

ACQUIRED SALES CORP
Form 10-Q/A
November 23, 2012

FORM 10-Q/A
U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-52102

Acquired Sales Corp.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

87-40479286
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
(Address of principal executive offices)

(847) 915-2446
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

n/a
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes 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. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common units, as of the latest practicable date: 2,877,896 shares of common stock, par value \$.001 per share, outstanding as of November 13, 2012.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes No

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose of this Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report of Acquired Sales Corp. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2012 (the “Form 10-Q”), is to furnish Exhibit 101 to the Form 10-Q in accordance with Rule 405 of Regulation S-T to the Form 10-Q. Exhibit 101 to this report provides the consolidated financial statements and related notes from the Form 10-Q formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language).

Other than the aforementioned, no other changes have been made to the Form 10-Q. This Amendment No. 1 to the Form 10-Q speaks as of the original filing date of the Form 10-Q, does not reflect events that may have occurred subsequent to the original filing date, and does not modify or update in any way disclosures made in the original Form 10-Q.

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

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Item 1. Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

In the opinion of management, the financial statements contain all material adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company for the interim periods presented.

The results for the period ended September 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year. These financial statements and related footnotes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the period ended December 31, 2011.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,227	\$ 65,684
Accounts receivable	257,884	88,018
Prepaid expenses	44,022	1,107
Total Current Assets	412,133	154,809
Property and Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,279,542 and \$2,237,310, respectively	31,561	51,919
Intangible Assets	413,549	-
Deposits	5,400	12,535
Total Assets	\$ 862,643	\$ 219,263
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 370,224	\$ 401,229
Accrued liabilities	121,711	117,536
Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts	251,357	640,022
Unearned revenue	4,045	59,208
Accrued compensation	695,317	436,394
Notes payable, current portion	130,070	130,070
Notes payable - related parties, current portion	1,348,000	540,829
Total Current Liabilities	2,920,724	2,325,288
Long-Term Liabilities		
Notes payable, net of \$44,532 and \$60,555, respectively, of unamortized net discount and current portion	475,468	459,445
Notes payable - related parties, net of \$34,255 and \$43,669 unamortized net discount and current portion	340,745	331,330
Total Long-Term Liabilities	816,213	790,775
Shareholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 2,877,896 shares and 2,602,896 shares outstanding, respectively	2,878	2,603
Additional paid-in capital	8,062,353	6,236,634
Accumulated deficit	(10,939,525)	(9,136,037)
Total Shareholders' Deficit	(2,874,294)	(2,896,800)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit	\$ 862,643	\$ 219,263

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue				
Consulting Services	\$522,416	\$-	\$2,128,146	\$-
Maintenance and Support Services	-	18,385	55,161	55,160
Total Revenue	522,416	18,385	2,183,307	55,160
Cost of Revenue				
Cost of Services	489,095	-	1,288,428	88
Total Cost of Revenue	489,095	-	1,288,428	88
Gross Profit	33,321	18,385	894,879	55,072
Selling, general and administrative expenses				
	521,317	696,398	2,274,274	2,502,164
Loss From Operations	(487,996)	(678,013)	(1,379,395)	(2,447,092)
Loss from extinguishment of debt	(41,646)	-	(99,820)	-
Interest expense	(100,748)	(16,442)	(323,473)	(43,001)
Loss Before Provision for Income Taxes	(630,390)	(694,455)	(1,802,688)	(2,490,093)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	800	800
Net Loss	\$(630,390)	\$(694,455)	\$(1,803,488)	\$(2,490,893)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	\$(0.22)	\$(0.32)	\$(0.65)	\$(1.14)
Basic and Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	2,877,896	2,175,564	2,772,340	2,175,564

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 and 2012
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Shareholders' Deficit
Balance, December 31, 2010	2,175,564	\$2,175	\$3,409,474	\$(4,835,689)	\$(1,424,040)
Services contributed by shareholder, no additional shares issued	-	-	187,500	-	187,500
Conversion of notes payable to share- holder, no additional shares issued	-	-	73,319	-	73,319
Share-based compensation	-	-	706,704	-	706,704
Assumption of the Acquired Sales Corp.'s net liabilities	291,760	292	(7,321)	-	(7,029)
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,490,893)	(2,490,893)
Balance, September 30, 2011	2,467,324	\$2,467	\$4,369,676	\$(7,326,582)	\$(2,954,439)
Balance, December 31, 2011	2,602,896	\$2,603	\$6,236,634	\$(9,136,037)	\$(2,896,800)
Services contributed by shareholder, no additional shares issued	-	-	187,500	-	187,500
Exercise of stock options	25,000	25	-	-	25
Issuance of common stock for services	150,000	150	149,850	-	150,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	449,905	-	449,905
Issuance of warrants to purchase common stock	-	-	259,442	-	259,442
Warrants issued in debt extinguishment	-	-	99,820	-	99,820
Acquisition of the Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc.'s net assets	100,000	100	679,202	-	679,302
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,803,488)	(1,803,488)
Balance, September 30, 2012	2,877,896	\$2,878	\$8,062,353	\$(10,939,525)	\$(2,874,294)

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$(1,803,488)	\$(2,490,893)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Services contributed by shareholder, no additional shares issued	187,500	187,500
Share-based compensation	449,905	706,704
Amortization of discount on notes payable	284,051	-
Amortization of intangible assets	187,976	-
Amortization of prepaid consulting expense	105,978	-
Acquisition related compensation	32,649	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	99,820	-
Expenses paid by increase in notes payable to related party	-	3,376
Depreciation	25,516	31,184
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(7,987)	(615,000)
Other	12,035	1,517
Accounts payable	(49,394)	(124,607)
Accrued liabilities	4,173	47,580
Unearned revenue	(55,163)	(30,160)
Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contract	(432,122)	686,298
Accrued compensation	258,942	236,016
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(699,609)	(1,360,485)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Advances to and collection of loans to employees	1,107	5,418
Cash acquired with purchase of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc.	23,611	-
Increase in notes receivable from related party	-	(10,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,591)	(14,125)
Net Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	\$22,127	\$(18,707)

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from borrowing under notes payable	\$-	\$30,500
Proceeds from borrowing under notes payable to related parties	797,000	1,075,000
Principal payments under notes payable	-	(5,500)
Principal payments under notes payable to related party	(75,000)	-
Exercise of stock options	25	-
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	722,025	1,100,000
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	44,543	(279,192)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	65,684	279,532
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$110,227	\$340
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for taxes	\$800	\$800
Cash paid for interest	\$37,857	\$20,720
Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Note receivable from Cortez acquired by issuance of note payable to Acquired Sales Corp.	\$-	\$20,000
Note payable to Acquired Sales Corp. issued in exchange for note payable to related party	\$-	\$200,000
Note payable to Acquired Sales Corp. and related accrued interest exchanged for notes payable	\$-	\$855,534
Conversion of note payable to shareholder, no additional shares issued	\$-	\$73,319
Liabilities of Acquired Sales Corp. assumed in exchange for the issuance of common stock, stock options and warrants	\$-	\$7,029
Acquisition of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc.:		
Fair value of assets acquired	\$794,503	\$-
Liabilities assumed	(147,850)	-
Compensation recognized	32,649	-
Fair value of common stock issued and stock options granted	\$679,302	\$-

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Condensed Financial Statements – The accompanying financial statements are condensed and do not include all disclosures normally required by generally accepted accounting principles. These statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements included in Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012. In particular, the nature of operations and significant accounting principles were presented in Note 1 to the annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation have been included in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and only consist of normal recurring adjustments, except as disclosed herein. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2012.

Principles of Consolidation – The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of Cogility Software Corporation for all periods presented, the accounts and operations of Acquired Sales Corp. from September 29, 2011 and accounts and operations of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. from February 14, 2012. These entities for these respective periods are referred to herein as “the Company.” Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share – Basic loss per share is determined by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares and dilutive common share equivalents outstanding during the period. When dilutive, the incremental potential common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options and warrants are determined by the treasury stock method. There were 2,336,981 and 1,117,925 employee stock options and 868,000 and no warrants outstanding during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, that were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 because their effects would have been anti-dilutive. Additionally, there are 85,548 shares of stock potentially issuable in settlement of debt that are also excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 because their effects would be anti-dilutive.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments – The carrying amounts reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheets for accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and billings in excess of costs approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The carrying amounts reported for notes payable approximate fair value because the underlying instruments are at interest rates which approximate current market rates.

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States defined fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, the inputs used to measure fair value are prioritized based on a three-level hierarchy. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels on inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1. Assets and liabilities included in this level are valued using dealer and broker quotations, bid prices, quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active

markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

NOTE 2 - RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has a history of recurring losses, which has resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$10,939,525 as of September 30, 2012. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company recognized \$2,183,307 of revenue, suffered a loss of \$1,803,488 and used \$699,609 of cash in its operating activities. At September 30, 2012, the Company had negative working capital of \$2,508,591 and a stockholders' deficit of \$2,874,294. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In view of the matters described in the preceding paragraph, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets is dependent upon continued operations of the Company, which in turn is dependent upon the Company's ability to meet its financing requirements on a continuing basis, to maintain or replace present financing, to obtain additional capital from investors and to succeed in its future operations. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. In order for the Company to remain as a going concern, it will need to secure additional financing as well as enter into and complete profitable contracts.

NOTE 3 – ACQUISITIONS

Acquired Sales Corp. – On September 29, 2011, Acquired Sales Corp. (“Acquired Sales”) completed the acquisition of Cogility Software Corporation (“Cogility”) whereby Cogility was merged with and into a newly-formed subsidiary of Acquired Sales. Cogility was considered the accounting acquirer and the merger was recognized as a recapitalization of Cogility.

As of September 29, 2011, Acquired Sales had been a non-operating public shell corporation with no significant operations or assets except for notes receivable from Cogility that were eliminated in consolidation. Acquired Sales was not a business for purposes of determining whether a business combination occurred. The acquisition of Acquired Sales was recognized as the issuance of 291,760 shares of common stock, the issuance of 460,000 warrants exercisable at \$2.00 per share through September 30, 2016, and the issuance of 630,000 stock options exercisable at \$2.00 per share through September 29, 2021, in exchange for the assumption of \$7,029 of accounts payable from Acquired Sales.

Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. – Acquired Sales purchased 100% of the equity interests of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. (“DSTG”) on February 13, 2012. The results of DSTG's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since that date. DSTG collaborates with clients to help its leaders make distinctive decisions leading to substantial improvements in enterprise performance. Founded in 2007, DSTG is currently supporting a number of programs across the military, intelligence, law enforcement, and commercial communities. DSTG strategic consulting services are tightly integrated with Cogility's rapid object-oriented modeling software to provide seamless enterprise solutions for our clients.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

DSTG was acquired in exchange for 100,000 shares of common stock, stock options to purchase 300,000 common shares at \$3.18 per share through February 13, 2017, and stock options to purchase 100,000 common shares at \$8.00 per share through May 13, 2017. The fair value of the consideration issued to acquire DSTG was \$679,302. The common shares issued were valued at \$3.18 per share based on management's estimate of their fair value, or \$318,000 in total. The fair value of the stock options granted was \$361,302 determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: expected future volatility of 56%; risk-free interest rate of 0.29%; dividend yield of 0% and an expected term of 2.5 years. The expected volatility was based on a peer company's volatility and the volatility of indexes of the stock prices of companies in the same industry. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Federal treasury rate for instruments due over the expected term of the options. The expected term of the options was determined based on one-half of the contractual term.

The purchase of DSTG was a business combination recognized by the acquisition method of accounting. Goodwill was not recognized on the transaction; however, Acquired Sales recognized \$32,649 of compensation to the owner of DSTG separately from the recognition of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the business combination. The compensation expense and \$40,461 of acquisition-related costs were included in selling, general and administrative expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed were measured based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and are considered Level 3 fair value inputs. The fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and compensation recognized was as follows:

Cash	\$23,611
Accounts receivable, net	161,900
Deposits	4,900
Property and equipment	2,567
Intangible assets	601,525
Total assets acquired	794,503
Accounts payable	(18,393)
Distributions payable to selling shareholder	(86,000)
Estimated future costs in excess of future billings on uncompleted contracts	(43,457)
Total liabilities assumed	(147,850)
Fair value of net assets acquired	646,653
Compensation expense recognized	32,649
Fair Value of Consideration Issued	\$679,302

All of the \$601,525 of acquired intangible assets relate to non-contractual customer relationships with U.S. government procurement departments. The customer relationships had an estimated useful life of approximately 2 years. The Company recognized amortization expense for the customer relationships of \$75,190 and \$187,976 for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2012, respectively.

The amounts of DSTG's revenue and loss included in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, and supplemental pro forma revenue and loss of the combined entity had the acquisition dates of Acquired Sales and DSTG been January 1, 2012 or January 1, 2011, are as follows:

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
DSTG actual:				
Revenue	\$-		\$250,400	
Loss	\$(133,061)		\$(368,887)	
Supplemental pro forma:				
Revenue	\$522,416	\$143,385	\$2,052,311	\$264,905
Loss	\$(630,390)	\$(1,390,980)	\$(1,579,970)	\$(4,365,179)

NOTE 4 – EARNINGS AND COSTS ON UNCOMPLETED CONTRACTS

At September 30, 2012, the Company was in the process of providing a contracted software license, hardware and consulting services to one customer. It is anticipated that the revenue and costs on the uncompleted contract deferred at September 30, 2012 will be recognized upon completion of the contract. At December 31, 2011, the Company was in the process of providing contracted software licenses, hardware and consulting services to two customers. These two open contracts were completed during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Contract billings in excess of contract costs on uncompleted contracts at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Billings to date	\$300,000	\$813,601
Less: Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	(48,643)	(173,579)
Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts	\$251,357	\$640,022

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At September 30, 2012 the Company had recorded accrued compensation that includes \$464,986 in deferred payroll and vacation pay, and payroll taxes payable, \$26,364 in employee reimbursements payable, and commissions payable to one current and one former employee in the aggregate amount of \$203,967.

On September 13, 2011, a key executive resigned his position and entered into a severance agreement with the Company. On September 16, 2010, the Company had signed a letter agreeing to pay the former executive officer \$47,000 in one-time commissions, with payment deferred until 30 days after the closing of a private placement of common stock or debt convertible into common stock in the total amount of at least \$2,000,000. Under the severance agreement the former executive officer is to receive a one-time bonus of \$35,000 and deferred compensation of \$18,432 payable upon the completion of a private placement of common stock or debt convertible into common stock in the total amount of at least \$2,000,000. The amounts due to the former executive officer were included in accrued compensation at September 30, 2012 on December 31, 2011.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE

Notes Payable to Related Parties – At September 30, 2012, the Company had notes payable to a significant shareholder, affiliated with an officer of the Company for \$525,000. The notes are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due upon demand. The Company has entered into an agreement with the significant shareholder that, at such time as the Company is financially able to do so and at the reasonable discretion of the chief executive officer of the Company, the notes payable held by the significant shareholder would be extinguished in full by the payment of \$262,500 in cash and the issuance of 85,548 shares common stock. Based on the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date the agreement of \$3.18 per share, the significant shareholder received a beneficial conversion feature in connection with the agreement. If and when the Company is able to settle the notes under the terms of the agreement, the issuance of the 85,548 shares of common stock will be recorded at \$272,042.

At September 30, 2012, the Company had \$375,000 of notes payable to related parties that are secured by all the assets of the Company, bear interest at 3% per annum and are due December 31, 2014. The notes were issued with warrants to purchase common stock that resulted in the notes payable being carried at a discount to their face value. At September 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the notes payable was \$340,745, net of \$34,255 of unamortized discount.

On February 14, 2012, the Company borrowed \$200,000 from a director of the Company. Attached with the note payable were 100,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$2.00 per share. On March 13, 2012, the Company borrowed another \$25,000 from a director of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 12,500 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$2.00 per share. On March 29, 2012, the Company borrowed \$100,000 from an entity related to an officer of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 50,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$2.00 per share. All of the related notes payable bear interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and are due upon demand. All of the warrants expire 5 years from their respective issuance dates.

In association with the aggregate notes payable of \$325,000, the fair value of the 162,500 warrants issued was estimated to be \$252,102 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: estimated future volatility of 52.62%; risk-free interest rate of 0.33%; dividend yield of 0% and an estimated term of 2.5 years. The warrants qualify to be recognized as stockholders' equity; therefore, the consideration received was allocated to the notes payable and the warrants based on their relative fair values and resulted in \$183,027 being allocated to the notes payable and \$141,973 allocated to the warrants. Because the notes are due on demand, the \$141,973 discount to the notes payable was immediately recognized as interest expense.

On June 4, 2012 the Company borrowed \$100,000 from an officer of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 50,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$2.00 per share. The related notes payable bear interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and is due upon demand. All of the warrants expire 5 years from their respective issuance dates. In association with the aggregate notes payable of \$100,000, the fair value of the 50,000 warrants issued was estimated to be \$75,010 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: estimated future volatility of 46.64%; risk-free interest rate of 0.25%; dividend yield of 0% and an estimated term of 2.5 years. The warrants qualify to be recognized as stockholders' equity; therefore, the consideration received was allocated to the notes payable and the warrants based on their relative fair values and resulted in \$57,134 being allocated to the notes payable and \$42,866 allocated to the warrants. Because the notes are due on demand, the \$42,866 discount to the notes payable was immediately recognized as interest expense.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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On January 30, 2012 an officer advanced the Company \$75,000 for short term working capital needs. The loan was without interest, unsecured and due upon demand. On April 1, 2012, the terms of the loan were renegotiated such that the loan bears interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and is due upon demand. In addition the officer was awarded 37,500 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$2.00 per share. All of the warrants expire 5 years from their respective issuance dates. The fair value of the 37,500 warrants issued was estimated to be \$58,174 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: estimated future volatility of 50.62%; risk-free interest rate of 0.33%; dividend yield of 0% and an estimated term of 2.5 years. The renegotiation was treated as an extinguishment of debt. The Company recognized a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$58,174.

On March 31, 2012 a significant shareholder advanced the Company \$60,000 for short-term working capital needs. The loan was without interest, unsecured and due upon demand. The note payable was paid in full on April 13, 2012.

On July 16 and 25, 2012 the Company borrowed \$50,000 and \$50,000, respectively, from an officer of the Company. Attached to the notes payable were a total of 50,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. On July 9, 2012, the Company borrowed another \$30,000 from a director of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 15,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. On July 13, 2012, the Company borrowed \$100,000 from an entity related to an officer of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 50,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. All of the related notes payable bear interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and are due upon demand. All of the warrants expire 5 years from their respective issuance dates.

In association with the aggregate notes payable of \$230,000, the fair value of the 115,000 warrants issued was estimated to be \$110,417 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: estimated future volatility of 47.58%; risk-free interest rate of 0.25%; dividend yield of 0% and an estimated term of 2.5 years. The warrants qualify to be recognized as stockholders' equity; therefore, the consideration received was allocated to the notes payable and the warrants based on their relative fair values and resulted in \$155,397 being allocated to the notes payable and \$74,603 allocated to the warrants. Because the notes are due on demand, the \$74,603 discount to the notes payable was immediately recognized as interest expense.

In connection with the acquisition of DSTG on February 13, 2012, the Company assumed an \$86,000 distribution payable to the former DSTG shareholder. The liability is without interest, due upon demand and unsecured. On July 25, 2012, the terms of the loan were renegotiated such that the loan bears interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and is due upon demand. In addition the officer was awarded 43,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. All of the warrants expire 5 years from their respective issuance dates. The fair value of the 43,000 warrants issued was estimated to be \$41,646 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: estimated future volatility of 47.80%; risk-free interest rate of 0.25%; dividend yield of 0% and an estimated term of 2.5 years. The renegotiation was treated as an extinguishment of debt. The Company recognized a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$41,646.

On September 26, 2012 a party related to an officer of the Company advanced the Company \$7,000 for short-term working capital needs. The loan was without interest, unsecured and due upon demand. The note payable was paid in full on October 8, 2012.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The details of the terms of the notes payable to related parties and their carrying amounts were as follows at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-interest bearing notes payable to an entity related to an officer of the Company; unsecured; due on demand	\$525,000	\$525,000
3% \$375,000 Notes payable to related parties; due December 31, 2014; interest payable quarterly; secured by all of the assets of the Company; net of \$34,255 unamortized discount based on imputed interest rate of 7.60%	340,745	331,330
6% Notes payable to related parties; due upon demand; interest payable quarterly	730,000	-
10% \$15,000 Notes payable to an entity related to an officer of the Company paid in full in July, 2012	-	15,829
Non-interest bearing notes payable to an entity related to an officer of the Company; unsecured; due on demand	7,000	-
Distribution payable to the former DSTG shareholder	86,000	-
Total Notes Payable - Related Parties	1,688,745	872,159
Less: Current portion	(1,348,000)	(540,829)
Long-Term Notes Payable - Related Parties	\$340,745	\$331,330

Notes Payable – At September 30, 2012, notes payable to a lending company totaled \$130,070, are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. The Company has not imputed interest on the loans as such imputed interest would not have been material to the accompanying financial statements.

At September 30, 2012, the Company had \$520,000 of notes payable to third parties that are secured by all the assets of the Company, bear interest at 3% per annum and are due December 31, 2014. The notes were issued with warrants to purchase common stock that resulted in the notes payable being carried at a discount to their face value. At September 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the notes was \$475,468, net of \$44,532 of unamortized discount.

