

America's Suppliers, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 07, 2013

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**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 0-27012

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

27-1445090
*(I.R.S. employer
identification number)*

**7575 E. Redfield Road
Suite 201
Scottsdale, AZ**

85260

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(480) 922-8155

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

None

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

Common Stock (\$0.001 par value)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in 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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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 Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment of this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer 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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$931,000 as of June 30, 2012, based upon the closing sale price of the registrant’s common equity reported for such date on the pink sheets. Shares of common stock held by each officer and director and by each person who owns 10% or more of the outstanding ordinary share capital have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 4, 2013, there were 13,970,933 shares of our common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
Item 1. Business	4
Item 1A. Risk Factors	9
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	16
Item 2. Properties	16
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	16
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	16
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	17
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	18
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	19
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	23
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	23
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	24
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	24
Item 9B. Other Information	24
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	25
Item 11. Executive Compensation	25
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	25
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	25
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	25
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	25
Signatures	26

PART I

Forward-Looking Information

Unless otherwise indicated, the terms “America’s Suppliers,” “ASI,” “Insignia Solutions plc,” “Insignia,” the “Company,” “and “our” refer to America’s Suppliers, Inc. and its subsidiaries. In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we may make certain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions and resources that are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We do not undertake to update, revise or correct any of the forward-looking information. The following discussion should also be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

The statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not historical fact are forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The forward-looking statements contained herein are based on current expectations that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “intend,” “plan,” “could,” “is likely,” or “anticipates,” or the negative thereof, variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company wishes to caution the reader that these forward-looking statements that are not historical facts are only predictions. No assurances can be given that the future results indicated, whether expressed or implied, will be achieved. While sometimes presented with numerical specificity, these projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon a variety of assumptions relating to the business of the Company, which, although considered reasonable by the Company, may not be realized. Because of the number and range of assumptions underlying the Company’s projections and forward-looking statements, many of which are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies that are beyond the reasonable control of the Company, some of the assumptions inevitably will not materialize, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur subsequent to the date of this report. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and the Company assumes no obligation to update this information. Therefore, the actual experience of the Company and the results achieved during the period covered by any particular projections or forward-looking statements may differ substantially from those projected. Consequently, the inclusion of projections and other forward-looking statements should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that these estimates and projections will be realized, and actual results may vary materially. There can be no assurance that any of these expectations will be realized or that any of the forward-looking statements contained herein will prove to be accurate.

Item 1 — Business

History

Organization

On December 14, 2009, America's Suppliers, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. America's Suppliers, Inc. is an internet-based provider of general merchandise through its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), DollarDays International, Inc. ("DollarDays") and WowMyUniverse Inc. ("Wow"). DollarDays is a wholesaler of general merchandise to small independent resellers through its website www.DollarDays.com. Wow targets general consumers through its website WowMyUniverse.com. Orders are placed by customers through the Company's websites where, upon successful payment, the merchandise is shipped directly from the vendors' warehouse.

Operations

Dollar Days

We, through our wholly-owned subsidiary DDI Inc., develop software programs that allow us to provide general merchandise from third party manufacturers and suppliers for resale to businesses through our website at www.DollarDays.com. We have been recognized as a leader in the Internet wholesale market of discounted merchandise by a leading business periodical and numbers trade associations. Our objective is to provide a one-stop discount shopping destination for general merchandise for smaller distributors, retailers and non-profits nationwide seeking single and small cased-sized lots at bulk prices. We launched our first website in October 2001. The site offers customers an opportunity to shop for bargains conveniently, while offering our suppliers an alternative sales channel. We believe our website offers a unique benefit to smaller businesses in that they are able to purchase goods from wholesalers and importers in single and small case lots, with no minimum purchase requirements at discounted prices. We believe the prevailing reason our business has been able to obtain bulk pricing for single case lots is our ability to reach smaller distributors, retailers and non-profits that most general merchandise suppliers cannot economically reach. We provide all the logistics and customer support to serve this sales channel and grow our customer base.

We continually add new, limited inventory products to our website in order to create an atmosphere that encourages customers to visit frequently and purchase products before the inventory sells out. Through our Internet catalog, we

offer approximately 150,000 products, including up to 25,000 closeout items at further discounted prices. Closeout merchandise is typically available in inconsistent quantities and prices.

We accept orders, either online or via telephone sales staff, collect payment in the form of credit or debit card, PayPal or similar means, and coordinate with manufacturers, importers and close-out specialists regarding delivery particulars. PayPal refers to the online payment platform located at www.paypal.com and its localized counterparts. Our proprietary software and service procedures allow us to sell merchandise to a single customer, and bill as a single order, items purchased and delivered from multiple suppliers. We do not take possession of inventory, but we are responsible for processing customer claims and returns.

Our website has a registered base of approximately 230,000 small businesses and receives approximately 3 million monthly page views. We receive an average of approximately 5,000 orders per month. Our target audience is smaller businesses.

Our historical success has resulted largely from the size of our community of active users. We had approximately 35,000 unique customers place an order with us in 2012 and 2011. We believe our sales and marketing efforts make inefficient markets more efficient because:

- Our website includes more than 150,000 items on any given day and makes available to our users a wide variety of goods; and
- We bring buyers and sellers together for lower costs than traditional intermediaries.

We have had increased success throughout the years by attracting repeat customers. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, the sales volume of individuals who purchased through our website four times or more was 40%, 41% and 42%, respectively.

WowMyUniverse.com

During 2010, we established a majority-owned subsidiary, WowMyUniverse.com to develop a retail online business to sell directly to consumers. On October 1, 2010, this subsidiary became wholly owned as we acquired the non-controlling interest in exchange for our interest in an unconsolidated subsidiary.

During 2010, most of our activities related to WowMyUniverse.com consisted of website development and marketing activities. While we experienced limited sales through test marketing in 2010 and early 2011, we began full operations in the second half of 2011. Revenues from WowMyUniverse.com were approximately \$185,000 in 2011 and \$166,000 in 2012.

Products and Services

Manufacturer, Supplier and Distribution Relationships

It is difficult to establish wholesale and closeout buying relationships with manufacturers and vendors. Trust and experience gained through past interactions are important. We believe our business model reduces the risk to the manufacturer because its discounted products are sold alongside its full-priced products. We enter into standardized contracts with each of our suppliers. Our supplier relationships provide us with both private label and recognized brand-name products. The table below identifies some of the brand names often found on our website.

Avon	Fruit of the Loom	3M
Black & Decker	Gillette	Tommy Hilfiger
Calvin Klein	Revlon	Tonka
Colgate	Kellogg's	Victoria's Secret
Disney	NFL	Ziploc

Our manufacturer and supplier relationships are based on historical experience with manufacturers, vendors and liquidation wholesalers. We are not obligated or entitled to receive merchandise on a long-term or short-term basis, nor do our contractual terms guarantee the availability of merchandise. We control the terms on which products are sold through our website.

Online Products

Our customers can locate products on our website by utilizing our proprietary search function or by navigating through online departments. The departments section is currently organized into approximately 32 main categories:

America's Boutique Suppliers	Custom Imprinting	Medical Products
Arts & Crafts	Electronics & Media	Office & School Supplies
As Seen on TV	Food Pantry	Pallet Assortment
Automotive	Gift Baskets	Party Supplies
Baby Care	Hardware	Pets
Bath and Body	Holiday & Seasonal	Religious
Books & Calendars	Dome Décor	Sports & Outdoors
Candles & Home Fragrance	Housewares	Stationary & Gift Wrap
Cleaning Supplies	Jewelry	Store Fixtures

Clothing	Lawn & Garden	Toys & Games
Cosmetics & Fragrances	Licensed Team Products	

Our categories change as our business evolves and from time to time we need to add or subtract categories to better serve our suppliers and customers. Each of the departments has multiple categories that more specifically define the products offered within that department. For example, the “Toys & Games” department currently has the following product categories:

Action Figures	Games	Remote Control Toys
Action Toys	Glow in the Dark	Sport Related Toys
Bingo Accessories	Licensed Toys	Stuffed Animals
Building Toys	Novelty & fake Money	Teddy Bears
Cars, Trucks & Vehicles	Novelty Toys	Toy Animals
Costume Dress Up/Make Believe	Outdoor Toys	Toy Musical Instruments
Dolls & Doll Accessories	Playing Cards & Accessories	Water Guns
Electronic Toys	Puppets	
Flashing Novelties	Puzzles	

Categories are typically further divided into subcategories to facilitate product identification. Individual products can be accessed and viewed from the category or subcategory pages. These specific product pages include product descriptions, color photographs and pricing information.

The number of total products we offer has grown from less than 5,000 in 2001, to more than 225,000 products in 2012. The number of products and product categories change throughout the year, as we periodically reorganize our departments and/or categories to better reflect our current product offerings.

Sales and Marketing

We use a variety of methods to target our consumer audience, including online campaigns, direct marketing, and trade-shows. However, our primary marketing consists of online marketing, including advertising through portals, keywords, search engines, affiliate marketing programs, banners, and email campaigns. We seek to identify and eliminate campaigns that do not meet our expectations. We generally develop these campaigns internally.

Marketing

Our marketing initiatives include, but are not limited to, the following:

Web Positioning: In order to maintain favorable positioning and to increase the likelihood of our website being “found” by customers looking for wholesale merchandise, we maintain a proactive search engine optimization effort to assure continued high search engine placement. We currently have over 450,000 web pages indexed in various search engines, including Google, Bing, Yahoo, MSN and AOL. Part of the continuing search engine optimization program involves evolution of page content and product descriptions for maximum indexing and rank possibilities. We believe our newer categories and higher priced products in existing categories help to increase search engine visibility and should, therefore, increase visitor counts. Approximately 75% of our gross sales in 2012, 2011, and 2010 came from “organic” (i.e., unpaid) search engine traffic.

