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ACQUIRED SALES CORP

Form 10-K

September 26, 2018

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

File Number: 000-51230

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	870479286
(State of jurisdiction of Incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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

(847) 915-2446

(Registrants telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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, interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Item 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Rule 405 of Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller Reporting Company	☒
		Emerging growth 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 Act). Yes ☒ No ☐

Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the closing price at which the common stock sold on the over-the-counter market on June 30, 2018 was \$294,633. The voting stock held by non-affiliates on that date consisted of 1,473,163 shares of common stock.

Number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's class of common stock as of September 21, 2018:

Common Stock: 2,369,648

Preferred Stock: 0

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Description of the Business of Acquired Sales Corp.

Acquired Sales Corp. (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “Acquired Sales”, the “Company”, “AQSP”, “Acquired”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, “our”, etc.) was organized under the laws of the State of Nevada on January 2, 1986.

Termination of Letter of Intent to Acquire Sports 1 Marketing Corp., Processing for a Cause Inc. and a Related Management Company

On March 1, 2017, Aggregated Marketing Platform Inc. ("AMP"), Processing for a Cause Inc. ("PFAC"), and Sports 1 Marketing ("S1M") terminated the letter of intent dated June 22, 2016 ("LOI") to be acquired by Acquired Sales.

Previously, on June 23, 2016, Acquired Sales had announced that it had signed the LOI to acquire AMP and PFAC, and a related entity. The LOI was filed as Exhibit 10.33 to an 8-K current report filed with the SEC on June 23, 2016. The June 23, 2016 8-K indicated that "[c]losing of the acquisitions is subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of mutually acceptable due diligence, delivery of audited financial statements, completion of a capital raise of at least \$4.5 million, execution of definitive acquisition documents, obtaining necessary third party approvals, and completion of all necessary securities filings." Despite diligent efforts, Acquired Sales was unable to complete a capital raise of \$4.5 million. Accordingly, AMP, PFAC and S1M stated in a letter dated March 1, 2017 that they were terminating the LOI pursuant to Paragraph 17 on the basis that they had not received the consideration contemplated in the LOI.

One-Seven, LLC

There are no assurances or guarantees whatsoever that the Company will consummate any transactions involving One-Seven or Mr. Stukel.

Industrial Services Industry

We do not have, and do not expect to have in the foreseeable future, any industrial services sector operations. However, on December 2, 2014, we announced the signing of a letter of intent to acquire an entity called PPV, Inc. (“PPV”), and its wholly-owned subsidiary Bravo Environmental, NW, Inc. (“Bravo”). On February 5, 2015, we also announced the signing of another letter of intent to acquire a related company, River Country Transport, Inc. (“RCT”). Both proposed acquisitions were subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of mutually acceptable due diligence. During the due diligence process, we evaluated information regarding the potential risks and benefits of acquiring PPV, Bravo and RCT. After discussions and negotiations with PPV, Bravo and RCT, we were unable to resolve certain concerns/issues to our satisfaction. As a result, on March 11, 2015, we terminated our letters of intent with PPV and RCT.

Previous Subsidiaries

Please refer to the Company’s past filings for information related to the acquisitions and sales of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. (“DSTG”) and Cogility Software Corporation (“Cogility”). The sale of Cogility and DSTG eliminated the Company’s sources of revenue.

Acquisition Process

The structure of our participation in business opportunities and ventures will continue to be situational. We may structure future acquisitions as an asset purchase, merger, or an acquisition of securities. It is likely that the anticipated value of the business and/or assets that we acquire relative to the current value of our securities will result in the issuance of a relatively large number of shares and, as a result, substantial additional dilution to the percentage ownership of our current stockholders. Moreover, our present management and shareholders may not have control of a majority of our voting shares following a business acquisition or other reorganization transaction. It is possible that the shareholders of the acquired entity will gain control of our voting stock and our directors may resign and new directors may be appointed without any vote by the shareholders. Those directors are entitled to replace our officers without stockholder vote.

In regard to nearly all of our potential acquisitions, we are typically focused upon acquiring existing privately held businesses whose owners are willing to consider merging their businesses into our Company in order to establish a public trading market for their common stock, and whose management teams are willing to operate the acquired businesses as divisions or subsidiaries of our Company.

Closing such potential acquisitions will likely require to raise millions of dollars of capital, in order to pay the cash portion of the acquisition consideration and in some cases in order to make an injection of cash into the businesses being acquired. We can provide no assurance or guaranty whatsoever that we will be able to raise such millions of dollars of capital on acceptable terms and conditions, if at all. No party has committed to provide such capital to us.

Our Chief Executive Officer will review material furnished to him by the proposed merger or acquisition candidates and will ultimately decide if a merger or acquisition is in our best interests and the interests of our shareholders. We intend to source business opportunities through our Chief Executive Officer and directors and their contacts, and in some cases through finders. These contacts include professional advisors such as attorneys and accountants, securities broker dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, other businesses and others who may present solicited and unsolicited proposals. Management believes that business opportunities and ventures may become available to it due to a number of factors, including, among others: (1) management's willingness to consider a wide variety of businesses; (2) management's historical experience building large public companies; (3) management's contacts and acquaintances; and (4) our flexibility with respect to the manner in which we may be able to structure, finance, merge with or acquire any business opportunity.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and directors. Inasmuch as we will have limited funds available to search for business opportunities and ventures, we will not be able to expend significant funds on a complete and exhaustive investigation of such business or opportunity. We will, however, investigate, to the extent believed reasonable by our management, such potential business opportunities or ventures by conducting a so-called "due diligence investigation".

In a due diligence investigation, we intend to obtain and review materials regarding the business opportunity. Typically, such materials will include information regarding a target business' products, services, contracts, management, ownership, and financial information. In addition, we intend to cause our Chief Executive Officer or

agents to meet personally with management and key personnel of target businesses, ask questions regarding our prospects, tour facilities, and conduct other reasonable investigation of the target business to the extent of our limited financial resources and management and technical expertise.

There is no guarantee that we can obtain or maintain the funding needed for our operations, including the funds necessary to search for and investigate acquisition candidates, and to close an acquisition including paying the substantial costs of legal, accounting and other relevant professional services.

As of September 21, 2018, we have cash on hand of \$0, which is less than the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured limit of \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank. In prior years, our payables have been greater than our cash on hand. We have inconsistent income generating ability and are therefore reliant on raising money from loans or stock sales.

Offices

Our corporate headquarters are located at 31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. We currently do not have a dedicated corporate office for our Company; however, in the past, our subsidiaries have maintained offices. There are no agreements or understandings with respect to any office facility subsequent to the completion of an acquisition. We may relocate our corporate headquarters in connection with a change in the management of our Company, or in connection with the completion of a merger or acquisition.

Employees

Our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs, runs our operations on a part-time basis and is compensated with equity; see Item 11 “Executive Compensation”. Mr. Jacobs has not historically received cash compensation or salary deferral, but may receive cash salary in the future. We currently employ one part-time independent contractor, William C. Jacobs, CPA, who is the son of

our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs, at the rate of \$5,000 per month, plus expenses. We currently have no full-time employees.

In the future, we may engage full-time employees with full-time salaries appropriate to the nature and scope of our future business operations. We expect to continue to use attorneys, accountants and independent contractors as necessary.

Reports to Security Holders

Acquired Sales Corp. is subject to reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. These obligations include an annual report under cover of Form 10-K, with audited financial statements, unaudited quarterly reports, information statements and proxy statements with regard to annual shareholder meetings. The public may read and copy any materials Acquired Sales Corp. files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information of the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0030. The SEC maintains an Internet website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties ("Risk Factors"). These Risk Factors may cause our operations to vary materially from those contemplated by our forward-looking statements. These Risk Factors include:

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OUR COMPANY AND OUR STOCK

Our balance sheet is weak and we lack liquidity

Our balance sheet is weak. There is no guarantee that we can obtain the funding needed for our operations and for acquisitions on acceptable terms, if at all, and neither our directors, officer, or any third party is obligated to provide any financing. A failure to pay our expenses when they become due and payable could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We may not be profitable in the future

We have not been profitable during most of our years of operation. We face many risks that could prevent us from achieving profits in future years. We cannot assure you that we will be profitable in the future. There can be no assurance that any acquisition we make will be profitable. A failure to achieve profitability could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock lacks a meaningful public market

At present no active market exists for our common stock and there is no assurance that a regular trading market will develop and if developed, that it will be sustained. An owner of our common stock may, therefore, be unable to sell our common stock should he or she desire to do so. Or, if an owner of our common stock decides to sell our common stock, such sales could drive the price of our common stock significantly lower. Furthermore, it is unlikely that a lending institution will accept our common stock as pledged collateral for loans. This lack of liquidity could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock may never be listed on a national exchange

Our common stock may never meet the listing requirements of a national exchange. You should not assume that an effort to list our common stock would be successful, or if successful, that such listing requirements will be maintained, including but not limited to requirements associated with maintenance of a minimum net worth, minimum stock price, and ability to establish a sufficient number of market makers.

Our common stock may be considered a “penny stock” and may be difficult to trade

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has adopted regulations which generally define “penny stock” to be an equity security that has a market or exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to specific exemptions. The market price of our common stock may be less than \$5.00 per share and, therefore, may be designated as a penny stock according to SEC rules. This designation requires any broker or dealer selling these securities to disclose certain information concerning the transaction, to obtain a written agreement from the purchaser, and to determine that the purchaser is reasonably suitable to purchase the securities. These rules may restrict the ability of brokers or dealers to sell our common stock and may adversely affect the ability

of investors to sell our common stock, and may materially adversely affect our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock lacks institutional or analyst support

Our Company lacks institutional support. In addition, investment banks with research capabilities do not currently follow our common stock. This lack of institutional or analyst support lessens the trading volume and general market interest in our common stock, and may adversely affect an investor's ability to trade a significant amount of our common stock. This lack of institutional or analyst support could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

The public float of our common stock is small

The public float of our common stock is small, which may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in our common stock. This lack of liquidity could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

The trading price of our common stock may be volatile and could drop quickly and unexpectedly

The stocks of micro-cap and small-cap companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macro-economic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. This volatility could materially adversely affect our Company by making it more difficult to raise capital or complete acquisitions. In addition, securities class-action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. Our Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert our management's attention and resources away from our business. For these reasons and others, quick and unexpected drops in the trading price of our common stock are likely from time to time. Volatility in our common stock price could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We are adversely affected by the difficult economy and by turmoil in the financial markets

Businesses are materially adversely affected by periods of significant economic slowdown or recession, fears of inflation or deflation, rising interest rates, or a public perception that any of these events are occurring or may occur, which could adversely affect our revenues, results of operations, and cash flow. In addition, as they relate to our proposed acquisitions, the capital and credit markets have been experiencing, and continue to experience, volatility

and disruption. Current national and global financial and business conditions have been very difficult. Access to financing has been negatively impacted. Credit remains tight. In many cases, the markets have exerted downward pressure on stock prices and credit capacity for certain issuers. Prominent risks include issues involving ISIS and turmoil in the Middle East and around the world, oil prices, rising health care costs, social and political unrest, and many other issues. These factors could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We may not be able to raise needed capital

We need to raise substantial amounts of additional capital both for our proposed acquisitions and to cover overhead costs. In addition, our aggregate future capital requirements are uncertain. The amount of capital that we will need in the future will depend on many factors that we cannot predict with any certainty, including: the market acceptance of our products and services; the levels of promotion and advertising that will be required to launch our new products and services and achieve and maintain a competitive position in the marketplace; our business, product, capital expenditures and technology plans, and product and technology roadmaps; technological advances; our competitors' responses to our products and services; our pursuit of mergers and acquisitions; and our relationships with our customers.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to raise the needed capital on commercially acceptable terms, or at all. Delay, disruption, or failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or failure of our business plans. Our inability to raise sufficient capital on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock may be subject to significant dilution

Our capital raising may include the sale of significant numbers of shares of our common stock or other securities convertible into our common stock, and may also include the issuance of significant numbers of options, warrants or other securities convertible into shares of our common stock. We also may issue significant numbers of shares of our common stock, or options, warrants, or other securities convertible into shares of our common stock, as a portion of the consideration for acquisitions. We are also likely to issue significant numbers of options and/or warrants, or rights to purchase warrants, to our officers, directors and/or independent contractors, especially in connection with the closing of capital raises and acquisitions. Such transactions may significantly increase the number of outstanding shares of our common stock, and may be highly dilutive to our existing

stockholders. In addition, the securities that we issue may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our outstanding common stock. This dilution could have a material adverse effect on our Company and the trading price of our common stock. In addition, we have options, warrants, and rights to purchase warrants, outstanding covering several million shares of our common stock. If all of these millions of options and warrants were to be exercised, the number of outstanding shares of our common stock would increase significantly. Moreover, additional shares may be issued in connection with future acquisition and business operations. This dilution could have a material adverse effect on our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Raising capital by selling our common stock is difficult to accomplish

Selling equity is difficult to accomplish in the current market. This difficulty may make future acquisitions either unlikely, or too difficult and expensive. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Raising capital by selling our common stock could be expensive

If we were to raise capital by selling common stock or securities convertible into common stock, it could be expensive. We may be required to pay fees equal to 7% or more of the gross sales proceeds raised, in addition to legal, accounting and other fees and expenses. In addition, when it becomes known within the investment community that an issuer is seeking to raise equity capital, it is common for the common stock of that issuer to be sold off in the market, lowering the trading price of the issuer's common stock in advance of the pricing of the issue. This could make our raising capital by selling equity securities significantly more expensive and materially adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Debt financing is difficult to obtain and could be expensive

Debt financing is difficult to obtain in the current credit markets. This difficulty may make future acquisitions either unlikely, or too difficult and expensive. Providers of debt may also be issued options, warrants, or rights to purchase warrants, to purchase shares of our common stock. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Raising capital by borrowing could be risky

If we were to raise capital by borrowing to fund our operations or acquisitions, it could be risky. Cash is required to service the debt, ongoing covenants are typically employed which can restrict the way in which we operate our business, and if the debt comes due either upon maturity or an event of default, we may lack the resources at that time to either pay off or refinance the debt, or if we are able to refinance, the refinancing may be on terms that are less favorable than those originally in place, and may require additional equity or quasi-equity accommodations. These risks could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Our financing decisions may be made without stockholder approval

Our financing decisions and related decisions regarding levels of debt, capitalization, distributions, acquisitions and other key operating parameters are determined by our board of directors in its discretion, in many cases without any notice to or vote by our stockholders. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We lack investor relations, public relations and advertising resources

We lack the resources to properly support investor relations, public relations, and advertising efforts. This puts us at a disadvantage with potential acquisition candidates, investors, research analysts, customers, and job applicants. These disadvantages could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Sales of our common stock could cause the trading price of our common stock to fall

Sellers of our common stock might include our existing stockholders who have held our common stock for years, former stockholders of Cogility and DSTG who now own our common stock, persons and entities who have acquired our common stock as consideration for services they have provided to our Company, or our directors, Chief Executive Officer, former officers or former employees who might exercise stock options or warrants to purchase common stock and simultaneously sell our common stock. Since the trading volume of our common stock is very low and the amount of our common stock in the public float is very small, any sales or attempts to sell our common stock, or the perception that sales or attempts to sell our common stock could occur, could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

An increase in interest rates may have an adverse effect on the trading price of our Stock

An increase in market interest rates may tend to make our common stock less attractive relative to other investments, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Increases in taxes and regulatory compliance costs may reduce our revenue

Costs resulting from changes in or new income taxes, value added taxes, service taxes, or other taxes may adversely affect our margins. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We are adversely affected by regulatory uncertainties

Regulatory uncertainties regarding potential adverse changes in federal and state laws and governmental regulations materially adversely affect our business and the trading price of our common stock.

A small number of stockholders have significant influence over us

A small number of our stockholders and members of our board of directors and management acting together would be able to exert significant influence over us through their ability to influence the election of directors and all other matters that require action by our stockholders. The voting power of these individuals could have the effect of preventing or delaying a change in control of our Company which they oppose even if our other stockholders believe it is in their best interests. Gerard M. Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owns a substantial majority of our shares of common stock. In addition, our shareholders have authorized Gerard M. Jacobs to seek shareholders agreements and/or proxies from other parties, including potential future capital sources and the owners of potential future acquisition candidates. Accordingly, Gerard M. Jacobs has substantial influence over our policies and management. We may take actions supported by Gerard M. Jacobs that may not be viewed by some stockholders to be in our best interest, or Gerard M. Jacobs could prevent or delay a change in our control which he opposes even if our other stockholders believe it is in their best interests. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

State law and our articles of incorporation and bylaws help preserve insiders' control over us

Provisions of Nevada state law, our articles of incorporation and by-laws may discourage, delay or prevent a change in our management team that stockholders may consider favorable. These provisions may include: (1) authorizing the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock without any need for action by stockholders; (2) permitting stockholder action by written consent; and (3) establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of

directors, or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings. These provisions, if included in our articles of incorporation or by-laws, could allow our board of directors to affect an investor's rights as a stockholder since our board of directors could make it more difficult for preferred stockholders or common stockholders to replace members of the board of directors. Because the board of directors is responsible for appointing the members of the management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempt to replace the current or future management team. These factors could adversely affect our Company or the trading price of our Stock.

Retaining and attracting directors and officers may be expensive

We cannot make any assurances regarding the future roles of our current directors and Chief Executive Officer. Our directors are and will in the future be involved in other businesses, and are not required to, and do not, commit their full time to our affairs, thereby causing conflicts of interest in allocating their time between our operations and the operations of other businesses. We have no employment agreements with any of our existing directors or Chief Executive Officer. Some or all of our current directors and Chief Executive Officer may resign upon our raising money, upon our consummation of a business combination, or otherwise. Attracting and retaining our directors and officers may be expensive, and may require that we enter into long term employment agreements, issue stock options, warrants, rights to purchase warrants, and otherwise incentivize our directors and officers. The costs of these incentives could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We indemnify our directors and officers, and certain other parties

Our bylaws specifically limit the liability of our Chief Executive Officer and directors to the fullest extent permitted by law. As a result, aggrieved parties may have a more limited right to action than they would have had if such provisions were not present. The bylaws also provide for indemnification of our Chief Executive Officer and directors for any losses or liabilities they may incur as a result of the manner in which they operated our business or conducted internal affairs, provided that in connection with these activities they acted in good faith and in a manner which they reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, our best interest. In the ordinary course of business, we also may provide indemnifications of varying scope and terms to customers, vendors, lessors, business partners, independent contractors and other parties with respect to certain matters, including, but not limited to, losses arising out of our breach of such agreements, services to be provided by us, or from intellectual property infringement claims made by third-parties. We may also agree to indemnify former officers, directors, employees and independent

contractors of acquired companies in connection with the acquisition of such companies. Such indemnification agreements may not be subject to maximum loss clauses. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of exposure in regard to these obligations to indemnify, due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular situation. Use of our capital or assets for such indemnification would reduce amounts available for the operations or for distribution to our investors, which could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We do not expect to pay dividends

For the foreseeable future, it is anticipated that earnings, if any, which may be generated from our operations will be used to finance our growth and that dividends may not be paid to the holders of our common stock, which may have a material adverse effect on our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Our cost of being a publicly traded company will increase significantly as our business operations expand

During the time that we were a shell corporation, our costs of being a publicly traded company were relatively limited. However, after taking ownership of Cogility and DSTG, our management expenses, legal and accounting fees, and other costs associated with being a publicly traded company increased significantly. We expect these additional costs to continue, especially if we acquire additional businesses. We will eventually need to hire a qualified full-time chief financial officer, as well as additional employees and/or additional consultants and professionals, in order to have appropriate internal financial controls and accurate financial reporting, and otherwise to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. While we cannot state with certainty what all of these costs will be, we believe that our management expenses, legal and accounting fees, and other costs associated with being a publicly traded company, will increase to at least \$250,000 per year.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO FUTURE ACQUISITIONS

We may not be able to identify, negotiate, finance or close future acquisitions

A significant component of our growth strategy focuses on acquiring additional companies or assets. We may not, however, be able to identify, audit, or acquire companies or assets on acceptable terms, if at all. Additionally, we may need to finance all or a portion of the purchase price for an acquisition by incurring indebtedness. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain financing on terms that are favorable, if at all, which will limit our ability to acquire additional companies or assets in the future. Failure to acquire additional companies or assets on acceptable terms, if at all, would have a material adverse effect on our ability to increase assets, revenues and net income and on the trading price of our common stock.

We may not be able to properly manage multiple businesses

We may not be able to properly manage multiple businesses in the marijuana industry, industrial services industry, real estate ownership and development industry, or other industries. Managing multiple businesses would be more complicated than managing a single line of business, and would require that we hire and manage executives with experience and expertise in different fields. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to do so successfully. A failure to properly manage multiple businesses could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We may not be able to successfully integrate new acquisitions

Even if we are able to acquire additional companies or assets, we may not be able to successfully integrate those companies or assets. For example, we may need to integrate widely dispersed operations with different corporate cultures, operating margins, competitive environments, computer systems, compensation schemes, business plans and growth potential requiring significant management time and attention. In addition, the successful integration of any companies we acquire will depend in large part on the retention of personnel critical to our combined business operations due to, for example, unique technical skills or management expertise. We may be unable to retain existing management, finance, engineering, sales, customer support, and operations personnel that are critical to the success of the integrated Company, resulting in disruption of operations, loss of key information, expertise or know-how, unanticipated additional recruitment and training costs, and otherwise diminishing anticipated benefits of these acquisitions, including loss of revenue and profitability. Failure to successfully integrate acquired businesses could have a material adverse effect on our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Our acquisitions of businesses may be extremely risky and we could lose all of our investments

We may invest in the real estate ownership and development industry or other risky industries. An investment in these companies may be extremely risky because, among other things, the companies we are likely to focus on: (1) typically have limited operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns; (2) tend to be privately-owned and generally have little publicly available information and, as a result, we may not learn all of the material information we need

to know regarding these businesses; (3) are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of people; and, as a result, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these people could have an adverse impact on the operations of any business that we may acquire; (4) may have less predictable operating results; (5) may from time to time be parties to litigation; (6) may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence; and (7) may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. Our failure to make acquisitions efficiently and profitably could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of our common stock.

Future acquisitions may fail to perform as expected

Future acquisitions may fail to perform as expected. We may overestimate cash flow, underestimate costs, or fail to understand risks. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Competition may result in overpaying for acquisitions

Other investors with significant capital may compete with us for attractive investment opportunities. These competitors may include publicly traded companies, private equity firms, privately held buyers, individual investors, and other types of investors. Such competition may increase the price of acquisitions, or otherwise adversely affect the terms and conditions of acquisitions. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We may have insufficient resources to cover our operating expenses and the expenses of raising money and consummating acquisitions

We have limited cash to cover our operating expenses and to cover the expenses incurred in connection with money raising and a business combination. It is possible that we could incur substantial costs in connection with money raising or a business combination. If we do not have sufficient proceeds available to cover our expenses, we may be forced to obtain additional financing, either from our management or third parties. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms, if at all, and neither our management nor any third party is obligated to provide any financing. This could have a negative impact on our Company and our common stock price.

The nature of our proposed future operations is speculative and will depend to a great extent on the businesses which we acquire

While management typically intends to seek a merger or acquisition of privately held entities with established operating histories, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in locating an acquisition candidate meeting such criteria. In the event we complete a merger or acquisition transaction, of which there can be no assurance, our success, if any, will be dependent upon the operations, financial condition and management of the acquired company, and upon numerous other factors beyond our control. If the operations, financial condition or management of the acquired company were to be disrupted or otherwise negatively impacted following an acquisition, our Company and our common stock price would be negatively impacted.

We may carry out actions that will not require our stockholders' approval

The terms and conditions of any acquisition could require us to take actions that would not require our stockholders' approval. In order to acquire certain companies or assets, we may issue additional shares of common or preferred stock, borrow money or issue debt instruments including debt convertible into capital stock. Not all of these actions would require our stockholders' approval even if these actions dilute our stockholders' economic or voting interests as shareholders.

Our investigation of potential acquisitions will be limited

Our analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and directors. Inasmuch as we will have limited funds available to search for business opportunities and ventures, we will not be able to expend significant funds on a complete and exhaustive investigation of such business or opportunity. We will, however, investigate, to the extent believed reasonable by our management, such potential business opportunities or ventures by conducting a "due diligence investigation". In a due diligence investigation, we intend to obtain and review materials regarding the business opportunity. Typically, such materials will include information regarding a target business' products, services, contracts, management, ownership, and financial information. In addition, we intend to cause our Chief Executive Officer or agents to personally meet with management and key personnel of target businesses, ask questions regarding the Company's prospects, tour facilities, and conduct other reasonable investigation of the target business to the extent of our limited financial resources and management and technical expertise. Any failure of our typical due diligence investigation to uncover issues and problems relating to potential acquisition candidates could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

We will have only a limited ability to evaluate the directors and management of potential acquisitions

We may make a determination that our current directors and Chief Executive Officer should not remain, or should reduce their roles, following money raising or a business combination, based on an assessment of the experience and skill sets of new directors and officers and the management of target businesses. We cannot assure you that our assessment of these individuals will prove to be correct. This could have a negative impact on our Company and our common stock price.

We will be dependent on outside advisors to assist us

In order to supplement the business experience of management, we may employ accountants, technical experts, appraisers, attorneys, independent contractors or other consultants or advisors. The selection of any such advisors will be made by management and without any control from shareholders. Additionally, it is anticipated that such persons may be engaged by us on an independent basis without a continuing fiduciary or other obligation to us.

We may be unable to protect or enforce the intellectual property rights of any target business that we acquire or the target business may become subject to claims of intellectual property infringement

After completing a business combination, the procurement and protection of trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain names, and trade secrets may be critical to our success. We will likely rely on a combination of copyright, trademark, trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to protect any proprietary technology and rights that we may acquire. Despite our efforts to protect those proprietary technology and rights, we may not be able to prevent misappropriation of those proprietary rights or deter independent development of technologies that compete with the business we acquire. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. It is also possible that third parties may claim we have infringed their patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights. Claims or litigation, with or without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversions of resources, either of which could have an adverse effect on our competitive position and business. Further, depending on the target business or businesses that we acquire, it is likely that we will have to protect trademarks, patents, and domain names in an increasing number of jurisdictions, a process that is expensive and may not be successful in every location. These factors could negatively impact our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Integrating acquired businesses may divert our management's attention away from our day-to-day operations and may harm our business

Acquisitions generally involve significant risks, including the risk of overvaluation of potential acquisitions and risks in regard to the assimilation of personnel, operations, products, services, technologies, and corporate culture of acquired companies. Dealing with these risks may place a significant burden on our management and other internal resources. This could materially adversely affect our business and the trading price of our common stock.

We may fail to manage our growth effectively

Future growth through acquisitions and organic expansion would place a significant strain on our managerial, operational, technical, training, systems and financial resources. We can give you no assurance that we will be able to manage our expanding operations properly or cost effectively. A failure to properly and cost-effectively manage our expansion could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

The management of companies we acquire may lose their enthusiasm or entrepreneurship after the sale of their businesses

We can give no assurance that the management of future companies we acquire will have the same level of enthusiasm for operating their businesses following their acquisition by us; or, if they cease performing services for the acquired businesses, that we will be able to install replacement management with the same skill sets and determination. There also is always a risk that management will attempt to reenter the market and possibly seek to recruit some of the former employees of the business, who may continue to be our key employees. This could materially adversely affect our business and the trading price of our common stock.

If we are deemed to be an investment company, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete a business combination

We believe we will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act (the “Act”) insofar as we will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. However, in the event that we engage in business combinations which result in us holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, we may become subject to regulation under the Act. In such event, we may be required to register as an investment company and may incur significant registration and compliance costs. We have obtained no formal determination from the government as to our status under the Act, and consequently, any violation of such Act

might subject us to material adverse consequences.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO ACCOUNTING AND INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

We do not currently employ a qualified full time chief financial officer

We do not currently employ a qualified full time chief financial officer. There is no assurance that we will be able to promptly find and hire such a qualified full time chief financial officer, nor at a compensation level acceptable to us. This could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

New accounting standards could adversely impact us

From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC and other regulatory bodies may issue new and revised standards, interpretations and other guidance that change Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (“GAAP”). The effects of such changes may include prescribing an accounting method where none had been previously specified, prescribing a single acceptable method of accounting from among several acceptable methods that currently exist, or revoking the acceptability of a current method and replacing it with an entirely different method, among others. Such changes to GAAP could adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and other financial measures. Such changes could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

Decreased effectiveness of stock options could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain employees

We expect to use stock options, warrants, and/or rights to purchase warrants to purchase common stocks as key components of our employee compensation program in order to align employees’ interests with the interests of our stockholders, encourage employee retention, and to provide competitive compensation packages. Volatility or lack of positive performance in our common stock price may adversely affect our ability to retain key employees or to attract additional highly-qualified personnel. At any given time, a portion of our outstanding employee stock options, warrants, and/or rights to purchase warrants, to purchase common stock may have exercise prices in excess of our then-current common stock price, or may have expired worthless. To the extent these circumstances occur, our ability to retain employees may be adversely affected. As a result, we may have to incur increased compensation costs, change our equity compensation strategy, or find it difficult to attract, retain and motivate employees. Any of these situations could materially adversely affect our Company and the trading price of our common stock.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Acquired Sales Corp. is currently provided rent-free office space by our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs, at 31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. Acquired Sales Corp. pays the phone, facsimile, internet, travel and other business expenses of Gerard M. Jacobs and our independent contractor, William C. Jacobs, CPA, who is the son of Gerard M. Jacobs.

Acquired Sales Corp. owns no property.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. We are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

ITEM 4. (THIS ITEM HAS BEEN REMOVED AND RESERVED BY THE SEC)

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

Our common stock is quoted under the symbol AQSP on the OTC Pink market. Our shares infrequently trade and the trading price of our shares is not necessarily indicative of the existence of a trading market for our securities or indicative of our value. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sales prices per share of our common stock.

Sales Prices (1)

	High	Low
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2017</i>		
4th Quarter	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.40
3rd Quarter	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.40
2nd Quarter	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.55
1st Quarter	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.52

Year Ended December 31, 2016

4th Quarter	\$ 2.18	\$ 1.00
3rd Quarter	\$ 2.75	\$ 0.25
2nd Quarter	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.17
1st Quarter	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.21

Year Ended December 31, 2015

4th Quarter	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.53
3rd Quarter	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.15
2nd Quarter	\$ 3.25	\$ 1.78
1st Quarter	\$ 4.75	\$ 2.51

(1) The above table sets forth the range of high and low closing sales prices per share of our common stock as reported by Google Finance or Barchart.com for the periods indicated.

Approximate Number of Holders of Our Common Stock

As of September 21, 2018, a total of 2,369,648 shares of Acquired Sales Corp.'s common stock were outstanding and there were 240 holders of record of Acquired Sales Corp.'s common stock. In addition to our outstanding common stock, we have issued (a) options to purchase 1,358,774 shares of common stock at between \$0.001 and \$0.60 per share, and (b) rights to purchase warrants to purchase 2,700,000 shares of common stock at between \$0.01 and \$1.85 per share. As of the date of this report, none of these options have been exercised into shares of common stock. However, all of them may be exercised at any time in the sole discretion of the holder except for the rights to purchase warrants to purchase 1.25 million shares of our common stock, are not exercisable until a performance contingency is met.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid a cash dividend and do not foresee paying one in the near future. Any future decisions regarding dividends will be made by our board of directors. We currently intend to retain and use any future earnings for the development and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our board of directors has complete discretion on whether to pay dividends, subject to the approval of our stockholders. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Issuance of Warrants to Purchase Common Stock to Officers and Directors

Gerard M. Jacobs has not received any salary for his services as our Chief Executive Officer for over ten years. And, our directors have not received any monthly or annual fees for their service as directors of Acquired Sales for over ten years. In November 2014, the officers and directors of the Company were awarded the right to purchase, directly or using a designee, for an aggregate price of \$2 per director: (a) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1.35 million shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share all of which are vested; and (b) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1.35 million shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$1.85 per share, 100,000 of which warrants are vested, and 1.25 million of which warrants are subject to the condition that the Company shall have acquired at least one of certain properties beneficially owned by Vincent J. Mesolella and/or Gerard M. Jacobs (the “Mesolella/Jacobs Properties”).

As discussed in our prior public filings, we have attempted to acquire one or more of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties. The Mesolella/Jacobs Properties are parcels of real estate in Rhode Island that are owned by entities affiliated with Vincent J.

Mesolella and his son Derek V. Mesolella, formerly an independent contractor to AQSP. One of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties is also partly owned by an affiliate of our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs.

Recent discussions among Messrs. Mesolella and Jacobs and our independent directors have made it increasingly likely that we will never purchase any of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties.

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 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 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 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We had a public float of less than \$75 million for the past several years (including as of the last business day of our most recently completed fiscal quarter. As a result, we qualify as a smaller reporting company, as defined by Rule 229.10(f)(1). As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements that are considered forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give the Company's current expectations and forecasts of future events. All statements other than statements of current or historical fact contained in this annual report, including statements regarding the Company's future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on the Company's current plans, and the Company's actual future activities and results of operations may be materially different from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to

differ materially from the statements made. Any or all of the forward-looking statements in this annual report may turn out to be inaccurate. The Company has based these forward-looking statements largely on its current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that it believes may affect its financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. The forward-looking statements can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events occurring after the date hereof. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this annual report.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

INTRODUCTION

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial condition and results of operations is provided as a supplement to the accompanying financial statements and related notes to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, the changes in our financial condition and the results of operations. Our discussion is organized as follows:

Basis of Presentation

Our Company has a history of recurring losses, which has resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$13,785,068 as of December 31, 2017. Additionally, as discussed in Note 2, we sold 100% of the capital stock of our subsidiaries, Cogility and DSTG, which were our primary source of revenue. These matters raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

This MD&A section discusses our Company's results of operations, liquidity and financial condition 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 elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Acquired Sales Corp. was organized under the laws of the State of Nevada on January 2, 1986.

Termination of Letter of Intent to Acquire Sports 1 Marketing Corp., Processing for a Cause Inc. and a Related Management Company

On March 1, 2017, Aggregated Marketing Platform Inc. ("AMP"), Processing for a Cause Inc. ("PFAC"), and Sports 1 Marketing ("S1M") terminated the letter of intent dated June 22, 2016 ("LOI") to be acquired by Acquired Sales.

Previously, on June 23, 2016, we had announced that we had signed the LOI to acquire AMP and PFAC, and a related entity. The LOI was filed as Exhibit 10.33 to an 8-K current report filed with the SEC on June 23, 2016. The June 23, 2016 8-K indicated that "[c]losing of the acquisitions is subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of mutually acceptable due diligence, delivery of audited financial statements, completion of a capital raise of at least \$4.5 million, execution of definitive acquisition documents, obtaining necessary third party approvals, and completion of all necessary securities filings." Despite diligent efforts, we were unable to complete a capital raise of \$4.5 million. Accordingly, AMP, PFAC and S1M stated in a letter dated March 1, 2017 that they were terminating the LOI pursuant to Paragraph 17 on the basis that they had not received the consideration contemplated in the LOI.

One-Seven, LLC

There are no assurances or guarantees whatsoever that we will consummate any transactions involving One-Seven or Mr. Stukel.

Industrial Services Industry

We do not have, and do not expect to have in the foreseeable future, any industrial services sector operations. However, on December 2, 2014, we announced the signing of a letter of intent to acquire an entity called PPV, Inc. (“PPV”), and its wholly-owned subsidiary Bravo Environmental, NW, Inc. (“Bravo”). On February 5, 2015, we also announced the signing of another letter of intent to acquire a related company, River Country Transport, Inc. (“RCT”). Both proposed acquisitions were subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of mutually acceptable due diligence. During the due diligence process, we evaluated information regarding the potential risks and benefits of acquiring PPV, Bravo and RCT. After discussions and negotiations with PPV, Bravo and RCT, we were unable to resolve certain concerns/issues to our satisfaction. As a result, on March 11, 2015, we terminated our letters of intent with PPV and RCT.

Previous Subsidiaries

Please refer to the Company’s past filings for information related to the acquisitions and sales of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. (“DSTG”) and Cogility Software Corporation (“Cogility”). The sale of Cogility and DSTG eliminated the Company’s sources of revenue.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes our Company's current assets, current liabilities and working capital as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, as well as our Company's cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Current Assets	\$—	\$ 605
Current Liabilities	228,174	148,746
Working Capital	(228,174)	(148,141)

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	\$ (605)	\$ (52,276)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	—	25,000
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	—	100

Comparison of the balance sheet at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016

We closed our bank account in August 2017. At December 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$0. At December 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$605; this cash was derived from proceeds of non-interest bearing loan made by our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs, to the Company on June 21, 2016. The decrease in cash, period-over-period, was primarily due to the payment of professional fees.

Total current assets at December 31, 2017 of \$0 are not adequate to fund current operations nor to fulfill corporate obligations or to fund growth and potential acquisitions. This is compared to total current assets at December 31, 2016

of \$605. Additional capital will need to be raised in the near future.

Current liabilities at December 31, 2017 of \$228,174 consisted of accounts payable to related parties of \$121,748 and trade accounts payable of \$106,426. Accounts payable to related parties consisted mainly of liabilities for independent contractor fees payable to William C. Jacobs, CPA, who is the son of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs, and expense reimbursements to William C. Jacobs and Gerard M. Jacobs. In comparison, current liabilities at December 31, 2016 of \$148,746 consisted of accounts payable to related parties of \$56,833 and trade accounts payable of \$91,913. Accounts payable to related parties consisted mainly of liabilities for independent contractor fees payable to William C. Jacobs, and expense reimbursements to William C. Jacobs and Gerard M. Jacobs.

On June 21, 2016, a company affiliated with Gerard M. Jacobs, our Chief Executive Officer, made a non-interest bearing loan of \$4,000 to the Company, which is payable upon demand. The \$4,000 note payable to Gerard M. Jacobs was still outstanding at December 31, 2017.

The Company had an accumulated deficit of \$13,785,068 and \$13,705,035 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Comparison of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 to the year ended December 31, 2016

The Company did not generate revenue from continuing operations during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily consist of professional fees, including accounting and legal personnel, travel expenses, phone, internet and hotspot expense, meals and entertainment, and other less material accounts. Selling, general and administrative expense was \$65,021 for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$79,491 for the year ended December 31, 2016, a decrease of \$14,470.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company incurred a net loss of \$80,033. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred a net loss of \$181,727. Offsetting the selling, general and administrative expense in 2016 was \$28 in other income. The Company currently has no revenue-generating subsidiaries.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$605 for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$52,276 net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2016. Net cash used in operating activities was primarily used for

professional fees.

The Company had net cash provided by investing activities of \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2017. In comparison, the Company had net cash provided by investing activities of \$25,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016. This came from the repayment of a \$25,000 receivable due from

There was no net cash provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2017. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$100 for the year ended December 31, 2016. This \$100 came from proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, cash decreased by \$605, leaving the Company with \$0 in unrestricted cash at December 31, 2017. During the year ended December 31, 2016, cash decreased by \$27,176, leaving the Company with \$605 in unrestricted cash at December 31, 2016.

The sale of Cogility and DSTG eliminated the Company's sources of revenue. The Company is currently negotiating regarding certain potential investment opportunities, but there can be no assurance at this time that any investments will come to fruition and that the Company will have future operating income. The Company has a history of losses as evidenced by the accumulated deficit at December 31, 2017 of \$13,785,068.

Critical Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. In the past, significant estimates included 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 our estimates and assumptions.

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 Earnings (Loss) Per Share – Basic earnings (loss) per common share is determined by dividing earnings (loss) by weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is calculated by dividing earnings (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. At December 31, 2017, there were 1,358,774 stock options and rights to purchase warrants to purchase 2,700,000 shares of our common stock outstanding that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings loss per share because their effects would have been anti-dilutive.

In comparison, at December 31, 2016, there were 2,048,774 stock options, 478,000 financing warrants and rights to purchase warrants to purchase 2,700,000 shares of our common stock outstanding that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings loss per share because their effects would have been anti-dilutive.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements – In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-12, Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718)-Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). ASU No. 2014-12 requires that a performance target that affects vesting and could be achieved after the requisite service period shall be treated as a performance condition. The effective date is the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. We adopted ASU No. 2014-12; the adoption of this has had no effect on the financial statements.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The amendments in this update change the accounting for certain stock-based compensation transactions, including the income tax consequences and cash flow classification for applicable transactions. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

Effective January 2017, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15 “Statement of Cash Flows” (Topic 230). This guidance clarifies diversity in practice on where in the Statement of Cash Flows to recognize certain transactions, including the classification of payment of contingent consideration for acquisitions between Financing and Operating activities. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

On January 5, 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, "Clarifying the Definition of a Business" (Topic ASC 805), guidance to clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments in this ASU provide a screen to determine when an integrated set of assets and activities (collectively referred to as a "set") is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated. If the screen is not met, the amendments require that to be considered a business, a set must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output and remove the evaluation of whether a market participant could replace the missing elements. This ASU is effective for public business entities in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods therein. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation" (Topic 718) - Scope of Modification Accounting. This ASU clarifies when to account for a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award as a modification. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. This ASU is effective prospectively for the annual period ending December 31, 2018 and interim periods within that annual period. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

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

The William Noyes Webster Foundation, Inc.

The William Noyes Webster Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation"), a non-profit Massachusetts corporation, has received a provisional registration from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to own and operate a medical marijuana cultivation facility in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and a medical marijuana dispensary in Dennis, Massachusetts. Heatley is the founder and a member of the board of directors of the Foundation.

Teaming Agreement – We believe it is highly likely that the board of directors of the Foundation will only approve contracts that have been negotiated and approved by Heatley. Consequently, on July 8, 2014, we entered into a Teaming Agreement (the "Teaming Agreement") with Heatley, in which, among other things: (1) we and Heatley agreed to use our respective best efforts, working exclusively together as a team, and not as a partnership or other entity, in order to consummate transactions, agreements, contracts or other arrangements pursuant to which we will provide capital and expertise to the Foundation; and (2) Heatley agreed that Heatley shall not, and shall not permit the Foundation to, discuss or negotiate for debt or equity financing, or consulting services or other expertise, from any third party. We claim that Heatley violated the Teaming Agreement by discussing and negotiating for debt or equity financing, or consulting services or other expertise, from at least one third party. Heatley claims that we violated the Teaming Agreement alleging that we failed to lend funds to the Foundation in accordance with the Teaming

Agreement. We believe Heatley's claim to be baseless. No assurances whatsoever can be made that Heatley will comply with the terms of the Teaming Agreement, nor that we will be able to adequately enforce the terms of the Teaming Agreement if it is ever the subject of litigation.

Promissory Note – On July 14, 2014, the Foundation signed and delivered to us a Secured Promissory Note (the "Note") which is in the stated loan amount of \$1,500,000, and is secured by a Security Agreement of even date therewith (the "Security Agreement"). The Note provides that the \$1,500,000 loan may be advanced in one or more installments as the Foundation and we may mutually agree upon. The Foundation and we mutually agreed that the first installment of this loan would be \$602,500. Pursuant to instructions from the Foundation, on July 14, 2014, we paid \$2,500 owed by the Foundation to one of its consultants, and we advanced \$600,000 directly to the Foundation. The amount and timing of subsequent loan installments under the Note, which could have totaled \$897,500, had not yet been mutually agreed upon between the Foundation and us as of the date of the Note.

Between April and July 2015, we loaned an additional \$135,350 to the Foundation, evidenced by the Note and secured by the Security Agreement. Following such additional loans, the principal of the loan from us to the Foundation, evidenced by the Note and secured by the Security Agreement, is now \$737,850.

The principal balance outstanding under the Note bore interest at the rate of 12.5% per annum, compounded monthly. It was contemplated that the first payment of accrued interest by the Foundation under the Note would be made as soon after the Foundation commences operations of the Plymouth Cultivation Facility and the Dennis Dispensary as the Foundation's cash flows shall reasonably permit, but in any event no later than one year after the Foundation commences operations. The principal of the Note would be payable in eight consecutive equal quarterly installments, commencing on the last day of the calendar quarter in which the Foundation commences operations.

Uncollectable Note and Interest Receivable – We assessed the collectability of the Note based on the adequacy of the

Foundation's collateral and the Foundation's capability of repaying the Note according to its terms. Based on this assessment, on September 1, 2015, we concluded that Note and interest receivable would not be collectible. As such, we wrote off the Note totaling \$737,850 and interest receivable totaling \$97,427 as bad debt expense on September 1, 2015.

Contractual Cash Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Cultivation and dispensary of Medical Marijuana in the State of Massachusetts – On July 20, 2014, we entered into an agreement to pay a lump sum finder's fee to Parare Partners Inc. in the event that all of the following conditions occur: (1) we make certain loans to the Foundation which was found by Parare Partners Inc., (2) the Foundation constructs and brings into operation its planned medical marijuana cultivation facility in Plymouth, Massachusetts and a medical marijuana dispensary in Dennis, Massachusetts, (3) we directly or via subsidiaries enter into certain consulting agreements with the Foundation, and (4) all necessary approvals are obtained. If all of such conditions occur, then the finder's fee will be calculated as follows:

5% of the first \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

4% of the second \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

3% of the third \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

2% of the fourth \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

1% of the aggregate principal amount of such loans that are in excess of \$4,000,000

We have not paid any fees under this Agreement. All of the conditions have not been met for the finder's fee to have accrued on the amounts loaned to the Foundation; therefore, a liability has not been recorded for the finder's fee at December 31, 2017.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, MVJ Realty, LLC, an affiliate of AQSP director Vincent J. Mesolella ("MVJ Realty"), loaned a total of \$23,000 to the Foundation, which \$23,000 was purportedly used as follows: (a) \$9,500 was used by the Foundation to pay the rent of the Plymouth Cultivation Facility for the month of May, 2015; (b) \$6,900 was used by the Foundation to pay the rent of the Dennis Dispensary for the months of April and May, 2015; (c) \$3,600 was used by the Foundation to pay for the general liability insurance policy covering the Plymouth Cultivation Facility and the Dennis Dispensary; and (d) \$3,000 was used by the Foundation to pay the application fees for two applications (the "Two New Applications") by the Foundation to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for licenses (the "Two New Licenses") to operate two new medical marijuana dispensaries in Massachusetts (the "Two New Dispensaries"). In making these \$23,000 loans to the Foundation, MVJ Realty viewed itself as acting as an agent for us, and expected to eventually be reimbursed for the \$23,000 by us subject to the execution and delivery by the Foundation to us of loan documents evidencing that the principal amount of the loan

from us to the Foundation, evidenced by the Note and secured by the Security Agreement, had been increased by \$23,000. The execution and delivery of such loan documents occurred on July 15, 2015, and MVJ Realty was reimbursed for the \$23,000 in August 2015.

In the Two New Applications, the Foundation included background information in regard to each of our directors and officers.. If the Two New Licenses are awarded to the Foundation, then the Foundation may seek to obtain financing for the Two New Dispensaries from MVJ Realty/Acquired Sales. The Foundation and MVJ Realty/Acquired Sales have not yet entered into any agreements in regard to such potential financing, and we consider it to be extremely doubtful that any such agreements will ever be entered into in light of the on-going disputes between Heatley, the Foundation, and us regarding the Teaming Agreement.

At this time, no assurances or guarantees whatsoever can be made as to whether any transaction with the Foundation will be successfully consummated, nor on what terms.

Acquisition of Real Estate in Rhode Island

As discussed in our prior public filings, we have attempted to acquire one or more of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties. The Mesolella/Jacobs Properties are parcels of real estate in Rhode Island that are owned by entities affiliated with Vincent J. Mesolella and his son Derek V. Mesolella, formerly an independent contractor to AQSP. One of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties is also partly owned by an affiliate of our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs.

Recent discussions among Messrs. Mesolella and Jacobs and our independent directors have made it increasingly likely that we will never purchase any of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties.

Simultaneous with Vincent J. Mesolella's agreement to negotiate in good faith regarding the possibility of us acquiring the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties, in November 2014, the officers and directors of the Company were awarded the right to purchase, directly or using a designee, for an aggregate price of \$2 per director: (a) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1.35 million shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share; and (b) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1.35 million shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$1.85 per share, 100,000 of which warrants are vested, and 1.25 million of which warrants are subject to the condition that the Company shall have acquired at least one of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties.

Other Matters

We may be subject to other legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We intend to defend vigorously against any such claims. Although the outcome of these other matters is currently not determinable, our management does not expect that the ultimate costs to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The full text of our audited financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 begins on page F-1 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports, such as this report, that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation,

Gerard M. Jacobs concluded that because of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described below, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2017.