The details of the terms of the notes payable and their carrying amounts were as follows at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-interest bearing notes payable to a lending company; unsecured; due on demand	\$130,070	\$130,070
3% \$520,000 Notes payable; due December 31, 2014; interest payable quarterly; secured by all of the assets of the Company; net of \$44,532 unamortized discount based on imputed interest rate of 7.60%	475,468	459,445
Total Notes Payable	605,538	589,515

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Less: Current portion	(130,070)	(130,070)
Long-Term Notes Payable	\$475,468	\$459,445

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 7 – SHAREHOLDERS’ DEFICIT

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, the chief executive officer and shareholder of the Company provided services to the Company, which services were determined by the board of directors to have had a fair value of \$187,500 for each period. The Company has recognized a capital contribution of \$187,500 during each of the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 for the services provided by the executive officer.

On March 31, 2012, the Company granted stock options to directors for the purchase of 290,000 shares of common stock at \$2.00 per share. The options vested on the date granted. The grant-date fair value of these options was \$449,905, or a weighted-average fair value of \$1.55 per share, determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: expected future volatility of 53%; risk-free interest rate of 0.33%; dividend yield of 0% and an expected term of 2.5 years. The expected volatility was based on a peer company’s volatility and the volatility of indexes of the stock prices of companies in the same industry. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Federal treasury rate for instruments due over the expected term of the options. The expected term of the options was determined based on one half of the contractual term. Additionally, the Company granted 400,000 options in association with the acquisition of DSTG, which is described in Note 3.

Following is a summary of stock option activity as of September 30, 2012 and changes during the nine months then ended:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, December 31, 2011	1,785,126	\$1.82		
Granted	690,000	\$3.38		
Forfeited	(113,145)	\$1.65		
Exercised	(25,000)	\$-		
Outstanding, September 30, 2012	2,336,981	\$2.29	7.33	\$ 2,088,338
Exercisable, September 30, 2012	2,336,981	\$2.29	7.33	\$ 2,088,338

Share-based compensation expense charged against operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$449,905 and \$706,704, respectively, and was included in selling, general and administrative expenses. There was no income tax benefit recognized. As of September 30, 2012, all compensation expense related to stock options had been recognized.

On May 23, 2012, the Company entered into a nine month consulting agreement with a third party to provide institutional market awareness and public relations services. The value of these services were valued at \$150,000 and

were paid with 150,000 shares of its common stock at a negotiated price \$1.00 per share. The Company determined that the fair value of the services were more readily determinable than the fair value of the common stock issued.

On May 14, 2012 a consultant exercised 25,000 stock options at a price of \$ 0.001 per option. The aggregate intrinsic value of the options exercised was \$79,475.

The Company also has 868,000 warrants outstanding to purchase common stock at September 20, 2012 that were issued with notes payable as described in Note 6. All of the warrants outstanding are fully vested, have exercise prices ranging from \$2.00 - \$3.25 per share and expire five years from their grant dates.

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ACQUIRED SALES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 8 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company leases one facility in Providence, Rhode Island under an operating lease. The lease runs through January 15, 2013. Monthly rental payments are \$500 per month. Future minimum lease payments under the terms of the lease agreement are \$2,000.

The Company entered into an agreement with a consultant on February 18, 2011 whereby the Company agreed to pay the consultant a fee based on net revenue received from two potential new software products. The fee would be equal to 5% of the net revenue received, after deducting software licensing and equipment costs from third parties, from two potential contracts and, for a period of five years, any subsequent revenue from reselling the work product that may result from providing software and services under either of the two potential contracts. No fees were paid or accrued under this agreement during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 or September 30, 2011. In addition, the Company agreed to pay the third party a fee of 7% on any new capital raised that results from their services.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

As used in this 10Q, references to the "Company," "Acquires Sales," "we," "our" or "us" refer to Acquired Sales Corp., unless the context otherwise indicates.

On November 4, 2010, Acquired Sales Corp. ("AQSP") entered into an agreement with Cogility Software Corporation ("Cogility") that was closed on September 29, 2011, whereby Cogility was merged with and into a newly-formed subsidiary of Acquired Sales. To effect the merger, Cogility shareholders owning 100% of the 11,530,493 Cogility common shares outstanding received 2,175,564 Acquired Sales common shares, or one Acquired Sales common share for each 5.3 Cogility common shares outstanding. Acquired Sales reverse split its common shares outstanding on a 1-for-20 basis, which results in the 5,832,482 Acquired Sales pre-split common shares outstanding before the merger becoming 291,760 common shares. In addition, Cogility had stock options outstanding that would have permitted the holders thereof to purchase 5,724,666 Cogility common shares at prices ranging from \$0.001 to \$1.40 per share. In the merger transaction, the Cogility option holders exchange these stock options for 1,080,126 Acquired Sales stock options exercisable at prices ranging from \$0.001 to \$5.00 per share.

The Cogility shareholders received 88.2% of the common shares outstanding after the merger and the shareholders and management of Cogility gained ownership and operating control of the combined company after the merger. Accordingly, Cogility was considered the accounting acquirer under current accounting guidance and the merger was recognized as a recapitalization of Cogility. The results of operations prior to the merger are those of Cogility, restated on a retroactive basis for all periods presented for the effects of the 5.3-for-1 reverse stock split. The exchange of the stock options was considered to be part of the recapitalization of Cogility and was not a modification of the Cogility stock options.

On February 13, 2012 (the "Acquisition Date"), pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of January 12, 2012 ("the "Merger Agreement") among Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. ("DSTG"), a Virginia corporation and Acquired Sales Corp. ("AQSP), a Nevada corporation and a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of AQSP, Acquired Sales Corp. Merger Sub, Inc., a Virginia corporation ("Merger Sub"), AQSP completed its acquisition of DSTG, which held no material assets other than its pipeline of future work and the expertise of its sole shareholder, through the merger of Merger Sub with and into DSTG, with DSTG as the surviving corporation (the "Merger"). Upon completion of the Merger, the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub ceased and DSTG became a wholly-owned subsidiary of AQSP.

As part of the Merger Agreement the 100 shares of DSTG stock were converted into 100,000 shares of AQSP shares at a price of \$3.18 per share. AQSP issued options to purchase 300,000 shares of newly issued AQSP stock vesting immediately and exercisable at any time on or before the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date at an exercise price of \$3.18 per share. AQSP also issued additional options to purchase 100,000 shares of newly issued AQSP stock vesting immediately and exercisable at any time on or before the 21st full calendar quarter following the Closing Date at an exercise price of \$8.00 per share. The total consideration paid by AQSP in connection with the Merger, totaled \$679,302.

At September 30, 2012 our current liabilities exceeded our current assets by \$2,508,591 and Acquired Sales Corp. had a capital deficiency of \$2,874,294 accordingly, Acquired Sales Corp. was insolvent at September 30, 2012. The Company completed several contracts during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, for total revenue net of costs of \$894,879. The Company had one significant contract in process at September 30, 2012 for estimated billings of \$1,000,000. The Company has billed approximately \$300,000 on this contract through September 30, 2012 and expects the remainder to be realized through the first quarter of 2013. In addition, subsequent to September 30, 2012, the Company signed two more contracts for a total estimated billing of \$640,000. However, the Company continues

to be insolvent. The current contracts closed and in process are not substantial enough to alleviate the Company's lack of cash flow. Acquired Sales Corp. currently has operating liabilities that it cannot pay and without an additional infusion of cash it is unlikely that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

In addition, without a significant capital infusion it will be very difficult for the Company to perform on any new material contracts or multiple simultaneous contracts, as the Company does not have the necessary infrastructure in place due to the lack of cash flow. Significant lead time is necessary to hire and train employees on the Cogility Software platform. In addition, material capital expenditures are needed to enable the Company to perform under a new single material contract or multiple simultaneous contracts.