Website Design: We continually evaluate our website and make improvements as deemed necessary. Periodically, we intend to re-design our website as market factors and technological advances necessitate.

Banner Ads: We place banner ads in many relevant wholesale directories.

Pay-Per-Click Advertising: Pay-per-click companies provide advertising space on various relevant websites and charge us based on actual user clicks on our ads. We monitor the results of our various pay-per-click programs and evaluate alternative advertising outlets.

Promotions: We offer both broad based promotions on our website available to all users, and targeted promotions transmitted via email directly to select customers. Promotions include, but are not limited to, price discounts, free merchandise or premiums, discount coupons, free shipping, and combinations of different promotions. Free shipping promotions have been our most popular campaigns.

E-mail Campaigns: We send approximately 3 million emails per month offering a variety of promotions, as previously discussed.

Platinum Program: Under this subscription service, in return for a \$49 joining fee and an additional \$15.95 monthly fee or \$175 annual fee, customers can receive a number of discounts and savings on goods, services, freight and other products sold on our website. Our platinum program participants purchased more products through our website than non-participants and made purchases more frequently than prior to participating in the program.

Affiliates: We promote an “affiliate” program, where we pay a sales commission to affiliates for customers recommended to our website by such affiliates. Approximately 700 affiliates have DollarDays’ banners on their websites.

Distributors: We encourage Internet entrepreneurs to “clone” our website under the respective entrepreneurs’ names. These “clones”, for which such entrepreneurs pay us a \$99 annual fee and a \$15.99 monthly fee, reflect our website at www.DollarDays.com in every aspect except for the difference in name. We have approximately 300 distributors who promote their websites, while we handle all related sales, promotional efforts, customer service, collection and other back office matters in the same manner we handle orders pertaining to our own website. We pay distributors a commission on all sales generated through their independent websites.

Sales

No single customer accounts for more than 5% of our revenues. We utilize internal staffing and outsourced resources to have sales and support coverage 24 hours per day, seven days a week. The primary function of the sales staff is to field incoming calls and make outgoing calls to solicit new customers, obtain additional sales from infrequent purchasers and re-contact lapsed customers.

To facilitate our sales process, as part of our overall software program we have implemented a vendor management system (“VMS”), which is an interface between us and our vendors. The VMS is the primary platform for a vendor to place and remove its product on our website, as well as providing inventory tracking ability for the vendor. Once a product is listed on the website, customers and sales staff are able to place and fulfill orders.

We have established the DollarDays Institute, which coordinates with our vendors, via regular telephone seminars, on how to better describe and illustrate their products and how to best utilize our VMS to their advantage. Management believes the visual and verbal depiction of the products on our website is crucial to sales and establishing a loyal consumer base. If a product’s picture is inadequate or its description incomplete or unpersuasive, the product is unlikely to sell. We believe the DollarDays Institute enables our vendors to better promote their products, and consequently, increase sales.

Our product mix changes daily based on the availability of the products we buy and sell.

Our primary distribution channel is online sales to small businesses, non-profits and home-based businesses located in the United States. During 2012 and 2011, revenues from domestic customers accounted for approximately 93% of our revenues.

Vendor Relations

Our ability to service our customers quickly and efficiently is contingent upon vendor response time in fulfilling orders for in-stock merchandise and promptly informing us of out-of-stock products. To facilitate our vendor relationships, we enter into agreements with them whereby they agree to the following:

- Participation in the VMS program to automatically convey information about out-of-stock items, price changes, new products, changes in product description and other important information to be reflected by the vendor on our website;
- Use of one of our pre-approved shippers; and
- Payment of a 2.5% marketing fee, which is automatically deducted from their invoice.

Our merchandising department monitors vendors for compliance with the terms of their respective agreements. In the event a vendor does not comply with the terms of the agreement, such vendor's products may be removed from our website and replaced with products from a more suitable vendor.

We have over 400 vendors and the total amount purchased from any single vendor does not exceed 10% of our revenues.

Customer Service and Sales

We are committed to providing superior customer service. We staff our customer service and sales department with dedicated in-house professionals who respond to phone and e-mail inquiries on products, ordering, shipping status and returns. Our customer service and sales staff processes approximately 2,500 calls per week and up to approximately 3,000 calls per week during peak periods.

Technology

We use our internally developed software to support our operations. We have developed intuitive user interfaces and customer tools to create a user-friendly website and developed transaction processing, database and network applications that help enable our users to reliably and securely complete transactions on our sites. Our technology infrastructure simplifies the storage and processing of large amounts of data, eases our operation, and automates much of the administration. Our Internet hosting provider utilizes a distributed protection system to catch and mitigate attacks launched against our servers in addition to regular vulnerability testing. The application sites are hosted using multiple virtual machines spread across multiple physical servers for performance, stability, and protection from hardware failure. Static files such as imagery are mirrored to a content distribution network for low latency delivery to visitors.

We also use a third-party application to provide search, navigation and merchandising techniques to guide customers through our website. We currently employ two full-time IT engineers to monitor and maintain the functionality of our website with domain specialists available in an on-call basis.

We have also developed a web-based e-commerce property specially tailored for vendors listing products on our website. The technology is designed to permit our vendors to list their own products on our website, subject to our approval, and remove such products once the respective inventory is depleted. This technology eases the burden on merchandising personnel to maintain accurate product information and available quantities. The system also provides a means for vendors to provide immediate tracking and short-ship information to speed collection of funds from customers.

Essential systems are backed up on a regular basis mirrored to multiple secure off-site locations for disaster recovery.

We are continually improving our technology to enhance the customer experience and increase efficiency, scalability, and security.

Competition

The online wholesale market is rapidly evolving, intensely competitive and has relatively low barriers to entry, as new competitors can launch websites at relatively low costs. We believe competition in the online wholesale market is based predominately on:

- price;
- product quality and selection;
- ease of shopping experience;
- order processing and fulfillment;
- customer service; and
- company brand recognition.

Our wholesale services compete with other online retailers and traditional wholesalers, liquidation “brokers”, importers and manufacturers that sell general merchandise, some of which may specifically adopt our methods and target our customers. We currently or potentially compete with a variety of companies that can be divided into several broad categories:

- local wholesalers tailored to service and supply small independent retailers that carry “fast-selling” general brands, provide personal delivery and who often have interpersonal relations with smaller retailers;
- catalog sellers, including suppliers from whom we purchase product, such as SMC;
- liquidation e-tailers;
- online general retailers with discount departments such as Amazon.com, Inc., eBay, Inc. and Buy.com, Inc.;
- online specialty retailers such as BlueNile and BackCountry; and
- traditional small business wholesalers such as Costco Wholesale Corporation.

As the market for online wholesale and liquidation grows, we believe that companies involved in online retail, as well as traditional retailers and liquidation brokers, will increase their efforts to develop services that compete with our online services. We are unable to anticipate which other companies are likely to offer products and services in the future that will compete with us.

In addition, many of our current and potential competitors have greater brand recognition, longer operating histories, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do, and may enter into strategic or commercial relationships with larger, more established and well-financed companies. Some of our competitors could devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns and devote substantially more resources to their websites and systems development than we can. New technologies and the continued enhancement of existing technologies also may increase competitive pressures. We cannot ensure that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors or address increased competitive pressures.

Intellectual Property

We own the rights associated with the trademarks “America’s Suppliers”, “DollarDays”, “DollarDay\$” and the logo for DollarDays. We have filed trademark applications with the United States Patent and Trademark Office seeking registration of certain service marks and trademarks. We regard our domain names and similar intellectual property as critical to our success. We rely on a combination of laws and contractual restrictions with our employees, customers, suppliers, affiliates and others to establish and protect our proprietary rights. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property without authorization. There can be no assurance that our applications will be successful or that we will be able to secure significant protection for our service marks or trademarks in the United States or elsewhere. In addition, we cannot ensure that others will not independently develop similar intellectual property. Although we have registered and are pursuing the registration of our key trademarks in the United States and internationally, some of our trade names are not eligible to receive trademark protection. In addition, effective trademark protection may not be available or may not be sought by us in every country in which our products and services are made available online, including the United States.

Third parties may in the future recruit our employees who have had access to our proprietary technologies, processes and operations. These recruiting efforts expose us to the risk that such employees will misappropriate our intellectual property.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

From time to time, we may receive claims of and become subject to consumer protection, employment, intellectual property and other commercial litigation related to the conduct of our business. Also, we may receive related inquiries from state and federal agencies which might relate to our business practices, or the activity of our customers or suppliers. Such regulatory matters and commercial litigation could be costly and time consuming and could divert our management and key personnel from our business operations. The uncertainty of litigation increases these risks. In connection with such litigation or regulatory inquiries, we may be subject to significant damages or equitable remedies or fines relating to the operation of our business and the sale of products on our website. Any such litigation may materially harm our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition or cash flow. We are not aware of any outstanding litigation or any pending or threatened litigation that would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

These and other types of claims could result in increased costs of doing business through legal expenses, adverse judgments, settlements or require us to change our business practices.

Additional 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. Any litigation, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and technical resources, any of which could materially harm our business.

Government Regulation

Our services are subject to federal and state consumer protection laws, including laws protecting the privacy of non-public consumer information and regulations prohibiting unfair and deceptive trade practices. In particular, under federal and state financial privacy laws and regulations, we must provide notice to consumers of our policies on sharing non-public information with third parties, provide advance notice of any changes to our policies and, with limited exceptions, give consumers the right to prevent sharing of their non-public personal information with unaffiliated third parties. Furthermore, the growth and demand for online commerce could result in more stringent consumer protection laws that impose additional compliance burdens on online companies. These consumer protection laws could result in substantial compliance costs and could interfere with the conduct of our business.

