$ 188,808, is included in occupancy in the statement of operations.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company invests in marketable securities, the value of which is subject to market conditions at any given time.

The Company's receivables are predominantly from other broker-dealers.

Contingencies

The Company is involved in various claims arising in the normal course of business. Management believes that any financial responsibility that may be incurred in settlement of such claims would not be material to the Company's financial statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL
December 31, 2004

Net Capital

Stockholder's Equity \$ 277,591

Deductions and/or Charges

Non-allowable assets:

Furniture and equipment, net (134,613)

Other assets (34,341)

NET CAPITAL BEFORE HAIRCUT 108,637

Haircut for other securities (54)

NET CAPITAL \$ 108,583

Aggregate Indebtedness

Items included in statement of financial condition

Accounts payable \$ 11,035

Notes payable 78,735

Capitalized leases payable 33,270

\$ 123,040

Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirements

Minimum net capital requirement (6-2/3% of
Aggregate indebtedness) \$ 50,000

Net capital in excess of minimum requirement \$ 58,583

Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 1.13 to 1.0

PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF NET CAPITAL
December 31, 2004

Net capital, as reported in Company's Part II (unaudited) FOCUS report	\$ 87,745
Audit adjustments – (Increase) Decrease	
Cash	(87)
Accounts payable	12,617
Note payable	(8,220)
Capitalized leases payable	<u>16,528</u>
Net capital, as computed	<u>\$ 108,583</u>
Aggregate indebtedness, as reported in Company's Part II (unaudited) FOCUS report	\$ 143,965
Audit adjustments – Increase (decrease)	
Accounts payable	(12,617)
Note payable	8,220
Capitalized leases payable	<u>(16,528)</u>
Aggregate indebtedness, as computed	<u>\$ 123,040</u>

These differences result in a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital of 1.13 to 1.0 rather than 1.64 to 1.0 as previously reported.

**PYRAMID FINANCIAL CORPORATION
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-3
December 31, 2004**

An exception from Rule 15c3-3 is claimed, based on section (k)(2)(ii). All customer transactions are processed in accordance with Rule 15c3-1(a)(2).

**INFORMATION FOR POSSESSION OR CONTROL
REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3
December 31, 2004**

Not applicable.

CLARIDAD & CROWE

**Certified Public Accountants
A Partnership of Professional Corporations**

101 Larkspur Landing Circle, Suite 311, Larkspur, CA 94939
Telephone (415) 464-8999
Facsimile (415) 464-9009

March 24, 2005

Board of Directors
Pyramid Financial Corporation
Cupertino, California

We have audited the financial statements of Pyramid Financial Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2004, and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2005. As part of our audit, we made a study and evaluation of the Company's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. The purpose of our study and evaluation, which included obtaining an understanding of the accounting system, was to determine the nature, timing, and extent of the auditing procedures necessary to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g) (1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we have made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by Pyramid Financial Corporation, that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-5(g)(11) and the procedures for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Since the Company does not maintain customer accounts and does not handle securities, we have not made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) for (1) making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13, (2) complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, and (3) obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures and of the practices and procedures as referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the commission's above-mentioned objectives. The objectives of a system and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control of the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system. Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of Pyramid Financial Corporation, taken as a whole. However, our study and evaluation disclosed the following conditions that we believe result in more than a relatively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements of Pyramid Financial Corporation may occur and not be detected within a timely period. These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the audit tests applied in our audit of the December 31, 2004 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report on those financial statements dated March 24, 2005.

Retention of Paid Invoices

We continue to observe that paid invoices are not marked for approval or expense allocation or filed in a manner that facilitates retrieval when needed. We recommend that invoices be stamped with date paid, check number and account distribution and filed by vendor or alphabetically.

Adequate Documentation and Adjustment for Business and Personal Expenses

During our audit, we again noted that adjustments to record the personal portion of credit card and other purchases were not periodically charged to the officer advance or shareholder distribution accounts. In order to maintain accurate accounting for business expenses, it is imperative that adequate substantiation in the form of expense reports, invoice copies, etc. be maintained and used as the source for monthly postings to the accounting records to properly reflect business expense versus personal advance transactions. In the event of an audit by taxing authorities such as the Internal Revenue Service or Franchise Tax Board, the deductibility of business expenses would be questioned if adequate documentation such as invoices or other support were not available.

We recommend that monthly expense summary reports, including the supporting invoices or other documentation, be prepared and provided to the financial principal in order to generate the proper adjusting entries to the accounting records.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2003, to meet the Commission's objectives and nothing came to our attention that would indicate the Company had not complied with the condition of its exception under Rule 15c3-3 during the year ended.

This report is intended solely for the use of management and the Securities and Exchange Commission and other regulatory agencies pursuant to their requirements and should not be used for any other purpose.


CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS