# ISA INTERNATIONALE INC Form 10KSB/A October 28, 2008

October 28, 2008

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB/A Amendment No. 1

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal year ended September 30, 2007.

Commission File Number: 001-16423

ISA INTERNATIONALE INC. (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 41-1925647 (State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2564 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55113
(Mailing address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number (651) 484-9850

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$.0001 par value

(Title of each class)

OTC Bulletin Board

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes [] No [X]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. []Yes [X]No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (Sec.229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer []
Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes [ ] No [X]

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. (See definition of affiliate in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

\$204,461 as of March 31, 2008, based upon a closing price per share of \$.20 as defined in the prior paragraph.

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer's classes of common equity and preferred equity as of the latest practicable date:

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock as of January 11, 2008 were 23,999,612 shares, par value \$0.0001.

There are 275,000 shares issued and outstanding of the issuer's cumulative and convertible Series A preferred stock, par value \$.0001 as of January 10, 2008. The preferred stock is convertible into common shares at the rate of 2.32 common shares for each preferred share for a total of 785,714 common shares or a common price of \$.35 per share. The preferred `shares shall be convertible to common shares at any time upon the option of the holder, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a related party. The preferred share bear a dividend rate of 12% per annum, dividends payable quarterly or annually at the option of the Company, and cumulative in amount until such time as they are paid to the holder by the Company.

#### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

NONE

# Explanatory Note:

This form is submitted to correct Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 Certification.

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#### PART I

### Item 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

As used herein, the terms "ISAI" or "ISAT" (the trading symbol of the Company) and the "Company" refer to ISA Internationale Inc. unless the context indicates otherwise.

#### 1.1 Corporate History, Organization and Recapitalization

ISA Internationale Inc. (the Company or ISAI) was incorporated in Delaware in 1989 under a former name, and was inactive operationally for some time prior to its May 1998 recapitalization through an acquisition of Internationale Shopping Alliance Incorporated (Internationale), which was a wholly owned subsidiary of ISAI. This subsidiary was acquired when the former shareholders

of Internationale acquired 89% of the outstanding common stock of ISAI through a stock exchange. ISAI issued 11,772,600 shares of its common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock of Internationale. This transaction was effected as a reverse merger for financial statement and operational purposes. Accordingly, ISAI regards its inception as being the incorporation of Internationale on October 7, 1997. Subsequent to this reverse merger, the name of Internationale Shopping Alliance Incorporated was changed to ShoptropolisTV.com, Inc (Shoptropolis).

The primary business strategy of Shoptropolis, was to develop a multimedia home shopping network for the purpose of offering in-home shoppers a convenient electronic shopping experience through broadcast television, cable, satellite or the Internet, and featuring a broad diversity of high quality, moderately priced, unique consumer products.

ISAI incorporated its precious metals subsidiary, International Strategic Assets, Inc. (ISA), in March 1999. The primary business strategy of ISA was outbound direct telemarketing sales of precious commodities, primarily including gold, silver, platinum and palladium in bullion form including bars and coins of various types and face amounts.

On May 19, 2000, ISAI sold ISA to an individual who was an officer and director of ISAI. In December 2000, due to a lack of capital, the Company concluded that no further efforts would be expended to develop its planned shopping network and the disposal of the Shoptropolis subsidiary was approved by the Board of Directors. Shoptropolis was sold on March 29, 2001.

In May 2005, the Company consummated its first purchase of performing, subperforming and non-performing consumer receivables. These portfolios generally consist of one or more of the following types of consumer receivables:

- charged-off receivables -- accounts that have been written-off by the originators and may have been previously serviced by collection agencies;
- sub-performing receivables -- accounts where the debtor is currently making partial or irregular monthly payments, but the accounts may have been written-off by the originators; and are currently being serviced by collection agencies;
- performing receivables accounts where the debtor is making regular payments or pays upon normal and customary procedures to collection agencies.

The Company has acquired these receivables at a significant discount to the amount actually owed by the debtors from a group of Companies in California. The receivables purchased represented a portion of distressed debt the companies owned and previously purchased as distressed consumer debt receivables. The Company outsources its collections to one or more carefully selected collection agencies and actively monitors collection and servicing strategies accordingly. For the year ended September 30, 2007, The Company recorded no collection revenue due to the Company's adoption of the "cost recovery" method of recognizing debt collection income.

Due to various problems and characteristics of the distressed debt portfolios purchased by the Company, no conclusive statistics of collection by the Company can be realistic discerned to facilitate the development of reliable collection conclusions as to the amount of income that can ultimately result

from these debt portfolios. The Company is obligated, in accordance with industry standards and AICPA pronouncements regarding income recognition for troubled asset purchases to adopt the "cost recovery" method of income collection. Accordingly, the Company will recognize income from the collection of its portfolios only after it has collected the full purchase price of \$1,094,900 less \$378,287 of impairment write-downs, for the portfolios purchased during the period from May 18, 2005 to September 30, 2006. At September 30, 2007, the remaining carrying cost of the Company's portfolios was \$221,576 compared to 373,028 at September 30, 2006.

The Company believes the earliest year revenues could be recognized would be by the fiscal years 2009 or 2010, based upon the application of industry recognized standards for receiving cash collections on its purchased debt portfolios. For the year ended September 30, 2007, the Company received cash collections in the gross amount of \$151,452. Collections of \$265,241 for the year ended September 30, 2006 and \$78,343 respectively for the year ended September 30, 2005 have been received since the portfolios were purchased on May 18, 2005. These were applied to reduce the initial gross portfolio inventory cost of \$1,094,900. There have also been impairment write-downs to the carrying value of the portfolio inventory totaling \$378,287 thereby reducing the carrying cost to the Company to \$221,576 as of September 30, 2007.

#### 1.2 Industry Overview and Trends

The purchasing, servicing and collection of charged-off, sub-performing and performing consumer receivables is a rapidly expanding industry driven by:

- levels of consumer debt;
- defaults of the underlying receivables; and
- utilization of third-party agency collectors providers to collect such receivables.
- increasing use of computer technology to improve productivity in the collection process.

As a result of the difficulty experienced by the originating lending institutions in collecting these past due receivables and the desire to focus on their core businesses and to generate accelerated cash revenue from these receivables, originating institutions are increasingly electing to sell these portfolios through a network of brokers in the debt collection industry.

#### 1.2.a Credit Industry Trends

According to the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, the total outstanding consumer credit balance has increased 103% in the last 10 years from \$1.222 trillion at August 1997 to \$2.478 trillion at August 2007. Finance Companies receivables have increased from \$838.4 billion in July 1997 to \$2,044.8 billion in July 2007 or 244%. According to the Nilson Report, a credit card industry newsletter, goods and services purchased by all credit cards issued in the U.S.A. reached \$1.950 trillion in 2006. They also predict the consumer credit market will increase to \$2.8 trillion by 2010.. Recent statistics from the FDIC showed a net charge-off rate for consumer loans for Credit Card Lenders at 4.18% for the second quarter of 2007 compared to a rate of 3.56% for the Second Quarter of 2006 indicating a decline in credit quality in the last year.

As a result of the difficulty in collecting these past due receivables and the desire of originating institutions to focus on their core businesses and to generate revenue from these receivables, originating institutions are increasingly electing to sell these portfolios. ISAT believes there is more opportunity to expand its business as the debt collection industry matures and grows but sees challenges ahead as a result of changing global economic factors.

The consumer credit industry is becoming more complex and technology oriented every year with new products being offered to consumers, lending institutions, and the debt collection industry. Debit card transactions have now surpassed credit card transactions with a 54% share in 2006. Bank cards may offer the cardholder the option of choosing either a debit or credit type of transaction. Because of security concerns on the internet, alternative payment methods such as PayPal, Amazon, and Moneta offer consumers the option to make purchases without using credit cards. Walk-in bill payments have become more prevalent, growing at a rate of 2% to 3% a year, with companies such as CheckFreePay, Western Union, and Moneygram offering consumers convenient ways to pay bills and cash checks.

The current subprime and adjustable rate mortgage industry crisis will have a significant impact on the consumer receivables industry as consumers who find their payments on their adjustable rate mortgages skyrocketing will also have difficulty keeping up with payments due on their credit card debt. This combined with declining house values means fewer options are available for the consumer to pay credit card debt by refinancing through home equity loans or second mortgages. Our Company feels this may be an opportunity to purchase more credit card debt at favorable rates as more consumers increase their credit card spending and maintain higher balances.

#### 1.2.b Strategy

The Company's current strategy is to acquire additional portfolios and outsource the collections. The Company also intends to develop its own collection staff and related call centers as the quantity and amount of purchased portfolios increases. For these additional purchases, the Company will need to secure suitable financing to allow for these purchases of portfolios. As of the date of this report, the Company has not implemented any new financing proposals; however, the Company will continue developing strategies to acquire new financing.

### 1.2.c Competition in the industry

The business of collecting distressed consumer receivables is highly competitive and we expect competition from new and existing companies will increase. The Company will be competing with other purchasers of consumer receivables, including third-party collection companies and other financial services companies. Many of our competitors are larger, more established and have substantially greater financial, technological, personnel and other resources than we have, including greater access to capital sources and markets.

# 1.3. Personnel

Mr. Bernard L. Brodkorb is the ISAI President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chairman of the Board. He also serves as a consultant to the Company and is a Certified Public Accountant. On the date of this

report December 29, 2007, the Company has one additional administrative full time employee who is an attorney working on staff and one accountant retained as an independent consultant. Additional staff persons are used part-time.

#### 1.4. IMPORTANT RISK FACTORS

The following factors are important and should be considered carefully in connection with any evaluation of the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Additionally, the following factors could cause the Company's actual results to materially differ from those reflected in any forward-looking statements of the Company.

#### New Business Ventures

On August 18, 2004, the Company entered into a contract to purchase the debt collection business assets of three California companies. The Company believed that it would be purchasing in excess of \$5,000,000 in various assets such as cash, marketable securities, office furniture and fixtures and consumer debt receivables having a charged-off face value in excess of \$200,000,000. The transaction was not completed in accordance with either the original negotiated contract terms or the subsequent negotiated revised terms. However, the Company did complete a purchase of a portion of these collection consumer debt receivables in May for a price of \$1,094,900 in restricted common shares of the Company. The Company issued 1,250,000 in restricted common shares to the California collection companies in order to complete the purchase of the assets. This purchase of consumer receivables allowed the Company to become operational in the financial services industry, more specifically in the consumer debt collection business and intends to purchase additional portfolios of distressed consumer debt receivables in the future. The Company is currently creating its operational and marketing strategy to further develop this business venture.

The Company's prospects for its new business ventures must be considered in light of the many risks, expenses and difficulties encountered frequently by companies in the financial services industry.

Major risks include, but are not limited to, an evolving business model and the overall effective management of future growth. To address the many startup risks and difficulties the Company has encountered, it must in the future have the ability to successfully execute any of its operational and marketing strategies that it may develop in any new business venture. There would be no assurance the Company would be successful in addressing the many risks and difficulties it could encounter. The failure to do so would continue to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition and results of any operations it pursues or tries to develop within the financial services industry. There can be no assurance ISAI can find and attract new capital for this new business venture and other new business ventures and if successful in finding sufficient capital, it can successfully grow and manage the business or new business venture into a profitable and successful operation.

Other Risk Factors

We may not be able to purchase consumer receivable portfolios at favorable prices or on sufficiently favorable terms or at all and our success depends upon the continued availability of consumer receivable portfolios that meet our purchasing criteria and our ability to identify and finance the purchases of such portfolios.

The availability of consumer receivable portfolios at favorable prices and on terms acceptable to us depends on a number of factors outside of our control, including:

- the continuation of the current growth trend in consumer debt;
- the continued volume of consumer receivable portfolios available for sale; and
- competitive factors affecting potential purchasers and sellers of consumer receivable portfolios.

We have seen at certain times that the market for acquiring consumer receivable portfolios is becoming more competitive, thereby possibly diminishing our ability to acquire such receivables at attractive prices in future periods.