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During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company received \$797,000 in loans from related parties for working capital needs. Without additional capital or the generation of profits through sales, there can be no assurance whatsoever that Acquired Sales Corp. will be able to overcome its current financial problems, and bankruptcy is a distinct possibility.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results ("MD&A") section discusses our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, contractual relationships and certain factors that may affect our future results. You should read this MD&A in conjunction with our financial statements and accompanying notes included for Acquired Sales Corp.

Forward-Looking Statements

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors discussed elsewhere in this report, and the "Risk Factors" included in our Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012 (the "Risk Factors").

Certain information included herein contains statements that may be considered forward-looking statements, such as statements relating to our anticipated revenues and operating results, future performance and operations, plans for future expansion, capital spending, sources of liquidity and financing sources. Such forward-looking information involves important risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect anticipated results in the future, and accordingly, such results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made herein. These risks and uncertainties include "the Risk Factors" included in herein, such as those relating to our present condition of insolvency with risk of bankruptcy, failure of our marketing and sales activities to obtain sufficient contracts during the past few months, vigorous competition in the software industry, dependence on existing management, leverage and debt that cannot be served at current income levels, budgetary constraints affecting the U.S. defense and intelligence communities, negative domestic and global economic conditions, and other Risk Factors.

Overview

Acquired Sales Corp. is incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. Acquired Sales Corp. through its wholly owned subsidiary, Cogility Software Corporation ("Cogility"), has developed software technology that is solving mission-critical problems facing the U.S. defense and intelligence communities and many corporations today. Our software technology allows our customers to quickly access and analyzes the avalanche of data being generated by disparate sources and stored in many different databases. Cogility provides Model Driven Complex Event Processing software technology for the U.S. defense and intelligence communities and private sector corporations with complex information management requirements. Cogility addresses the pressing organizational need for speed, agility and competitive differentiation. Cogility's website can be reviewed at www.Cogility.com.

Cogility's software technology is so uniquely capable, that during the past two years -- without any advertising or promotional campaigns -- Cogility has gained significant traction within the U.S. defense and intelligence communities.

However, the Company has continued to realize operating losses and negative working capital because of its inability to generate a consistent and significant revenue stream. The company completed several contracts during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 for total revenue net of costs of \$894,879. The Company had one significant contract in process at September 30, 2012 for estimated billings of \$1,000,000. The Company has billed approximately \$300,000 on this contract through September 30, 2012 and expects the remainder to be realized

through the first quarter of 2013. In addition the Company signed two new contracts subsequent to September 30, 2012 for an estimated total billing of \$640,000. The current contracts closed and in process were not substantial enough to alleviate the Company's lack of cash flow.

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Because of the complex and sophisticated nature of Cogility's applications, the Company has found that there is a significant lead time in the sales cycle because Cogility's product requires substantial education of, and conceptual buy-in from, a potential customer's executive operations and information technology professionals. This long sales cycle adversely affects the Company, in regards to closing sales to the government and commercial markets.

Potential customers frequently require us to build demonstration systems to assist the potential customers' executive, operations and information technology professionals in understanding how Cogility's software might change their business processes and how the software might integrate with their existing systems. These factors add significant costs and time to complete a potential sale

The Company is new to the government sector and we do not yet have the experience or qualifications to act as a prime contractor in the federal contracting arena, and as a result, we must expend considerable time and effort trying to find organizations or companies that will act as the prime contractor or partner on Cogility's projects. The prime contractor collects and distributes funding and communicates with the end user. This adds risk and uncertainty, as we lose control over the projects and do not typically have direct communication with the customer. This inability to act as the prime contractor also can delay the closing of potential contracts and further lengthen the sales cycle.

All of the above factors have materially affected the Company's business. Our lack of any substantial revenue has caused the Company to continue to be insolvent. We currently have operating liabilities that we cannot pay and without an additional infusion of cash it is unlikely that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. There can be no assurance whatsoever that the Company will be able to overcome its current financial problems and bankruptcy is a distinct possibility unless additional capital is raised promptly.

In addition to our focus on the government sector, we continue to market our product to the commercial sector. We believe that some of our commercial projects will result in the creation of software work product that can be re-sold multiple times within the same industries. We are currently exploring commercial projects that we believe may have such re-sale potential.

On February 13, 2012 Acquired Sales Corp. closed an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. (DSTG), a Virginia corporation. Management believes the acquisition of DSTG will expand the opportunities for Cogility software solutions to assist clients in making accurate and cost-effective decisions on programs that often involve Big Data management or Complex Event Processing analytics. DSTG strategic consulting services are tightly integrated with Cogility rapid modeling software and will provide seamless enterprise solutions available to our clients.

However, there can be no assurance whatsoever that we will be able to overcome our current financial problems and bankruptcy is still a distinct possibility unless additional capital is raised promptly.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes the Company's cash and cash equivalents, working capital and long-term debt as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, as well as cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

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	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,227	\$65,684
Working capital	(2,508,591)	(2,170,479)
Long-term debt	816,213	790,775

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash used in operating activities	\$(699,609)	\$(1,360,485)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	22,127	(18,707)
Cash provided by financing activities	722,025	1,100,000

At September 30, 2012 the Company had cash of \$110,227 and \$257,884 of accounts receivable. Total current assets at September 30, 2012 were \$412,133 an amount far below what is necessary to fund operations and fulfill corporate obligations. Current liabilities at September 30, 2012 included \$370,224 of accounts payable; \$121,711 of accrued liabilities; \$251,357 of billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts; \$130,070 of notes payable; \$1,348,000 of notes payable to related parties and \$695,317 of accrued employee compensation. Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts represent deferred revenues net of costs on contracts that are currently in process and accounted for under the completed contract method of accounting. Notes payable and notes payable to related party represents debt incurred by the Company to fund operating activities. Amounts owed to employees represent deferred payroll and payroll taxes, commissions and reimbursable expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued several promissory notes payable to Acquired Sales Corp. in the aggregate principal amount of \$845,000 in exchange for \$625,000 in cash, and the assumption of a \$200,000 note payable by the Company to an entity related to an officer of the Company and a \$20,000 note receivable from Cortez. The notes payable bore interest at 5% per annum payable quarterly beginning March 31, 2011, were due December 31, 2014 and were secured by all of the assets of the Company.

On September 29, 2011, Cogility exchanged \$845,000 of notes payable to Acquired Sales and \$10,534 of related accrued interest for \$448,000 of notes payable to related parties and \$520,000 of notes payable to third parties. The transaction was evaluated to determine whether it qualified as an extinguishment of debt under current accounting guidance. Under that guidance, an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms is a debt extinguishment. Debt is deemed to have substantially different terms if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new debt is a least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original debt instruments. The present value of the cash flows did not change by 10%; therefore, the new debt was not substantially different from the original debt and the transaction was recognized as an exchange of debt rather than an extinguishment of debt.

The new debt was recorded at the carrying amount of original debt and accrued interest on the date of the exchange of \$855,534 by adjusting the effective interest rate applied to the future payments due under the terms of the notes payable and, as a result, no gain or loss was recognized on the exchange of the liabilities. The resulting discounts and premiums are being amortized over the term of the new notes payable. At September 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the notes payable to related parties was \$340,745, net of \$34,255 of unamortized discounts and premiums, and the

carrying amount of the notes payable to third parties was \$475,468, net of \$44,532 of unamortized discount.

