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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-46418

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 _____ AND ENDING 12/31/2006
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Abacus International Capital Corp.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

(No. and Street)
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Crowe Chizek and Company LLC

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

(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

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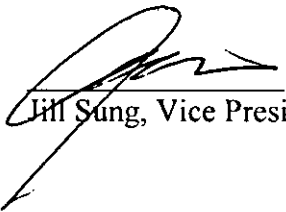
*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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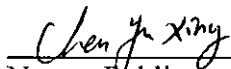
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AFFIRMATION

I, Jill Sung, affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statements and supplemental schedules pertaining to the firm of Abacus International Capital Corp. (Company) at December 31, 2006 are true and correct. I further affirm that neither the Company nor any officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified as that of a customer.


Jill Sung, Vice President

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of February, 2007.


Notary Public

YU XING CHEN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01CH6104536
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires Jan. 20, 2008

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
SEC ID No. 8-46418

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
New York, New York

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

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Crowe Chizek and Company LLC
Member Horwath International

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Board of Directors
Abacus International Capital Corp.
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Abacus International Capital Corp. (the "Company"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Abacus Federal Savings Bank, as of December 31, 2006, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year 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 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 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 the Company as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information on pages 11 and 12 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 and Exchange Act of 1934. 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 respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.


Crowe Chizek and Company LLC

Livingston, New Jersey
February 23, 2007

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
December 31, 2006

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks	\$ 208,529
Deposits with clearing organization	108,115
Investment securities at fair value	9,237
Receivable from the Parent Company	260,371
Prepaid expenses and other assets	<u>51,807</u>
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 638,059</u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Liabilities

Accrued expenses	\$ 7,933
Payable to the Parent Company	<u>126,204</u>
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	134,137

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, no par, 200 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	500
Additional paid in capital	914,375
Deficit	<u>(410,953)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	503,922

Total liabilities and stockholder's equity \$ 638,059

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year ended December 31, 2006

Revenue	
Commissions	\$ 33,854
Interest and dividends	<u>65,097</u>
	98,951
Expenses	
Interest expense	56,417
Compensation and benefits	83,826
Occupancy expenses	85,321
Floor brokerage, exchange and clearance fees	27,910
Insurance	16,745
Professional fees	4,500
Dues and subscriptions	3,844
Quotes	1,655
Other operating	<u>11,986</u>
	292,204
Loss before income taxes	(193,253)
Income tax benefit	<u>(87,930)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (105,323)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
Year ended December 31, 2006

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$ 500	\$ 869,375	\$ (305,630)	\$ 564,245
Net loss	-	-	(105,323)	(105,323)
Capital contribution by Parent	-	45,000	-	45,000
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 914,375</u>	<u>\$ (410,953)</u>	<u>\$ 503,922</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended December 31, 2006

Cash flows from operating activities	
Net loss	\$ (105,323)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities	
(Increase) decrease in operating assets	
Deposits with clearing broker	(4,564)
Receivable from the Parent Company	(87,930)
Prepaid assets	(36,459)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities	
Accrued expenses	<u>(16,717)</u>
Net cash (used) by operating activities	(250,993)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Investment maturities	4,248,000
Purchase of investments	<u>(5,937)</u>
Net cash from investing activities	4,242,063
Cash flows from financing activities	
Stockholder's contribution	45,000
Payments on payable to the Parent Company	<u>(4,121,796)</u>
Net cash (used) by financing activities	<u>(4,076,796)</u>
Net change in cash	(85,726)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of year	<u>294,255</u>
Cash and due from banks at end of year	<u>\$ 208,529</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business: Abacus International Capital Corp. (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD). The Company is wholly-owned by Abacus Federal Savings Bank (the "Parent Company"). The Company offers securities transaction services to its customers. The Company clears its securities transactions on a fully-disclosed basis through Pershing LLC, a subsidiary of The Bank of New York (Pershing).

The Company is engaged in a single line of business as a securities broker-dealer that comprises agency transactions. The Company acts as a broker-dealer and is exempt from SEC rule 15c3-3 under paragraph k(2)(ii) since it uses other security firms for clearing.

Securities transactions are cleared through Pershing LLC pursuant to an agreement between the Company and Pershing. Customers are introduced and cleared on a fully disclosed basis. The Company is not responsible for compliance with Section 4(c) of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because Pershing, as defined by such rules, carries all customer accounts.

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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Parent Company allocates certain expenses, primarily occupancy expenses, based on relative square footage of space occupied by the Company in the Parent Company's facilities. Such allocation is an estimate and actual results could differ from those estimates.

Statement of Cash Flows: The Company considers cash on hand and amounts due from depository institutions having an initial maturity of three months or less as cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Revenue Recognition: Securities transactions and related commission revenue and expense are recorded on a trade date basis.

Financial Instruments With Off-Balance-Sheet Risk: In the normal course of its business and under standard contract terms included in the correspondent agreement with its clearing broker, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing broker from damages or losses resulting from customer transactions. The Company is, therefore, exposed to off-balance-sheet risk of loss in the event that customers are unable to fulfill contractual obligations under margin accounts. Such margin accounts had a balance of \$0 at December 31, 2006. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make

(Continued)

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

under this indemnification cannot be estimated. Since its inception, the Company has never been required to make a payment under this indemnification. In addition, the Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under this indemnity. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any contingent liability in its financial statements for this indemnity.