The growth in consumer debt may also be affected by:

- a slowdown in the economy;
- reductions in consumer spending;
- changes in the underwriting criteria by originators; and
- changes in laws and regulations governing consumer lending.

Any slowing of the consumer debt growth trend could result in a decrease in the availability of consumer receivable portfolios for purchase that could affect the purchase prices of such portfolios. Any increase in the prices we are required to pay for such portfolios in turn will reduce the profit, if any, we generate from such portfolios.

Because of the nature of our business, our quarterly operating results may fluctuate, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Our results may fluctuate as a result of any of the following:

- the timing and amount of collections on our consumer receivable portfolios;
- our inability to identify and acquire additional consumer receivable portfolios;
- a decline in the estimated value of our consumer receivable portfolio recoveries;
- increases in operating expenses associated with the growth of our operations or legal expenses;

- and general and economic market conditions.

We may not be able to recover sufficient amounts on our consumer receivable portfolios to recover the costs associated with the purchase of those portfolios and to fund our operations.

In order to operate profitably over the long term, which we have not yet been able to do since our inception, we must continually purchase and collect on a sufficient volume of receivables to generate cash that exceeds our costs.

Our ability to recover on our portfolios and produce sufficient returns can be negatively impacted by the quality of the purchased receivables. In the normal course of our portfolio acquisitions, some receivables may be included in the portfolios that fail to conform to certain terms of the purchase agreements and we may seek to return these receivables to the seller for payment or replacement receivables. However, we cannot guarantee that any of such sellers will be able to meet their payment obligations to us. Accounts that we are unable to return to sellers may yield no return. If cash flows from operations are less than anticipated as a result of our inability to collect sufficient amounts on our receivables, our ability to satisfy our debt obligations, purchase new portfolios and our future growth and profitability may be materially adversely affected.

We are subject to intense competition for the purchase of consumer receivable portfolios and, as a result of this competition, if we are unable to purchase receivable portfolios, our profits, if any, will be limited.

We will be competing with other purchasers of consumer receivable portfolios, with third-party collection agencies and with financial services companies that manage their own consumer receivable portfolios. We compete on the basis of reputation, industry experience and performance. Some of our competitors have greater capital, personnel and other resources than we have. The possible entry of new competitors, including competitors that historically have focused on the acquisition of different asset types, and the expected increase in competition from current market participants may reduce our access to consumer receivable portfolios. Aggressive pricing by our competitors could raise the price of consumer receivable portfolios above levels that we are willing to pay, which could reduce the number of consumer receivable portfolios suitable for us to purchase or if purchased by us, reduce the profits, if any, generated by such portfolios. If we are unable to purchase receivable portfolios at favorable prices or at all, our revenues and earnings could be materially reduced.

Failure of our third party recovery partners to adequately perform collection services could materially reduce our revenues and our profitability, if any.

We are dependent upon outside collection agencies to service all our consumer receivable portfolios. Any failure by our third party recovery partners to adequately perform collection services for us or remit such collections to us could materially reduce our revenues and our profitability. In addition, our revenues and profitability could be materially adversely affected if we are not able to secure replacement recovery partners and redirect payments from the debtors to our new recovery partner promptly in the event our agreements with our third-party recovery partners are terminated, our third-party recovery partners fail to adequately perform their obligations or if our relationships with such recovery partners adversely change. Our collections may decrease if bankruptcy filings increase.

During times of economic recession, the amount of defaulted consumer

receivables generally increases, which contributes to an increase in the amount of personal bankruptcy filings. Under certain bankruptcy filings, a debtor's assets are sold to repay credit originators, but since the defaulted consumer receivables we purchase are generally unsecured we often would not be able to collect on those receivables. We cannot assure you that our collection experience would not decline with an increase in bankruptcy filings.

If our actual collection experience with respect to a defaulted consumer receivables portfolio is significantly lower than we projected when we purchased the portfolio, our earnings could be negatively affected. We may not be able to continue our operations if we are unable to generate funding from third party financing sources.

If we are unable to access external sources of financing, we may not be able to fund and grow our operations. The failure to obtain financing and capital as needed would limit our ability to purchase consumer receivable portfolios and achieve our growth plans.

We will possibly use estimates for recognizing revenue on a portion of our consumer receivable portfolio investments and our earnings would be reduced if actual results are less than estimated.

The loss of any of our executive officers may adversely affect our operations and our ability to successfully acquire receivable portfolios.

Our Chairman and President and two other officers or directors are responsible for making substantially all management decisions, including determining which portfolios to purchase, the purchase price and other material terms of such portfolio acquisitions. These decisions are instrumental to the success of our business. The loss of these services by these individuals could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our ability to successfully acquire receivable portfolios until such time as replacement expertise can be found and utilized in the Company management process.

Government regulations may limit our ability to recover and enforce the collection of our receivables.

Federal, state and municipal laws, rules, regulations and ordinances may limit our ability to recover and enforce our rights with respect to the receivables acquired by us. These laws include, but are not limited to, the following federal statutes and regulations promulgated there under and comparable statutes in states where consumers reside and/or where creditors are located:

- the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act;
- the Federal Trade Commission Act;
- the Truth-In-Lending Act;
- the Fair Credit Billing Act;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; and

- the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Additional laws may be enacted that could impose additional restrictions on the servicing and collection of receivables. Such new laws may adversely affect the ability to collect the receivables.

Because the receivables were originated and serviced pursuant to a variety of federal and/or state laws by a variety of entities and involved consumers in almost all 50 states, there can be no assurance that all original servicing entities have at all times been in substantial compliance with applicable law. Additionally, there can be no assurance that we or our recovery partners have been or will continue to be at all times in substantial compliance with applicable law. The failure to comply with applicable law could materially adversely affect our ability to collect our receivables and could subject us to increased costs and fines and penalties. In addition, our third-party recovery partners may be subject to these and other laws and their failure to comply with such laws could also materially adversely affect our revenues and earnings.

Certain originators and recovery partners in the consumer credit industry have been subject to class actions and other litigation. Claims include failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations and improper or deceptive origination and servicing practices. If we become a party to such class action suits or other litigation, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

If a significant portion of our shares available for resale are sold in the public market, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause a decrease in the market price of our common stock. We had approximately 23,999,612 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of the date of this Form 10-KSB report. In addition, options to purchase approximately 6,000,000 shares of our common stock were outstanding as of September 30, 2007. All of these options were vested and the exercise prices of such options were substantially lower than the current market price of our common stock.

If a significant portion of these shares were sold in the public market, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

History of Losses and Anticipated Further Losses

ISAI has generated no revenues to date and has an accumulated deficit as of September 30, 2007 of \$8,479,167. Further, the Company expects to continue to incur losses until it establishes a means of generating revenues at appropriate margins to achieve profitability. There can be no assurance the Company will ever generate revenues or that it will achieve profitability, or that its future operations will prove commercially successful, or that it will establish any means of generating revenues at appropriate margins to achieve profitability.

Need for Additional Financing

The Company's current capital resources are not sufficient to support the Company's anticipated day-to-day operations. As such, the Company must obtain

significant additional capital in order to support the Company's anticipated day-to-day operations and settle the debt incurred by ISAI during its past operations until it establishes a means of generating revenues at appropriate margins to achieve profitability

The debt collection business the Company recently entered into is being analyzed and appropriate business strategy models are being developed. The Company still needs to secure additional financing and is investigating new financing strategies.

The Company currently has an agreement with Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the financial company or DCP) to loan the Company at the financial company's sole discretion, funds to meet its day-to-day operational expense and settle certain debts incurred by ISAI. The financial company is owned by two individuals, one of which is ISAI's current President, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The financial company has commenced its best efforts to help the Company resolve, consolidate, and reorganize the Company's present debt structure and contractual liabilities. Additional financing from DCP is contemplated by the Company, but such financing is not guaranteed and is contingent upon pending successful settlement of the Company's problems with various creditors. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain any additional capital. There can be no assurance that the necessary additional financing will be available when needed by the Company, or that such capital will be available on terms acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to obtain financing sufficient to meet its operating and development needs, the Company will be unable to develop and implement a new business strategy or continue its operations. As a result of the Company's history of operating losses and its need for significant additional capital, the reports of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2007 include an explanatory paragraph concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Reliance on Key Personnel

The Company's future success will be dependent upon the ability to attract and retain executive officer(s) and certain other key persons. The inability to attract such individuals or the loss of services of one or more of such persons would have a material adverse effect on ISAI's ability to implement its current plans or continue its operations. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to attract and retain qualified personnel as needed for its business control by existing management.

One principal shareholder, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a related party corporation owned 50% by the Company's President and 50% by an affiliated stockholder, beneficially owns approximately 89.2% of ISAI's outstanding common stock as of September 30, 2007 and accordingly has complete control of the business and development, including the ability to manage all operations, establish all corporate policies, appoint future executive officers, determine management salaries and other compensation, and elect all members of the Board of Directors of ISAI.

Effects of Trading in the Over-the-Counter Market

The Company's common stock is traded in the over-the-counter market on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. The Company's stock symbol is ISAT. Consequently, the liquidity of the Company's common stock may be impaired, not only in the number of shares that may be bought and sold, but also

through delays in the timing of transactions, and coverage by security analysts and the news media may also be reduced. As a result, prices for shares of the Company's common stock may be lower than might otherwise prevail if the Company's common stock were traded on a national securities exchange or listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Further, new eligibility standards and rules for broker dealers who make a market in shares listed on the OTC Election Bulletin Board may limit the number of brokers willing to make a market in the Company's common stock.

#### Limited Market For Securities

There is a limited trading market for the Company's common stock, which is not listed on any national stock exchange or the NASDAQ stock market. The Company's securities are subject to the "penny stock rules" adopted pursuant to Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which applies to non- NASDAQ companies whose common stock trades at less than \$5 per share or has tangible net worth of less than \$2,000,000. These "penny stock rules" require, among other things, that brokers who sell covered "penny stock" to persons other than "established customers" complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances.

Many brokers have decided not to trade "penny stock" because of the requirements of the "penny stock rules" and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in such securities is limited. There can be no assurance that an established trading market will develop, the current market will be maintained or a liquid market for the Company's common stock will be available in the future.

#### Item 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The principal executive office of the Company is located at 2564 Rice St., St. Paul, MN 55113. The President of ISAI, at the location of his own accounting business, rents office space to the Company for a monthly charge of \$700.

#### Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On July 18, 2006, The Company was served a summons and complaint in the commencement of an adversary proceeding in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court Case(s) of Harrison Asset Management, Inc., Cash Asset Management, Inc. and Money Asset Management, Inc. in the Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division. The U.S. Bankruptcy Court Trustee, on behalf of the debtor collection companies, filed the summons and complaint against the Company seeking avoidance and recovery of fraudulent transfers; civil conspiracy for fraudulent transfer; avoidance of unperfected sale; determination of the validity, priority and extent of lien (as filed by the Company); turnover (of debt receivables purchased) and objection to the proof of claims filed by the Company, ISA Internationale, Inc., subsequent in January 2006.

The Company believes that the Trustee's summons and complaint positions are without merit and will vigorously defend its actions in the debt receivable purchase and seek recovery of all damages incurred, expenses advanced and related losses thereto since August 19, 2004, the date the relationship with the debtor companies commenced through and including the date of May 18, 2005, the date of the debt receivable purchases by the Company and further through the date of suit commencement and termination. See settlement agreement below.

Since July 18, 2006, the Trustee in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court Case has also sued the Company's President in his capacity as President for civil conspiracy. On September 11, 2006, the Trustee filed their first amended complaint and suing the Company's President for civil conspiracy. On September 25, 2006, the Company and its President filed counterclaims against the Trustee and third party claims against Dante Fala, former President and current sole shareholder of the "seller" collection companies and the third party collection company, their predecessor business and their officers.

On November 22, 2006, a motion to dismiss adversary proceeding for failure to state a claim was filed by the Company's President. The motion was subsequently granted with leave to amend by the Bankruptcy Judge in December 2006.