In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 the Company issued notes payable in the amounts of \$797,000 to related parties to help fund operations.

Despite these borrowings, the Company still has not solved its lack of liquidity and capital resources. Although the Company has closed several contracts during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, these contracts have yet to generate significant cash flow and the Company has had to rely on financing arrangements to fund operations for the first nine months of 2012. There can be no assurance whatsoever that Acquired Sales Corp. will be able to permanently overcome its financial problems. Unless and until Acquired Sales Corp. is able to permanently overcome its financial problems, Acquired Sales Corp. will remain at risk of going bankrupt.

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Comparison of September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011

The Company incurred a net loss of \$1,803,488 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 mainly due to the revenues generated for the period less than an amount necessary to cover fixed overhead, interest expense and stock option and stock warrant expense. Under the completed contract method of accounting revenues for contract in progress are deferred net of costs, until such time the contract is completed. The nature of the Company's operations makes it difficult to scale back costs in periods of reduced revenue. The Company's labor force is our largest cost, the employees are specifically trained and extremely difficult to replace. In addition as the Company continues to rely on debt to help fund operations the cost of the debt continues to rise. At September 30, 2012, the Company had current liabilities in excess of current assets of \$2,508,591, an accumulated deficit of \$10,939,525 and a shareholders' deficit of \$2,874,294.

The Company utilized cash from operations of \$699,609 during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to utilizing cash from operations of \$1,360,485 during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The Company continues to utilize cash from operations because the income generated is not enough to cover the Company's operating expenses.

The Company had net cash provided by investing activities of \$22,127, mainly due to the acquisition of cash as part of the DSTG purchase. This is compared to \$18,707 of cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, mainly for the acquisition of property and equipment.

The Company borrowed \$797,000 from related parties during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 for net cash provided by financing activities of \$722,025. This as compared to \$1,100,000 of cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, cash increased by \$44,543 leaving the Company with \$110,227 in cash at September 30, 2012. This is compared to a \$279,192 decrease in cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

The Company incurred a net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 of \$1,803,488 as compared to a net loss of \$2,490,893 for that same period ended September 30, 2011. The Company closed several contracts in progress during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, which generated revenue of \$2,183,307. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company had several contracts in progress, but was unable to recognize the billings net of costs until such time as those contracts closed.

The Company has one contract in process at September 30, 2012, with anticipated billings of approximately \$1,000,000, and subsequent to September 30, 2012 the Company signed two contracts for total estimated revenue of \$640,000. However, there can be no assurance whatsoever that the Company will continue to generate significant income in the future. The Company continues to pursue new contracts from both the U.S. defense and intelligence communities and from commercial customers, however, there can be no assurance whatsoever that such effort will be successful or will result in revenues to Acquired Sales Corp. on any particular timetable or in any particular amounts. The Company has a history of losses as evidenced by the accumulated deficit at September 30, 2012 of \$10,939,525.

Comparison of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012

The Company through its wholly owned subsidiary enters into contractual arrangements with end-users of its products to sell software licenses, hardware, consulting services and maintenance services, either separately or in various

combinations thereof. For each arrangement, revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fees to be paid by the customer are fixed or determinable, collection of the fees is probable, and delivery of the product or services has occurred. See additional revenue recognition disclosure under “Critical Accounting Policies.”

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Cost of revenue consists primarily of the cost of hardware and software and the cost of services provided to customers. Cost of services includes direct costs of labor, employee benefits and related travel.

Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily consist of professional fees, salaries and related costs for accounting, administration, finance, human resources, information systems and legal personnel.

Revenue – Revenue was \$522,419 and \$18,385 for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, representing an increase of \$504,031, or 2741.5%. Revenue, net of costs, on contracts in progress is deferred until such time the contracts are completed. The Company closed one contract in progress during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and as such recognized the revenue net of costs at that time. At September 30, 2012, we had one contract in progress whose billings in excess of cost are being deferred. During the three months ended September 30, 2011 we had not completed any contracts; Revenue consisted of only maintenance and support services.

Revenue was \$2,183,307 and \$55,160 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, representing an increase in revenue of \$2,128,147, or 3858.1%. Revenue, net of costs, on contracts in progress is deferred until such time the contracts are completed. At September 30, 2012, we had one contract in progress whose billings in excess of cost are being deferred. We closed several contracts during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and as such recognized the revenue net of costs at that time. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011 we had not completed any contracts; Revenue consisted of only maintenance and support services.

Cost of Revenue – Our cost of services was \$489,095 for the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2011, representing an increase of \$489,095 or 100%. Cost of services for the three months ended September 30, 2012, represent direct labor and travel on the contracts completed during the three months then ended.

Our cost of services was \$1,288,428 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$88 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, representing an increase of \$1,288,340. Costs associated with the contract in process were deferred and will be recognized at such time the contract is completed. Cost of services for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, represent direct labor and travel on contracts completed during the nine months then ended.

The changes with respect to our revenues and our cost of revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 are summarized as follows:

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	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Change
REVENUE			
Consulting Services	522,416	-	522,416
Maintenance and support services	-	18,385	(18,385)
Total Revenue	\$522,416	\$18,385	\$504,031
COST OF REVENUE			
Cost of Services	489,095	-	489,095
Total Cost of Revenue	489,095	-	489,095
Gross Profit	\$33,321	\$18,385	\$14,936
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	Change
REVENUE			
Consulting Services	2,128,146	-	2,128,146
Maintenance and support services	55,161	55,160	1
Total Revenue	\$2,183,307	\$55,160	\$2,128,147
COST OF REVENUE			
Cost of Services	1,288,428	88	1,288,340
Total Cost of Revenue	1,288,428	88	1,288,340
Gross Profit	\$894,879	\$55,072	\$839,807

Although the preceding table summarizes the net changes with respect to our revenues and our cost of revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, the trends contained therein are limited and should not be viewed as a definitive indication of our future results.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense – Selling, general and administrative expense, including non-cash compensation expense, was \$521,317 for the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$696,398 for the three months ended September 30, 2011, representing a decrease of \$175,081, or 25.1%. The decrease in our selling, general and administrative expense related to an increase in salaries and wages allocable to contracts and recorded in cost of services.

Selling, general and administrative expense, including non-cash compensation expense, was \$2,274,274 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$2,502,164 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, representing a decrease of \$227,890, or 9.1%. The decrease in our selling, general and administrative expense related to an increase in salaries and wages allocable to contracts and recorded in cost of services, or billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts.

Net Loss – We realized a net loss of \$630,390 for the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared to a net loss of \$694,455 during the three months ended September 30, 2011. The resulting decrease in the net loss of \$64,065 or 9.2% was primarily related to an increase in revenue. We may continue to incur losses in the future as contracts close and new contracts are not entered into.

We realized a net loss of \$1,803,488 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to a net loss of \$2,490,893 during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The resulting decrease in the net loss of \$687,405 or 27% was primarily related to the increase in revenue recognized on completed contracts. We may continue to incur losses in the future as contracts close and new contracts are not entered into.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Significant estimates include share-based compensation forfeiture rates and the potential outcome of future tax consequences of events that have been recognized for financial reporting purposes. Actual results and outcomes may differ from management's estimates and assumptions.