In many states, there is currently great uncertainty whether or how existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, sales and other taxes, libel and personal privacy apply to the Internet and commercial online services and whether additional laws and regulations will be enacted. In addition, new state tax regulations may subject us to additional state sales and income taxes. New legislation or regulation, the application of laws and regulations from jurisdictions whose laws do not currently apply to our business, or the application of existing laws and regulations to the Internet and commercial online services could result in significant additional taxes on our business. These taxes could have an adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations. Furthermore, there is a possibility we may be subject to significant fines or other payments for any past failures to comply with these requirements.

The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (the "Act") became effective February 10, 2009. This law prohibits resellers from selling children's products that exceed specified levels of lead and certain other chemicals. Resellers are not required to test the products themselves. However, if they do sell such products, they could be subject to civil and/or criminal penalties. Since the merchandise sold through our website it is shipped directly from the manufacturer/importer to the retailer, we never take physical possession of any merchandise and could not test the products. Accordingly, to minimize our risk, we have undertaken the following steps:

We have discontinued all items which, in our judgment, have any significant likelihood of being out of compliance with the Act. The limited exception to this is that certain closeouts may date back to a period before testing was commonplace. We have discontinued all items we believe constitute a significant risk of containing inappropriate chemicals; and

We have requested that all our vendors certify that the products they sell are in compliance with the Act. They have all complied except for certain vendors of close-outs who cannot know whether the products they are buying may have been produced before these maximum levels of permissible lead and other chemicals were established.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had a total of 39 full-time employees. We have never had a work stoppage, and none of our employees are represented by a labor union. We consider our employee relationships to be positive.

Reports to Security Holders

We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, including annual reports, quarterly reports and other information we are required to file pursuant to US federal securities laws. You may read and copy materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information from the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 1A – Risk Factors

Although we have recently achieved profitability, we have a history of significant losses. If we do not maintain profitability, our financial condition and our stock price could suffer.

We have a history of losses and accumulated deficit. We have recently achieved profitability; however, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. If our revenues grow more slowly than we anticipate, or if our operating expenses exceed our expectations, our financial results would be harmed.

We will continue to incur significant operating expenses and capital expenditures to continue to improve our software and technologies, and:

- enhance our distribution and order fulfillment capabilities;
- further improve our order processing systems and capabilities;
- expand our customer service capabilities to better serve our customers' needs;
- expand or modify our product offerings;
- rent office space;
- increase our general and administrative functions to support our operations; and
- maintain or increase our sales, branding and marketing activities, including maintaining existing, or entering into new online marketing or marketing analytics arrangements, and continuing or increasing our direct mail campaigns.

Because we may incur many of these expenses before we receive any revenues from our efforts, our losses may be greater than the losses we would incur if we developed our business more slowly. Further, we base our expenses in large part on our operating plans and future revenue projections. Many of our expenses are fixed in the short term, and we may not be able to quickly reduce spending if our revenues are lower than we project. Therefore, any significant shortfall in revenues would likely harm our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. In addition, we may find that these efforts are more expensive than we currently anticipate, which would further increase our losses. Also, the timing of these expenses may contribute to fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

A downturn in general economic conditions may adversely affect our results of operations.

The success of our operations depends to a significant extent upon a number of factors relating to discretionary consumer spending, including economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income such as employment, business conditions, interest rates and taxation. There can be no assurance that consumer spending will not be adversely affected by economic conditions, thereby impacting our growth, financial condition and results of operations.

We may experience significant fluctuations in our operating results and growth rate.

We may not be able to accurately forecast our growth rate. We base our expense levels and investment plans on sales estimates. A significant portion of our expenses and investments is fixed, and we may not be able to adjust our spending quickly enough if our sales are less than expected.

Our revenue growth may not be sustainable, and our percentage growth rates may decrease. Our revenue and operating profit depends on the continued growth of demand for our products and services, and our business is affected by general economic and business conditions worldwide. A softening of demand, whether caused by changes in customer preferences or a weakening of the U.S. or global economies, may result in decreased revenue or growth.

Our revenues and operating results will also fluctuate for many other reasons, including due to risks described elsewhere in this section and the following:

- our ability to retain and increase sales to existing customers, attract new customers and satisfy our customers' demands;
- our ability to expand our network of vendors;
- our ability to access vendor merchandise and fulfill orders;
- the introduction of competitive websites, products and services;
- changes in usage of the Internet and e-commerce, both domestically and internationally;

- timing, effectiveness and costs of expansion and upgrades to our systems and infrastructure;
- the success of our geographic, service and product line expansions;
- the outcomes of legal proceedings and claims;
- variations in the mix of products and services we sell;
- variations in our level of merchandise and vendor returns;
- the extent to which we offer free shipping, continue to reduce product prices worldwide, and provide additional benefits to our customers;
- increases in the prices of fuel and gasoline, as well as increases in the prices of other energy products and commodities like paper and packing supplies;
- the extent to which operators of networks between our customers and our website charge fees to grant our customers unimpaired and unconstrained access to our online services;
- our ability to collect amounts that may become owed to us;
- the extent to which use of our services is affected by spyware, viruses, “phishing” and other spam emails, “denial of service” attacks, data theft, computer intrusions and similar events; and
- terrorist attacks and armed hostilities.

We are dependent on a limited number of shipping companies.

We rely on a limited number of shipping companies to deliver inventory to us and completed orders to our customers. If we are not able to negotiate acceptable terms with these companies or they experience performance problems or other difficulties, it could negatively impact our operating results and customer experience. In addition, our ability to ship completed orders to customers may be negatively affected by inclement weather, fire, flood, power loss, earthquakes, labor disputes, acts of war or terrorism, acts of God and similar factors. Third parties either drop-ship or otherwise fulfill our customers’ orders, and we are increasingly reliant on the reliability, quality and future procurement of their services. The inability of these other companies to accurately forecast product demand would result in unexpected costs and other harm to our business and reputation.

Our business could suffer if we are unsuccessful in making, integrating and maintaining acquisitions and investments.

We may acquire, or invest in or enter into joint ventures with additional companies. These transactions create risks such as:

- disruption of our ongoing business, including loss of management focus on existing businesses;
- problems retaining key personnel;
- additional operating losses and expenses of the businesses we acquired or in which we invested;

- the potential impairment of amounts capitalized as intangible assets as part of the acquisition;
- the potential impairment of customer and other relationships of the company we acquired or in which we invested or our own customers as a result of any integration of operations;
- the difficulty of incorporating acquired technology into our offerings and unanticipated expenses related to such integration;
- the difficulty of integrating a new company's accounting, financial reporting, management, information, human resource and other administrative systems to permit effective management, and the lack of control if such integration is delayed or not implemented;
- the difficulty of implementing the controls, procedures and policies appropriate for a larger public company;
- potential unknown liabilities associated with a company we acquire or in which we invest; and
- for foreign transactions, additional risks related to the integration of operations across different cultures and languages, and the economic, political, and regulatory risks associated with specific countries.

Finally, as a result of future acquisitions or mergers, we may need to issue additional equity securities, spend our cash, or incur debt, contingent liabilities, or amortization expenses related to intangible assets, any of which could reduce our profitability and harm our business.

We may not be able to adequately develop WowMyUniverse.com.

During 2010, we made investments in a retail website, WowMyUniverse.com. WowMyUniverse.com has experienced negative cash flows each year since 2010 and may continue to do so in the future as we continue to develop this business. Our experience in developing online businesses is limited to the wholesale marketplace, and our relative lack of experience in retail commerce may be detrimental to the success of WowMyUniverse.com. We may face exposure to business conditions and risks that are unforeseen as a result of this lack of experience.

The loss of key senior management personnel could negatively affect our business.

We depend on our senior management and other key personnel, including our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The loss of these individuals or any of our other current or future executive officers or key employees could harm our business, future operating prospects and results of operations.

Additionally, we do not currently maintain "key person" life insurance policies on the lives of any of our executive officers. This lack of insurance means that we may not have adequate compensation for the loss of the services of these individuals.

Our vendor relationships subject us to a number of risks.

We have significant vendors that are important to our sourcing, manufacturing and related ongoing servicing of merchandise and content. We do not have long-term arrangements with most of our vendors to guarantee availability of merchandise, content, components, or services. If our current vendors were to stop selling merchandise, components or services to us on acceptable terms, we may be unable to procure adequate replacements from other vendors in a timely and efficient manner or on acceptable terms, or at all.

We depend on our relationships with third party vendors for the products that we sell on our website. If we fail to maintain these relationships, our business will suffer.

At December 31, 2012, we had fulfillment partner relationships with approximately 400 vendors whose products we offer for sale on our website. We depend on our fulfillment partners to provide the product selection we offer. We plan to continue to expand the number of fulfillment partner relationships and the number of products offered for sale by our fulfillment partners on our website. In general, we agree to offer the third parties' products on our website and these third parties agree to provide us with information about their products, honor our customer service policies and ship the products directly to the customer. If we do not maintain our existing relationships or build new relationships with third parties on acceptable commercial terms, we may not be able to offer a broad selection of merchandise, and customers may refuse to shop at our website. In addition, manufacturers may decide not to offer particular products for sale on the Internet. If we are unable to maintain our existing fulfillment partner relationships, or build new ones, or if other product manufacturers refuse to allow their products to be sold via the Internet, our business and prospects would suffer severely.

We depend upon third-party delivery services to deliver our products to our customers on a timely and consistent basis. Deterioration in our relationship with any one of these third parties could decrease our ability to track shipments, cause shipment delays and increase shipping costs.