On June 20, 2007, ISA Internationale Inc. (ISAI), its wholly owned subsidiary ISA Financial Services, Inc. (ISAF), and Bernard L. Brodkorb entered into an agreement with Amy L. Goldman, Chapter 7 Trustee of the bankruptcy estates of Harrison Asset Management, Inc., Money Asset Management, Inc., and Cash Asset Management, Inc., to settle an adversary complaint filed against them on or about July 14, 2006. The Company has denied all relevant allegations against itself but felt it was in its own best interest to agree to settle rather than sustain the expense of protracted litigation.

The settlement agreement includes the following condensed terms: (The complete contract agreement is attached as exhibit 99-1.)

- 1. Defendants will pay to the bankruptcy trustee an initial settlement sum of \$75,000 within 16 days of court approval of the settlement agreement.
- 2. ISAI will retain the portfolio accounts ("Accounts") purchased by and delivered to it including any of the Accounts recovered by third parties, and shall continue collecting on those Accounts at its own costs, with 40% of all future cash collections, net after third party collection costs to be paid on a quarterly basis to the Trustee until the case is closed, but no later than June 30, 2008. After June 30, 2008, ISAI shall retain the Accounts for its own benefit.
- 3. Trustee will return all of the bankruptcy estates' right, title and interest in the ISAI shares held in escrow under the original asset purchase agreement with the companies in bankruptcy.
- 4. Trustee and ISAI will share 50%/50% in the net recovery (after application of attorney fees and costs) by settlement or enforcement of judgment if any lawsuits or claims are commenced or pursued by the Trustee against Third Party Defendants.
- 5. ISAI will reasonably cooperate with the prosecution of any claims against  $Third\ Party\ Defendants$ .
- 6. ISAI will continue to prosecute its Third Party Complaint, and the Trustee and ISAI shall share 50%/50% in the net recovery (after application of

attorneys' fees and costs) from settlements or enforcements of judgments against those parties.

- 7. If the Trustee does not elect to pursue claims against the Third Party Defendants within 120 days after the execution of this agreement, Then ISAI may elect to pursue those claims upon written notification to the Trustee of such election, unless an earlier date is agreed upon by the parties. In such event, the Trustee without further need for court order, shall assign the estate's right, title and interest (including the Trustee's tolling rights pursuant to Sections 108(a) of the Bankruptcy Code) in any claims against the Third Party Defendants to ISAI, and ISAI shall share with the bankruptcy estate, 50%/50%, all net proceeds after fees and costs of collection. ISAI shall have the ability to settle or dismiss the claims in its sole discretion.
- 8 ISAI and the Trustee and Debtors each waive any and all claims against each other, and any claims against the Debtors now existing are deemed withdrawn.
- 9. Within 5 business days after receipt of the initial sum, The Trustee and the Defendants shall lodge a stipulation dismissing the Second Amended Complaint against ISAI.

Dismissal of Lawsuit against ISAI as a third party defendant.

On August 15, 2007, the United States Bankruptcy Court, Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division approved a Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") and Mutual Releases in its entirety made by and among Amy L. Goldman, Chapter 7 Trustee of the jointly administered bankruptcy estates of Harrison Asset Management, Inc., Money Asset Management, Inc., and Cash Asset Management, Inc., on the one hand, and ISA Internationale Inc. ("ISAI"), its wholly owned subsidiary ISA Financial Services, Inc. ("ISAF"), and Bernard L. Brodkorb (collectively, the "Defendants"), on the other hand. The Agreement settles an adversary complaint filed against the Defendants on or about July 14, 2006. A court order granting trustee's motion to approve the compromise of controversy with ISAI, ISAF, and Bernard Brodkorb was issued. The Trustee is authorized to compromise with ISAI, ISAF and Bernard Brodkorb pursuant to the terms of the Agreement. This was announced in the Form 8-K filing of the Company on August 21, 2007.

The Settlement Agreement was previously announced and included all of the terms of the agreement in the Form 8-K filing of the Company on June 26, 2007. None of the terms of the Agreement changed. The Company paid to the Trustee the initial sum of \$75,000 on September 26, 2007 as required by the Agreement. Then the Bankruptcy Court returned to ISAT the 1,250,000 shares of ISAI common stock it had held as Trustee of the Estate.

Presently the Company is a party to litigation involving the former principal owner of the California collection companies named Harrison Asset Management, Inc., Money Asset Management, Inc., and Cash Asset Management, Inc., to recover losses sustained by the Company in its execution of an agreement to purchase assets of those companies. The Company is actively pursuing this case in cooperation with the United States Bankruptcy Court, Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division.

Other than the above cases, the Company is not a party to any other pending legal or administrative proceeding, and is not aware of any threatened litigation or administrative proceeding being considered against the Company.

In addition, there is no material proceeding to which any director, officer or affiliate of the issuer, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of the Company, or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, there were no submissions of any matters to a vote of the Company's security holders.

#### PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

5-A. Market, Holders and Dividends

The Company's Common Stock traded publicly on the NASDAQ Over-The-Counter Electronic Bulletin Board (OTCBB) under the symbol "ISAI" since May 11, 1998 to January 21, 2004. From January 22, 2004 to present it has traded and quoted under the symbol "ISAT". Information provided regarding periods prior

to January 2001 is not an indication an active market existed for the Company's common stock during such periods. Further, there can be no assurance the current market for the Company's common stock will be sustained or grow in the future.

The following Table sets forth the high and low bid closing prices for the Company's Common Stock as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board during this period of time after giving effect of the reverse stock split that occurred on January 12, 2004, effective as of January 22, 2004. These bid quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

YEAR	QUARTER	HIGH BID	LOW BID
2004	First Quarter	\$2.80	\$0.52
2004	Second Quarter	\$0.55	\$0.52
2004	Third Quarter	\$1.01	\$0.55
2004	Fourth Quarter	\$1.25	\$0.55
2005	First Quarter	\$1.10	\$0.35
2005	Second Quarter	\$1.25	\$0.35
2005	Third Quarter	\$0.90	\$0.55
2005	Fourth Quarter	\$1.01	\$0.70
2006	First Quarter	\$0.61	\$0.61
2006	Second Quarter	\$1.00	\$0.61
2006	Third Quarter	\$1.00	\$0.61
2006	Fourth Quarter	\$1.15	\$0.61
2007	First Quarter	\$0.85	\$0.65
2007	Second Quarter	\$0.84	\$0.35
2007	Third Quarter	\$0.51	\$0.35
2007	Fourth Quarter	\$0.51	\$0.35

For the period ending September 30, 2007, there were approximately 4 beneficial owners and approximately 338 registered holders of record of the Company's common stock. The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock since its inception and does not anticipate declaring or paying any such dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. To date, the Company has incurred losses and presently expects to retain its future earnings to finance development and expansion of its business. The declaration of dividends is within the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company. There are no current restrictions limiting the Company's ability to pay dividends if the Company becomes profitable.

#### 5-B. Sales History of Unregistered Securities

The following information includes a history of all securities sold by the Company from January 2000 to present:

B.1 From November 1997 to June 1998, the Company sold a total of 1,579,535 (pre-split) Units at a purchase price of \$.6536 per Unit, a total amount of \$1,032,376, to a limited number of 16 investors (most of whom are accredited investors) in a private placement, with each Unit consisting of one share of Common Stock of the Company and a five-year warrant to purchase two shares of

Common Stock exercisable at \$1.00 per share. In December 2003, and in exchange for mutual releases to the Company, these investors were granted price concessions in the purchase of their original shares wherein all of the common share purchases were re-priced to \$.02 per share and the Company did issue an additional 1,547,142 common shares, par value \$.0001. Exemption for this transaction is claimed under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 since it was strictly a private placement whereby all investors agreed to accept the shares for long-term investment and to have the certificates therefore legended to prevent further distribution or resale of the securities unless pursuant to registration or an appropriate exemption there from.

- B.2 In November 2000, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of its Preferred Stock to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a Minnesota Corporation, in a private sale at \$0.0002 per share, for total consideration of \$1,000, and, 2,999,999 (pre-split) shares of its common stock to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. in a private sale at \$0.0097 per share, for total consideration of \$29,000. The preferred stock is convertible into common shares at a conversion rate of 3.5 common shares for each preferred share being converted. Furthermore, there is an anti-dilution provision clause in the preferred shares that states upon exercise, the preferred shares will ultimately convert into no less than a 75% ownership of the then common shares to be outstanding. The timing of the conversion is at the discretion of the holder. As a result of the reverse stock split that was declared in January 2004, effective as of January 22, 2004, the conversion feature has changed to .025 common shares for every preferred shared being converted the dimension, however, remains the same and Doubletree Capital Partners The anti-dilution will convert into no less than a 75% ownership of the then common shares outstanding. This was an isolated private transaction and exemption from registration is claimed under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, with the stock certificate being legended to prevent further disposition without registration or an appropriate exemption there from.
- B.3 The Company previously issued 71,270 (post-split) shares of common stock during the year ended December 31, 2002, as part of a troubled debt restructuring to satisfy \$1,105,644 in principal and accrued interest on convertible Debentures.
- B.4 The Company also authorized 41,376 (post-split) shares of common stock at the negotiated rate of \$0.70 per share during the year ended December 31, 2003, as part of its troubled debt restructuring, for conversion of convertible debt and related interest accruals of \$115,823 combined. These shares were issued in 2004.

B.5 In December, 2003, The Company's Board of Directors approved for issuance 513,328 (post-split) common stock shares for issuance to all previously converted debenture holders for the express purpose of equalizing their respective share conversion price received for debenture principal and interest due on debenture investments. Debenture holders will receive common shares at the revised price of \$0.70 per share (post-split) for the period ended September 30, 2003, their final date of conversion. This transaction resulted in settlement expense charge to the income statement of the Company of \$359,329 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Of these shares, 273,220 shares were issued in May 2004, 160,850 shares were issued in September 2004 due to a delay in receiving correspondence from the debenture holder and

100,002 are still remaining to be issued due to the non-timely receipt of certain required paperwork to complete their issuance. These additional 100,002 common shares were issued in 2005.

B.6 In addition, the Company's Board of Directors approved the issuance of 523,572 (post-split) common shares that were given as following: 166,429 (post-split) shares for payment for services rendered by the Company's Board of Directors for the entire reorganization process and two consultants who rendered additional reorganization services to the Company and 357,143 (post-split) common shares to the Company's President as a partial payment for accrued consulting services due as of December 31, 2003. These shares were issued in 2004.

B.7 On January 12, 2004, by written action of the holders of a majority of the common stock outstanding, and at a duly called special meeting of its shareholders, the Company approved a 1 for 140 reverse stock split, effective January 22, 2004, for the purpose of reducing the number of shares outstanding to a more manageable level and make trading volume levels more relevant to the price of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ OTC Bulletin Board. At the same meeting the shareholders also approved the increase of the aggregate number of shares of preferred stock authorized from 5,000,000 to 30,000,000.

B.8 In July 2004, the Company approved an Indemnification Agreement between the Company and Doubletree Liquidation Corporation (DLC), a related party, wherein the Company issued to DLC 1,200,000 unregistered shares of common stock for the express purpose of receiving as consideration from DLC, a guarantee from DLC that this issue of common shares will completely and finally settle the Company's liability to two debenture holders, including their respective accrued interest that is currently due, and or may be due on an estimated basis, upon completion of negotiations between the Company and these creditors whenever it occurs and also included the attempt to resolve the settlement of any and all liabilities that did arise from the operation of ShoptroplisTV.com during its final months of operations back in the years of 1999, 2000 and 2001. The payment of these shares finalized the Company's payment of these bills and related liabilities and allowed the Company to proceed with new acquisition efforts to bring shareholder value to the Company. These shares provide a buffer to protect the assets of any new acquisition candidate and preserve and protect the acquirees' assets and insure that their assets are not used to pay off old creditors and liabilities of ISAI or the Company. The Company chose to reorganize its finances mainly through frank, friendly negotiations with its creditors trading debt for equity in the Company.

DLC will use the shares to pay certain specific liabilities, as documented by the Indemnification Agreement. The estimated total amount of these potential liabilities that are involved in this action is approximately \$329,714 including estimated legal and administrative costs to settle the liabilities and provide the Company with legal defense services against these bills and expenses previously incurred by the Company and its former operating subsidiary, ShoptropolisTV.com.