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable are stated at the amount billed to customers, net an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company evaluates the collectability of the amount receivable from each customer and provides an allowance for those amounts estimated to be uncertain of collection. Accounts determined to be uncollectible are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Property and Equipment – Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Maintenance, repairs, and minor replacements are charged to expense as incurred. When depreciable assets are retired, sold, traded in or otherwise disposed, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are three to five years. Depreciation expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$25,516 and \$31,184, respectively.

Software Development Costs – Software development costs consist primarily of compensation of development personnel, related overhead incurred to develop new products and upgrade and enhance the Company's current products and fees paid to outside consultants. Software development costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technological feasibility and marketability of a software product are capitalized. Capitalization of costs ceases and amortization of capitalized software development costs commences when the products are available for general release. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, no software development costs were capitalized because the time period and cost incurred between technological feasibility and general release for all software product releases was insignificant.

Revenue Recognition – The Company enters into contractual arrangements with end-users of its products to sell software licenses, hardware, consulting services and maintenance services, either separately or in various combinations thereof. For each arrangement, revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fees to be paid by the customer are fixed or determinable, collection of the fees is probable, and delivery of the product or services has occurred. When the Company is the primary obligor or bears the risk of loss, revenue and costs are recorded on a gross basis. When the Company receives a fixed transactional fee, revenue is recorded under the net method based on the net amount retained.

In contractual arrangements where services are essential to the functionality of the software or hardware, or payment of the license fees are dependent upon the performance of the related services, revenue for the software license, hardware and consulting fees are recognized on the completed-contract method when the contract is substantially completed and all related deliverables have been provided to and accepted by the customer. This method is used because the Company is unable to accurately estimate total cost of individual contracts until the contracts are substantially complete. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Claims for additional compensation are recognized during the period such claims are resolved and collected.

Costs of software, hardware and costs incurred in performing the contract services are deferred until the related revenue is recognized. Contract costs include all purchased software and hardware, subcontract and labor costs and

those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, equipment, and travel costs as well as depreciation on equipment used in performance of the contractual arrangements. Depreciation on administrative assets and selling, general and administrative costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Costs in excess of amounts billed are classified as current assets under the caption Costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. Billings in excess of costs are classified as current liabilities under the caption Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts. Contract retentions are included in accounts receivables.

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Software Licensing and Hardware Sales: When software licensing and/or hardware functionality are not dependent upon performance of services, the amount of revenue under the arrangement is allocated to the deliverable elements based on prices the Company sells the separate elements, if objectively determinable. If so determinable, the amounts allocated to the software licensing are recognized as revenue at the time of shipment of the software to the customer. Such sales occur when the Company resells third-party software and hardware systems and related peripherals as part of an end-to-end solution to its customers. The Company considers delivery to occur when the product is shipped and title and risk of loss have passed to the customer.

Consulting Services: Consulting services are comprised of consulting, implementation, software installation, data conversion, building interfaces to allow the software to operate in integrated environments, training and applications. Consulting services are sold on a fixed-fee and a time-and-materials basis, with payment normally due upon achievement of specific milestones. Consulting services revenue is recognized under the completed-contract method as described above.

Maintenance and Support Services: Maintenance and support services consist primarily of fees for providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if-available basis and technical support over a specified term, which is typically twelve months. Maintenance revenues are recognized ratably over the term of the related agreement.

Concentration of Significant Customers –At September 30, 2012, accounts receivables from two customers accounted for 95% of total accounts receivable. Revenue from six customers was 89% of total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenue from two customers totaled 100% of total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Income Taxes – Provisions for income taxes are based on taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred income taxes. Deferred income taxes are provided on differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements and on tax carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred income tax assets when it is not more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets will be realized.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share – Basic loss per common share is determined by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per common share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares and dilutive common share equivalents outstanding during the period. When dilutive, the incremental potential common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options and warrants are determined by the treasury stock method. There were 2,336,981 and 1,117,925 employee stock options and 868,000 and zero warrants outstanding during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, that were excluded from the computation of the diluted loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 because their effects would have been anti-dilutive.

Share-Based Compensation Plan – Stock-based compensation to employees and consultants is recognized as a cost of the services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments and is measured based on the grant date fair value of the award or the fair value of the consideration received, whichever is more reliably measureable. Compensation expense is recognized over the period during which service is required to be provided in exchange for the award (the vesting period).

Contractual Cash Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The Company leases one facility in Providence, Rhode Island under an operating lease. The lease runs through January 15, 2013. Monthly rental payments are \$500 per month. Future minimum lease payments under the terms of the lease agreement are \$2,000.

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During the year ended December 31, 2011, we borrowed \$525,000 in various installments from an officer of the Company. The related notes payable are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are due upon demand. On October 17, 2011, a significant shareholder, affiliated with a third officer of the Company sold 597,000 shares of the Company's common stock to this officer in exchange for the \$525,000 of promissory notes from the Company, for an equivalent price of \$0.88 per share. This significant shareholder transaction resulted in the Company recognizing \$1,373,460 of share-based compensation expense, based upon the price at which common shares were issued for cash at that same date of \$3.18 per share. The Company entered into an agreement with this same significant shareholder on October 17, 2011 such that, at such time as the Company is financially able to do so and at the reasonable discretion of the chief executive officer of the Company, but no earlier than November 18, 2011, the notes payable held by the significant shareholder would be extinguished in full by the payment of \$262,500 in cash and the issuance of 85,548 shares common stock at a price of \$3.18 per share.

On September 29, 2011, Cogility exchanged \$845,000 of notes payable to Acquired Sales and \$10,534 of related accrued interest for \$448,000 of notes payable to related parties and \$520,000 of notes payable to third parties. The transaction was evaluated to determine whether it qualified as an extinguishment of debt under current accounting guidance. Under that guidance, an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms is a debt extinguishment. Debt is deemed to have substantially different terms if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new debt is a least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original debt instruments. The present value of the cash flows did not change by 10%; therefore, the new debt was not substantially different from the original debt and the transaction was recognized as an exchange of debt rather than an extinguishment of debt.

The new debt was recorded at the carrying amount of original debt and accrued interest on the date of the exchange of \$855,534 by adjusting the effective interest rate applied to the future payments due under the terms of the notes payable and, as a result, no gain or loss was recognized on the exchange of the liabilities. The resulting discounts and premiums are being amortized over the term of the new notes payable. At September 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the notes payable to related parties was \$340,745, net of \$34,255 of unamortized discounts and premiums, and the carrying amount of the notes payable to third parties was \$475,468, net of \$44,532 of unamortized discount.

The Company has borrowed cash from a lending company. At March 31, 2012, notes payable to the lender totaled \$130,070, are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. The Company has not imputed interest on the loans as such imputed interest would not have been material to the accompanying financial statements.

The Company entered into an agreement with a consultant on February 18, 2011 whereby the Company has agreed to pay the consultant a fee based on net revenue received from a potential new software product. The fee would be equal to 5% of the net revenue received, after deducting software licensing and equipment costs from third parties, from two potential contracts and, for a period of five years, any subsequent revenue from reselling the work product that may result from providing software and services under either of the two potential contracts.