We rely upon multiple third parties for the shipment of our products. We cannot be sure these relationships will continue on terms favorable to us, if at all. Unexpected increases in shipping costs or delivery times could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. If our relationships with these third parties are terminated or impaired or if these third parties are unable to deliver products for us, whether through labor shortage, slow down or stoppage, deteriorating financial or business condition, responses to terrorist attacks or for any other reason, we would be required to use alternative carriers for the shipment of products to our customers. In addition, conditions such as adverse weather can prevent carriers from performing their delivery services, which can have an adverse effect on our customers' satisfaction with us. In any of these circumstances, we may be unable to engage alternative carriers on a timely basis, upon favorable terms, or at all. Changing carriers would likely have a negative effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Potential adverse consequences include:

- reduced visibility of order status and package tracking;
- delays in order processing and product delivery;
- increased cost of delivery, resulting in reduced gross margins; and
- reduced shipment quality, which may result in damaged products and customer dissatisfaction.

A significant number of merchandise returns could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We allow our customers to return products. If merchandise returns are significant, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed. We modify our policies relating to returns from time to time and any policies intended to reduce the number of product returns may result in customer dissatisfaction and fewer repeat customers.

If the products that we offer on our website do not reflect our customers' tastes and preferences, our revenues and profit margins may decrease.

Our success depends in part on our ability to offer products that reflect consumers' tastes and preferences. Consumers' tastes are subject to frequent, significant and sometimes unpredictable changes. Because some of the products we sell consist of manufacturers' and retailers' excess inventory, we have limited control over some of the specific products we are able to offer for sale. If our merchandise fails to satisfy customers' tastes or respond to changes in customer preferences, our revenues could suffer. In addition, any failure to offer products in line with customers' preferences could allow our competitors to gain market share. This could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We will have to attract and retain customers.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain customers. We have relationships with online services, search engines, directories and other website and e-commerce businesses to provide content, advertising banners and other links that direct customers to our website. We rely on these relationships as significant sources of traffic to our website and to generate new customers. If we are unable to develop or maintain these relationships on acceptable terms, or to develop suitable alternatives, our ability to attract new customers may be impaired and our financial condition could be harmed. We cannot assure you we will be able to increase our revenues, if at all, in a cost-effective manner.

Further, many online advertisers on whom we may wish to, or presently do, rely on for services, may be reluctant to enter into or maintain relationships with us because our competitors may be more attractive advertising clients. Additionally, failure to achieve sufficient traffic or generate sufficient revenue from purchases originating from online advertisers may cause online advertisers to terminate their relationship with us. Without these relationships, our revenues, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

We may not be able to compete successfully against existing or future competitors.

The online liquidation services market is rapidly evolving and intensely competitive. Barriers to entry are minimal, and current and new competitors can launch new websites at a relatively low cost.

We expect the online liquidation services market to become even more competitive as traditional liquidators and online retailers develop services that compete with ours. In addition, manufacturers and retailers may decide to create their own websites to sell their own excess inventory and the excess inventory of third parties. Competitive pressures created by any one of our competitors, or by our competitors collectively, could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, as a strategic response to changes in the competitive environment, we may from time to time make certain pricing, service or marketing decisions or acquisitions that could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. To the extent we enter new lines of businesses, we expect that we would be competing with many established businesses.

Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition and significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. In addition, online retailers and liquidation e-tailers may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies. Some of our competitors may be able to secure merchandise from manufacturers on more favorable terms, devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing or inventory availability policies and devote substantially more resources to website and systems development than we do. Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins, loss of market share and a diminished brand. We cannot assure you we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

Our operating results depend on our website, network infrastructure and transaction-processing systems. Capacity constraints or system failures would harm our business and reputation.

Any system interruptions that result in the unavailability of our website or reduced performance of our transaction systems would reduce our transaction volume and the attractiveness of our services to both our customers and vendors and can be expected to harm our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition.

We use internally developed software and systems for our website and certain aspects of our transaction processing systems. We have experienced periodic systems interruptions due to server failure, which we believe will continue to occur from time to time. If the volume of traffic on our website or the number of purchases made by customers substantially increases, we will need to further expand and upgrade our technology, transaction processing systems and network infrastructure.

Our transaction processing systems and network infrastructure may be unable to accommodate increases in traffic in the future. We may be unable to project accurately the rate or timing of traffic increases or successfully upgrade our systems and infrastructure to accommodate future traffic levels. In addition, we may be unable to upgrade and expand our transaction processing systems in an effective and timely manner or to integrate any newly developed or purchased functionality with our existing systems. Any such difficulties with our transaction processing systems or other difficulties upgrading, expanding or integrating various aspects of our systems may cause unanticipated system disruptions, slower response times, and degradation in levels of customer service, additional expense, impaired quality and speed of order fulfillment or delays in reporting accurate information.

If the facility where substantially all of our computer and communications hardware is located fails, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be harmed.

Our success, and in particular, our ability to successfully receive and fulfill orders and provide high-quality customer service, largely depends on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer and communications systems. We have computers and communications hardware located in the Arizona that are backed up regularly. Although we have designed our back-up system in an effort to be able to provide limited back-up website functionality in the event of a failure of our main facility, our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquake and similar events, and our back-up systems are not designed to handle the volume of transactions normally handled by our primary systems. Our disaster recovery plan may be inadequate, and our business interruption insurance may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur. Despite the implementation of network security measures, our servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions, which could lead to interruptions, delays, loss or public disclosure of critical data or the inability to accept and fulfill customer orders. The occurrence of any of the foregoing risks could harm our reputation, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to protect our proprietary technology or keep up with that of our competitors.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the protection of our software and other proprietary intellectual property rights. We may be unable to deter misappropriation of our proprietary information, detect unauthorized use or take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights. In addition, our competitors could, without violating our proprietary rights, develop technologies that are as good as or better than our technology.

Our failure to protect our software and other proprietary intellectual property rights or to develop technologies that are as good as our competitors' could put us at a disadvantage to our competitors. These failures could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be accused of infringing intellectual property rights of third parties.

Third parties may claim we infringe their intellectual property rights. The ready availability of damages, royalties and potential for injunctive relief has increased the defense litigation costs of patent infringement claims. Such claims, whether or not meritorious, may result in significant expenditure of financial and managerial resources, and the payment of damages or settlement amounts. Additionally, we may become subject to injunctions prohibiting us from using software or business processes we currently use or may need to use in the future, or requiring us to obtain licenses from third parties when such licenses may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. In addition, we may not be able to obtain on favorable terms, or at all, licenses or other rights with respect to intellectual property we do not own in providing e-commerce services.

If we do not respond to rapid technological changes, our services could become obsolete and we could lose customers.

To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of our business. We may face material delays in introducing new services, products and enhancements. If this happens, our customers may forgo the use of our website and use those of our competitors. The Internet and the online commerce industry are rapidly changing. If competitors introduce new products and services using new technologies or if new industry standards and practices emerge, our existing website and our proprietary technology and systems may become obsolete. Our failure to respond to technological change or to adequately maintain, upgrade and develop our computer network and the systems used to process customers' orders and payments could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to obtain trademark protection for our service marks or trademarks, which could impede our efforts to build brand identity.

We have filed trademark applications with the Patent and Trademark Office seeking registration of certain service marks and trademarks. There can be no assurance that our applications will be successful or that we will be able to secure significant protection for our service marks or trademarks in the United States or elsewhere. Our competitors or others could adopt product or service marks similar to our marks, or try to prevent us from using our marks, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to customer confusion. Any claim by another party against us or customer confusion related to our trademarks, or our failure to obtain trademark registration, could negatively affect our future business prospects. We may need to apply for future trademark protection and there can be no assurance that our future applications will be successful or that we will be able to secure significant protection for our service marks or trademarks in the United States or elsewhere.

Our business and reputation may be harmed by the listing or sale of pirated, counterfeit or illegal items by third parties.

We have received in the past, and we anticipate we will receive in the future, communications alleging that certain items listed or sold through our website infringe third-party copyrights, trademarks and trade names or other intellectual property rights or that we have otherwise infringed third parties' past, current or future intellectual property rights.

We may be unable to prevent third parties from listing unlawful goods, and we may be subject to allegations of civil or criminal liability for unlawful activities carried out by third parties through our website. Any costs incurred as a result of liability or asserted liability relating to the sale of unlawful goods could harm our revenues, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Resolving litigation or claims regarding patents or other intellectual property, whether meritorious or not, could be costly, time-consuming, cause service delays, divert our management and key personnel from our business operations, require expensive or unwanted changes in our methods of doing business or require us to enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements, if available. As a result, these claims could harm our business. Negative publicity generated as a result of the foregoing could damage our reputation, harm our business and diminish the value of our brand name.

We may be liable if third parties misappropriate our customers' personal information.

If third parties are able to penetrate our network security or otherwise misappropriate our customers' personal information or credit card information, or if we give third parties improper access to our customers' personal information or credit card information, we could be subject to liability. This liability could include claims for unauthorized purchases with credit card information, impersonation or other similar fraud claims or damages for alleged violations of state or federal laws governing security protocols for the safekeeping of customers' personal information. This liability could also include claims for other misuses of personal information, including unauthorized marketing purposes. Liability for misappropriation of this information could adversely affect our business. In addition, we could incur additional expenses if new regulations regarding the use of personal information are introduced or if government agencies investigate our privacy practices.

We rely on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to provide the security necessary to effect secure transmission of confidential information such as customer credit card numbers. We cannot assure you that advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments will not result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms we use to protect customer transaction data. If any such compromise of our security were to occur, it could harm our reputation, business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. A party who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our operations. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against such security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. We cannot assure you that our security measures will prevent security breaches or that failure to prevent such security breaches will not harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success is tied to the continued use of the Internet and the adequacy of the Internet infrastructure.