The 1,200,000 common shares were valued based upon the consideration given to the Company in the indemnification agreement, which also approximated the value of the Company's common stock. The issuance of these shares should constitute full and final resolution by the Company of these potential

- liabilities. Whenever DLC settles or completes payment of these liabilities the Company will be allowed to remove these debts from its financial statements with no additional obligation to DLC by the Company.
- B.9 Subsequent to the recording of the Indemnification Agreement (reference should be made to note 1(b) of notes to financial statements at September 30, 2004) in July 2004, the Company through DLC settled with Mr. Gerard Ferri for a \$20,000 unpaid trade payable and DLC did issue to him 7,143 shares from the 1,200,000 shares held by DLC for indemnification purposes. The Company removed the \$20,000 accounts payable from its books as of September 30, 2004.
- B.10 On August 13, 2004, the Company issued 1,854 shares to two investors to settle additional interest liabilities in the conversion of Convertible Debentures to stock at a negotiated price of \$.70 per share for an addition to paid in capital of \$1,298.
- B.11 On September 14, 2004, the Company issued 160,850 common shares to an investor to settle convertible debenture liabilities and accrued interest amounting to \$112,595 and previously approved by the Company in December 2003.
- B.12 On July 1, 2004 the Board of Directors approved the issuance to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. a 6,000,000 common stock shares option to be effective as of July 1, 2004. The conversion price was set at \$.60 per common share of common stock exercised. This common stock option will have a term of five years from July 1, 2004 and will be similar in all respects to a cashless exercise common stock option. DCP was awarded the common stock option as a means to preserve ownership interests as required in preliminary acquisition discussions. The Company recorded \$60,000 of expense during the period ended September 30, 2004 for the granting of these options.
- B.13 On June 29, 2005, The Company issued 100,002 shares to an investor to settle convertible debenture liabilities and accrued interest amounting to \$100,301 and previously approved by the Company on December 2003 And July 2004.
- B.14 On June 29, 2005, The Company issued 24,240 common shares to a consultant for accounting and financing services rendered to the Company in the amount of \$30,300.
- B.15 On June 29, 2005, The Company issued 1,250,000 common shares to a subsidiary company, ISA Financial Services Inc., to complete their purchase of \$43,733,000 of debt contract receivables from three California debt Collection Companies.
- B.16 On or about June 6, 2006, The Company issued 1,709,418 shares of its restricted common stock to the financial company, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a related party, as consideration for the repayment and conversion of \$854,970 of loan advances and related interest due thereon, as of May 31, 2006.
- B.17 On or about June 6, 2006, the Company issued 740,000 shares of its restricted common stock as payment for the conversion of \$370,000 of accrued consulting fees due Bernard L. Brodkorb, President and CEO of the Company.
- B.18 On or about June 6, 2006, the Company issued 142,000 shares of

restricted common stock to Charles J. Newman as compensation for services rendered to the Company in its reorganization efforts. Donald G. Kampmann, a Director, was issued 142,000 shares of restricted common stock for services rendered. Other outside consultants were issued 98,560 shares of restricted common stock in payment for services rendered. These shares were issued at a price of \$.50 per share.

B.19 On or about June 26, 2006, the Company issued 155,000 shares of its restricted common stock to the Directors of the Company as compensation for services rendered to the Company in their positions as Directors to the Company. These shares were issued at a price of \$.50 per share for Directors expense totaling \$77,500.

B.20 On or about June 26, 2006, the Company issued 17,054,934 of its restricted common stock pursuant to the terms of a November 2, 2000 funding agreement between The Company, as agreed and executed by its prior management and Board of Directors on that date, and Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. The issuances of these common shares are in exchange for conversion of 5,000,000 preferred stock shares, previous issued to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. on November 7, 2000, and are in accordance with the conversion terms of the November 2, 2000 funding agreement.

B.21 On September 30, 2007, the Company issued 9,700 shares to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a related party, for consulting services rendered.

B.22 On September 30, 2007 the Company issued 275,000 shares of Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock , par value \$0.0001 to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a related party.

As a result of the above issuances of common stock, the total outstanding common shares of the Company as of September 30, 2007 totals 23,999,612 common shares, \$.0001 par value and 275,000 shares outstanding of Convertible Preferred Stock, \$.0001 par value. No stock repurchase transactions have occurred during the reporting period. The preferred shares will convert into 785,714 common shares at the rate of 2.32 common shares for each preferred share outstanding or a common price of \$.35 per share.

### Item 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

Forward Looking Statements

The information herein contains certain forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue its present business strategy which will require it to obtain

significant additional working capital, changes in costs of doing business, identifying and establishing a means of generating revenues at appropriate margins to achieve profitability, changes in governmental regulations and labor and employee benefits and costs, and general economic and market conditions. Such risks and uncertainties may cause the Company's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Although the Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions and expectations could prove inaccurate or not be achieved, and accordingly there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-KSB will prove to be accurate. In view of the significant uncertainties inherent in these forward looking statements, their inclusion herein should not be regarded as any representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives, plans, and projected business results of the Company will be achieved. Generally, such forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may," "anticipate," "expect," "will," "believes," "intends," "estimates," "plans," or other comparable terminology.

#### Overview

ISAI was incorporated in Delaware in 1989 under a former name, and was inactive operationally for some time prior to its May 1998 recapitalization through an acquisition of Shoptropolis, which was a wholly owned subsidiary of ISAI. ISAI acquired its home shopping network business through such purchases, after which the former shareholders of this subsidiary acquired 89% of the outstanding common stock of ISAI through a stock exchange. ISAI issued 11,772,600 shares of its common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock of ShoptropolisTV.com, Inc. This transaction was effected as a reverse merger for financial statement and operational purposes, and accordingly, ISAI regards its inception as being the incorporation of ShoptropolisTV.com, Inc. on October 7, 1997. ISAI's strategy since December 2000 to 2005 has been the restructuring of its financial affairs.

On May 2005, ISAI completed a contract to purchase distressed consumer debt Receivables. ISAI has outsourced the collection of these debts to an outside collection agency. The purchase price of \$1,094,900 was paid to three California collection companies via the issuance of 1,250,000 restricted common shares. ISAI now considers its restructuring to be completed and will concentrate its efforts in the financial services industry, specifically in the debt collection business.

Results of Operations for the Twelve Months ended September 30, 2007.

#### Sales and Gross Profit

As a result of the discontinuance of its two business segments in prior years and no collection revenues being recognized from the collection efforts of the purchased portfolios, no sales or collection revenues were recorded for the twelve month period ended September 30, 2007, for the Company. The Company is using the "cost recovery" for collection revenue recognition and

until such time as the entire cost of the purchased portfolios is recovered or written off, no income will be recognized as collection revenue.

Operating and Interest Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$450,824, for the twelve months ended September 30, 2007, a decrease of 27% from the prior year. The expenses for the fiscal year were principally for office occupancy, telephone charges, consulting costs (\$137,884), President's consulting fees (\$68,500) and salary (\$31,500), accounting (\$33,026), legal (\$179,913) and bad debt (\$95,809) costs. Interest expenses decreased to \$38,277 in the twelve months ended September 30, 2007 from \$70,264 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2006 primarily the result of the decreased borrowings from the related and affiliated finance company (DCP) that has been the sole source of required working capital needs as well as the conversion of all loans and advances and related accrued interest from the related and affiliated finance company into common shares in June 2006.

No impairment charge against the carrying value of the collections portfolio inventory was recorded as an expense in the period ending September 30, 2007 compared to \$378,287 in period ending September 30, 2006.

Interest charges continue to be recorded as interest expense due on previously non-converted and defaulted convertible debt obligations of the Company. These charges will continue until the Company is successful in converting this debt to equity shareholdings for two remaining debenture holders. The Company does not have the cash liquidity to redeem these notes.

The Company anticipates new operating expenses in future periods including third party collections cost's which have been approximately 35% of gross collections. Additionally the Company will have legal expenses and settlement expenses related to the bankruptcy court suit whereby ISAI will be required to pay the court trustee 40% of all future cash collections, net after third party collection costs until the case is closed but no later than June 30, 2008. This will reduce our profit margins on our existing portfolio for the next fiscal year. New portfolios purchased will not be affected by this surcharge.

Additionally, new current expenses are being incurred for office, telephone, consulting and legal and professional expenses relating to proposed additional debt portfolio acquisitions and the Company efforts in developing new business operations in the debt collection business and related financial services industries.

Comments on Income and Expenses

A net loss of \$2,627 was recorded for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 comprised of an operating loss of \$540,127 and an extraordinary item gain of \$537,500. This compares to an operating loss of \$1,159,995 for the period ended September 30, 2006. The operating loss in 2007 decreased primarily due to five factors:

1. There were no deferred costs write-offs in 2007, whereas in 2006 the Company wrote off \$95,809 in deferred costs related to an asset purchase

#### agreement.

- 2. The Company reduced its use of outside consultants resulting in a \$192,500 reduction in cost in 2007 compared to 2006.
- 3. No director fees were paid in 2007 which reduced costs \$77,500 in stock based compensation.
- 4. \$275,000 in loans to a related party were converted to Preferred Common Stock, thereby reducing interest costs by approximately \$32,000, computed on an annual basis.
- 5. No portfolio debt impairment write-downs were recorded in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 whereas in 2006 there was a write-down of \$378,287. 6. An extra-ordinary income gain of \$537,500 was recorded due to the receipt and return of 1,250,000 shares ISAI common stock to the Company which were held by the Trustee of United States Bankruptcy Court, Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division. The returned common shares are part of the terms of a settlement agreement between the Court and ISAI. This stock was previously issued as consideration for the revised asset purchase agreement with three California companies now in Chapter 7 bankruptcy. See our note under item 3 Legal Proceedings for more details and history of the transactions also reported under Form 8-K filings and prior 10-KSB filings of the registrant. ISAI had previously valued the 1,250,000 shares of its common stock when issued at approximately \$.87 per share. The returned common shares are being valued at \$.43 which represents the average of the bid prices during the quarter ended September 30, 2007. At September 30, 2007, these shares are being held as Treasury Stock until they are finally retired by the Company in the future. Subsequent to their retirement, it is the intention to resell an equal and equivalent quantity of common shares for future financing needs for the Company.

Factors increasing operating costs in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 were:

- 1. Legal fees increased by \$60,188 or 135% higher than 2006 due to the bankruptcy court lawsuit.
- 2. A settlement fee of \$75,000 was paid in 2007 to the bankruptcy court to settle the lawsuit in addition to the legal fees paid to counsel above.

There were also interest expenses incurred in the amount of \$38,277 during the year ended September 30, 2007 related to defaulted convertible debentures still existing at September 30, 2007 and related-party convertible notes payable of the Company that were converted to common shares in June 2006.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 the Company raised \$275,000 respectively from secured demand notes payable from a related investor. The demand loans bear interest at the rate of 12% per annum and are collateralized by all the assets of the Company. At September 30, 2007 these notes were redeemed by the Company issuing \$275,000 in 12% Cumulative and Convertible Series A Preferred Stock, par value \$.0001, valued at \$1.00 per share to the financing company.

The Company received net collections from its distressed debt portfolios of \$151,452, net after related direct collection costs, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007. The Company believes net collections from the current debt portfolios will be substantially reduced in the next year. As a result, the Company will need to find additional sources of liquidity and capital resources in the near future to sustain its current level of operations. Further, the actions and related results of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court Trustee will have a direct major effect on all liquidity and capital resources of the Company in the year ended September 30, 2007 and the next

fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2007, the Company had current assets of \$18,709 consisting of \$14,742 in cash and \$3,967 in trade receivables due from its third party collector (net of the third party collection fee of approximately 35%). At the same time, the Company had \$134,596 in current liabilities consisting of \$77,480 in accounts payable and demand secured notes and interest payable of \$57,116. Accordingly, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$115,887 as of September 30, 2007.