(b) Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. "Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a -15(f) and 15d - 5(f) as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, an issuer's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by an issuer's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1)** Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of an issuer;
- (2)** Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer; and
- (3)** Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer's assets that could have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

During December 2017, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 based on the framework set forth in the report entitled *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 was not effective. Management identified the following material weaknesses as of December 31, 2017:

- (1)** There existed a lack of segregation of duties in regard to the Company's financial reporting, procedures for depositing of funds, procedures for cash disbursements, procedures for checkbook entries, period close procedures, and procedures for financial statement preparation.

Management has determined that the Company should seek to enhance its internal controls over financial reporting by

maintaining the following steps first commenced in 2010:

(1) During November 2010, the Company increased its Board of Directors to six members by adding another independent member, Mr. Vincent J. Mesolella. Mr. Mesolella is the Chairman of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Mesolella is also the Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of MVJ Realty, LLC, a real estate development company. Mr. Mesolella has previously served as the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of a publicly traded company.

Beginning in March 2010, the Company began emailing or mailing to Mr. Vincent J. Mesolella a copy of each monthly statement from its bank summarizing all activity in the Company's checking account, for review and questioning as appropriate. The purpose of Mr. Vincent J. Mesolella's involvement is to provide monitoring, oversight and assistance to Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer, in the preparation and reporting of the Company's financial statements.

Our management is not aware that the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting causes them to believe that any material inaccuracies or errors existed in our financial statement as of December 31, 2017. The reportable conditions and other areas of our internal control over financial reporting identified by us as needing improvement have not resulted in a material restatement of our financial statements. Nor are we aware of any instance where such reportable conditions or other identified areas of weakness have resulted in a material misstatement of omission in any report we have filed with or submitted to the SEC.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting.

Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

(c) Changes in internal control over financial reporting

Our Chief Executive 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.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors and Committees of the Board

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our current Directors and Executive Officer as of December 31, 2017.

Name	Age	Position
Gerard M. Jacobs	63	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Development Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer
James S. Jacobs, M.D.	64	Director
Michael D. McCaffrey	72	Director
Richard E. Morrissy	63	Director
Vincent J. Meselella	67	Director
Joshua A. Bloom, M.D.	62	Director

Our Directors serve in such capacity until the next annual meeting of our shareholders and until their successors have been elected and qualified. Our Chief Executive Officer serves at the discretion of our Board of Directors, until his death, or until he resigns or has been removed from office.

Gerard M. Jacobs, age 63, is Chairman of our Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer. Mr. Jacobs has been a private investor since 2006. In 2001, Mr. Jacobs took control of CGI Holding Corporation, and served as its Chief Executive Officer and member of its board of directors until 2006. Under Mr. Jacobs' guidance, CGI Holding Corporation changed its name to Think Partnership Inc., made 15 acquisitions primarily of businesses involved in online marketing and advertising, and succeeded in having its common stock listed on the American Stock Exchange. The company is now known as Inuvo Inc. (NYSE:MKT: INUV). Previously, in 1995, Mr. Jacobs took control of General Parametrics Corporation, and served as its Chief Executive Officer and member of its board of directors until 1999. Under Mr. Jacobs' guidance, General Parametrics changed its name to Metal Management Inc., made 37 acquisitions primarily of businesses involved in scrap metal recycling, and succeeded in building one of the largest scrap metal recycling companies in the world. The company is now part of Sims Metal Management Ltd. (ASX trading symbol: SGM). Mr. Jacobs has also served as the lead outside director for America's Car-Mart, Inc. (NASDAQ: CRMT) and Patient Home Monitoring Corp. (Toronto: PHM). We believe that Mr. Jacobs' experience serving as the Chief Executive Officer of three publicly traded companies and as a director of two other publicly traded companies, his work as an investment banker and as an attorney, and his intelligence and educational background, qualifies him to serve as a director of the Corporation.

Mr. Jacobs received a law degree from the University of Chicago Law School, which he attended as a Weymouth Kirkland Law Scholar, in 1978; and an A.B from Harvard College, in 1976, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Jacobs' brother, James S. Jacobs, M.D., is also a member of our board of directors.

James S. Jacobs, M.D., age 64, has been a member of our board of directors since July 2007. He is a Physician in the Department of Radiation Oncology, at St. Joseph Hospital in Denver, Colorado. He was previously the Resident Physician in Radiation Oncology at Rush Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois. We believe that Dr. Jacobs' experience serving as a director of the Corporation since 2007, his intelligence and educational background, and his familiarity with the medical field which has in the past and is currently providing candidates for potential acquisitions by the Corporation, qualifies him to serve as a director of the Corporation.

Dr. Jacobs did a residency in Radiation Oncology at Rush Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois and an internal medicine internship and residency at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, Colorado. Dr. Jacobs received a BA in Neuroscience from Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts in 1976.

Michael D. McCaffrey, age 72, has been a member of our board of directors since July 2007. He is an attorney practicing in Irvine, California and specializing in commercial and business litigation. Mr. McCaffrey has tried more than 100 jury and non-jury trials, representing numerous large companies, institutional lenders, real estate developers, contractors and various public and private corporations, partnerships and sole proprietorships. He has had sole or primary responsibility for defense and prosecution of significant matters including real property secured transactions;

real estate syndication/fraud; partnership disputes/accounting/dissolution actions; corporate control; insurance (policyholders' interests and insurers' interests); employment litigation; prosecution, defense and expert witness on professional liability claims involving attorneys and accountants; construction, including prosecution and defense of major defect cases; and various business tort cases. We believe that Michael D. McCaffrey's experience serving as a litigator and advisor to corporations, and his intelligence and educational background, qualifies him to serve as a director of the Corporation.

Mr. McCaffrey received his Juris Doctor in 1974 from the University of Denver College of Law where he was a member of the University of Denver Law Review (qualified by class rank, top 5%) and received a B.S. in Engineering from UCLA in 1968.

Richard E. Morrissy, age 63, has been a member of our board of directors since July 2007. Since August 2016, Mr. Morrissy has been working at the UIC Department of Medicine's Section of Infectious Disease in a research clinic called Project WISH as Clinical Coordinator in Regulatory Affairs. Previously, Mr. Morrissy was the Senior Research Specialist at the Department of Surgery – CS within the UIC College of Medicine. Mr. Morrissy was a project coordinator for the School of Pharmacy. His duties included serving as project coordinator on four clinical trial research projects funded by the National Institutes of Health's National Cancer Institute. The School of Pharmacy projects have involved multiple research projects utilizing Lycopene in restoring DNA damage in men's prostates. The project at UIC's internationally acclaimed Occupational Therapy School involved the setup and running of focus groups with impaired individuals to create a movement and activity computer survey for the World Health Organization. During his tenure, Mr. Morrissy managed clinical research trials including the submission of institutional review board documents and grant proposals, recruitment of subjects and data management and storage. He also designed and led focus groups, designed and critiqued research surveys, and edited manuscripts and scientific journals. We believe that Mr. Morrissy's experience serving as a director of the Corporation since 2007, his intelligence and educational background, and his familiarity with the medical field which has in the past and is currently providing candidates for potential acquisitions by the Corporation, qualifies him to serve as a director of the Corporation. He received a B.A. in History from Western Illinois University in 1976.

Vincent J. Mesolella, age 67, has been a member of our board of directors since October 2010. He has served for many years as the Chairman of the Narragansett Bay Commission, Providence, Rhode Island, one of the largest wastewater treatment utilities in the U.S. Mr. Mesolella also served for over twenty years as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, including serving as the Majority Whip. Mr. Mesolella is the founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of MVJ Realty, LLC, a diversified real estate investment firm. Mr. Mesolella has served on the board of directors of Think Partnership Inc., an American Stock Exchange company. Mr. Mesolella has raised a great deal of money for charities including the Make-A-Wish Foundation. Mr. Mesolella resides in Rhode Island. We believe that Vincent J. Mesolella's experience serving as a director of two publicly traded companies including service as Chairman of the Audit Committee of both, his work as a developer and business owner, his experience as an elected public official, his Chairmanship of a major wastewater treatment organization that has been nationally recognized for its excellence, his intelligence and educational background, and his familiarity with the real estate industry which has in the past and is currently providing candidates for potential acquisitions by the Corporation, qualifies him to serve as a director of the Corporation.

Joshua A. Bloom, M.D., age 62, has been a member of our board of directors since July 2007. He has been a practicing physician in Kenosha, Wisconsin since completion of his training in 1988. He is board Certified in Internal Medicine, Pulmonary Diseases and in Critical Care Medicine. He has been employed by United Hospital System (formerly known as Kenosha Hospital and Medical Center) in the Clinical Practice Division from 1995 to present. He had been in private practice at the same address from 1988 to 1995. Dr. Bloom has served on the board of directors of Kenosha Health Services Corporation since 1993 and the board of Hospice Alliance, Inc. since 1994 and Medical Director there since 1998. He has also served on the board of the Beth Israel Sinai Congregation since 1998 where he served as the President from 2004 until 2012. We believe that Dr. Bloom's experience serving as a director of the Corporation since 2007, his intelligence and educational background, and his familiarity with the medical field which has in the past and is currently providing candidates for potential acquisitions by the Corporation, qualifies him to serve as a director of the Corporation.

Dr. Bloom received a medical degree from the University of Illinois in 1982 and completed his residency in internal medicine in 1985 and fellowship in Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine in 1988; both at the University of Illinois. He received an MS in Organic Chemistry from the University of Chicago in 1978 and a BS in Chemistry from Yale College in 1977.

There are no agreements or understandings for our Chief Executive Officer or directors to resign at the request of another person, and neither the Chief Executive Officer nor directors are acting on behalf of nor will any of them act at the direction of any other person. Directors are elected until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Family Relationships

Gerard M. Jacobs and James S. Jacobs, M.D. are brothers. There are no other family relationships among any of our officers or directors.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, none of our directors or executive officer has been convicted in a criminal proceeding, excluding traffic violations or similar misdemeanors, or has been a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past ten years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining the person from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws, or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities laws, except for matters that were dismissed without sanction or settlement. Except as set forth in our discussion below in Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence,” none of our directors, director nominees or executive officer has been involved in any transactions with us or any of our directors, executive officers, affiliates or associates which are required to be disclosed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Board Composition and Committees

Our board of directors is currently composed of six members: Messrs. Gerard M. Jacobs, Joshua A. Bloom, M.D., James S. Jacobs, M.D., Michael D. McCaffrey, Richard E. Morrissy and Vincent J. Mesolella. Our board of directors has determined that Joshua A. Bloom, M.D., Michael D. McCaffrey, Richard E. Morrissy and Vincent J. Mesolella are independent directors at this time, under the rules of the American Stock Exchange Company Guide, or the AMEX Company Guide, because they do not currently own a significant percentage our shares, are not currently employed by the Company, have not been actively involved in the management of the Company and do not fall into any of the enumerated categories of people who cannot be considered independent directors under the AMEX Company Guide.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

We have an audit committee consisting of Joshua A. Bloom, M.D., Michael D. McCaffrey, Vincent J. Mesolella and Richard E. Morrissy as members. We have not adopted an Audit Committee charter. Vincent J. Mesolella serves as our audit committee

chairman and financial expert. Our audit committee performs the following functions including: (1) selection and oversight of our independent accountant; (2) establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters; and (3) engaging outside advisors. Our Board of Directors has determined that each of its members is able to read and understand fundamental financial statements and has substantial business experience that results in that member's financial sophistication. Accordingly, the Board of Directors believes that each of its members has the sufficient knowledge and experience necessary to fulfill the duties and obligations that an audit committee member should have for a business such as the Company.

Board Meetings; Nominating Committee

Due to the current size and scope of our operations and size and geographic diversity of our Board of Directors, much of the Board's decision making is made through telephone calls and intermittent informal meetings; when formalization is necessary, the Board conducts formal meetings or acts by written consent. In the year ended December 31, 2017, we held only telephonic Board Meetings and there were no in-person Board Meetings attended by all directors.

We have a nominating committee consisting of the following members: Joshua A. Bloom, M.D., Michael D. McCaffrey, Vincent J. Mesolella and Richard E. Morrissy. Michael D. McCaffrey is the nominating committee Chairman.