Our future revenues and profits, if any, substantially depend upon the continued widespread use of the Internet as an effective medium of commercial business. Factors which could reduce the widespread use of the Internet include:

- actual or perceived lack of security of information or privacy protection;
- possible disruptions, computer viruses or other damage to Internet servers or to users' computers;
- significant increases in the costs of transportation of goods; and
- governmental regulation.

Credit card fraud could adversely affect our business.

We do not carry insurance against the risk of credit card fraud, so the failure to adequately control fraudulent credit card transactions could reduce our revenues and our gross margin. We have implemented technology to help us detect the fraudulent use of credit card information. However, we may in the future suffer losses as a result of orders placed with fraudulent credit card data even though the associated financial institution approved payment of the orders. Under current credit card practices, we may be liable for fraudulent credit card transactions because we do not obtain a cardholder's signature. If we are unable to detect or control credit card fraud, our liability for these transactions could harm our business, results of operation or financial condition.

If one or more states successfully assert that we should collect sales or other taxes on the sale of our merchandise or the merchandise of third parties that we offer for sale, our business could be harmed.

We do not currently collect sales or other similar taxes for physical shipments of goods into states, other than Arizona. One or more local, state or foreign jurisdictions may seek to impose sales tax collection obligations on us even though we are engaged in online commerce, and have no physical presence in those jurisdictions. The location of our fulfillment centers and customer service center networks, or any other operations of the Company, establishing a physical presence in states where we are not now present, may result in additional sales and other tax obligations. Our business could be adversely affected if one or more states or any foreign country successfully asserts that we should collect sales or other taxes on the sale of our merchandise.

Existing or future government regulation could harm our business.

Today there are relatively few laws specifically directed towards conducting business on the Internet. However, due to the increasing popularity and use of the Internet, many laws and regulations relating to the Internet are being debated at the state and federal levels. These laws and regulations could cover issues such as user privacy, freedom of expression, pricing, fraud, quality of products and services, taxation, advertising, intellectual property rights and information security. Applicability to the Internet of existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, copyrights and other intellectual property issues, taxation, libel, obscenity and personal privacy could also harm our business. For example, United States and foreign laws regulate our ability to use customer information and to develop, buy and sell mailing lists. The vast majority of these laws was adopted prior to the advent of the Internet and do not contemplate or address the unique issues raised thereby. Those laws that do reference the Internet are only beginning to be interpreted by the courts and their applicability and reach are therefore uncertain. These current and future laws and regulations could harm our business, results of operation and financial condition.

The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act became effective February 10, 2009 and prohibits resellers from selling children's products that exceed specified levels of lead and certain other chemicals. Resellers are not required to test the products themselves, however, if they do sell such products, they could be subject to civil and/or criminal penalties. Since the merchandise sold through our website it is shipped directly from the manufacturer/importer to the retailer, we never take physical possession of any merchandise and could not test the products. Accordingly, to minimize our risk, we have undertaken the following steps:

We have discontinued all items which, in our judgment, have any significant likelihood of being out of compliance with the Act. The limited exception to this is that certain closeouts may date back to a period before testing was commonplace. We have discontinued all items we believe constitutes a significant risk of containing inappropriate chemicals. However, some products or a garment with an inappropriate thread or button may slip through; and

We have insisted that all our vendors certify that the products they sell are in compliance with the Act. They have all complied except for certain vendors of close-outs who cannot know whether the products they are buying may have been produced before these maximum levels of permissible lead and other chemicals were established.

Despite our efforts, it is possible we may become subject to litigation under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act. Any such litigation could be expected to harm our reputation and may impact our future business prospects and results of operations.

Laws or regulations relating to privacy and data protection may adversely affect the growth of our Internet business or our marketing efforts.

We are subject to increasing regulation at the federal, state and international levels relating to privacy and the use of personal user information. For example, we are subject to various telemarketing laws that regulate the manner in which we may solicit future suppliers and customers. Such regulations, along with increased governmental or private enforcement, may increase the cost of growing our business. In addition, many jurisdictions have laws that limit the uses of personal user information gathered online or offline or require companies to establish privacy policies. The Federal Trade Commission has adopted regulations regarding the collection and use of personal identifying information obtained from children under 13. Proposed legislation in this country and existing laws in foreign countries require companies to establish procedures to notify users of privacy and security policies, obtain consent from users for collection and use of personal information, and/or provide users with the ability to access, correct and delete personal information stored by us. Additional legislation regarding data security and privacy has been proposed in Congress. These data protection regulations may restrict our ability to collect demographic and personal information from users, which could be costly or harm our marketing efforts, and could require us to implement new and potentially costly processes, procedures and/or protective measures.

We may be subject to product liability claims if people or property are harmed by the products we sell or if the products do not comply with government regulations.

Although we do not take legal title to any of the merchandise sold on our website, some of the products we sell may expose us to product liability claims relating to personal injury, death or property damage, and may require product recalls or other actions. If the products we sell do not comply with government regulations, we may also be exposed to product liability claims. Although we maintain liability insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred or that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all. In addition, some of our agreements with vendors and sellers do not indemnify us from product liability.

We are subject to payment related risks.

We accept payments using a variety of methods, including credit card, debit card, credit accounts (including promotional financing), gift certificates, direct debit from a customer's bank account, physical bank check and payment upon delivery. For certain payment methods, including credit and debit cards, we pay interchange and other fees, which may increase over time and raise our operating costs and lower our profit margins. We rely on third parties to provide payment processing services, including the processing of credit cards, debit cards, electronic checks, and promotional financing, and it could disrupt our business if these companies become unwilling or unable to provide these services to us. We are also subject to payment card association operating rules, certification requirements and rules governing electronic funds transfers, which could change or be reinterpreted to make it difficult or impossible for us to comply. If we fail to comply with these rules or requirements, we may be subject to fines and higher transaction fees and lose our ability to accept credit and debit card payments from our customers, process electronic funds transfers, or facilitate other types of online payments, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

The market for our common stock may be illiquid, and the price of our common stock might be volatile.

Shares of our common stock are currently traded on the Pink Sheets, and it is not expected that our Common Stock will be traded on a national securities exchange like the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ in the near future. Historically, the market for securities traded on the Pink Sheets has been less liquid than the markets for securities traded on national securities exchanges. Because of such illiquidity and the fact that our Common Stock would be valued by market-makers (if a material market develops) based on market forces which consider various factors beyond our control, there can be no assurance that the market value of the shares at any given time would be the same or higher than the public purchase price of our shares. In addition, the market price, if a material market develops, could decline if the yields from other competitive investments exceed the actual dividends paid by us on our shares. The market price of our Common Stock may be volatile in the future based on a variety of factors, including changes in general economic conditions, developments in securities and other financial markets, our operating results,

and other factors discussed in this report and/or currently unknown to the Company.

Our common stock may be subject to the “penny stock” rules as promulgated under the Exchange Act.

In the event that no exclusion from the definition of “penny stock” under the Exchange Act is available, then any broker engaging in a transaction in our Common Stock will be required to provide its customers with a risk disclosure document, disclosure of market quotations, if any, disclosure of the compensation of the broker-dealer and its sales person in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market values of our securities held in the customer’s accounts. The bid and offer quotation and compensation information must be provided prior to effecting the transaction and must be contained on the customer’s confirmation of sale. Certain brokers are less willing to engage in transactions involving “penny stocks” as a result of the additional disclosure requirements described above, which may make it more difficult for holders of our Common Stock to dispose of their shares.

Item 1B — *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Item 2 — *Properties*

ASI, through its wholly-owned subsidiary DollarDays, leases approximately 5,500 square feet in Scottsdale, Arizona, which houses the Company’s corporate headquarters and all business functions. The lease term expires October 31, 2017. Rent payable in 2013 is \$71,958. ASI believes this facility is adequate to meet its current operating needs.

Item 3 — *Legal Proceedings*

Neither the Company (including its subsidiaries) nor any of our property is a party, or otherwise subject, to any material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business.

Item 4 — *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not Applicable

PART II**Item 5 — Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Price of Common Stock (and Predecessor Securities)**

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our Common Stock for the respective periods indicated, as reported by Pink Sheets and/or the OTCBB, as applicable:

Common Stock Prices

	2012 Quarters Ended			
	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31
Quarterly per share stock price:				
High	\$0.46	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22
Low	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.12
	2011 Quarters Ended			
	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31
Quarterly per share stock price:				
High	\$0.225	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.42
Low	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.09

As of December 31, 2012 our transfer agents reported there were approximately 131 holders of record of our Common Stock. In addition, we believe a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock are held in nominee or street name by brokers.

Dividends

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our Common Stock, and our present policy is to retain earnings for use in our business. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, we had accumulated deficits of approximately \$6.6 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, and accordingly, we do not expect to pay dividends on our Common Stock for the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Incentive Compensation Plans

1995 Incentive Stock Option Plan

We have a 1995 Incentive Stock Option Plan for U.S. employees (the “1995 Plan”), which provide for the issuance of stock options to employees and outside consultants of ASI to purchase shares of Common Stock. As of the date of this report, no shares are available for issuance under the 1995 Plan. Stock options were generally granted at prices of not less than 100% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of grant. Options granted under our option plans generally vest over a four-year period. Options are exercisable until the tenth anniversary of the date of grant unless they lapse before that date.

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	7,500	\$ 7.29	0
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	n/a	n/a
Total	7,500	\$ 7.29	0

2009 Long Term Incentive Compensation Plan

We have a 2009 Long Term Incentive Compensation Plan (the “2009 Plan”), which provides for the issuance of stock options, warrants and other securities to employees and outside consultants of ASI to purchase shares of Common Stock. A maximum of 2,000,000 shares may be issued under the 2009 Plan. Stock options are generally granted at prices of not less than 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under our option plans generally vest over a four-year period. Options are exercisable until the tenth anniversary of the date of grant unless they lapse before that date.