The Company's current capital resources are not sufficient to supports its development and operations. Capital will be necessary to support the ongoing operation of the Company's general and administrative expenses and interest expenses now currently due. The Company cannot continue its existence without full and complete reorganization effort of all of its financial affairs and obligations. The Company is currently utilizing the cash collections being received from the gross collections being made on its purchased debt collection portfolios, however, the cash collections being generated are not sufficient to support its future development of the financial services business strategy being developed as well as the costs associated with the month to month operations of the Company.

The Company will be seeking new additional sources of debt or equity financing other than additional convertible notes payable issued by a related party. Until the answers to new financing needs are solidified, the reorganization process is not completed and the Company cannot provide assurances as to its future viability or its ability to prevent the possibility of filing a bankruptcy petition, either voluntary or involuntary, by any creditor of the Company. As a result of the Company's history of operating losses and its need for significant additional capital, the reports of the Company's independent auditors' on the Company's financial statements for the twelve months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 include explanatory notes concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Income Tax Benefit

The Company has an income tax benefit from net operating losses, if any, which is available to offset any future operating profits. None of this benefit was recorded in the accompanying financial statements as of September 30, 2007. Federal tax laws impose significant restrictions on the utilization of net operating loss carry-forwards in the event of a change in ownership of the Company which constitutes an "ownership change", as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, Section 382. The Company's net operating loss carry-forward will be subject to the above limitations.

#### Cash Flows and Expenditures

During the year ended September 30, 2007, the Company did not acquire any new distressed debt receivable portfolios. The Company collected \$151,452 in gross collections during the year. After the collections fees were applied and related verification costs, the Company received, on a net basis, \$100,425 from portfolio collections.

During the year ended September 30, 2006, the Company collected \$265,245 in

gross collections through that date. After the collections fees were applied and related verification costs, the Company received, on a net basis, \$168,273 from portfolio collections.

The Company currently utilizes outside collection agencies for the collection of the distressed debt receivables and utilizes one law firm on a contingency basis.

#### Portfolio Data

The following table shows the Company's portfolio buying activity during the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 including the purchase price, impairment write downs, actual cash collections and estimated future cash collections value as of September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

	Year ended 9/30/2007	Year ended 9/30/2006	Year ended 9/30/2005
Purchase Price Actual Cost (1): Beginning of Year Carrying Value: Impairment Write downs (3) Collections Reduction to Portfolio Value	0 373,028 0 (151,452)	\$1,016,557 (378,287) (265,242)	\$1,094,900 0 0 (78,343)
End of Year Carrying Value:	221 <b>,</b> 576	373 <b>,</b> 028	1,016,557
Gross Collections Direct Collection Costs Net Cash Collections (2)	151,452 51,027 100,425	265,242 (96,972) 168,270	78,343 (17,919) 60,424
Estimated Future Collection Values (4):	\$ 318,450	\$ 606,180	\$1,797,780

- (1) Purchase price refers to the cost paid to a seller to acquire defaulted receivables, plus certain capitalized expenses, less the purchase price refunded by the seller due to the return of non-compliant accounts (also defined as buybacks). Non-compliant refers to the contractual representations and warranties between the seller and the buyer. These representations and warranties from the sellers generally cover account holders' death or bankruptcy and accounts settled or disputed prior to sale. The seller has the option to replace or repurchase these accounts.
- (2) Actual cash collections, net of recovery costs or sale.
- (3) The Company will take an impairment charge if the actual recoveries fall short of expected recoveries or the Company determines the portions of the portfolio carrying value requires a write down in value due to worthlessness of portions of the portfolio.
- (4) Total estimated future collection values refers to managements estimate of the amount potentially remaining to be collected, including cash sales of portfolios.

#### Tnflation

The Company's management believes inflation has not had a material impact on our results of operations for the year ended September 30, 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company utilizes the cost recovery method under guidance provided by the AICPA issued Statement of Position ("SOP") 03-03 to determine income recognized on finance receivables.

In October 2003, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position ("SOP") 03-03, "Accounting for Loans or Certain Securities Acquired in a Transfer." This SOP proposes guidance on accounting for differences between contractual and expected cash flows from an investor's initial investment in loans or debt securities acquired in a transfer if those differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. This SOP is effective for loans acquired in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004.

The SOP would limit the revenue that may be accrued to the excess of the estimate of expected future cash flows over a portfolio's initial cost of accounts receivable acquired. The SOP would require that the excess of the contractual cash flows over expected cash flows not be recognized as an adjustment of revenue, expense, or on the balance sheet. The SOP would freeze the internal rate of return, referred to as IRR, originally estimated when the accounts receivable are purchased for subsequent impairment testing. Rather than lower the estimated IRR if the original collection estimates are not received, the carrying value of a portfolio would be written down to maintain the original IRR. Increases in expected future cash flows would be recognized prospectively through adjustment of the IRR over a portfolio's remaining life. The SOP provides that previously issued annual financial statements would not need to be restated.

Other Going Concern matters

One remaining officer, Bernard L. Brodkorb, is currently managing the Company. The Company is still in default under the terms of its obligation to make quarterly interest payments of certain defaulted convertible 12% debentures issued between September 1999 and June 2000. The debentures in default total \$200,000 in principal and \$152,281 in related accrued interest expense as of September 30, 2007. No cash interest payments were ever made by the Company on the debentures. These debentures are classified as current liabilities. The Company converted \$940,000 of principal and accrued interest in the amount of \$165,644 into 15,794,917 (pre-split) common shares of the Company at the rate of \$0.07 per share during the year ended December 31, 2001. The Company also converted during the year ended December 31, 2002, \$386,640 in principal and \$112,247 in related interest into 9,977,750 (pre-split) shares of common stock at the rate of \$0.05 per share.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, \$65,000 in debentures payable plus additional accrued interest due on extended debentures payable of \$50,000 in the amount of \$21,633 were converted into common shares at a negotiated price of \$0.70 per share. Accordingly, 41,358 (post-split) common shares were issued to these debenture holders. The Company and its financial partner are presently attempting to convert the remaining \$200,000 in defaulted debenture notes to common shares.

# Item 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following consolidated financial statements of ISA Internationale Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries and Independent Auditor's Reports thereon are included herein:

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Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2007 and 2006	30
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006	31
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the twelve month ended September 30, 2007 and 2006	
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the twelve months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006	33
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To: The Board of Directors ISA Internationale Inc.

St. Paul, MN

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ISA Internationale Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated 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 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 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of ISA Internationale Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 and the results of its consolidated operations and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has had virtually no operations, suffered recurring losses and has debt in default. These matters raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC Henderson, NV December 27, 2007

	(Audited) Sept 30, 2007	(Audited) Sept 30, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables	\$ 14,742 3,967	\$ 25,561 8,235
Total Current assets	18,709	33,796
Office equipment, at cost less depreciation	4,033	5,133
Other assets: Finance contract receivables, net of collections Note receivable Other assets	221,576 7,600 189	373,028 17,600 268
Total Assets	\$ 252,107 ======	429,825 ======
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable - trade and taxes Convertible notes payable - related party Accrued interest payable - related party	\$ 77,480 39,839 17,277	31,543 40,814 0
Total Current Liabilities	134,596	72 <b>,</b> 357
Stockholders' Equity: Preferred convertible stock, par value \$.0001; 30,000,000 shares authorized, 275,000 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2007 and none at September 30, 2006	r 27	0
Common stock, par value \$.0001; 300,000,000 shares authorized; 3,999,612 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2007 and 23,989,912 at September 30, 2006	2,400	2,399
Additional paid-in capital Treasury Stock Accumulated deficit	9,131,751 (537,500) (8,479,167)	8,831,608 0 (8,476,539)
Total Stockholders' Equity	117,511	357,468
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$252,107	\$ 429,825
	========	=========

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# ISA INTERNATIONALE INC. and SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 AND 2006

		(Audited) Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2006
Operating revenues		
Portfolio collections	\$ 0	\$ 0
Operating expenses:		
Portfolio collection Costs	51,027	96,972
General & administrative	450,824	614,472
Impairment charge on portfolio carrying cost	0	378,287
Operating expenses	501,851	1,089,731
Operating loss	(501,851)	(1,089,731)
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(38,276)	(70,264)
Net loss - operations	(540,127)	(1,159,995)
Net Gain from Extraordinary item-(1)	537,500	0
Net loss	(2,627) ======	\$ (1,159,995) ========
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	\$ (0.00)	(0.12)
Weighted Average common shares outstanding: (restated for reverse stock split)		=======
Basic & Assuming Diluted	23,924,392	9,373,146
	========	========

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

<sup>(1)</sup> Income from stock recovery from a lawsuit settlement.

# ISA INTERNATIONALE INC. and SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 AND 2006

Convert.	ible Prefe Shares	Par	Common	Par	4	Addition Paid-in Capital
Balance, September 30, 2005	5,000,00	0 \$500	3,948,000	\$394		\$7,314,523
Issuance of common stock for services			382 <b>,</b> 560	39		195 <b>,</b> 081
Indemnification agreement additional interest for two debenture holders						21,000
Issuance of common stock to related party for debt conversions of \$854,970			1,709,418	171		854 <b>,</b> 79
Issuance of common stock to President for debt conversions of \$370,000	=		740,000	74		369 <b>,</b> 92
Issuance of common stock to Directors for services	5		155,000	15		77 <b>,</b> 48
Issuance of common stock in exchange of preferred stock, as per November 2000 agreement	5,000,000)	(500)	17,054,934	1,706		(1,206
Net (loss) for period						
Balance, September 30, 2006	0	\$0	23,989,912	2 <b>,</b> 399		\$8,831,608
Receive lawsuit settlement shares					(537,500)	
Issuance of common stock to relate party for services			9,700	1		4 <b>,</b> 170
Indemnification agreement additional interest for debenture holders						21,000
Issuance of Preferred stock in exchange for secured debt to a related party	-	27				274 <b>,</b> 972
Net (loss) for period						
Balance, September 30, 2007	275 <b>,</b> 000	27	23,999,612	2,400	(537 <b>,</b> 500)	\$9,131,751

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# ISA INTERNATIONALE INC. and SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

	(AUDITED) Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2007	(AUDITED) Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2006
Cash flows from operations:		
Net loss Less: Gain from extraordinary item	\$ (2,627) (537,500)	(1,159,995) 0
Net loss - operations	(540,127)	(1,159,995)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from operat to cash flow used in operating activities:		(1,103,330)
Depreciation and amortization	1,179	446
Consulting expense charge, a non cash charg	ie .	275,689
Interest on contributed capital	21,000	21,000
Issuance of common stock for services	4,171	
Reduction of debt receivable purchase price		
on gross collections received	151 <b>,</b> 452	265,241
Impairment charge on debt receivable purcha	ıse	
price carrying cost		378 <b>,</b> 287
Charge off of costs incurred for unsuccessf	ful	
acquisitions		95,809
Trade account receivables	4,268	7,531
Note receivable for incurred acquisition co		(17,600)
Common stock payable - services	0	(17,400)
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	45,937	18,012
Accrued expenses - related party	(075)	55,000
Convertible notes, related party	(975)	0
Accrued interest payable, related party	17 <b>,</b> 276	49 <b>,</b> 264
Cash provided by (used in) operations	(285,819)	(28,716)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of office equipment	0	(5,500)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activi	ties 0	(5,500) 
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of convertible		
and secured debt to related party	0	40,814
Proceeds from Convertible Preferred Stock	275,000	0
Cash provided by (used in) financing activi	275,000	40,814
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equi		6,598
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		18,963
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	14,742	25,561 =======
Non-cash investing in financing transactions:		
Issuance of common stock for services by		
directors and consultants	0	272,620
Payment of convertible and secured loans ar accrued interest thereon with common stock		
to related party Issuance of preferred stock in exchange of	0 secured	854,970

TOTAL HOH CASH CLAHSACCIONS	2 2 9 0 , 0 0 0	1,310,390
Total non-cash transactions	\$ 296,000	1,518,590
agreement	21,000	21,000
Additional paid in capital for indemnificat	tion	
with common stock	0	370,000
Payment of accrued consulting payable to Pi	resident	
debt with related party	275,000	0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ISA INTERNATIONALE INC. and SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

#### 1.) NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.a) NATURE OF BUSINESS

ISA Internationale Inc. (the Company or ISAI) was incorporated on June 2, 1989, under the laws of the State of Delaware under a former name and became a reporting publicly held corporation on November 15, 1999. On May 8, 1998, Internationale Shopping Alliance Incorporated (Internationale), a Minnesota corporation, was merged with the Company, a Delaware corporation, pursuant to a merger agreement dated April 23, 1998. Upon consummation of the merger, Internationale became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. During 2000, the Company sold its International Strategic Assets, Inc. subsidiary and discontinued the operations of its ShoptropolisTV.com subsidiary. Since then, reorganization specialists, Doubletree Capital Partners LLC, has internally reorganized the Company's financial affairs and changed its direction to focus on the financial services industry.