Code of Ethics

We currently have not adopted a code of ethics due to our limited size and operations. We have considered adopting a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code") in the past. We expect to adopt the Code or something similar in the future. The purpose of the Code is to assist the Company and its employees, officers and directors with the Company's goals of conducting its business and affairs in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations and to promote honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships. The Company expects that any consultants or other service providers it retains will adhere to the Code.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our executive officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities to file with the SEC initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of our common stock and other equity securities, on Forms 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10%

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shareholders are required by the SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. Such persons are further required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms (including Forms 3, 4 and 5) that they file. Based solely on our review of the copies of such forms received by us with respect to fiscal year 2011, or written representations from certain reporting persons, we believe all of our directors, executive officers and 10% holders have met all applicable filing requirements, except as described in this paragraph:

Daniel F. Terry, Jr. is a holder of 10% of our common stock and has not filed a Form 3. Vincent Mesolella a member of our board of directors and holder of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock has not filed a Form 3 or Form 4.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

As of December 31, 2017, we did not experience any cash flow event as a result of any payment to an executive. We have not provided retirement benefits or severance or change of control benefits to our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs. Unexercised options or warrants issued as compensation held by our executive officers at the year ended 2017 are set out in the following table. No equity awards were made during the year ended December 31, 2017.

						Non-Equity	Non-Qualified			
						Stock	Option	Incentive	Deferred	All
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Awards	Awards	Plan	Compensation		Other	Total
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	Compensation	Earnings	Compensation	(\$)	
						(\$)	(\$)	(\$)		
Gerard M. Jacobs, CEO(1)	2017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Compensation of Directors

The table below sets forth the compensation of our directors for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Name	Year	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Nonqualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Gerard M. Jacobs (1)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joshua A. Bloom, M.D. (2)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James S. Jacobs, M.D. (2)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael D. McCaffrey (2)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent J. Mesolella (3)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richard E. Morrissy (2)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) In 2014, Mr. Jacobs was granted the right to purchase from Acquired Sales, for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.00: (1) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 750,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share expiring on December 31, 2024, and (2) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 750,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$1.85 per share expiring on December 31, 2024, if a required performance contingency is met. The combined fair value of these warrants was expensed in the 2014 income statement.

(2)

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Company does not have any paid employees and has not yet entered into long term executive or non-executive employment agreements, so as to limit the Company's exposure and liability. As indicated elsewhere in this Form 10-K, the Company regularly engages outside consultants, accountants, independent contractors and other professional service providers for purposes of providing services to the Company. The Company endeavors, where able, to issue options in lieu of cash compensation, so as to preserve capital where needed and limit cash risk exposure.

Historically, funding for the Company was sourced from management affiliates and their contacts, who collectively loaned approximately \$1,500,000 in the past several years. The Company limits cash compensation to outside or internal directors and does not have a cash compensation policy. The Company believes that, given the extensive experience of Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer, and the rest of the board of directors, and the current opportunity cost factor for each of them, as combined with the fact that each of them has continued to provide services without cash compensation, that the amount of historical compensation provided in the form of options and rights to purchase warrants to purchase shares of common stock is fair and reasonable for the Company.

Compensation Committee

Our directors and Chief Executive Officer do not receive remuneration from us unless approved by the Board of Directors, but we may enter into employment agreements with officers in the future. No such payment shall preclude any director from serving us in any other capacity and receiving compensation in connection with that service. In the year ended December 31, 2014, our Chief Executive Officer and directors were issued rights to purchase warrants to purchase 2,700,000 shares of common stock of the Company at between \$0.01 and \$1.85 per share. We have a compensation committee consisting of Joshua A. Bloom, M.D., Michael D. McCaffrey, Vincent J. Mesolella and Richard E. Morrissy as members. Joshua A. Bloom, M.D. serves as the committee's chairman.

Aggregate Option Exercise of Last Fiscal year and Fiscal Year-End Option Values

The table below sets forth unexercised options, stock that has not yet vested and equity incentive plan awards for our Chief Executive Officer outstanding as of December 31, 2017. The options are exercisable at the respective prices listed below.

Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal Year End

(see description of columns (a) through (j) below)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Gerard M. Jacobs,	605,000	-	-	\$2.00	9/29/2021				
CEO	471,698			\$2.00	11/4/2020				

Description of Columns (a) Through (j):

- (a) The name of the named executive officer;
- (b) On an award-by-award basis, the number of securities underlying unexercised options, including awards that have been transferred other than for value, that are exercisable and that are not reported in column (d);
- (c) On an award-by-award basis, the number of securities underlying unexercised options, including awards that have been transferred other than for value, that are unexercisable and that are not reported in column (d);
- (d) On an award-by-award basis, the total number of shares underlying unexercised options awarded under any equity incentive plan that have not been earned;
- (e) For each instrument reported in columns (b), (c) and (d), as applicable, the exercise or base price;

- (f) For each instrument reported in columns (b), (c) and (d), as applicable, the expiration date;
- (g) The total number of shares of stock that have not vested and that are not reported in column (i);
- (h) The aggregate market value of shares of stock that have not vested and that are not reported in column (j);
- (i) The total number of shares of stock, units or other rights awarded under any equity incentive plan that have not vested and that have not been earned, and, if applicable the number of shares underlying any such unit or right; and
- (j) The aggregate market or payout value of shares of stock, units or other rights awarded under any equity incentive plan that have not vested and that have not been earned.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of common stock of the Company by (i) each person who, to the Company's knowledge, owns more than 5% of its common stock, (ii) each of the Company's named executive officers and directors, and (iii) all of the Company's named executive officers and directors as a group. Shares of the Company's Common Stock subject to options, warrants, or other rights currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days of the date hereof, are deemed to be beneficially owned and outstanding for computing the share ownership and percentage of the person holding such options, warrants or other rights, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. As of the date hereof, the Company has 2,369,648 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Name and Address	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Voting Securities
Gerard M. Jacobs (1)	2,278,321	96.1%
Lincolnshire Associates II Ltd (2)	142,453	6.0%
Joshua A. Bloom, M.D. (3)	55,000	2.3%
Roberti Jacobs Family Trust (4)	181,623	7.7%
Roger S. Greene (5)	118,208	5.0%
Michael D. McCaffrey (6)	55,000	2.3%
Richard E. Morrissy (7)	55,000	2.3%
Vincent J. Meselella (8)	537,862	22.7%
James S. Jacobs, M.D. (9)	60,000	2.5%
Daniel F. Terry, Jr. (10)	597,000	25.2%
Minh N. Le (11)	211,986	8.9%
Total Officers and Directors as group (6 persons)	3,041,183 (12)	128.3%

(1) The address for Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs is 31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs, our chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer has voting control over 2,278,321 shares, consisting of: (a) 181,623 Company shares owned by the Roberti Jacobs Family Trust, over which Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs has voting control via a 2007 shareholders agreement; (b) 100,000 Company shares owned by his affiliate Miss Mimi Corporation; (c) 170,000 Company shares owned by unrelated shareholders of the Company, over which Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs has voting control via a 2007 shareholders agreement; (d) 605,000 options at \$2.00 per share, the vesting of which occurred upon the closing of the merger with Cogility; (e) 471,698 options at \$2.00 per share (originating from Cogility); (f) 750,000 warrants at \$0.01 per share, which Mr. Jacobs or his designee have the right to purchase from the Company for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.00; and (g) 750,000 warrants at \$1.85 per share, which Mr. Jacobs or his designee have the right to purchase from the Company for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.00 subject to the condition that the Company shall have acquired at least one of certain real estate properties owned by entities controlled by Vincent J. Meselella, a Director of the Company.

(2) The address for Lincolnshire Associates II Ltd is 555 Skokie Blvd. #555, Northbrook, Illinois 60062.

(3) The address for Dr. Joshua A. Bloom is 1520 South Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53403. Dr. Joshua A. Bloom does not own any shares of stock. However: (a) he holds options to purchase 5,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.00 per share; and (b) he or his designee has the right to purchase from the Company 50,000 warrants at between \$0.01 and \$1.85 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.00.

(4) The address for the Roberti Jacobs Family Trust is 31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. The Roberti Jacobs Family Trust irrevocably conveyed all of its voting power to Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs pursuant to the 2007 shareholder agreement described above. Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs is one of the grantors of the trust corpus, Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs' mother-in-law, Joan B. Roberti, is the trustee, and Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs' children are the beneficiaries. The trust is irrevocable. The Trust owns 181,623 shares.

(5) The address for Mr. Roger S. Greene is 6 Joliet Drive, Coto de Caza, California 92679. Mr. Roger S. Greene owns 113,208 shares of stock. In addition, he holds options to purchase a total of 5,000 shares of our common stock at

\$2.00 per share.

(6) The address for Mr. Michael D. McCaffrey is 10 Celano Court, Newport Coast, California 92657. Mr. Michael D. McCaffrey does not own any shares of stock. However: (a) he holds options to purchase 5,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.00 per share; and (b) he or his designee has the right to purchase from the Company 50,000 warrants at between \$0.01 and \$1.85 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.00.

(7) The address for Mr. Richard E. Morrissy is 117 South Euclid Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois 60302. Mr. Richard E. Morrissy does not own any shares of stock. However: (a) he holds options to purchase 5,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.00 per share; and (b) he or his designee has the right to purchase from the Company 50,000 warrants at between \$0.01 and \$1.85 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.00.

(8) The address for Mr. Vincent J. Mesolella is 27 Paddock Drive, Lincoln, Road Island 02865. Mr. Vincent J. Mesolella owns 7,862 shares of our common stock. He holds options and warrants to purchase a total of 30,000 shares of our common stock, consisting of (a) 5,000 options at \$2.00 per share and (b) 25,000 options exercisable at \$0.001 per share. Mr. Mesolella or his designee has the right to purchase from the Company (a) 500,000 warrants at \$0.01 per share for an aggregate consideration of \$1.00, and (b) 500,000 warrants at \$1.85 per share for an aggregate consideration of \$1.00 subject to the condition that the Company shall have acquired at least one of certain real estate properties owned by entities controlled by him.

(9) The address for Dr. James S. Jacobs is 1785 Krameria Street, Denver, Colorado 80220. Dr. James S. Jacobs owns 10,000 shares of stock. He or his designee has the right to purchase from the Company 50,000 warrants at between \$0.01 and \$1.85 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.00.

(10) The address for Mr. Daniel F. Terry, Jr., is 31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. Mr. Daniel F. Terry owns 597,000 shares of our stock.

(11) The address for Mr. Minh N. Le is 31 N. Suffolk Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. Mr. Minh N. Le owns 211,986 shares of our stock, 100,000 of which he received in the acquisition of DSTG and 111,986 of which he purchased from Acquired Sales for \$3.18 per share.

(12) Due to the combination of proxies and a shareholder agreement, all of the shares of the Roberti Jacobs Family Trust and Mr. Gerard M. Jacobs, collectively total 2,278,321 shares (which total includes unexercised options, warrants and the right to purchase warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, all of which may be exercised at any time in the discretion of the holder or his designee, except for the right to purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate of 750,000 shares of our common stock, which may not be exercised until a required performance contingency is met) which may be voted together (without any double counting). The other directors hold a total of 762,862 shares (which total includes unexercised options, warrants and rights to purchase warrants to purchase shares of our common stock which may be exercised at any time in the discretion of the holder or his designee, except for the right to purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate of 500,000 shares of our common stock, which may not be exercised until a required performance contingency is met) which may be voted together (without any double counting)..

COMPENSATION PLANS

Equity Compensation Plans

None.

Option Plans

None.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The following describes transactions since January 1, 2013, to which we have been a party and, in which:

the amounts involved exceeded or will exceed \$120,000; and

any of our directors, executive officer, or beneficial holders of more than 5% of our voting securities, or their affiliates or immediate family members, had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Acquisition of Real Estate in Rhode Island

As discussed in our prior public filings, we have attempted to acquire one or more parcels of real estate in Rhode Island, referred to as the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties that are owned by entities affiliated with Vincent J. Mesolella and his son Derek V. Mesolella, formerly an independent contractor to AQSP. One of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties is also partly owned by an affiliate of our Chief Executive Officer, Gerard M. Jacobs.

Recent discussions among Messrs. Mesolella and Jacobs and our independent directors have made it increasingly likely that we will never purchase any of the Mesolella/Jacobs Properties.