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	811,086	\$ 0.18	1,188,914
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	630,000	\$ 0.19	n/a
Total	1,441,086	0.18	1,539,914

The tables above reflect the status of the Company’s equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2012.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Item 6 — Selected Financial Data

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Item 7 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Except for the historical information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the matters discussed herein are forward-looking statements. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "future," and "intends," and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements. These and other statements regarding matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements. These matters involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include without limitation those discussed below as well as those discussed elsewhere in this Report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis only as of the date hereof. We assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in factors or assumptions affecting such forward-looking statements.

Executive Overview

Dollar Days

We develop software programs that allow us to provide general merchandise for resale to businesses through our website at www.DollarDays.com. We have been recognized as a leader in the Internet wholesale market of discounted merchandise by a leading business periodical and trade associations. Our objective is to provide a one-stop discount shopping destination for general merchandise for smaller distributors, retailers and non-profits nationwide seeking single and small case-sized lots at bulk prices. We launched our first website in October 2001. The site offers customers an opportunity to shop for bargains conveniently, while offering our suppliers an alternative sales channel. We believe our website offers a unique benefit to smaller businesses in that they are able to purchase goods from wholesalers and importers in single and small case lots, with no minimum purchase requirements at discounted prices. We believe the prevailing reason our business has been able to obtain bulk pricing for single case lots is our ability to reach smaller distributors, retailers and non-profits that most general merchandise suppliers cannot economically reach. We provide all the logistics and customer support to serve this sales channel and grow our customer base.

We continually add new, limited inventory products to our website in order to create an atmosphere that encourages customers to visit frequently and purchase products before the inventory sells out. Through our Internet catalog, we offer approximately 225,000 products, including up to 10,000 closeout items at further discounted prices. Closeout merchandise is typically available in inconsistent quantities and prices.

We accept orders, either online or via telephone sales staff, collect payment in the form of credit or debit card, PayPal or similar means, and coordinate with manufacturers, importers and close-out specialists regarding delivery

particulars. PayPal refers to the online payment platform located at www.paypal.com and its localized counterparts. Our proprietary software and service procedures allow us to sell merchandise to a single customer, and bill as a single order, items purchased and delivered from multiple suppliers. We do not take possession of inventory, but we are responsible for processing customer claims and returns.

Our website has a registered base of approximately 230,000 small businesses and receives approximately 3 million monthly page views. We receive an average of approximately 5,000 orders per month. Our target audience is smaller businesses.

WowMyUniverse.com

During 2010, we established a majority-owned subsidiary, WowMyUniverse.com to develop a retail online business to sell directly to consumers. On October 1, 2010, this subsidiary became wholly owned as we acquired the non-controlling interest in exchange for our interest in an unconsolidated subsidiary.

During 2010, most of our activities related to WowMyUniverse.com consisted of website development and marketing activities. While we experienced limited sales through test marketing in 2010 and early 2011, we began full operations in the second half of 2011. Revenues from WowMyUniverse.com were approximately \$185,000 in 2011 and \$166,000 in 2012.

Recent Developments

Loss from Coupon Promotion

We have been utilizing various promotional campaigns over the past twelve months that have yielded substantial increases in revenues. However, we encountered unforeseen losses during the three months ended June 30, 2011 related to one of these campaigns. On April 12, 2011, we launched a promotional campaign on our website (www.dollardays.com) providing for free shipping in connection with orders of school supplies. On that date, certain coupon sites suggested that their patrons combine the free shipping offer with coupons previously distributed in March for \$20 for a Facebook promotion. Within 90 minutes, 23 coupon sites picked up this social marketing, which resulted in an overwhelming and unexpected customer response. We honored customer orders that were placed while we were addressing the error in our ordering system. This error resulted in losses of approximately \$214,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2011 comprised of coupon redemption costs and shipping costs of the products. We have implemented additional operational controls to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires our management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. As such, in accordance with the use of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, our actual realized results may differ from management's initial estimates as reported. Summaries of our significant accounting policies are detailed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which are an integral component of this filing.

The following summarizes critical estimates made by management in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts earned but not collected in connection with the Company's revenues. Trade receivables are carried at their estimated collectible amounts and generally consist of amounts due from credit card transactions.

The Company follows the allowance method of recognizing uncollectible accounts receivable. The allowance method recognizes bad debt expense as a percentage of accounts receivable based on a review of individual accounts outstanding, and prior history of uncollected accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$0 as the Company expected to collect substantially all amounts due. Bad debt (recovery) expense for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$(8,339) and \$27,876, respectively.

The Company follows the allowance method of recognizing sales returns. The allowance method recognizes sales returns as a percentage of sales based on a prior history of sales returns. The allowance for sales returns at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$0. Sales returns expense for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$445,359 and \$416,207, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, generally three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the assets' useful lives or lease terms. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$122,711 and \$91,542 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company capitalizes website development costs in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350. Generally, the Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop its website applications and infrastructure. Capitalized website development costs totaled \$0 and \$100,086 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Long-lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360, which requires that long-lived assets to be held and used be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

We evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amounts exceed the fair values of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying values or fair values, less costs of disposal. No impairment of our long-lived assets existed at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the four criteria for revenue recognition are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) shipment or delivery has occurred; (3) the price is fixed or determinable and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Cash payments received in advance of product shipment are deferred and reflected as a deferred revenue liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Allowances for sales returns and discounts are recorded as a component of revenues in the period the allowances are recognized.

All amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling costs are included in revenues in the accompanying statements of operations. Actual shipping costs incurred are reflected as a component of cost of goods sold in the accompanying statements of operations. Total shipping expense included in cost of goods sold was \$2,102,013 and \$2,265,472 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

We evaluated the provisions of ASC 605 regarding reporting revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent, noting that the task force determined that it is a matter of judgment and a preponderance of the evidence as to whether a company satisfies the gross versus net indicators. As a result of our analysis, we determined that it qualifies for “gross” revenue recognition.

We evaluated the provisions of ASC 605 regarding reporting revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent, noting that the task force determined that it is a matter of judgment and a preponderance of the evidence as to whether a company satisfies the gross versus net indicators. As a result of our analysis, we determined that it qualifies for “gross” revenue recognition.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in its financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, we generally consider all expected future events other than enactments of changes in the tax law or rates. We have established a valuation allowance for all deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012 as it has not determined that such assets are likely to be realized.

We have conducted an evaluation of our tax positions taken on returns that remain subject to examination and has concluded that there are no uncertain tax positions, as defined in ASC 740, that require recognition or disclosure in the accompanying consolidated financial statements

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables and payables and short-term debt. The fair value of the short-term instruments approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities of such instruments.

Stock- Based Compensation

Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 718, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation” established financial accounting and reporting standards for stock-based compensation plans. It defines a fair valued based method of accounting for an employee stock option or similar equity instrument. We account for compensation cost for stock option plans in accordance with ASC 718. The fair value method requires us to estimate the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model. The Black-Scholes pricing model is used to estimate the fair value of options granted that are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The Black-Scholes model requires the use of highly subjective and complex assumptions which determine the fair value of share-based awards. These assumptions include the expected term, risk-free interest rate, expected volatility, and expected dividend. The expected term represents the estimated time from the date of the grant until the date of exercise and is based on the simplified method which calculates the expected term as the average of the time-to-vesting and the contractual life of the award. The expected volatility is determined based on the historical volatility of a representative group of peer companies' stock. The risk-free interest rate is the market yield currently available on U.S. Treasury securities with maturities approximately equal to the option's expected term. The expected dividend yield was assumed to be zero as we have not paid, and do not anticipate paying, cash dividends on shares of common stock.

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the expected term, volatility and forfeiture rate related to stock-based compensation on a prospective basis and incorporating these factors into the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Each of these inputs is subjective and generally requires significant management and director judgment to determine.

Results of Operations

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated net income totaling \$155,962 from our primary operating subsidiary, DollarDays. The establishment of WowMyUniverse.com in 2010 has reduced our profitability, yet we have generated net income on a consolidated basis each fiscal year since its establishment.

Revenues

Revenues	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year
Year ended December 31,	\$16,349,523	\$16,826,121	\$ (476,598)	(2.8)%

Revenues decreased from 2011 to 2012 due to a coupon promotion in April 2011 and smaller average order sizes. This coupon promotion had negative unintended consequences and was subsequently terminated. Our smaller average order size in 2012 is believed to be correlated to the state of the economy.

Factors that influence future revenue growth include general economic conditions, our ability to attract vendors that offer compelling products and the impact of our marketing activities.

Advertising Revenues

Advertising Revenues	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year
Year ended December 31,	620,197	238,547	\$ 381,650	160.0 %

Advertising revenues increased during the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 due primarily to the hiring of an advertising specialist who is aggressively pursuing advertisers.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of Goods Sold	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year
Year ended December 31,	\$10,866,959	\$11,338,604	\$ (471,645)	(4.2)%

Cost of goods sold decreased from 2011 to 2012 due primarily to the decrease in revenues as discussed above, as well as a one-time increase in shipping costs during April 2011 related to coupon promotion. Gross margins as a percentage of revenue, excluding advertising revenues, was 33.5% for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to 32.6% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Factors which may influence the cost of goods sold include our general sales volumes, negotiated terms with vendors and general economic conditions.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and Marketing	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year
Year ended December 31,	\$3,664,862	\$3,598,236	\$ 66,626	1.9 %

Sales and marketing expenses include fees for attracting users to our site, including search engine optimization, telemarketing and other marketing efforts as well as promotional activities to increase sales by end users. Sales and marketing expenses increased from 2011 to 2012 due to increases in sales salaries, offset by a decrease in marketing promotion costs.

