

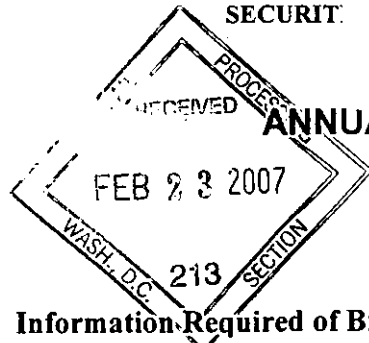


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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

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SEC FILE NUMBER	
8 -	38515

**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 1/1/06 AND ENDING 12/31/06
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

CBIS Financial Services, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID. NO.

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

1200 Jorie Boulevard

(No. and Street)

Oak Brook

Illinois

60523-2262

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Mr. Neal Berkowitz

630-571-2182

(Area Code -- Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

J.H. Cohn LLP

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

1212 Avenue of the Americas

New York

NY

10036

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

PROCESSED

APR 04 2007

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THOMSON FINANCIAL

*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, Neal Berkowitz, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of CBIS Financial Services, Inc., as of December 31, 2006, 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:



Julie A. Nelson
Notary Public

[Signature]
Signature
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Title

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

- (a) Facing page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Cash Flows.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
- (o) Independent auditor's report on internal accounting control.
- (p) Schedule of segregation requirements and funds in segregation--customers' regulated commodity futures account pursuant to Rule 171-5.

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

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

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Report of Independent Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors
CBIS Financial Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of CBIS Financial Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc., as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. 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 audits.

We conducted our audits 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 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 audits provide 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 CBIS Financial Services, Inc. as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and its results of operations and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedule I is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

 J.H. Cohn LLP

New York, New York
February 12, 2007

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cash	\$ 43,737	\$ 38,628
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	23,008	23,711
Deposits	2,073	2,656
Income taxes receivable from Parent	<u>35,129</u>	<u>18,372</u>
Totals	<u>\$103,947</u>	<u>\$ 83,367</u>
 <u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY</u> 		
Liabilities - due to Parent	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>
Stockholder's equity:		
Common stock, no par value; 200 shares authorized and issued	2,000	2,000
Additional paid-in capital	200,000	158,000
Accumulated deficit	<u>(98,853)</u>	<u>(77,433)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>103,147</u>	<u>82,567</u>
Totals	<u>\$103,947</u>	<u>\$ 83,367</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Income - interest income	<u>\$ 919</u>	<u>\$ 661</u>
Expenses:		
Supplies and other expenses	8,064	8,266
Professional fees	26,614	26,704
Staff development	<u>4,118</u>	<u>5,354</u>
Totals	<u>38,796</u>	<u>40,324</u>
Loss before income taxes	(37,877)	(39,663)
Credit for income taxes	<u>(16,457)</u>	<u>(17,161)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$(21,420)</u>	<u>\$(22,502)</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

	<u>Common Stock</u>		Additional Paid-in <u>Capital</u>	Accumulated <u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance, January 1, 2005	200	\$2,000	\$116,000	\$(54,931)	\$ 63,069
Capital contribution from Parent			42,000		42,000
Net loss	—	—	—	<u>(22,502)</u>	<u>(22,502)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2005	200	2,000	158,000	(77,433)	82,567
Capital contribution from Parent			42,000		42,000
Net loss	—	—	—	<u>(21,420)</u>	<u>(21,420)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>200</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$(98,853)</u>	<u>\$103,147</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(21,420)	\$(22,502)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	703	(953)
Deposits	583	(2,196)
Income taxes receivable from Parent	<u>(16,757)</u>	<u>(18,372)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(36,891)</u>	<u>(44,023)</u>
Financing activities:		
Due to Parent		(75)
Capital contribution from Parent	<u>42,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>42,000</u>	<u>41,925</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	5,109	(2,098)
Cash, beginning of year	<u>38,628</u>	<u>40,726</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 43,737</u>	<u>\$ 38,628</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Organization and summary of significant accounting policies:

Organization and business:

CBIS Financial Services, Inc. (the "Company") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc. (the "Parent"). The principal business of the Company is that of a securities broker in primarily pooled investment funds exempt from the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act").