These consolidated financial statements included the parent Company, ISA Internationale, Inc., its wholly owned subsidiary, ISA Financial Services, Inc. (formerly ISA Acquisition Corporation), and further its wholly owned subsidiary, ISA Acceptance Corporation. As a result of a distressed consumer debt receivable that commenced on May 18, 2005 and completed in September 2005, the Companies currently operate as debt collection companies.

The Company accounts for its debt receivables under the guidance of Statement of Position ("SOP") 03-3, "Accounting for Loans or Certain Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer." This SOP limits the yield that may be accreted (accretive yield) to the excess of the Company's estimate of undiscounted expected principal, interest and other cash flows (cash flows expected at the acquisition to be collected) over the Company's initial investment in the debt receivables. Subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized prospectively through adjustment of the debt receivables yield over its remaining life. Decreases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized as impairment to the debt receivable portfolios. The Company's proprietary collections model is designed to track and adjust the yield and carrying value of the debt receivables based on the actual cash flows received in relation to the expected cash flows. This method is commonly referred to as the "cost recovery method" for revenue recognition under which no revenue is recognized until the investment amount of \$1,094,900 has been recovered.

In the event cash collections are inadequate to amortize the carrying balance and the resulting estimated remaining fair market value of the remaining portfolio debt receivables were to be less than the carrying value, an impairment charge would need to be taken with a corresponding write off of

the "impaired" or deficient receivable carrying value with a corresponding charge to profit and loss of the Company at that time.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded an impairment write-down of its debt portfolio carrying cost in the amount of \$378,287. The Company determined large portions of the purchased debt receivables are virtually uncollectible beyond what was originally forecasted. The Company further discovered portions of the purchased accounts had been previously sold by the "seller" collection companies prior to the Company's purchase of the debt receivables in May 2005. Legal recovery action is being sought for these losses.

The agreements to purchase the aforementioned receivables include general representations and warranties from the sellers covering account holder death or bankruptcy, and accounts settled or disputed prior to sale. The representation and warranty period permitting the return of these accounts from the Company to the seller is typically 90 to 180 days. Any funds received from the seller of debt receivables as a return of purchase price are referred to as buybacks. Buyback funds are simply applied against the debt receivable balance received. They are not included in the Company's cash collections from operations nor are they included in the Company's cash collections applied to principal amount.

At September 30, 2007, the "seller" collection companies are in chapter 7 bankruptcy proceedings and no recoveries for incurred expenses or costs to date are provided for in these financial statements.

Gains on sale of debt receivables, representing the difference between sales price and the unamortized value of the debt receivables, are recognized when debt receivables are sold.

Changes in debt receivables for the year ended September 30, 2007 were as follows:

	ear Ended er 30, 2007
Balance at beginning of period October 1, 2006 Acquisition of debt receivables Gross collections applied to principal Impairment write down	\$ 373,028 0 (151,452)
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 221,576

Estimated Remaining Collections ("ERC") (unaudited) \* \$ 318,450

\* The Estimated Remaining Collection refers to the sum of all future projected cash collections from acquired portfolios. ERC is not a balance sheet item, however, it is provided for informational purposes. There was no revenue recognized on debt receivables for the year ended September 30, 2007.

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Under SOP-03-3 debt security impairment is recognized only if the fair market value of the debt has declined below its amortized costs. The Company recorded impairment write downs of \$378,287 in 2006 and no amortized costs are in excess of fair market value. Therefore, no further impairment for the finance receivables is needed at September 30, 2007.

1.b) Stock split

On January 12, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors approved a reverse stock split of 1 to 140, effective on common shares outstanding as of January 22, 2004. The accompanying financial statements and notes reflect all shares and per share amounts on a post-split basis.

#### 1.c) Presentation

The Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2007 contains contra account statement presentation for certain convertible debenture notes payable, related accrued interest payable and accounts payable-disposed business in the amount of \$376,281. Reference should be made to note 4.e. in these notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information as to consolidated financial statement presentation at September 30, 2007.

#### 1.d) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements is 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates of the fair value of the Company's common stock were computed under FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and used in 2004 to value the 6,000,000 shares stock option for DCP, a related party corporation owned 50% by the company's President and 50% by an affiliated stockholder and the 1,200,000 shares to DLC a related party corporation owned 50% by the company's President and 50% by an affiliated stockholder for an indemnification agreement to the Company in the amount of \$329,714. The valuations were based upon the Company's estimates of the goods or services or transactional related value of consideration received by the Company. Since no established market exists for the Company's common shares, the Company used alternative valuations of estimates for consummated agreements and approved actions for stock issuances by the Company's Board of Directors through September 30, 2007.

#### 1.e) REVENUE RECOGNITION

There were no operating revenues in 2007. Revenue will be recognized based on AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, if the management is reasonably comfortable with expected cash flows. In the event, expected cash flows cannot be reasonably estimated, the Company will use the "Recovery Method" under which revenues are only recognized after the initial investment has been recovered.

#### 1.f) ADVERTISING COSTS

No advertising expenses were incurred in 2007.

#### 1.g) LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share includes assumed conversion shares consisting of dilutive stock options and warrants determined by the treasury stock method and dilutive convertible securities. In 2007 and 2006, all potentially issuable shares have been excluded from the calculation of loss per share, as their effect is anti-dilutive. The weighted average calculation includes the common stock payable transactions as enumerated in note 5b. potentially issuable.

#### 1.h) INCOME TAXES

The Company has adopted the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and tax basis of assets and liabilities. The Company provides for deferred taxes at the enacted tax rate that is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

#### 1.i) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Shares of the Company's common stock were issued for consulting services and settlement expenses. The common stock share issuances for the settlement expenses were computed using a common stock price of \$0.43 per share. These stock issuances were valued based upon the fair value of the consideration of debt relief or services rendered to the Company. See Note 1.d) above for discussion of the use of estimates in share valuation. The common stock shares issued for consulting services were issued utilizing a negotiated common stock price of \$0.43 per share.

### 1.j) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash and short-term investments: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

Accounts payable: The carrying value of accounts payable approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the obligations.

Convertible debentures and notes payable: The carrying value of the Company's convertible debentures and notes payable, which are in default, approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the obligations.

### 1.k) NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments". SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", and SFAF No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities". SFAS No. 155, permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, clarifies which interest-only strips and

principal—only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS No. 133, establishes a requirement to evaluate interest in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives, and amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on the qualifying special—purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. This statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of the Company's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company has not evaluated the impact of this pronouncement its financial statements.

In March 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets -an amendment to FASB Statement No. 140." The new standard requires recognition of servicing assets in connection with any obligation to service a financial asset arising from 1) a servicing contract entered into as part of a transfer of assets meeting the requirements for sale accounting, 2) the transfer of assets to a special purpose entity in a guaranteed mortgage securitization where the transferor retains a controlling interest in the securitized asset, or 3) an acquisition or assumption of obligations to service financial assets not related to the servicer or its consolidated affiliates. The servicing assets and liabilities must be measured at fair value initially, if practicable, and the assets or liabilities must either be amortized or recorded at fair value at each reporting date. The statement allows a one-time reclassification for entities with servicing rights and subsequently requires separate presentation of servicing assets and liabilities at fair value in the statement of financial position. This statement is effective for the first fiscal year beginning after September 15, 2006, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company does not expect this implementation to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS 157 "Fair Value Measurements". This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of this Statement will change current practice. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The management is currently evaluating the effect of this pronouncement on financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS 158 "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)". This Statement improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income of a business entity or changes in unrestricted net assets of a not-for-profit organization. This Statement also improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to measure the funded

status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. An employer with publicly traded equity securities is required to initially recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. An employer without publicly traded equity securities is required to recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the fiscal year ending after June 15, 2007. However, an employer without publicly traded equity securities is required to disclose the following information in the notes to financial statements for a fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006, but before June 16, 2007, unless it has applied the recognition provisions of this Statement in preparing those financial statements. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The management is currently evaluating the effect of this pronouncement on financial statements.

FASB Staff Position on FAS No. 115-1 and FAS No. 124-1 ("the FSP"), "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments", was issued in November 2005 and addresses the determination of when an investment is considered impaired, whether the impairment on an investment is other-than-temporary and how to measure an impairment loss. The FSP also addresses accounting considerations subsequent to the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments on a debt security, and requires certain disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as otherthan-temporary impairments. The FSP replaces the impairment guidance on Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-1 with references to existing authoritative literature concerning other-than-temporary determinations. Under the FSP, losses arising from impairment deemed to be other-thantemporary, must be recognized in earnings at an amount equal to the entire difference between the securities cost and its fair value at the financial statement date, without considering partial recoveries subsequent to that date. The FSP also required that an investor recognize other-than-temporary impairment losses when a decision to sell a security has been made and the investor does not expect the fair value of the security to fully recover prior to the expected time of sale. The FSP is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

FASB Interpretation 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a  $\tan$ position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions should be recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. The amount of tax benefits to be recognized for a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax benefits relating to tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met or certain other events have occurred. Previously recognized tax benefits relating to tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. Interpretation 48 also provides guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of tax reserves for unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties and accounting in interim periods. Interpretation 48

is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The change in net assets as a result of applying this pronouncement will be a change in accounting principle with the cumulative effect of the change required to be treated as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on January 1, 2007, except in certain cases involving uncertainties relating to income taxes in purchase business combinations. In such instances, the impact of the adoption of Interpretation 48 will result in an adjustment to goodwill. While the Company analysis of the impact of adopting Interpretation 48 is not yet complete, it do not currently anticipate it will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements," (SAB 108), which provides interpretive guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. The Company adopted SAB 108 in the fourth quarter of 2006 with no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February of 2007 the FASB issued SFAS 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115." The statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. The statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The company is analyzing the potential accounting treatment.

#### (2.) LIQUIDITY AND GOING CONCERN MATTERS

The Company has become operational for the past two years in the debt collection business and has incurred losses since its inception. As a result, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$8,479,167 at September 30, 2007. The net loss for the twelve month period ended September 30, 2007 was \$2,627. The Company had convertible debenture debt in default in the amount of \$200,000, plus related accrued interest payable of \$152,281. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends upon successfully restructuring its debt, obtaining sufficient financing to maintain adequate liquidity and provide for capital expansion until such time as operations produce positive cash flow. The Company had been in reorganization and at the present time is entering into the debt collection business within the financial services industry and remains in default on certain debenture obligations amounting to \$200,000.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result if the Company was forced to discontinue its operations. The Company's current plans are to continue to insert itself into the debt collection industry as a result of its recent consumer debt asset acquisition agreement. The Company resumed operations after an approximate five year reorganization

period. However, there is no assurance these actions will be successful.

#### (3.) INCOME TAXES

The Company has incurred significant net operating losses. The Company has not reflected any benefit of such net operating loss carry-forwards in the accompanying financial statements. The income tax expense benefit differed from the amount computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

Change in valuation allowance	(37.8%)	(37.8%)
State income tax, net of federal benefit	3.8%	3.8%
Computed "expected" tax benefit	34.0%	34.0%
	2007	2006

The tax effect of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets for the period ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 is presented below:

	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forward	\$2,547,216	\$2,546,515
Start up costs	-	-
Other	_	_
Total gross deferred tax assets	\$2,547,216	2,546,515
Valuation allowance	(2,547,216)	(2,546,515)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$
	=========	=========

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections of future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management does not believe that it is more likely than not the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. Accordingly, the Company has provided a valuation allowance against the gross deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2007.