On June 13, 2011, a key executive resigned his position and entered into a severance agreement with the Company. On September 16, 2010, the Company had signed a letter agreeing to pay the former executive officer \$47,000 in one-time commissions, with payment deferred until 30 days after the closing of a private placement of common stock or debt convertible into common stock in the total amount of at least \$2,000,000. Under the severance agreement the former executive officer will receive a one-time bonus of \$35,000 and deferred compensation of \$18,432 payable upon the completion of a private placement of common stock or debt convertible into common stock in the total amount of at least \$2,000,000. The former executive officer was also to be paid additional deferred compensation of \$9,662 by September 30, 2011, but this amount was paid on November 3, 2011. In addition, the severance agreement modified the terms of stock options held by the former executive officer for the purchase 12,578

common shares which expired on June 14, 2012. Stock options for the purchase of 25,157 common shares were forfeited under the agreement.

On June 24, 2011 an employee resigned and entered into a severance agreement with the Company. Under the severance agreement, payment of \$8,224 of vacation pay was deferred and to be paid the earlier of the completion of a \$2,000,000 private placement offering or September 23, 2011. The amount has not yet been paid. In addition, the severance agreement modified the terms of stock options held by the former employee for the purchase of 25,094 common shares which expired June 24, 2012. Stock options for the purchase of 12,641 common shares were forfeited under the terms of the agreement.

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In addition, the severance agreement modified the terms of stock options held by the former employee for the purchase of 25,094 common shares which expired June 24, 2012. Stock options for the purchase of 12,641 common shares were forfeited under the terms of the agreement.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company borrowed \$737,000 in various installments from parties related to the Company. The notes bear interest at 6% per annum and are due upon demand. The notes payable have attached warrants to purchase 293,000 shares of common stock with an exercise prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.25 per share which expire five years from their respective loan date.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements – We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide information required by this Item.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

The design of any disclosure controls and procedures also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules, regulations and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management, with the participation of the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has concluded there were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

To the best knowledge of the officers and directors, the Company is not a party to any legal proceeding or litigation.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Not required.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

On July 16 and 25, 2012 the Company borrowed \$50,000 and \$50,000, respectively, from Minh Le, an officer of the Company. Attached to the notes payable were a total of 50,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. On July 9, 2012, the Company borrowed another \$30,000 from Vincent J. Mesolella, a director of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 15,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. On July 13, 2012, the Company borrowed \$100,000 from Roberti Jacobs Family Trust, an entity related to Gerard M. Jacobs, an officer of the Company. Attached with this note payable were 50,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share. All of the related notes payable bear interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and are due upon demand. All of the warrants expire 5 years from their respective issuance dates.

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On July 25, 2012, the Company's wholly owned DSTG subsidiary issued a note for \$86,000 payable to Minh Le, an officer of the Company. Attached to the note payable were a total of 43,000 warrants to purchase common stock at a price of \$3.25 per share.

All of the issuances of securities described above were restricted share issuances and deemed to be exempt from registration in reliance on Rule 506 of Regulation D, Rule 701 of the Securities Act of 1933, and/or Section 4(2) of the Securities Act as transactions by an issuer not involving a public offering. Each investor represented that they were accredited investors, as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D and, there was no general solicitation or general advertising used to market the securities. We made available to each investor with disclosure of all aspects of our business, including providing the investor with press releases, access to our auditors, and other financial, business, and corporate information. All securities issued were restricted with an appropriate restrictive legend on certificates for notes and warrants issued stating that the securities (and underlying shares) have not been registered under the Securities Act and cannot be sold or otherwise transferred without an effective registration or an exemption therefrom.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None; not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None, not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None; not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following Exhibits have been previously filed in the below referenced filings or have been attached hereto, and in any case, as is stated on the cover of this Report, all of the below Exhibits are incorporated herein by reference.

Form 10-SB March 23, 2007

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation dated December 12, 1985
- 3.2 Amended Articles of Incorporation Dated July 1992
- 3.3 Amended Articles of Incorporation Dated November 1996
- 3.4 Amended Articles of Incorporation Dated June 1999
- 3.5 Amended Articles of Incorporation Dated January 25, 2006
- 3.6 Amended Bylaws

Form 8-K August 2, 2007

- 5.01 Shareholder Agreement

Form 10Q May 18, 2009

- 10.1 Private Merchant Banking Agreement-Anniston Capital, Inc.
- 10.2 Warrant Agreement #1-Anniston Capital, Inc.

- 10.3 Warrant Agreement #2-Anniston Capital, Inc.
- 10.4 \$100,000 Promissory Note – December 1, 2007
- 10.5 \$10,000 Promissory Note – January 30, 2008

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10.6	\$10,000 Promissory Note – November 9, 2008
Form 10-K	August 20, 2010
10.7	\$4,000 Promissory Note – April 19, 2010
Form 8-K	November 5, 2010
10.1	Letter of Intent Agreement Cogility Software dated November 4, 2010
99.1	Press Release
Form 10-K	December 17, 2010
10.8	\$20,000 Promissory Note – October 12, 2010
Form 10-K	September 30, 2011
4.1	Form of Note 3%
4.2	Form of Warrant
10.10	Subscription Agreement
Schedule DEF 14-C	August 9, 2011
Information Statement	
10.11	The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory Firm Fixed Price-Time And Material Contract No. 961420, dated October 20, 2009 (filed as Exhibit (E)(i) thereto)
10.12	The Analysis Corporation Task Order Subcontract Agreement, dated January 4, 2010 (filed as Exhibit (E)(ii) thereto)
10.13	Defense & Security Technology Group, LLC, Program Budget & Asset Management Tool Proof of Concept Pilot, dated June 27, 2011 (filed as Exhibit (E)(iii) thereto)
10.14	Defense & Security Technology Group, LLC, Command Information Center – Data Integration Proof of Concept, dated June 27, 2011 (filed as Exhibit (E)(iv) thereto)
Form 8-K	October 4, 2011
10.15	Agreement and Plan of Merger
10.16	NAVAIR PMA 265 contract, in regard to a Program Budget & Asset Management Tool Proof of Concept Pilot, dated July 15, 2011
10.17	NAVAIR 4.2 Cost Performance contract, in regard to Command Information Center - Data Integration (CIC-DI) Proof of Concept, dated July 15, 2011
10.18	Sotera Defense Solutions, Inc. subcontract number SOTERA-SA-FY11-040, dated June 20, 2011

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- 10.19 \$4,000 Promissory Note – September 13, 2011
- 10.20 CACI Prime Contract No.: W15P7T-06-D-E402 Prime
Delivery Order No.: 0060, dated August 24, 2011
- 10.21 \$4,000 Promissory Note – September 30, 2012
- 14.1 [Proposed] Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

- 10-Q May 21, 2012
- 10.22 Agreement dated as of October 17, 2011, by and among
Deborah Sue Ghourdjian Separate Property Trust,
Matthew Ghourdjian, Daniel F. Terry, Jr., Roberti Jacobs
Family Trust, Acquired Sales Corp., Vincent J. Mesolella,
and Minh Le

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10-Q	November 13, 2012
10.23	Firm Fixed Price subcontract; Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. subsidiary and CAS, Inc., dated September 19, 2012
10.24	Firm-Fixed-Price, Level-of-Effort, IDIQ Subcontract; Cogility subsidiary andBooz Allen Hamilton, dated November 1, 2012
31.1	Certification of principal executive officer and principal financial officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 executed by Gerard M. Jacobs
32.1	Certification of principal executive officer and principal financial officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 executed by Gerard M. Jacobs
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document*
101.PRE.	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema*

*Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed “furnished” and not “filed” or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, or deemed “furnished” and not “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise are not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: November 21, 2012

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

By: /s/ Gerard M. Jacobs
Gerard M. Jacobs
Chief Executive Officer

