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UNIT 10029449
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: February 28, 2010
Estimated average burden
hours per response..... 12.00

MAR 02 2010

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

Washington, DC
105

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 1/1/2009 AND ENDING 12/31/2009
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Abacus International Capital Corp.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

181 CANAL STREET, 2nd Floor

NEW YORK (No. and Street) NEW YORK 10013

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Bob McMahon (212) 266-8960
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

ParenteBeard LLC

115 SOLAR STREET (Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) SYRACUSE NEW YORK 13204

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

CHECK ONE:

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

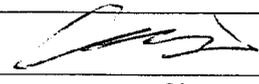
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

Handwritten initials and date: MA 3/11

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

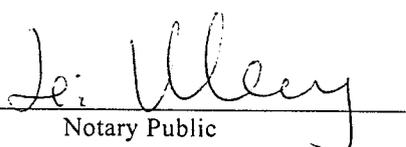
I, JILL SUNG, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of ABACUS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP., as of DECEMBER 31, 2009, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company 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

Vice President

Title



Notary Public

WANG LEI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01WA6107696
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires Apr. 05, 2012

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

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

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

Abacus International Capital Corp.

SEC ID No. 8-46418

Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Abacus International Capital Corp.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the 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, 2009, 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, 2009, 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 12 and 13 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.

ParenteBeard LLC

Syracuse, New York
February 23, 2010

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

Assets

Cash and due from banks	\$229,409
Deposits with clearing organization	15,000
Investment securities at fair value	5,946
Receivable from the Parent Company	21,087
Prepaid expenses and other assets	15,130

Total Assets \$286,572

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Liabilities

Accrued expenses	\$ 6,491
Payable to the Parent Company	25,698

Total Liabilities 32,189

Stockholder's Equity

Common stock, no par value; 200 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	500
Paid-in capital	964,375
Accumulated deficit	(710,492)

Total Stockholder's Equity 254,383

Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity \$286,572

See notes to financial statements.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Statement of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2009

Revenue

Commissions	\$ 47,575
Interest and dividends	2,505
	<hr/>
Total Revenue	50,080

Expenses

Compensation and benefits	59,220
Occupancy	93,629
Floor brokerage, exchange and clearance fees	24,835
Communication and data processing	15,117
Insurance	14,612
Professional fees	6,749
Dues and subscriptions	4,211
Quotes	2,340
Other operating	7,114
	<hr/>
Total Expenses	227,827

Loss before Income Tax Benefit (177,747)

Income Tax Benefit

(80,705)

Net Loss

\$(97,042)

See notes to financial statements.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity Year Ended December 31, 2009

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance - January 1, 2009	\$500	\$964,375	\$(613,450)	\$351,425
Net loss	-	-	(97,042)	(97,042)
Balance - December 31, 2009	<u>\$500</u>	<u>\$964,375</u>	<u>\$(710,492)</u>	<u>\$254,383</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Statement of Cash Flows **Year Ended December 31, 2009**

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net loss	\$ (97,042)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Decrease in operating assets:	
Receivable from the Parent Company	1,149
Realized loss on the change in fair value of investments	1,893
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,316
Increase in operating liabilities:	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	306
Payable to the Parent Company	1,956
	<hr/>
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(89,422)
Cash and Due from Banks - Beginning	<hr/> 318,831
Cash and Due from Banks - Ending	<hr/> <hr/> \$229,409

See notes to financial statements.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note 1 - Nature of Operations

Abacus International Capital Corp. (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 wholly-owned by Abacus Federal Savings Bank (the "Parent Company"). The Company offers securities transaction services to its customers.

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 Sterne Agee & Leach, Inc. ("Sterne Agee") pursuant to an agreement between the Company and Sterne Agee. 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 Sterne Agee, as defined by such rules, carries all customer accounts.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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. 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 \$69,868 at December 31, 2009.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments With Off-Balance-Sheet Risk (Continued)

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. In the event the Company has to make a payment under this indemnity, the financial guarantee would be recorded at fair value.

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 investment securities, approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments. Investment securities consist of equity positions in corporate stocks recorded at fair value through earnings.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealer and other financial institutions. 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.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash accounts in financial institutions which periodically exceed federally insured limits.

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 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 returns 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.

On January 1, 2009, the Parent Company and the Company adopted the recent accounting guidance related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which sets out a consistent framework to determine the appropriate level of tax reserves to maintain for uncertain tax positions. Currently, the Company has no uncertain tax positions.