PART IV

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

On April 13, 2017, Eide Bailly LLP resigned as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. On July 16, 2018, the Company engaged Fruci & Associates II, PLLC ("Fruci") as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

The following describes the audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees, and all other fees for professional services provided by Fruci:

For the year ended December 31, 2017: For the year ended December 31, 2016:

Audit Fees: \$6,000 Audit Fees: \$6,000

Audit-Related Fees: None Audit-Related Fees: None

Tax Fees: None Tax Fees: None

All Other Fees: None All Other Fees: None

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

Financial Statements and Schedules

The financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

Exhibit List

Edgar Filing: ACQUIRED SALES CORP - Form 10-K

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 10-Q 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
- 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-Q **June 30, 2011**

- 4.1 Form of Note 3%
- 4.2 Form of Warrant
- 10.10 Subscription Agreement

Schedule DEF **August 9, 2011**

14-C

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
- 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 13, 2011
- 14.1 [Proposed] Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Form **May 21, 2012**
10-Q

- 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

Form **November 13, 2012**
10-Q

Edgar Filing: ACQUIRED SALES CORP - Form 10-K

- 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 and Booz Allen Hamilton, dated November 1, 2012

Form 8-K **January 16, 2013**

- 10.25 Stock Purchase Agreement dated January 11, 2013 regarding sale of our subsidiary Cogility Software Corporation to Drumright Group, LLC.
- 99.1 Press Release

Form 8-K **February 12, 2013**

- 10.26 Amendment No. 1 Stock Purchase Agreement

Form 8-K **August 1, 2013**

- 10.27 Amendment No. 2 Stock Purchase Agreement
- 10.28 Release Agreement

Form 8-K **September 4, 2013**

- 99.1 Letter – Change of certifying accountant due to acquisition of accountant

Form 8-K **October 4, 2013**

- 10.29 Stock Purchase Agreement dated March 31, 2013
-
-

Form 8-K July 16, 2014

- 10.30 Promissory Note; William Noyes Webster Foundation, Inc.
- 10.31 Security Agreement relating to Promissory Note with the William Noyes Webster Foundation, Inc.

Form 8-K December 2, 2014

- 10.32 Letter of Intent; Acquired Sales Corp. Merger with PPV, Inc. and Bravo Environmental NW, Inc.
- 99.1 Press Release

Form 8-K February 5, 2015

- 99.1 Press Release

Form 8-K June 24, 2016

- 10.33 Letter of Intent; Acquired Sales Corp. acquisitions of
- 99.1 Press Release

Form 8-K April 18, 2017

- 99.1 Press Release

**This Form September 25, 2018
10-K**

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.

Reports on Form 8-K

Aggregated Marketing Platform Inc. and Processing for a Cause Inc. Letter of Intent

On June 24, 2016, we filed an 8-K pursuant to Item 8.01 Other Events announcing that we had signed a letter of intent to acquire _____, subject to the parties meeting various conditions.

Termination of Aggregated Marketing Platform Inc. and Processing for a Cause Inc. Letter of Intent

On March 3, 2017, we filed an 8-K pursuant to Item 8.01 Other Events announcing that despite

Notification of Late Filing

On March 31, 2017, we filed a Form 12b-25 Notification of Late Filing after our independent public accountant advised us that it would not audit our financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2016 until we paid our audit fees and review fees incurred to date, which we did not have sufficient funds on hand to pay.

Resignation of Accountant

On April 18, 2017, we filed a Form 8-K Current Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, reporting that on April 13, 2017 our independent registered public accounting firm resigned.

SIGNATURES

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

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

By: /s/ Gerard M. Jacobs

Gerard M. Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer and Director

(Chief Executive Officer)

Date: September 25, 2018

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Gerard M. Jacobs

Gerard M. Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer

Date: September 25, 2018

/s/ Joshua A. Bloom, M.D.

Joshua A. Bloom, M.D.

Director

Date: September 25, 2018

/s/ James S. Jacobs, M.D.

James S. Jacobs, M.D.

Director

Date: September 25, 2018

/s/ Michael D. McCaffrey

Michael D. McCaffrey

Director

Date: September 25, 2018

/s/ Richard E. Morrissy

Richard E. Morrissy

Director

Date: September 25, 2018

/s/ Vincent J. Mesolella

Vincent J. Mesolella

Director

Date: September 25, 2018

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Balance Sheets, December 31, 2017 and 2016	F-2
Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016	F-3
Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016	F-4
Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016	F-5
Notes to the Financial Statements	F-6-F12

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Acquired Sales Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Acquired Sales Corp. (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of operations, shareholders’ equity (deficit), and cash flows for the two years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Consideration of the Company’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has a history of operating losses resulting in a significant accumulated deficit and has negative cash flows from operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

Spokane, Washington

September 25, 2018

F-1

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$—	\$605
Total Current Assets	—	605
Notes Receivable	—	—
Interest Receivable	—	—
Total Assets	\$—	\$605
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable - Related Party		
Accounts Payable - Related Party - Payable to William C. Jacobs	\$103,907	\$43,149
Accounts Payable - Related Party - Payable to Gerard M. Jacobs	13,841	9,684
Accounts Payable - Related Party - Payable to Other Related Party	4,000	4,000
Accounts Payable - Related Party	121,748	56,833
Trade Accounts Payable	106,426	91,913
Total Current Liabilities	228,174	148,746
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized;		
none outstanding	—	—
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized;		
2,369,648 and 2,269,648 shares outstanding, respectively	2,370	2,370
Additional Paid-in Capital	13,554,524	13,554,524
Accumulated Deficit	(13,785,068)	(13,705,035)
Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	(228,174)	(148,141)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$—	\$605

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

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Selling, General and Administrative Expense	\$ (65,021)	\$ (79,491)
Professional Fees	(15,012)	(102,264)
Other Income		28
Provision for Income Taxes	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (80,033)	\$ (181,727)
 Basic and Diluted Earnings Loss per Share	 \$ (0.03)	 \$ (0.08)
 Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding:	 2,369,648	 2,331,745

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

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.**STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017**

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance, December 31, 2015	2,269,648	\$2,270	\$13,554,524	\$ (13,523,308)	\$33,486
Exercise of Stock Options	100,000	\$100	—	—	\$100
Net Loss	-	—	—	\$ (181,727)	\$ (181,727)
Balance, December 31, 2016	2,369,648	\$2,370	\$13,554,524	\$ (13,705,035)	\$ (148,141)
Net Loss	-	—	—	\$ (80,033)	\$ (80,033)
Balance, December 31, 2017	2,369,648	\$2,370	\$13,554,524	\$ (13,785,068)	\$ (228,174)

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

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Loss	\$ (80,033)	\$ (181,727)
Adjustments to Reconcile Loss to net Cash Used in Operating Activities:		
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable - Related Party	64,915	48,901
Trade Accounts Payable	14,513	80,550
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(605)	(52,276)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Notes Receivable	—	25,000
Net Cash Provided by Provided by Investing Activities	—	25,000
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Exercise of Stock Options	—	100
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	—	100
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	(605)	(27,176)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	605	27,781
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$—	\$605
	For the Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2017	2016
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

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

ACQUIRED SALES CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation – Acquired Sales Corp. (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “Acquired Sales”, “AQSP” or the “Company”) was organized under the laws of the State of Nevada on January 2, 1986.

Please refer to the Company’s past filings for information related to the acquisitions and sales of Defense & Security Technology Group, Inc. (“DSTG”) and Cogility Software Corporation (“Cogility”). The sale of Cogility and DSTG eliminated the Company’s sources of revenue.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts and operations of Acquired Sales for all periods presented.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) typically requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Actual results and outcomes may differ from management’s estimates and assumptions.

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 Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share – Basic earnings (loss) per common share is determined by dividing earnings (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is calculated by dividing earnings (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. The following table summarizes the calculations of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share for

the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	For the Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Net Loss	\$ (80,033)	\$ (181,727)
Weighted -Average Shares Outstanding	2,369,648	2,331,745
Basic and Diluted Earnings Loss per Share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)

At December 31, 2017, there were 1,358,774 stock options and rights to purchase warrants to purchase 2,700,000 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings loss per share because their effects would have been anti-dilutive.

In comparison, at December 31, 2016, there were 2,048,774 stock options, 478,000 financing warrants and rights to purchase warrants to purchase 2,700,000 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding that were excluded

from the computation of diluted earnings loss per share because their effects would have been anti-dilutive.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-12, Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718)-Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). ASU No. 2014-12 requires that a performance target that affects vesting and could be achieved after the requisite service period shall be treated as a performance condition. The effective date is the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. The Company adopted ASU No. 2014-12; the adoption of this has had no effect on the financial statements.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The amendments in this update change the accounting for certain stock-based compensation transactions, including the income tax consequences and cash flow classification for applicable transactions. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on its financial statements.

Effective January 2017, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15 “Statement of Cash Flows” (Topic 230). This guidance clarifies diversity in practice on where in the Statement of Cash Flows to recognize certain transactions, including the classification of payment of contingent consideration for acquisitions between Financing and Operating activities. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

On January 5, 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, “Clarifying the Definition of a Business” (Topic ASC 805), guidance to clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments in this ASU provide a screen to determine when an integrated set of assets and activities (collectively referred to as a “set”) is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated. If the screen is not met, the amendments require that to be considered a business, a set must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output and remove the evaluation of whether a market participant could replace the missing elements. This ASU is effective for public business entities in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods therein. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, “Compensation – Stock Compensation” (Topic 718) - Scope of Modification Accounting. This ASU clarifies when to account for a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award as a modification. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. This ASU is effective prospectively for the annual period ending December 31, 2018 and interim

periods within that annual period. We are currently evaluating the impact that this amendment will have on our financial statements.

NOTE 2 - RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Going Concern – The Company has a history of recurring losses which have resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$13,785,068 as of December 31, 2017. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized a net loss of \$80,033. The Company used net cash of \$605 in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2017. As discussed in Note 3, on September 1, 2015, the Company determined that the note and related interest receivable due from the William Noyes Webster Foundation, Inc. (the “Foundation”) would not be collectible. As such, the Company wrote off the note totaling \$737,850 and interest receivable totaling \$97,427 as bad debt expense on September 1, 2015.

The sales of Cogility and DSTG eliminated the Company’s source of revenue. As a result, there is substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. Bankruptcy of the Company at some point in the future is a possibility. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the

F-7

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.

The Company currently has no revenue-generating subsidiaries. Management plans to sustain the Company as a going concern by taking the following actions: (1) acquiring and/or developing profitable businesses that will create positive income from operations; and/or (2) completing private placements of the Company's common stock and/or preferred stock. Management believes that by taking these actions, the Company will be provided with sufficient future operations and cash flow to continue as a going concern. However, there can be no assurances or guarantees whatsoever that the Company will be successful in consummating such actions on acceptable terms, if at all. Moreover, any such actions can be expected to result in substantial dilution to the existing shareholders of the Company.

NOTE 3 – NOTES RECEIVABLE

The William Noyes Webster Foundation, Inc.

The Foundation, a non-profit Massachusetts corporation, has received a provisional registration from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to own and operate a medical marijuana cultivation facility in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and a medical marijuana dispensary in Dennis, Massachusetts. Jane W. Heatley ("Heatley") is the founder and a member of the board of directors of the Foundation.

Teaming Agreement – The Company believes it is highly likely that the board of directors of the Foundation will only approve contracts that have been negotiated and approved by Heatley. Consequently, on July 8, 2014, the Company entered into a Teaming Agreement (the "Teaming Agreement") with Heatley, in which, among other things: (1) the Company and Heatley agreed to use their respective best efforts, working exclusively together as a team, and not as a partnership or other entity, in order to consummate transactions, agreements, contracts or other arrangements pursuant to which the Company will provide capital and expertise to the Foundation; and (2) Heatley agreed that Heatley shall not, and shall not permit the Foundation to, discuss or negotiate for debt or equity financing, or consulting services or other expertise, from any third party. The Company claims that Heatley violated the Teaming Agreement by discussing and negotiating for debt or equity financing, or consulting services or other expertise, from at least one third party. Heatley claims that the Company violated the Teaming Agreement alleging that the Company failed to lend funds to the Foundation in accordance with the Teaming Agreement. The Company believes Heatley's claim to be baseless. No assurances whatsoever can be made that Heatley will comply with the terms of the Teaming Agreement, nor that the Company will be able to adequately enforce the terms of the Teaming Agreement if it is ever the subject of litigation.