Office Furnishings, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements: Office furnishings, equipment, and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation that is computed using the straight-line method. Office furnishings and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives, which range from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of their useful lives or the remaining lease term, which range from six to seven years.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments (such as cash, deposits with clearing organization, receivables and payables, and accrued expenses), except for marketable securities, approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments. Marketable securities owned during 2006 were carried at fair value.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: As of December 31, 2006, the Company had concentrations of credit risk with depository institutions in the form of bank accounts, time deposits and clearing deposits. Management believes there is no significant risk of loss on these financial instruments. Amounts due from unaffiliated depository institutions at year end 2006 were \$311,450.

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there now are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Income Taxes: The Company is included in the consolidated federal and state income tax return of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. The consolidated group of entities of the Parent Company follows a policy of allocating the federal and state consolidated tax liability among the participants generally in proportion to their contribution to the consolidated taxable income amounts.

Income tax expense (benefit) is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

(Continued)

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - FULLY-DISCLOSED CLEARING AGREEMENT

In 2005, the Company entered into a fully-disclosed clearing agreement with Pershing whereby customer accounts are cleared and carried by Pershing. The agreement calls for the Company to maintain a deposit balance in an account maintained by Pershing. At December 31, 2006, the Company had \$25,000 of cash on deposit to satisfy this requirement. Either party may terminate the agreement without cause upon the receipt of 90 days written notice.

NOTE 3 - INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense (benefit) was as follows:

Current	\$ (87,930)
Deferred	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (87,930)</u>

The difference between the expected income tax expense (computed by applying the U.S. Federal corporate income tax rate of 34% to earnings before income taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2006, and the reported income tax expense was as follows:

Federal income taxes at statutory tax rates	\$ (65,706)
State income taxes, net of related federal benefit	<u>(22,224)</u>
	<u>\$ (87,930)</u>

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTIES

The Company has an agreement with the Parent Company whereby the Parent Company incurs and pays all of the overhead and administrative costs. The amount of \$102,204 was allocated to the Company in 2006.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with the Parent Company and affiliates. Balances relating to such transactions were as follows:

Assets	
Cash	\$ 5,194
Receivable from Parent Company	<u>260,371</u>
	<u>\$ 265,565</u>

(Continued)

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 126,204
Income taxes payable	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 126,204</u>
Revenues	
Interest income	\$ -
Other	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>
Operating expenses	
Communication and data processing	\$ 7,171
Occupancy	85,321
Other	<u>9,712</u>
	<u>\$ 102,204</u>

The Company subleases office space from the Parent Company. The Parent Company allocates its rental costs to the Company based on square footage. The lease expires in April of 2016. Future minimum lease payments were as follows:

2007	\$ 52,500
2008	52,500
2009	52,500
2010	52,500
2011	55,000
Thereafter	<u>243,750</u>
	<u>\$ 508,750</u>

NOTE 5 - CASH RESERVE COMPUTATION

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3, *Customer Protection: Reserves and Custody of Securities* under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in that the Company's activities are limited to those set forth in the conditions for exemption appearing in paragraph k(2)(ii) of the Rule.

(Continued)

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2006

NOTE 6 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

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. At December 31, 2006, the Company's net capital as defined by Rule 15c3-1 totaled \$183,956, which was \$175,014 in excess of its minimum net capital requirement of \$8,942.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
SCHEDULE OF THE COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL
PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-1
December 31, 2006

Total stockholder's equity	\$ 503,922
Deductions and/or charges	
Net office furniture and equipment and prepaid	51,807
Other nonallowable assets	<u>265,372</u>
	317,179
Net capital before haircuts on securities	186,743
Haircuts on securities	<u>2,787</u>
Net capital	<u>\$ 183,956</u>
Aggregate indebtedness	
Items included in statement of financial condition	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 7,933
Payable to the Parent Company	<u>126,204</u>
Total aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$ 134,137</u>
Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	.73
Computation of basic net capital requirement	
Minimum net capital required – greater of 6.67% of total aggregate indebtedness or \$5,000	\$ 8,942
Net capital	<u>183,956</u>
Excess net capital	<u>\$ 175,014</u>
Net capital per computation contained in the Company's corresponding unaudited Form X-17a-5, Part IIA filing	<u>\$ 183,956</u>

ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.
SCHEDULE OF THE COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF
RESERVE REQUIREMENTS PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-3
December 31, 2006

Abacus International Capital Corp. (the "Company") is not required to compute the Reserve Requirements or include Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Rule"), in that the Company's activities are limited to those set forth in the conditions for exemption appearing in paragraph k(2)(ii) of the Rule.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
REQUIRED BY RULE 17a-5 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Board of Directors
Abacus International Capital Corp.
New York, New York

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Abacus International Capital Corp. (the "Company") 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 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 (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 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.

(Continued)

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 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 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 generally accepted accounting principles 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.

However, we wish to note the following: The NASD has informed management that the Company was in violation of certain rules and regulations. In contravention of SEC Rule 17a-3(a)(2), the Company failed to create an accurate general ledger reflecting each expense incurred relating to its business. Also, in contravention to SEC Rule 17(a)-3(a)(11), the Company failed to create an accurate trial balance and therefore failed to properly compute its net capital requirement. Management has responded in writing to the NASD and has informed us that they have implemented procedures to accurately perform the required net capital computation.

(Continued)

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 were adequate at December 31, 2006 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Company, management, the SEC, the NASD, 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.


Crowe Chizek and Company LLC

Livingston, New Jersey
February 23, 2007

END