Factors influencing sales and marketing expenses include strategic decisions with respect to the cost-effectiveness of each of our marketing activities.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year
Year ended December 31,	\$2,300,469	\$2,117,113	\$ 183,356	8.7 %

General and administrative expenses includes management fees, salaries and other compensation expenses, rent, utilities, general office expenses, insurance and other costs necessary to conduct business operations. General and administrative expenses increased from 2011 to 2012 due primarily to an increase in labor related expenses, offset by a decrease in rent expense due to a successful renegotiation of our existing lease for our business headquarters.

Factors that can influence the amount of general and administrative expenses include the amount and extent by which we compensate our consultants, executives and directors with stock-based or other compensation, the rate of growth of our business and the extent to which we outsource or bring certain activities in-house.

Other (Expense) Income

Other (Expense) Income	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year
Year ended December 31,	\$(52,096)	\$6,419	\$ (58,515)	(911.6)%

Other (expense) income in 2012 and 2011 consisted of interest income on cash balances, short-term investments, notes receivable and other miscellaneous income of \$912 and \$6,419, respectively. During 2012, the Company incurred an additional expense of \$53,008 due to the write-off of the Business Calcium Inc. note receivable and related accrued interest.

Net Income (Loss)

Net Income (Loss)	2012	2011	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change from Prior Year	
Year ended December 31,	\$91,409	\$5,395	\$ 86,014	1594.3	%

Net income attributable to America's Supplier increased from 2011 to 2012 primarily due to an improvement in gross margins and changes in sales and marketing expense and general and administrative expense, each of which is described above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our operating cash flows increased by \$114,231 to \$105,286 for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to \$(8,945) for the year ended December 31, 2011. This increase was attributable to increases in net income and accrued expenses of \$86,014 and \$405,011, respectively, partially offset by decreases in prepaid expenses of \$185,171, in accounts payable of \$187,670, and other minor changes in non-cash charges and net working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities were \$17,145 for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisting of \$175,031 of maturities in short term investments and \$157,886 of purchase of equipment. Cash flows from investing activities were \$266,955 for the year ended December 31, 2011, consisting of \$500,000 of maturities in short term investments, \$30,000 of a loan to Business Calcium and \$203,045 of purchases of equipment.

There were no cash flows from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2012 or 2011.

The Company intends to generate operating cash flows through the growth of its existing business, the improvement of operating margins and by growth through acquisitions. Although there can be no assurance, management believes that such measures and its existing cash on hand and liquid assets will provide it with enough liquidity to operate its current business and continue as a going concern in the short term. In the event operating cash flows are not sufficient, we have a \$150,000 revolving line of credit with a financial institution to fund operations.

Obligations and Commitments

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The Company has a \$150,000 revolving line of credit with a financial institution. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the balance outstanding on the line of credit was \$0. Interest payments are due monthly at an annual rate of 6%. The line of credit has no stated maturity date.

The Company has the following obligations under non-cancelable lease commitments as of December 31, 2012:

2013	104,551
2014	78,731
2015	76,341
2016	78,631
2017	67,156
Thereafter	-
Total	\$405,410

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Our new accounting pronouncements are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. We do not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

Item 7A — *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Item 8 — *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The financial statements included in this report under this item are set forth beginning on Page F-1 of this report, immediately following the signature pages.

Item 9 — *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None

Item 9A — Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered in this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, 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 or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control — Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment using those criteria, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

Item 9B — *Other Information*

None.

PART III

Item 10 — *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information to the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held later this year.

Item 11 — *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information to the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held later this year.

Item 12 — *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information to the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held later this year.

Item 13 — *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information to the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held later this year.

Item 14 — *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information to the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held later this year.

PART IV

Item 15 — Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this report:

1. *Financial Statements and Reports*

The consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are filed as part of this Report.

2. *Financial Statements Schedule*

Other financial statement schedules have been omitted because either the required information (i) is not present, (ii) is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or (iii) is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

3. *Exhibits*

The exhibit list in the Index to Exhibits is incorporated herein by reference as the list of exhibits required as part of this Report.

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 on March 7, 2013.

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.

By: /s/ Marc Joseph
Marc Joseph
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Michael Moore
Michael Moore
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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:

Signature	Capacity	Date
/s/ Christopher Baker Christopher Baker	Chairman	March 7, 2013
/s/ Marc Joseph Marc Joseph	Director	March 7, 2013
/s/ Vincent Pino Vincent Pino	Director	March 7, 2013
/s/ Justiniano Gomes Justiniano Gomes	Director	March 7, 2013
/s/ Eric Best Eric Best	Director	March 7, 2013
/s/ Bryon L. (Bud) Bergren Bryon L. (Bud) Bergren	Director	March 7, 2013
/s/ Paul Klapper Paul Klapper	Director	March 7, 2013

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Document	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

F-1

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors

America's Suppliers, Inc.

Scottsdale, Arizona

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of America's Suppliers, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of America's Suppliers, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ MALONEBAILEY, LLP

www.malone-bailey.com

Houston, Texas

March 7, 2013

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$777,650	\$655,219
Certificates of deposit	250,000	425,031
Accounts receivable	107,352	148,905
Inventory	55,077	38,908
Note receivable - current portion	-	53,008
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	238,822	62,462
Total current assets	1,428,901	1,383,533
Property and equipment, net	502,438	467,263
Deposits and other assets	7,250	7,250
Total assets	\$1,938,589	\$1,858,046
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts payable	\$1,630,552	\$1,679,366
Accrued expenses	176,395	138,143
Deferred revenue	-	30,000
Other liabilities	-	2,931
Total current liabilities	1,806,947	1,850,440
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 13,970,339 shares issued and outstanding	13,970	13,970
Additional paid in capital	6,736,252	6,703,625
Accumulated deficit	(6,618,580)	(6,709,989)
Total stockholders' equity	131,642	7,606
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,938,589	\$1,858,046

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenues	\$16,349,523	\$16,826,121
Advertising revenue	620,197	238,547
Cost of goods sold	(10,866,959)	(11,338,604)
Gross profit	6,102,761	5,726,064
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	3,664,862	3,598,236
General and administrative	2,300,469	2,117,113
Total operating expenses	5,965,331	5,715,349
Operating income	137,430	10,715
Other (expense) income:		
Write-off of note receivable	(53,008)	-
Other income	912	6,419
Total other (expense) income	(52,096)	6,419
Income before income taxes	85,334	17,134
Income tax benefit (expense)	6,075	(11,739)
Net income	\$91,409	\$5,395
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$0.01	\$-
Diluted	\$0.01	\$-
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	13,928,371	13,430,054
Diluted	14,358,024	13,600,289

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid in Capital	Deficit	
Balance at December 31, 2010	14,255,857	\$14,256	\$6,550,963	\$(6,715,384)	\$(150,165)
Net income	-	-	-	5,395	5,395
Cancelled unvested shares	(285,518)	(286)	286	-	-
Stock based compensation - stock options	-	-	37,780	-	37,780
Stock based compensation - stock awards	-	-	114,596	-	114,596
Balance at December 31, 2011	13,970,339	\$13,970	\$6,703,625	\$(6,709,989)	\$7,606
Net income	-	-	-	91,409	91,409
Stock based compensation - stock options and awards	-	-	32,627	-	32,627
Balance at December 31, 2012	13,970,339	\$13,970	\$6,736,252	\$(6,618,580)	\$131,642

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 91,409	\$ 5,395
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	122,711	91,542
Bad debt (recovery) expense	(8,339)	27,876
Stock-based compensation	32,627	152,376
Write-off of deferred financing costs	-	40,000
Write-off of loan to Business Calcium	53,008	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	49,892	(91,302)
Inventory	(16,169)	(37,590)
Prepaid and other current assets	(176,360)	8,811
Deposits and other assets	-	4,983
Accounts payable	(48,814)	138,856
Accrued expenses	38,252	(366,759)
Accrued interest on loan to Business Calcium	-	(3,008)
Deferred revenue	(30,000)	21,431
Other liabilities	(2,931)	(1,556)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	105,286	(8,945)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Maturities of certificates of deposit	175,031	500,000
Loans to Business Calcium	-	(30,000)
Purchases of property and equipment	(157,886)	(203,045)
Net cash provided by investing activities	17,145	266,955
Cash flows from financing activities		
	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents	122,431	258,010
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	655,219	397,209
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 777,650	\$ 655,219
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ 11,739

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-6

AMERICA'S SUPPLIERS, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: BACKGROUND

On December 14, 2009, America's Suppliers, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. America's Suppliers, Inc. is an internet-based provider of general merchandise through its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), DollarDays International, Inc. ("DollarDays") and WowMyUniverse Inc. ("Wow"). DollarDays is a wholesaler of general merchandise to small independent resellers through its website www.DollarDays.com. Wow targets general consumers through its website WowMyUniverse.com. Orders are placed by customers through the Company's websites where, upon successful payment, the merchandise is shipped directly from the vendors' warehouse.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with domestic banks and, at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Short Term Investments

Short term investments consist principally of certificates of deposits (“CDs”) with original maturities more than three months. The Company invests in CDs issued by domestic banks and, at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts earned but not collected in connection with the Company’s revenues. Trade receivables are carried at their estimated collectible amounts and generally consist of amounts due from credit card transactions.

The Company follows the allowance method of recognizing uncollectible accounts receivable. The allowance method recognizes bad debt expense as a percentage of accounts receivable based on a review of individual accounts outstanding, and prior history of uncollected accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$0 as the Company expected to collect substantially all amounts due. Bad debt (recovery) expense for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$(8,339) and \$27,876, respectively.