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.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Subsequent Events

On May 28, 2009, the FASB issued guidance now codified in ASC 855-10, *Subsequent Events* (previously SFAS No. 165). Under ASC 855-10, the Company is required to evaluate the events and transactions that occur after the statement of financial condition date but before the date the financial statements are issued, or available to be issued in the case of non-public entities. ASC 855-10 requires entities to recognize in the financial statements the effect of all events or transactions that provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the statement of financial condition date including the estimates inherent in the consolidated financial preparation process. Entities shall not recognize the impact of events or transactions that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the statement of financial condition date but arose after that date. ASC 855-10 also requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. ASC 855-10 was effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted the provisions of ASC 855-10 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Management has reviewed events occurring through February 23, 2010, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued, and has concluded that no subsequent events have occurred requiring accrual or disclosure.

Note 3 - Fully-Disclosed Clearing Agreement

The Company has a fully-disclosed clearing agreement with Sterne, Agee & Leach, Inc. (Sterne Agee) whereby customer accounts are cleared and carried by Sterne Agee. In accordance with that agreement, the deposit is required by the Company's clearing broker to secure amounts receivable from the Company and bears interest at current market rates.

Note 4 - Income Taxes

The components of the income tax benefit for 2009 were as follows:

Current	\$(79,853)
Deferred	<u>(852)</u>
	<u><u>\$(80,705)</u></u>

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note 4 - Income Taxes (Continued)

The difference between the expected income tax expense (computed by applying the U.S. Federal corporate income tax rate of 34% to the loss before income tax benefit) for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the reported income tax expense was as follows:

Federal income tax benefit at statutory tax rates	\$(60,434)
State and local income taxes, net of related federal benefit	<u>(20,271)</u>
	<u><u>\$(80,705)</u></u>

At December 31, 2009, the Company has a net deferred tax asset amounting to \$852, which is related to prepaid and accrued expenses.

Note 5 - Related Parties

The Company has an agreement with the Parent Company whereby the Parent Company incurs and pays all of the Company's overhead and administrative costs. The amount of \$101,312 was allocated to the Company in 2009.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with the Parent Company and affiliates. At December 31, 2009, balances relating to such transactions were as follows:

Assets

Cash	\$ 10,876
Receivable from the Parent Company	<u>21,087</u>
	<u><u>\$ 31,963</u></u>

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u><u>\$ 25,698</u></u>
---------------------------------------	-------------------------

Operating Expenses

Communication and data processing	\$ 2,160
Occupancy	93,629
Other	<u>5,523</u>
	<u><u>\$101,312</u></u>

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note 5 - Related Parties (Continued)

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 are as follows:

2010	\$ 52,500
2011	55,000
2012	56,250
2013	56,250
2014	56,250
Thereafter	<u>75,000</u>
	<u>\$351,250</u>

Note 6 - Fair Value

A fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods is used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1:* Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.
- Level 2:* Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3:* Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

Note 6 - Fair Value (Continued)

The fair values of securities are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1 inputs).

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using</u>		
	<u>(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets</u>	<u>(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs</u>	<u>(Level 3) Significant Unobservable Inputs</u>
Assets:			
Investment securities	<u>\$5,946</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note 7 - 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.

Note 8 - Net Capital Requirements

Pursuant to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (rule 15c3-1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company is required to maintain minimum net capital, as defined. Further, the rule requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness, as defined, to net capital shall not exceed 15 to 1.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$212,484, which was \$207,484 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 0.15 to 1.

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Schedule of the Computation of Net Capital Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 December 31, 2009

Total stockholder's equity	\$254,383
Deductions and/or charges:	
Net office furniture and equipment and prepaid expenses	13,624
Other nonallowable assets	<u>27,083</u>
	<u>40,707</u>
Net Capital Before Haircuts on Securities	213,676
Haircuts on securities	<u>1,192</u>
Net Capital	<u><u>\$212,484</u></u>
Aggregate indebtedness:	
Items included in statement of financial condition:	
Accrued expenses	\$ 6,491
Payable to the Parent Company	<u>25,698</u>
Total Aggregate Indebtedness	<u><u>\$ 32,189</u></u>
Aggregate Indebtedness To Net Capital	<u><u>0.15</u></u>
Computation of basic net capital requirement:	
Minimum net capital required - greater of 6.67% of total aggregate indebtedness or \$5,000	\$ 5,000
Net capital	<u>212,484</u>
Excess Net Capital	<u><u>\$207,484</u></u>
Net capital per computation contained in the Company's corresponding unaudited Form X-17a-5, Part IIA filing	<u><u>\$212,484</u></u>

Abacus International Capital Corp.

Schedule of the Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements

Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3

December 31, 2009

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**

To the 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, 2009, 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.

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.

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, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

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

Parente Beard LLC

Syracuse, New York
February 23, 2010