For the period ended September 30, 2007, the Company reported a net operating tax loss carry-forwards of approximately \$6,738,668. The federal net operating loss carry-forwards begin to expire in the year 2011.

Federal tax laws impose significant restrictions on the utilization of net operating loss carry-forwards in the event of a change in ownership of the Company that constitutes an "ownership change" as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, Section 382. The Company's net operating loss carry-forward will be subject to the above limitations.

#### (4.) STOCK ISSUANCE

#### (4.a) PREFERRED STOCK

Preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. Each series is to be distinctly designated. All shares of any series of the preferred stock shall be alike in all rights. Each series will identify the rights to preference in liquidations, voting rights, dividend and other powers, qualifications, or restrictions.

In September 2007, the Company issued 275,000 12% Cumulative and Convertible Series A Preferred Shares, par value \$0.0001, to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. in exchange for current loans and accumulated interest payable valued at \$1.00 per share. The preferred stock is convertible into common shares at the rate of 2.32 common shares for each preferred share for a total of 785,714 common shares or a common price of \$.35 per share. The preferred shares shall be convertible to common shares at any time upon the option of the holder, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., a related party. The preferred shares bear a dividend rate of 12% per annum, dividends payable quarterly or annually at the option of the Company, and cumulative in amount until such time as they are paid to the holder by the Company.

#### (4.b) COMMON STOCK

As of September 30, 2007, 23,999,612 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001, were issued and outstanding.

During 2007, the following common shares were issued in exchange for services rendered to the Company or liabilities extinguished by the Company:

To whom issued: Common shares issued: Value:

Doubletree Capital Partners 9,700 \$ 4,171

#### (4.c) STOCK OPTIONS

On July 1, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors granted a stock option for 6,000,000 common shares to a related party Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc.(DCP) at an exercise price of \$.60 per share for a five year term commencing July 1, 2004. The option was granted to DCP as a means to preserve ownership interest as required in preliminary acquisition discussions. As of September 30, 2006, the stock options were still outstanding and none of the options had been exercised.

The Company values its stock options awards under SFAS 123(R). The amount was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which values options based on the stock price at the grant date, the expected life of the option, the estimated volatility of the stock, the expected dividend payments, and the risk-free interest rate assumed over the expected life of the option.

As of September 30, 2007, the following table is a summary of the stock options outstanding on that date adjusted for the reverse stock split of 1 for 140 that occurred in January 2004

Stock Options Share	es Price
Numbe	
	ighted Average

Outstanding & exercisable at September 30, 2006	6,000,000	\$ .60
	=======	=======
Granted	0	0
Exercised	0	0
Expired or cancelled	0	0
Outstanding & exercisable at September 30, 2007	6,000,000	\$ .60
	========	========

#### (4.e) INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT - RELATED PARTY

On July 1, 2004, the Company approved the issuance of 1,200,000 common shares to an affiliated company, Doubletree Liquidation Corporation (DLC). DLC is a corporation owned 50% by the Company's President and 50% by an affiliated stockholder, whose ownership exceeds, beneficially, 5% of the Company's common stock. The affiliated company, DLC, has issued an indemnification guarantee to the Company wherein it will process, review, and guarantee payment for certain prior Company liabilities (both actual and contingent) that may arise during the next four years from June 30, 2004. The Company has deemed the value of the transaction on that date to be \$329,714 based upon the consideration given to the Company in the indemnification agreement.

During the four years of the agreement, DLC will endeavor to finalize and bring to a conclusion, the payment of prior operation's liabilities. As the remaining liabilities are paid or resolved, The Company will receive such notification of the resolution and may be allowed to reduce the carrying value of the indemnification receivable. The remaining unpaid liabilities can be summarized as (1) one defaulted convertible debenture in the amount of \$150,000 and one converted debenture loan payable in the amount of \$50,000, now also defaulted as to payment at September 30, 2007. Both of these notes are included on the books of the Company along with related accrued interest payable in the amount of \$152,281 (2) One account payable – disposed business in the amount of \$24,000 is also covered by this indemnification agreement.

The following is summary of the presentation of the liabilities in the Balance Sheet at September 30, 2007:

Description of debt indemnification:	Current	Long-	term
Defaulted convertible debenture payable	\$ 150,000	\$	0
Defaulted accrued interest payable	152,281		0
Account payable-disposed business	24,000		0
Convertible debenture payable	50,000		0
Less, contra-indemnification receivable	(376,281)		0

Net Balances per Balance Sheet, at September 30, 2007:

\$ 0 \$ 0 =======

The Company believes that beyond the \$376,281 referred to above, there will be no additional charge or exposure for past liabilities, contingent or otherwise to the Company and if any do occur, they will be the responsibility of DLC in accordance with their guarantee to the Company as enumerated in the Indemnification Agreement.

#### (5.) CONVERTIBLE DEBT

#### (5.a) CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The Company issued convertible debentures in a private placement between November 1999 and May 2000. These debentures were convertible at the option of the holder into common stock at \$1.50 per share and bear interest, which is payable quarterly beginning June 30, 2000 at 12%. The debentures had a term of three years and mature between November 2002 and May 2003. The issuance of these debentures included a beneficial conversion feature with intrinsic value resulting from the market price for common stock being greater than the option price. The beneficial conversion feature amounted to \$422,920, which was greater than the proceeds of the related debentures by \$25,000.

The amount of the beneficial conversion feature not exceeding the proceeds from the debentures is immediately recognized as interest expense because the right to convert to common stock is vested upon issuance of the debentures. Accordingly, interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2000 included \$397,920 related to the beneficial conversion feature.

As of September 30, 2007, the Company was in default on the terms of payment of quarterly interest on these debentures amounting to \$152,281. Accordingly, two remaining convertible debentures have been classified as a current liability amounting to \$150,000. Reference should be made to note 4.e in these notes to financial statements as this amount has been offset by a contra-indemnification receivable.

During 2003, the Company extended one previously defaulted \$50,000 convertible debenture to a future due date of March 31, 2006 with interest payable at that date. The interest rate was also lowered to 6% par annum. The debenture is also convertible into common shares of the Company at the rate of \$3.00 per share at the option of the holder. It is classified as a current liability and has been offset by a contra-indemnification receivable.

As of the date of this report, the currently due \$50,000 convertible debenture principal and related interest has not yet been paid. The \$150,000 previous defaulted debenture notes and related interest both remain unpaid.

#### (5.b) CONVERTIBLE or SECURED NOTES PAYABLE - RELATED PARTY

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, the financial company provided the funds necessary to maintain operations by loaning an additional \$274,025 to the Company. On September 30, 2007, current liabilities including accrued interest due the financial company were converted to 12% Cumulative Convertible Series A Preferred Stock valued at \$275,000. At September 30, 2007, the Company owed to the related financial company an additional \$57,116 in accrued loans for cash advances and related interest payable.

#### (6.) OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company incurred expenditures with its President who is also a stockholder for consulting services amounting to \$68,500 in the year ended September 30, 2007 and salary expenses in the amount of \$31,500.

On September 30, 2007 the Company issued 9,700 shares of Common Stock to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. for services rendered.

See Notes 4.a and 4.b for additional information regarding related party transactions for the year ended September 30, 2007.

#### (7.) EXTRAORDINARY GAIN AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

An extra-ordinary income gain of \$537,500 was recorded due to the return of 1,250,000 shares ISAI common stock to the Company held by the Trustee of United States Bankruptcy Court, Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division as part of the terms of a settlement agreement between the Court and ISAI. This stock was previously issued as consideration for the revised asset purchase agreement with three California companies now in Chapter 7 bankruptcy. ISAI valued the 1,250,000 shares of its common stock returned at \$0.43 per share. This value approximates the market value on the

date of return on September 30, 2007 determined by the average of the bid prices of the Company's stock during the quarter ended September 30, 2007 and in accordance with SFAS 157. In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS 157 'Fair Value Measurements'. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The Company previously adopted the use of SFAS 157 in the year ended September 30, 2004. At September 30, 2007, these shares are being held as Treasury Stock until they are finally retired by the Company in the future. Subsequent to their retirement, it is the intention to resell an equal and equivalent quantity of common shares for future financing needs for the Company.

On June 20, 2007, ISA Internationale Inc. (ISAI), its wholly owned subsidiary ISA Financial Services, Inc. (ISAF), and Bernard L. Brodkorb entered into an agreement with Amy L. Goldman, Chapter 7 Trustee of the bankruptcy estates of Harrison Asset Management, Inc., Money Asset Management, Inc., and Cash Asset Management, Inc., to settle an adversary complaint filed against them on or about July 14, 2006. The Company has denied all relevant allegations against itself but felt it was in its own best interest to agree to settle rather than sustain the expense of protracted litigation.

The settlement agreement includes the following condensed terms:

- 1. Defendants will pay to the bankruptcy trustee an initial settlement sum of \$75,000 within 16 days of court approval of the settlement agreement. This was done by September 30, 2007.
- 2. ISAI will retain the portfolio accounts ("Accounts") purchased by and delivered to it including any of the Accounts recovered by third parties, and shall continue collecting on those Accounts at its own costs, with 40% of all future cash collections, net after third party collection costs to be paid on a quarterly basis to the Trustee until the case is closed, but no later than June 30, 2008. After June 30, 2008, ISAI shall retain the Accounts for its own benefit.
- 3. Trustee will return all of the bankruptcy estates' right, title and interest in the ISAI shares held in escrow under the original asset purchase agreement with the companies in bankruptcy. This provision was completed by the trustee with the return of the 1,250,000 shares on September 30, 2007.
- 4. Trustee and ISAI will share 50%/50% in the net recovery (after application of attorney fees and costs) by settlement or enforcement of judgment if any lawsuits or claims are commenced or pursued by the Trustee against Third Party Defendants.
- $5.\ \text{ISAI}$  will reasonably cooperate with the prosecution of any claims against Third Party Defendants.
- 6. ISAI will continue to prosecute its Third Party Complaint, and the Trustee and ISAI shall share 50%/50% in the net recovery (after application of attorneys' fees and costs) from settlements or enforcements of judgments against those parties.
- 7. If the Trustee does not elect to pursue claims against the Third Party Defendants within 120 days after the execution of this agreement, Then ISAI may elect to pursue those claims upon written notification to the Trustee of such election, unless an earlier date is agreed upon by the parties. In such event, the Trustee without further need for court order, shall assign the

estate's right, title and interest (including the Trustee's tolling rights pursuant to Sections 108(a) of the Bankruptcy Code) in any claims against the Third Party Defendants to ISAI, and ISAI shall share with the bankruptcy estate, 50%/50%, all net proceeds after fees and costs of collection. ISAI shall have the ability to settle or dismiss the claims in its sole discretion. Trustee elected not to pursue these claims and subsequent to September 30, 2007, assigned these claims to ISAI. The Company has commenced litigation against the Third Party defendants as of the date of this report. No provision has been made in the financial statements for any possible recovery of monetary damage claims.

- 8 ISAI and the Trustee and Debtors each waive any and all claims against each other, and any claims against the Debtors now existing are deemed withdrawn.
- 9. Within 5 business days after receipt of the initial sum, The Trustee and the Defendants shall lodge a stipulation dismissing the Second Amended Complaint against ISAI. This was completed subsequent to September 30, 2007.

Item 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

Item 8.a. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Within the 90 days prior to the end of the period covered by this report, the Registrant carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"). This evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of the Registrant's President. Based upon that evaluation, they concluded that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in gathering, analyzing and disclosing information needed to satisfy the Registrant's disclosure obligation under the Exchange Act. There were no significant changes in the Registrant's disclosure Controls and procedures, or in its factors that could significantly affect those controls since the most recent evaluation of such controls. The Company has implemented accounting and administrative procedures documentation and controls recommended by outside consultants.

