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	equired of Brokers and Dealers Pur ies Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule		
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BE	GINNING 01/01/2016	AND ENDING 12/31/2016	
	A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICAT	TION e	
		·····	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:	MVP Financial, LLC	OFFICIAL US	
	CE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box N	o.) FIRM I.D.	NO.
30 Broad Street, Suite			
New York	(No. and Street)	10004	
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	
	IBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REG		ne Numbe
	B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICA	ΓΙΟΝ	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCO	UNTANT whose opinion is contained in this	s Report*	
Robert H. Garick, CPA,	-	•	
	(Name – if individual, state last, first, n	niddle name)	
19987 Villa Lante P	Place Boca Raton	Florida 334	133
(Address)	(City)	(State) (Zip C	Code)
CHECK ONE:	countant ident in United States or any of its possessio	ns.	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	1	
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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)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

, Steven Perlstein		swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
ny knowledge and belief the accom MVP Financial, LLC	panying financial statement and supporting sched	lules pertaining to the firm of
of December 31	, 20 16 , are true and cor	rrect. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partne classified solely as that of a custom	er, proprietor, principal officer or director has any	
יטריר,		r///
א תנוך גולדברג CHANOCH GOLDBERG		gnature
The A	amoch Holdhen	Title
* Prolic		
This report ** contains (check all a (a) Facing Page.	pplicable boxes):	
 (b) Statement of Financial Con (c) Statement of Income (Loss (d) Statement of Changes in Fi 		
(e) Statement of Changes in St	ockholders? Equity or Partners' of Sole Proprietor abilities Subordinated to Claims of Greditors.	rs' Capital.
 (h) Computation for Determina (i) Information Relating to the 	ation of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule P Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule	15c3-3.
Computation for Determina	appropriate explanation of the Computation of Ne ation of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit	A of Rule 15c3-3.
consolidation.	he audited and unaudited Statements of Financial	Condition with respect to methods of
(I) An Oath or Affirmation.		 A start of the sta
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supple		

אישור הצהרה מספר 13/2017

אני הח"מ חנוך גולדברג נוטריון ברעננה רח' הסדנא 13 מאשר כי ביום 04/05/2017 ניצב לפני במשרדי ברח' הסדנא 13 רעננה מר סטיבן פרלשטיין, שזהותו הוכחה לי על פי רשיון נהיגה מדינת ניו יורק 854 943 764 ID שניתן ביום 03-02-12 ולאחר שנוכחתי שהוא יודע את שפת ההצהרה באנגלית וקרא בנוכחותי את ההצהרה שמעבר לדף, ואחרי שהזהרתיו כי עליו לומר את האמת וכי יהיה צפוי לעונשים הקבועים בחוק אם לא יעשה כן, ולאחר שביררתי ונוכחתי שהבין את תוכן ההצהרה הנ"ל, אימת בפני את ההצהרה הנ"ל וחתם עליו. ולראיה באתי על החתום בחתימת ידי ובחותמי, היום 04/05/2017 שכר בסך 194 ₪ כולל מע"מ שולם

13/2017 Certification of Declaration

I the undersigned, Chanoch Goldberg notary at 13 Hasadna St. Raanana, Israel hereby certify that on May 4, 2017 there appeared before me at my office Mr. Steven R Perlstein whose identity was proved to me by New York State driver license ID 764 943 854 issued on 03-02-12 and being satisfied that he knows the language of the declaration - English, read in my presence the declaration overleaf, and after warning him that he must declare the truth and be subject to purishment by 1 w to the contrary, and after inquiring and satisfying myself that the above named Mr. Steven R Perlstein understood the contents of the above mentioned declaration, he signed and duly confirmed the truth of the above mentioned declaration. In witness whereof I hereby set my signature and seal, today May 4, 2017. Fee of 194 NIS including VAT paid

Chanoch Goldberg, Notary חנוך גולדברג, נאטריון







CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016



ACCOUNTANTS / ADVISORS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of MVP Financial, LLC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of MVP Financial, LLC as of December 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of MVP Financial, LLC's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of MVP Financial, LLC as of December 31, 2016, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Required Supplementary information on pages 13 and 14 has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of MVP Financial, LLC's financial statements. The supplemental information is the responsibility of MVP Financial, LLC's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the supplemental information reconciles to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in the supplemental information. In forming our opinion on the supplemental information, we evaluated whether the supplemental information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with 17 C.F.R. §240.17a-5. In our opinion, the supplementary is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Gerial, CPA, LLC

Boca Raton, FL May 2, 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

December, 31, 2016

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 21,036
FINRA Crd	725

TOTAL ASSETS

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<u>\$ 21,761</u>

LIABIILITES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)

LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Subordinated Ioan payable	\$ 14,219 25,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	39,219
COMMITEMENTS	
MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)	<u>(17,458)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	<u>\$ 21,761</u>

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2016

REVENUE		
Fee Income		<u>\$ 37,367</u>
TOTAL REVENUE		37,367
EXPENSES		
Advertising		840
Communications and data processing		6,475
Dues and Subscriptions		1,433
Interest Expense		3,000
Insurance		576
Office Expense		2,762
Professional Fees		15,508
Regulatory fees and expenses		3,995
Travel and entertainment		3,140
TOTAL EXPENSES		37,729
	NET INCOME	<u>\$ (362)</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Total Member's Equity (Deficit)
Balance, January 1, 2015	\$ (4,778)
Net Income	(362)
Distributions	(12,318)
Balance, December 31, 2016	<u>\$ (17,458)</u>

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2016

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES Net Income Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:	\$,	(362)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities Commission receivables		1,385
CRD		(725)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(23,426)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>(23,128)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Distributions		<u>(12,318)</u>
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>(12,318)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH		(35,446)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		56,482
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$</u>	21,036
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION Cash paid during the year for interest	<u>\$</u>	0

(1) <u>Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies</u>

Nature of business

MVP Financial, LLC (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company is a Delaware Corporation incorporated January 15, 2004.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the Cpmpany and the Company's majority-owned entities, Hedge Beige LLC, Hedge Blue LLC, Hedge Red LLC, Hedge Green LLC, Hedge Gray LLC, and Hedge Silver LLC (the "SPEs). All significant intracompany transactions are eliminated. Income from the consolidated entities was approximately \$35,000 in 2016.

<u>Liauiditv</u>

The Company has a negative working capital and members deficit of approximately \$17,500 at December 31, 2016. The Company believes it has sufficient liquidity as a result of an improvement in operating activities to fund working capital needs through the beginning of 2018. There is no assurance that the Company can be successful in obtaining additional debt or equity financing beyond 2017 if operating activities should deteriorate. In the event that the Company can't meet its operating requirements, future operations may need to be scaled back or discontinued.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue Recognition - Fees from financial advisory assignments are recognized in earnings when the services related to the underlying transactions are earned under the terms of the assignment. Expenses associated with such transactions are recognized as they are incurred.

Proprietary securities transactions, if any, in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled.

Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis. Customers' securities transactions, if any, are reported on a trade date basis with related commission income and expenses reported on a trade date basis.

Management Fees – The Company receives management fees from clients of the SPE's for reporting and compliance services rendered with regard to the hedge transactions. Fees are recognized as earned.

Income taxes - The Company and each of the wholly owned subsidiaries are single member limited liability companies and are treated as disregarded entities for income tax purposes. Earnings are included in the member's personal income tax returns and taxed depending on his personal tax situation. Therefore, no provision or liability for federal income taxes has been included in the financial statements. The Company believes it has appropriate support for any tax positions taken, and as such, does not have any uncertain tax positions that are material to the financial statements. Management believes its tax returns are no longer subject to taxing authority examinations for years prior to 2012.

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates and the differences could be material.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have any cash equivalents at December 31, 2016.

Fair value of financial instruments - FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is 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. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by FASB ACS 820, are used to measure fair value.

Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels.

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the company's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

(2) Consolidated Entities

The Company maintains a 100% ownership interest in six SPE's which were established to hedge the Company's risk in six different interest rate transactions each involving a series of leveraged forward contracts entered into with various clients. These SPE's allow the Company to meet its obligations to its clients under the agreements, earn fees, and earn a possible significant settlement advantage should interest rates rise high enough to produce significant credit spreads among bond issuers. Accordingly, the Company consolidates each of these SPEs.

(2) Consolidated Entities (continued)

These SPEs are maintained by the Company to achieve certain risk-management and profit based objectives. The client makes a down payment and signs a note payable to the Company for the balance of the purchase price of a financial product which provides for minimum bond deliveries at stated intervals along with a bonus of additional bonds based upon a stated notational amount should interest rates ever exceed a specified rate on enumerated measurement dates. The down payments are primarily used by the SPEs to purchase interest rate caps and/or swaptions whose proceeds are dedicated and equal to the amount of any bond delivery bonus. The fair value of the note receivable and the interest rate caps or swaptions are worth at least the obligation under the forward contract and call options. A swaption is an option on an interest-rate swap that gives the client the right to enter into a specified interest-rate swap at a certain time in the future. When used as a hedge, a swaption can protect the client's liability exposure against future interest-rate changes.