Promissory Note – On July 14, 2014, the Foundation signed and delivered to the Company a Secured Promissory Note (the "Note") which is in the stated loan amount of \$1,500,000, and is secured by a Security Agreement of even date

therewith (the "Security Agreement"). The Note provides that the \$1,500,000 loan may be advanced in one or more installments as the Foundation and the Company may mutually agree upon. The Foundation and the Company mutually agreed that the first installment of this loan would be \$602,500. Pursuant to instructions from the Foundation, on July 14, 2014, the Company paid \$2,500 owed by the Foundation to one of its consultants, and the Company advanced \$600,000 directly to the Foundation. The amount and timing of subsequent loan installments under the Note, which could have totaled \$897,500, had not yet been mutually agreed upon between the Foundation and the Company as of the date of the Note.

Between April and July 2015, the Company loaned an additional \$135,350 to the Foundation, evidenced by the Note and secured by the Security Agreement. Following such additional loans, the principal of the loan from the Company to the Foundation, evidenced by the Note and secured by the Security Agreement, is now \$737,850. The principal balance outstanding under the Note bore interest at the rate of 12.5% per annum, compounded monthly. It was contemplated that the first payment of accrued interest by the Foundation under the Note would be made as soon after the Foundation commences operations of the Plymouth Cultivation Facility and the Dennis Dispensary as the Foundation's cash flows shall reasonably permit, but in any event no later than one year after the Foundation commences operations. The principal of the Note would be payable in eight consecutive equal quarterly installments, commencing on the last day of the calendar quarter in which the Foundation commences operations.

Uncollectable Note and Interest Receivable – The Company assessed the collectability of the Note based on the adequacy of the Foundation’s collateral and the Foundation’s capability of repaying the Note according to its terms. Based on this assessment, on September 1, 2015, the Company concluded that Note and interest receivable would not be collectible. As such, the Company wrote off the Note totaling \$737,850 and interest receivable totaling \$97,427 as bad debt expense on September 1, 2015.

One-Seven, LLC

There are no assurances or guarantees whatsoever that the Company will consummate any transactions involving One-Seven or Mr. Stukel.

NOTE 4 – AMOUNTS OWED TO RELATED PARTIES

On June 21, 2016, a company affiliated with Gerard M. Jacobs, Chief Executive Officer of Acquired Sales, made a non-interest bearing loan of \$4,000 to the Company, which is payable upon demand.

At December 31, 2016, there are expense reimbursements owed to Gerard M. Jacobs totaling \$9,684. In comparison, at December 31, 2015, there were expense reimbursements owed to Gerard M. Jacobs totaling \$1,879.

At December 31, 2016, there are independent contractor fees of \$40,000 and expense reimbursements of \$3,149 owed to William C. Jacobs totaling \$43,149. In comparison, at December 31, 2015, there were independent contractor fees of \$5,000 and expense reimbursements of \$1,053 owed to William C. Jacobs totaling \$6,053.

NOTE 5 – SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Share-Based Compensation – In 2014, the Company granted its Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors the rights to purchase warrants to purchase common stock as compensation for their services. Share-based compensation expense recognized during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$0 and \$0, respectively. In prior years, the Company has also granted stock options and warrants as compensation to management, to the Board of Directors, and to a consultant.

On November 28, 2014, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors were issued rights to purchase warrants, which do not require shareholder approval, to purchase an aggregate of 1,350,000 shares of common stock of the Company at \$0.01 per share and rights to purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,350,000 shares of common stock at \$1.85 per share, which rights to purchase warrants do not require shareholder approval. The \$0.01 warrants became exercisable once the Company’s common stock closed at not less than \$3.50 per share on at least ten consecutive trading days. This condition was met in December 2014. The \$1.85 warrants contained this condition which has been met, but 1,250,000 of the \$1.85 warrants also are conditioned upon the acquisition by the Company of at least one of certain real estate properties owned by entities controlled by one of the

Company's directors, Vincent J. Mesolella. When exercisable, the warrants are exercisable through December 31, 2024. The grant-date fair value of these warrants was \$5,144,229, or a weighted-average fair value of \$1.91 per share, determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions: expected future stock volatility of 147%; risk-free interest rate of 1.49%; dividend yield of 0% and an expected term of 5.0 years. The expected future stock volatility was based on the combined volatility of Acquired Sales' stock and two peer companies' stock volatilities. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Federal treasury rate for instruments due over the expected term of the warrants. The expected term of each warrant was based on the midpoint between the date the warrant vests and the contractual term of the warrant.

On November 28, 2014, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and directors were also issued rights to purchase warrants, which do not require shareholder approval, to purchase an aggregate of 1,350,000 shares of common stock of the Company at the same price per share of Acquired Sales' stock paid by the investor(s) in the planned capital raise of at least \$15,000,000 by May 31, 2015 to fund the cash portion of the PPV merger consideration (the "Capital Raise Price Per Share"), with the exercise of 1,250,000 of these warrants being conditioned upon the acquisition by the Company of four real estate properties owned by entities controlled by one of the Company's directors, Vincent J. Mesolella.

The fair value of the warrants was estimated by a valuation firm, on the date of grant, using a Monte Carlo Simulation model. Using this model, the Company assumed that the performance conditions would be achieved. If such conditions were not met, no compensation cost would be recognized and any recognized compensation cost would be reversed. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the warrants was \$1.88 per share, for a total value of \$2,536,472, based on the following weighted-average assumptions: an expected future stock volatility of 147%, which was the combined volatility of Acquired Sales' stock and two peer companies' stock volatilities; risk-free interest rate of 1.50% and a dividend yield of 0%. The expected term of 5.0 years was determined by the simulation. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Treasury Constant Maturity Yield over the expected term of the warrants. The Company terminated its letter of intent to acquire PPV on March 11, 2015, and as such terminated its efforts to raise the capital necessary to acquire PPV.

On July 20, 2015, the board of directors of the Company agreed and acknowledged that all of the rights to purchase warrants, granted to members of the board of directors of the Company, whose exercise price was based on the planned capital raise to fund the proposed acquisition of PPV, Inc. are now terminated. As a result of this termination, rights to purchase warrants, granted to members of the Board of Directors of the Company, exercisable into 1,350,000 shares of the Company have been terminated, and no compensation expense related to these warrants has been recognized to date.

The following is a summary of share-based compensation, stock option and warrant activity as of December 31, 2017 and changes during the year then ended:

Weighted-Average

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (a)	Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	4,748,774	\$1.59		
Issued during period	0			
Expired during period	690,000	\$3.38		
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	4,058,774	\$1.29	5.59	\$577,725
Exercisable, December 31, 2017	2,808,774	\$1.04	4.96	\$577,725

Note:

(a) The Weighted-Average Exercise Price column excludes those warrants that have an exercise price for the common stock priced at the Capital Raise Price Per Share.

Financing Warrants – Through December 31, 2012, the Company issued 938,000 financing warrants in connection with the issuance of notes payable primarily to related parties. 460,000 of these financing warrants expired on March

31, 2016 and 478,000 of these financing warrants were outstanding at December 31, 2016. All of these financing warrants expired in 2017.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not incur any current tax on its continuing operations and there was no deferred tax provision or benefit from continuing operations. At December 31, 2017, the Company has U.S. Federal net operating loss carry forwards of \$1,987,940 that will expire in 2030 through 2037 if not used by those dates.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective income tax rate over the next 12 months. The Company currently believes that all significant filing positions are highly certain and that all of its significant income tax filing positions and deductions would be sustained upon audit. Therefore, the Company has no significant reserves for uncertain tax positions and no adjustments to such reserves were required by generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's policy is to recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. The Company's tax returns are subject to examination for the years ended December 31, 2012 through 2016.

A reconciliation of the amount of tax benefit computed using the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the provision for income taxes on continuing operations is as follows:

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Tax expenses (benefit) at statutory rate (34%)	\$ (27,211)	\$ (398,099)
State tax benefit, net of federal benefit	(2,641)	(38,639)
Non-deductible expenses	40	2,108
Revision of prior years' deferred tax assets	67,252	(27,828)
Change in valuation allowance	(37,439)	462,458
Provision for Income Taxes	\$–	\$–

The tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards that gave rise to the net deferred income tax asset as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Operating loss carry forwards	\$676,116	\$713,555
Stock-based compensation	2,874,127	2,874,127

Other	233	233
Less: Valuation allowance	(3,550,475)	(3,587,915)
Net Deferred Income Tax Asset	\$-	\$-

The deferred tax asset valuation allowance decreased by \$37,439 and increased by \$69,118 during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE 7 – CONTINGENT CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

Medical Marijuana in Massachusetts:

As discussed in Note 3, the Company has agreements with Heatley and the Foundation.

On July 20, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to pay a lump sum finder's fee to Parare Partners Inc. in the event that all of the following conditions occur: (1) the Company makes certain loans to the Foundation which

F-11

was found by Parare Partners Inc., (2) the Foundation constructs and brings into operation its planned medical marijuana cultivation facility in Plymouth, Massachusetts and a medical marijuana dispensary in Dennis, Massachusetts, (3) the Company directly or via subsidiaries enters into certain consulting agreements with the Foundation, and (4) all necessary approvals are obtained. If all of such conditions occur, then the finder's fee will be calculated as follows:

5% of the first \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

4% of the second \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

3% of the third \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

2% of the fourth \$1,000,000 of the aggregate principal amount of such loans

1% of the aggregate principal amount of such loans that are in excess of \$4,000,000

The Company has not paid any fees under this Agreement. All of the conditions have not been met for the finder's fee to have accrued on the amounts loaned to the Foundation; therefore, a liability has not been recorded for the finder's fee at December 31, 2017.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, MVJ Realty, LLC, an affiliate of AQSP director Vincent J. Mesolella ("MVJ Realty"), loaned a total of \$23,000 to the Foundation, which \$23,000 was purportedly used as follows: (a) \$9,500 was used by the Foundation to pay the rent of the Plymouth Cultivation Facility for the month of May, 2015; (b) \$6,900 was used by the Foundation to pay the rent of the Dennis Dispensary for the months of April and May, 2015; (c) \$3,600 was used by the Foundation to pay for the general liability insurance policy covering the Plymouth Cultivation Facility and the Dennis Dispensary; and (d) \$3,000 was used by the Foundation to pay the application fees for two applications (the "Two New Applications") by the Foundation to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for licenses (the "Two New Licenses") to operate two new medical marijuana dispensaries in Massachusetts (the "Two New Dispensaries"). In making these \$23,000 loans to the Foundation, MVJ Realty viewed itself as acting as an agent for the Company, and expected to eventually be reimbursed for the \$23,000 by the Company subject to the execution and delivery by the Foundation to the Company of loan documents evidencing that the principal amount of the loan from the Company to the Foundation, evidenced by the Note and secured by the Security Agreement, had been increased by \$23,000. The execution and delivery of such loan documents occurred on July 15, 2015, and MVJ Realty was reimbursed for the \$23,000 in August 2015.

In the Two New Applications, the Foundation included background information in regard to each of the Company's directors and officers. If the Two New Licenses are awarded to the Foundation, then the Foundation may seek to obtain financing for the Two New Dispensaries from MVJ Realty/AQSP. The Foundation and MVJ Realty/AQSP have not yet entered into any agreements in regard to such potential financing, and the Company considers it to be extremely doubtful that any such agreements will ever be entered into in light of the on-going disputes between Heatley, the Foundation, and the Company regarding the Teaming Agreement.

At this time, no assurances or guarantees whatsoever can be made as to whether any transaction with the Foundation will be successfully consummated, nor on what terms.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 13, 2018, the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and full Board of Directors of AQSP approved by unanimous written consent borrowings by AQSP on the following terms: (1) proceeds of the borrowings will be used to pay professional fees owed to our outside auditors, our stock transfer agent, and our securities counsel, and to pay other obligations of AQSP; (2) the borrowings will be evidenced by promissory notes of AQSP, accruing interest at the rate of 15% annually; (3) the notes will be jointly secured by a first lien security interest in all of the assets of AQSP, pursuant to a security agreement signed by AQSP in favor of the lenders, UCC filings in favor of the lenders, and a pledge to the lenders of the note payable by the William Noyes Webster Foundation Inc. to AQSP; (4) the notes shall be due and payable upon demand by the lenders delivered to AQSP; and (5) for each \$1,000 loaned by AQSP on these terms, the lender of such \$1,000 shall receive warrants to purchase 1,250 shares of common stock of AQSP, at an exercise price of \$0.03 per share, exercisable at the discretion of such lender any time on or before July 16, 2023. As of September 21, 2018, a total of \$14,790.70 has been borrowed by AQSP on such terms.