As a non-accelerated filer with a fiscal year end of September 30, the Company must first begin to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404") for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007. During fiscal 2007, management will review and evaluate the effectiveness, and where necessary, enhance the Company's internal

controls over financial reporting. The Company anticipates it may need to engage a third party to assist it with the design of such internal controls over financial reporting. As of the date of this report, the Company has not yet engaged any such third party. This review and any enhancements, if necessary, will likely involve significant time and expense by the Company and its independent auditors. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that the Company will be in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 by September 30, 2007.

Item 8.b. OTHER INFORMATION

None

#### PART III

Item 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Directors and Executive Officers of the Company

Set forth below are the names of the directors and executive officers of the Company as of September 30, 2007, their ages, the year first elected as an executive officer and/or director of the Company, and employment history for the past five years.

Also set forth below are the changes to names of the directors and executive officers of the Company as of January 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005, their ages, the year first elected as an executive officer and/or director of the Company, and employment for the past five years.

Name Positions with the Company Age Since

Bernard L. Brodkorb, President, Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer and Director
Chairman of the Board of Directors [1] 66 January 2001

[1] (Note: Also served as Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Director from October 1997 to July 2000.

Donald G. Kampmann Outside Director 53 January 2001

James S. Dixon Outside Director 59 January 2001

#### Directors:

BERNARD L. BRODKORB (October 1997 to July 2000 and January 2001 to present) was the Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and a director of the Company since it's inception in October 1997. Mr. Brodkorb resigned as Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Director on July 2000. He was elected to the board of directors in January 2001, elected by the board of directors as interim President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer in February 2001. Mr. Brodkorb is an independent practicing licensed Certified Public Accountant (CPA) within the State of Minnesota for many years, and has extensive experience in financial and accounting matters relating to both private and public companies, including auditing, financial consulting and advising on corporate taxation. He is a member of the Minnesota Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

DONALD G. KAMPMANN (January 2000 to present) is an outside director of the Company from January 2000 to present. Mr. Kampmann has been an allotted board member by Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. Mr. Kampmann is currently working with JPMChase Bank in their mortgage division as a Senior Loan Officer. He also is an independent commercial mortgage consultant assisting in equity financing for small businesses and has extensive executive experience in the mortgage and financial services industries.

JAMES S. DIXON (January 2000 to present) is an outside director of the Company from January 2000 to present. Mr. Dixon is an allotted board member by Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. Mr. Dixon has been the Vice President and Secretary of West America Securities, Inc. of Scottsdale, Arizona for over six years.

Section 16(A) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), requires the Company's directors, executive officers, and any persons holding more than 10% of the outstanding common stock of the Company to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission concerning their initial ownership of common stock and any subsequent changes in that ownership.

In 2006 and 2007, Bernard Brodkorb, Charles Newman, James Dixon, Donald Kampmann, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., and Doubletree Liquidation Corporation filed Annual Statements of Changes in Beneficial Ownership on Form 5.

### CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions as well as all Board of Director's members.

# Item 10. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

For the twelve months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, cash and non cash compensation was paid to executive officers or directors.

The following table sets forth information on the remuneration of our chief executive officer during any part of our last two fiscal years, including non cash compensation.

#### SUMMARY EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

		ANNUAL	COMPENS	SATION		LC	ONG TERM	COMPENSATION
				OTHER	AW. RESTRICTED	WARDS SECURITIES	PAYC	OUTS
NAME AND				ANNUAL	STOCK	UNDERLYING	LTIP	ALL OTHER
PRINCIPAL	FISCAL			COMPENSA	AWARD	OPTIONS	PAYOUT	TS COMPENSA
POSITION	YEAR	SALARY (\$)	BONUS	(\$) TION (\$)	(\$)	SARS (\$)	) (\$)	) TION(\$)
Bernard L. Brodkorb	2007	\$31,500(1)	-0-	68,500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Bernard L. President,		\$28,000(1)	-0-	77,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Directors	2005	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Directors	2006	-0-	-0-	\$77,500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

\_\_\_\_\_\_

(1) Compensation for Bernard L. Brodkorb was recorded on the books of the Company as compensation for consulting (\$68,500) and salary (\$31,500) for the year 2007 and was paid either in cash or as an increase in loans payable to a related party.

Director Compensation

In 2006, Directors received 155,000 shares of common stock as compensation for their services as directors for the period from January 1, 2004 through June 30, 2006. These shares were voted and approved by the Board of Directors in December 2006 and were valued at \$.50 per common share to be issued.

No additional Director compensation has been authorized for services for the period from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, and through the date of this 10-KSB report filing.

Stock Options Granted for Compensation

In July 2004 the Company's Board of Directors granted a stock option for 6,000,000 common shares to a related party, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., at an exercise price of \$.60 per share for a five year term commencing July 1, 2004. The option was granted to DCP as a means to preserve ownership interests as required in preliminary acquisition discussions. As of September 30, 2007, the stock options were still outstanding and none of the options had been exercised.

#### Item 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth as of September 30, 2007, certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of shares of common stock of the Company by (1) each person or entity who is known by the Company to own more than 5% of the Company's common stock, (2) each director of the Company, and (3) all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group.

11-A. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

11-B. Security Ownership of Management

	Shares of Common Stock	Percent of
Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Beneficially Owned	Outstanding
Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. (1)	26,858,338	90.94%
A Minnesota corporation		
12201 Champlin Drive		
Champlin, MN 55318		

Bernard L. Brodkorb (2)(3) 2560 Rice St. St. Paul, MN. 55113 28,041,025

94.94%

- (1) Includes 21,428 common shares acquired in November, 2000; includes warrants to purchase 6,000,000 shares exercisable at \$.60 per share to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc (DCP). Includes 100% interest in 1,232,143 shares held by Doubletree Liquidation Corporation (DLC), an affiliated company, to be used for the resolution of any contingent, non-contingent or real liabilities to creditors of a former subsidiary that may arise in the future. Also includes 275,000 shares of Convertible Preferred Stock which at a conversion value of \$0.35 would equal 785,714 shares of common stock.
- (2) Includes a 50% beneficial interest in warrants to purchase 6,000,000 shares exercisable at \$0.60 per share issued to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc.; includes 50% beneficial interest in DCP.; includes 50% beneficial interest in DLC; includes 8,929 common shares owned since 1998; 383,857 common shares issued in 2004, 790,000 shares issued in 2006, 50% interest in 9,700 shares issued in 2007 to DCP, and a 50% beneficial interest in 275,000 shares of Convertible Preferred Stock which at a conversion value of \$0.35 would equal 785,714 shares of common stock.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Outstanding
Bernard L. Brodkorb, Jr. (3)(7) St. Paul, MN	14,611,956	49.47%
Donald G. Kampmann (4) Henderson, NV	227,715	0.949%
James S. Dixon (5) Scottsdale, AZ.	85,715	0.357%
Directors and executive officers as a gr	oup 14,925,386	50.776%

- (3) Includes 50% beneficial interest in options to purchase shares exercisable at \$.60 per share.
- (4) Includes 35,715 common shares issued in 2004 and 192,000 issued in 2006.
- (5) Includes 35,715 common shares issued in 2004 and 50,000 issued in 2006.
- (6) Includes 50% beneficial interest in 9,700 common shares issued in 2007.
- (7) Includes 50% beneficial interest in 275,000 shares of Convertible Preferred Stock issued in 2007

#### Item 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

On September 30, 2007 the Company issued 9,700 shares to a related party, Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc., in payment of \$4,171 for services rendered.

On September 30, 2007 the Company issued 275,000 shares of 12% Cumulative Convertible Series A Preferred Stock to Doubletree Capital Partners, Inc. at \$1.00 per share in settlement of current loan liabilities and accrued interest valued at \$275,000.

The total issued and outstanding common shares are 23,999,612 as of September 30, 2007. Issued and outstanding Preferred shares total 275,000 at September 30, 2007.

Item 13. EXHIBITS

#### (a) LISTING OF EXHIBITS

The exhibits required to be a part of this report are listed in the Index to Exhibits on page 55.

#### (b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K SUMMARY

On June 26, 2007 the Company filed Form 8-K stating the Company had entered into an agreement with the Chapter 7 Trustee of the bankruptcy estates of Harrison Asset Management, Inc. Money Asset Management, Inc., and Cash Asset Management, Inc. to settle an adversary complaint filed against them on or about July 14, 2006. The complete agreement is referenced as exhibit 99-1.

On August 21, 2007 the Company filed Form 8-K announcing that on August 15, 2007, the United States Bankruptcy Court, Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division approved a Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") and Mutual Releases in its entirety made by and among Amy L. Goldman, Chapter 7 Trustee of the jointly administered bankruptcy estates of Harrison Asset Management, Inc., Money Asset Management, Inc., and Cash Asset Management, Inc., on the one hand, and ISA Internationale Inc. ("ISAI"), its wholly owned subsidiary ISA Financial Services, Inc. ("ISAF"), and Bernard L. Brodkorb (collectively, the "Defendants"), on the other hand. The Agreement settles an adversary complaint filed against the Defendants on or about July 14, 2006. A court order granting trustee's motion to approve the compromise of controversy with ISAI, ISAF, and Bernard Brodkorb was issued. The Trustee is authorized to compromise with ISAI, ISAF and Bernard Brodkorb pursuant to the terms of the Agreement.

The approved Settlement Agreement included all of the terms of the agreement announced in the Form 8-K filing of the Company on June 26, 2007. None of the terms of the Agreement changed. The Company will be paying to the Trustee the initial sum of \$75,000 as one of the conditions of the settlement. The Company received the stock back it used to purchase portfolio assets of HAMI, MAMI, and CAMI and will keep the portfolio inventory purchased and be allowed to continue collecting the debt receivables.

### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees.

The aggregate fees billed for each of the two fiscal years for professional services for the audit of the Registrant's annual financial statements, and review of financial statements included in the company's Form 10-QSB's: 2007 - \$45,000; 2006 - \$50,944

Audit-Related Fees.

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Registrant's financial statements and are not under Audit Fees above: \$0 and \$0 in 2007 and 2006.

Tax Fees.

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered for tax compliance and tax planning: \$0 and \$0 in 2007 and 2006.

All Other Fees.

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services other than the services reported above: \$0\$ and \$0\$ in 2007 and 2006.

Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures.

The Registrant's committee consists of two Directors. The audit committee has adopted a written charter. The Registrant's Board of Directors has determined the Company does have a financial expert serving on its audit committee.

The Registrant does not have any pre-approval policies and procedures. The audit committee makes recommendation concerning the engagements of independent public accountants, review with the independent public accountants the scope and results of the audit engagement, approves all professional services provided by the independent accountants, reviews the independence of the independent public accountants, considers the range of audit and non-audit fees, and review the adequacy of the Registrant's internal accounting controls.

Work performed by other than the principal accountant's engagement of full time permanent employees.

The percentage of time expended by other than full time permanent employees of the principal accountant did not exceed 50%.

### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to by signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ISA INTERNATIONALE INC.

/s/Bernard L. Brodkorb By Bernard L. Brodkorb President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director

October 27, 2008

/s/ Donald G. Kampmann

By: Donald G. Kampmann Director

October 27, 2008

ISA INTERNATIONALE INC. FORM 10-KSB INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

Exhibit 32.1 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

Exhibit 99-1 Settlement Agreement and Mutual release.

All of the following below are included in our Form 10-SB Registration Statement (File No. 0-027373) and are incorporated by reference.

Item No. Description

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2(i) to the Company's registration statement on Form 10-SB (File No. 0-27373)).
- 3.2 By-laws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 (ii) to the Company's registration statement on Form 10-SB (File No. 0-27373)).
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10-SB (File No. 0-27373)).
- 10.1 Agreement and Plan of Business Combination dated April 11, 1998 between ISA Internationale Inc. (formerly known as 1-800 Consumer International Inc.), a Delaware corporation and Internationale Shopping Alliance, Inc., a Minnesota corporation (now a wholly owned subsidiary of ISA Internationale Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 6(i) to the Company's registration statement on Form 10-SB (File No. 0-27373)).

End of Report

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