As of December 31, 2016, the fair value of the notes receivable and swaptions totaled approximately \$1.6 billion and the fair value of the financial product liability was approximately \$1.6 billion, commensurately. As a result of SPE's hedging activities, in the year ended December 31, 2016, the financial products incurred a loss of approximately \$105 million relating to the change in fair value, and income of approximately \$105 million from the accretion of the original issue discount and stated interest, and change in fair value of the swaptions. Accordingly, as a result of relatively stable interest rates net income and losses recognized by the SPEs have no significant difference and are netted in the financial statements

Fair value measurements

A description of the valuation techniques applied to the SPEs major categories of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis follows:

Interest rate caps and/or swaptions are generally traded over-the-counter. The Company generally values these securities using third party quotations such as unadjusted brokerdealer quoted prices or market price quotations from financial institutions. These valuations are based on a market approach. These quotes generally represent indicative levels at which a party may be willing to enter into a transaction.

Fair value of notes receivable are estimated using a discounted cash flow model. Notes receivable are differentiated based on their individual portfolio characteristics, such as product classification, loan category, pricing features and remaining maturity. Assumptions for expected losses, prepayments and discount rates are adjusted to reflect

(2) Consolidated Entities (continued)

the individual characteristics of the notes receivable, such as credit risk, coupon, term, and payment characteristics, as well as the secondary market conditions for these types of notes. There was limited or no observable market data for the note receivable portfolios, which indicates that the market for these types of notes is considered to be inactive. Given the limited market data, these fair value measurements cannot be determined with precision and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates, could significantly affect the results of current or future fair value estimates. In addition, the amount that would be realized in a forced liquidation, an actual sale or immediate settlement could be significantly lower than both the carrying value and the estimated fair value of the SPEs' portfolio

A discounted cash flow method is generally used to value performing credit-oriented investments. The fair value of the SPEs' financial product liabilities is a level 3 valuation that is estimated based on a discounted future cash-flow calculation using discount factors derived from current observable rates implied for other similar instruments with similar remaining maturities.

The following table summarizes the composition and fair value hierarchy of the SPEs financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016:

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	Total
Assets:						
Notes receivable	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,574,320,519	1,574,320,519
Interest-rate caps/Swaptions	-	_	1,439,218	_	-	1,439,218
Total assets	\$ -	_\$_	1.439.218	\$	1.574.320.519	\$ <u>1.575.757.737</u>
Liabilities:						
Forward contracts -						
financial product liability	\$ 	\$	1,439,218	_\$	1,574,320,519	<u>\$_1,575,759,737</u>

There were no significant transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy for the year ended December 31, 2016.

(3) <u>Subordinated loan agreement</u>

During June 2009, the Company entered into a \$50,000 subordinated loan agreement with a related party individual. The loan accrues interest at 12% per annum, with no specified repayment terms and is due on demand. As of December 31, 2016, total outstanding principal and accrued interest (included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition) was \$25,000 and

(3) <u>Subordinated loan agreement (continued)</u>

\$4,750, respectively. Interest expense incurred on this loan totaled \$3,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

(4) <u>Related party transactions</u>

During 2016, the Company received professional consulting services from an individual related to the Company's sole member totaling \$2,897.

(5) <u>Concentrations of credit risk</u>

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

The Company at times has cash in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limits (\$250,000) and cash and investments in securities in excess of Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") insurance limits. SIPC provides \$500,000 of primary net equity protection, including \$250,000 for claims for cash. The Company places its temporary cash investments with larger financial institutions. The Company at times has cash in various accounts in excess of SIPC cash insurance limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts, and believes they are not exposed to any significant credit risk on its cash and investment balances. Cash and securities, if any, held by these financial institutions did not exceed FDIC or SIPC limits at December 31, 2015.

(6) <u>Net capital requirements</u>

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC 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. At December 31, 2016, the Company had a net capital of \$6,817, which was \$1,817 above its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 2.1 to 1.

(6) <u>Net capital requirements (continued)</u>

The Company was not constantly in compliance with its net capital requirement during the year ended December 31, 2016.

As a result of the net capital deficiency, FINRA may impose certain fines and penalties on the Company. As of the date these financial statements were available to be issued, the likelihood and amount of these fines and penalties is undeterminable.