The Company is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD") and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

The Company has an agreement with another broker-dealer (the "clearing broker") to clear transactions, carry customers' accounts on a fully-disclosed basis and perform recordkeeping functions and, consequently, operates under the exemptive provisions of SEC rule 15c3-3k(2)(ii).

Administrative services and distribution fees:

Administrative services and distribution fees are recognized in the period in which the services are performed.

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 certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income taxes:

The Parent files consolidated Federal and combined state and local income tax returns with the Company and, accordingly, the Company's taxable income or loss is included in such tax returns.

The Parent and the Company account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires the use of an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The income tax provision is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (concluded):
Income taxes (concluded):

The Parent allocates the current provision for income taxes to the Company based on the Company's pro rata share of the annual consolidated income or loss reported by the Parent and the Company for income tax purposes. Deferred tax provisions are recorded by the Company based upon the expected future Federal, state and local income tax consequences of temporary differences generated as a result of its own operations. The Parent records the consolidated deferred tax assets and liabilities.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company has recorded income taxes receivable from Parent, which represents the Company's tax benefit derived from its taxable loss included in the consolidated and combined income tax returns filed by the Parent.

Note 2 - Administrative services fee and related party transactions:

The Company is party to a service agreement with the Parent. Services provided to the Parent include coordination of licensing and registration procedures, monitoring the monthly preparation of participants' statements for pooled investment fund accounts managed by the Parent and provision of data processing, recordkeeping and bookkeeping services to the Parent as needed. The fee for such services was \$3,500 per month in both 2006 and 2005.

Based upon NASD regulations, the Company recorded the 2006 and 2005 fees (\$42,000 for each year) as additional paid-in capital.

Note 3 - Clearing and brokerage agreements:

The Company has entered into a custodian agreement with a clearing broker to provide clearing, execution and other security related services on a fully-disclosed basis. Clearing fees are charged on a flat per transaction basis, or a flat transaction basis plus a percentage of total security volume, with minimum transaction fees applicable.

Note 4 - Net capital requirement:

The Company is subject to the SEC 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. The rule also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had net capital of \$42,937 and \$37,828, respectively, which was in excess of its required minimum net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio for both 2006 and 2005 was .02 to 1.

CBIS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.)

**SCHEDULE I - COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF
THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005**

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Net capital:		
Total stockholder's equity	<u>\$103,147</u>	<u>\$82,567</u>
Deductible nonallowable assets:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	23,008	23,711
Deposits	2,073	2,656
Income taxes receivable from Parent	<u>35,129</u>	<u>18,372</u>
Totals	<u>60,210</u>	<u>44,739</u>
Net capital	<u>\$ 42,937</u>	<u>\$37,828</u>
Aggregated indebtedness - total liabilities	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>
Computation of basic net capital requirement:		
Minimum net capital required (greater of 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness or \$5,000 minimum dollar net capital requirement)	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Excess of net capital over minimum net capital	<u>\$ 37,937</u>	<u>\$32,828</u>
Excess net capital at 1,000%	<u>\$ 42,857</u>	<u>\$37,748</u>
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>.02</u>	<u>.02</u>

No material discrepancies exist between the above computation and the computation included in the Company's corresponding unaudited Form X-17A-S Part IIA filing.

See Report of Independent Public Accountants.

Report of Independent Public Accountants on Internal Control

To the Board of Directors
CBIS Financial Services, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of CBIS Financial Services, Inc. (the "Company"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc., as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the 2006 financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11), and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility 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 conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

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 significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC 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 as described in the second paragraph of this report were adequate at December 31, 2006 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is *not intended* to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

JH Cohn LLP

New York, New York
February 12, 2007