(7) <u>Subsequent events</u>

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through May 2, 2017 the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBETDNESS AND NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1

December 31, 2015

AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 14,219
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$ 14,219
NET CAPITAL	
Total stockholder's equity from the statement of financial	
condition	\$ (17,458)
Additions:	
Liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors	 25,000
Deductions:	
Nonallowable assets	
FINRA CRD	725
Prepaid expenses	 -
TOTAL NONALLOWABLE ASSETS	 -
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	6,817
HAIRCUTS ON SECURITIES POSITIONS:	 ,
Contractual securities commitments	-
Other	 -
	 -
NET CAPITAL	\$ 6,817
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	
Minimum required net capital	\$ 5,000
Evenes not appital	
Excess net capital	\$ 1,817
Net capital less greater of 10% of aggregate indebtedness or	
120% of minimum required net capital	\$ 817
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	 0.1
nano or aggregate indeptedness to net capital	2.1

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STATEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 17A-5(d)(4)

December 31, 2016

Reconciliation with Company's amended computation (included in Part II of Form X-17A-5 as of December 31, 2016.

Net income, as reported in company's Part II (unaudited) FOCUS Report	\$(3,267)
Reclassification of an expense to a distribution	2,901
Net income per audit	\$(362)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS

During the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no changes to liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO EXEMPTIVE PROVISION UNDER RULE 15c3-3

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The Company is currently exempt from the requirement to maintain a "Special Reserve Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers" under provisions of SEC Rule 15c3-3 based upon Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of the Rule.





REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of MVP Financial, LLC

We have reviewed management's statements, included in the accompanying Exemption Report for SEC Rule 15c3-3 Reserve Requirement, in which (1) MVP Financial, LLC identified the following provisions of 17 C.F.R. §15c3-3(k) under which MVP Financial, LLC claimed an exemption from 17 C.F.R. §240.15c3-3: (k)(2)(i) (the "exemption provisions") and (2) MPV Financial, LLC stated that MPV Financial, LLC met the identified exemption provision throughout the most recent fiscal year without exception MPV Financial, LLC's management is responsible for compliance with the exemption provisions and its statements.

Our review was conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and, accordingly, included inquiries and other required procedures to obtain evidence about MVP Financial, LLC's compliance with the exemption provisions. A review is substantially less in scope than an examination, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on management's statements. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management's statements referred to above for them to be fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the provisions set forth in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Bet M. Jaich, CP.1, LIC

Boca Raton, Florida May 2, 2017

Exemption Report

MVP Financial, LLC (the "Company") is a registered broker-dealer subject to Rule 17a-5 promulgated by the Securities Exchange Commission (17 C.F.R §240.17a-5, "Reports to be made by certain brokers and dealers"). This exemption report was prepared as required by 17 C.F.R. §240.17a-5(d)(1) and (4). To the best of its knowledge and belief, the Company states the following:

- (1) The Company claimed an exemption from 17 C.F.R. §240.15c3-3 under the following provision of 17 C.F.R. §240.15c3-3(k)(2):
 - I. Who, as an introducing broker or dealer, clears all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker or dealer, and who promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker or dealer which carries all of the accounts of such customers and maintains and preserves such books and records pertaining thereto pursuant to the requirements of §§ 240.17a-3 and 240.17a-4 of this chapter, as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker or dealer.
- (2) The Company had no obligation under 17 C.F.R. § 240.15c3-3 throughout the year ended December 31, 2016 without exception.

MVP FINANCIAL, LLC

I, Steven R. Perlstein swear (or affirm) that, to my best knowledge and belief, this exemption report is true and correct.

Hurfulsto By:

Date:

05/02/2017

Title: CEO



19997 VIIIa Lente Flace Boca Raton, FL 38484 。 7: 551.5049040 。 F 560.833 1724 。 W www.tobertgentekopa.com

May 2, 2017

To the Management of MVP Financial, LLC and Steven Perlstein

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of MVP Financial, LLC as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, we considered the company's internal control in order to determine auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control. However, we noted certain matters involving internal control and its operation that we consider to be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses under standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB). A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We noted the following deficiencies that we believe to be material weaknesses.

The Company's books and records have not been maintained on a contemporaneous basis. Additionally, the reporting of items on the FOCUS reports have not been designated in a consistent manner. This has resulted in interim reporting on the FOCUS reports to be incorrect and the possibility that non-allowable assets would not be detected. The Company has been in default of its minimum capital requirements at multiple times during the year.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting has not functioned as designed, resulting in errors that required amendments to interim filings with FINRA.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company's financial reporting.

We noted the following deficiencies that we believe to be significant deficiencies.

The Company has not updated its WSP's (Written Supervisory Procedures) or its AML (Anti-Money Laundering) policies and procedures manual to reflect the current requirements of FINRA and new regulations. The WSP's and AML should be updated as the rules and regulations change, at least quarterly, to assure compliance.

This letter is intended solely for the information and use of management, and others within the organization and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Jobat H. Ganal, CPA, LLC