The Company follows the allowance method of recognizing sales returns. The allowance method recognizes sales returns as a percentage of sales based on a prior history of sales returns. The allowance for sales returns at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$0. Sales returns expense for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$445,359 and \$416,207, respectively.

Inventory

Substantially all of the Company’s sales orders are shipped directly from the Company’s vendors. Inventory consists of product returns and other miscellaneous items and is carried at the lower of cost or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, generally three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the assets' useful lives or lease terms. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$122,711 and \$91,542 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

F-7

The Company capitalizes website development costs in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350. Generally, the Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop its website applications and infrastructure. Capitalized website development costs totaled \$0 and \$100,086 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Long-lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360-10, which requires that long-lived assets to be held and used be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment annually whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amounts exceed the fair values of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying values or fair values, less costs of disposal. The Company recognized no impairment loss at December 31, 2012 or 2011.

Deferred Rent

The Company is a lessee under an operating lease with escalating lease payments (see Note 7). In accordance with the provisions of ASC 840, rent expense is recognized on a straight line basis over the life of lease. Deferred rent was \$0 and \$2,931 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and is included in other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the four criteria for revenue recognition are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) shipment or delivery has occurred; (3) the price is fixed or determinable and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Cash payments received in advance of product shipment are deferred as reflected as a deferred revenue liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Allowances for sales returns and discounts are recorded as a component of revenues in the period the allowances are recognized.

All amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling costs are included in revenues in the consolidated statement of operations. Actual shipping costs incurred are reflected as a component of cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Total shipping expense included in cost of goods sold was \$2,102,013 and \$2,265,472 for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company has evaluated the provisions of ASC 605-45 regarding reporting revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent, noting that the task force determined that it is a matter of judgment and a preponderance of the evidence as to whether a company satisfies the gross versus net indicators. As a result of its analysis, the Company has determined that it qualifies for "gross" revenue recognition.

Advertising revenue is recognized as the service is provided on our website in accordance with the terms of the advertising arrangement.

Advertising

The Company's advertising activities consist of telemarketing, search engine optimization; Internet based advertising and other advertising activities. The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was \$1,062,508 and \$1,241,892 for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in its financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, the Company generally considers all expected future events other than enactments of changes in the tax law or rates. The Company has established a valuation allowance for all deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012 as it has determined that such assets are likely to not be realized.

Management has conducted an evaluation of the Company's tax positions taken on returns that remain subject to examination and has concluded that there are no uncertain tax positions, as defined in ASC 740, that require recognition or disclosure in the accompanying consolidated financial statements

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value measurements are performed in accordance with the guidance provided by ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (“ASC 820”). ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or parameters are not available, valuation models are applied.

F-8

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the financial statements are categorized based upon the hierarchy of levels of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supportable by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the asset or liability.

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, short term receivables and payables. The carrying value of the short-term instruments approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities of such instruments.

Stock- Based Compensation

Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 718, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation” established financial accounting and reporting standards for stock-based compensation plans. It defines a fair valued based method of accounting for an employee stock option or similar equity instrument. The Company accounts for compensation cost for stock option plans in accordance with ASC 718. The fair value method requires the Company to estimate the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model. The Black-Scholes pricing model is used to estimate the fair value of options granted that are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The Black-Scholes model requires the use of highly subjective and complex assumptions which determine the fair value of share-based awards. These assumptions include the expected term, risk-free interest rate, expected volatility, and expected dividend. The expected term represents the estimated time from the date of the grant until the date of exercise and is based on the simplified method which calculates the expected term as the average of the time-to-vesting and the contractual life of the award. The expected volatility is determined based on the historical

volatility of a representative group of peer companies' stock. The risk-free interest rate is the market yield currently available on U.S. Treasury securities with maturities approximately equal to the option's expected term. The expected dividend yield was assumed to be zero as the Company has not paid, and do not anticipate paying, cash dividends on shares of common stock.

The Company will continue to use judgment in evaluating the expected term, volatility and forfeiture rate related to stock-based compensation on a prospective basis and incorporating these factors into the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Each of these inputs is subjective and generally requires significant management and director judgment to determine.

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk principally consist of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company invests its excess cash primarily in certificates of deposits with federally insured quality financial institutions.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

NOTE 3: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic income per share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and excludes any potential dilution. Diluted income per share reflects potential dilution from the exercise or conversion of securities into common stock. The dilutive effect of the Company's share-based awards is computed using the treasury stock method, which assumes that all share-based awards are exercised and the hypothetical proceeds from exercise are used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

The following represents a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted income per share computation for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Net income	\$91,409	\$5,395
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	13,928,371	13,430,054
Add incremental shares for:		
Stock options	42,607	-
Warrants	387,046	170,235
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	14,358,024	13,600,289
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$0.01	\$-
Diluted	\$0.01	\$-

The following stock options and warrants are excluded from the determination of the weighted average common shares outstanding for diluted income per share in each of the periods presented as the effects were anti-dilutive or the exercise price for the outstanding options exceeded the average market price for the Company's common stock.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Stock options	7,500	1,022,685
Warrants	417,483	867,483
Restricted stock	-	260,345

NOTE 4: NOTE RECEIVABLE

On October 1, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to exchange its 25% ownership in Business Calcium for its 10% interest in Wow thereby making Wow a wholly-owned subsidiary. As part of the transaction, the Company loaned Business Calcium \$50,000 with interest at 6%. The note repayments were to commence in July 2011 with the remaining balance due December 31, 2012. While the Company received interest payments, no principal payments were made by Business Calcium. As such, the Company wrote off the outstanding balance of principal and interest, totaling \$53,008, as of December 31, 2012. The related expense is included under other income (expense) in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012.

NOTE 5: PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

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The following table sets forth information with respect to property and equipment at December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Software and website development costs	\$626,044	\$517,290
Computer equipment	274,482	225,350
Leasehold improvements	37,718	37,718
	938,244	780,358
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(435,806)	(313,095)
	\$502,438	\$467,263

NOTE 6: LINE OF CREDIT

The Company has a \$150,000 revolving line of credit with a financial institution. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the balance outstanding on the line of credit was \$0. Interest payments are due monthly at an annual rate of 6%. The line of credit has no stated maturity date.

F-10

NOTE 7: LEASES

Operating Leases

The Company leases office space in Scottsdale, Arizona under an operating lease that expires in 2017. Rent expense under this lease totaled \$62,955 and \$133,754 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company is a party to various leases for office and communications equipment extending through 2014. Lease expense related to these leases was \$41,622 for 2012 and 2011.

Future minimum annual lease payments under the operating lease agreements are as follows for each of the years ended December 31:

2013	104,551
2014	78,731
2015	76,341
2016	78,631
2017	67,156
Thereafter	-
Total	\$405,410

NOTE 8: STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has a 1995 Incentive Stock Option Plan for U.S. employees (the “1995 Plan”), which provide for the issuance of stock options to employees and outside consultants of the Company to purchase shares of Common Stock. As of the date of this report, no shares are available for issuance under the 1995 Plan. The Company does not contemplate any future issuances or activity with respect to the 1995 Plan.

The Company maintains a 2009 Long Term Incentive Compensation Plan (the “2009 Plan”), which provide for the issuance of stock options to employees and outside consultants of the Company to purchase shares of Common Stock. As of the date of this report, 2,000,000 shares were authorized for issuance under the 2009 Plan. Stock options are generally granted at prices of not less than 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under our option plans generally vest over a four year period. Options are exercisable until the tenth

anniversary of the date of grant unless they lapse before that date.

On January 13, 2012, the Company granted 141,000 stock options at a strike price of \$0.15 to certain officers and employees. The grant date fair value of the awards was \$8,219 (net of estimated forfeitures of 10%), which was determined using a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility of 72%, risk-free rate of return of .36%, stock price of \$0.15 and expected term of 2.5 years. The options expire in 2016. The Company is expensing these awards on a straight line basis over the vesting period.

On May 17, 2012, the Company granted 210,000 stock options at a strike price of \$0.17 to the members of its Board of Directors. The grant date fair value of the awards was \$13,465, which was determined using a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility of 62%, risk-free rate of return of .35%, stock price of \$0.17 and expected term of 2.5 years. The options expire in 2017. As these awards vested immediately, the Company expensed the entire fair value of the award on the grant date.

No other awards were granted during the year ended December 31, 2012. The following sets forth a summary of stock options:

	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	1,022,685	\$ 0.81	2.6	\$ -
Grants	351,000	0.16		
Forfeitures	(375,099)	1.72		
Exercises	-	-		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	998,586	\$ 0.24	3.3	\$ 43,083
Vested and exercisable at December 31, 2012	747,760	\$ 0.27	3.3	\$ 29,918
Vested and exercisable at December 31, 2012 and expected to vest thereafter	938,447	\$ 0.24	3.3	\$ 40,574

The following sets forth exercise price information for options outstanding at December 31, 2012:

Exercise Price	Number of Shares Outstanding	Exerciseable
\$0.15-\$0.20	991,086	740,260
\$1.70 - \$7.50	6,500	6,500
\$26.80	1,000	1,000
	998,586	747,760

The Company recognized expense of \$23,714 and \$26,107 related to all options for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The future expense relating to unvested option awards (net of estimated forfeitures) is \$8,912 at December 31, 2012 which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.3 years.

NOTE 9: COMMON STOCK

On February 25, 2009, the Company granted of an aggregate of 1,475,636 common shares as follows:

- Twenty percent at the date of grant;
- Twenty percent following the first anniversary of the date of grant conditional upon the achievement of a closing price not less than \$0.60 and daily volume of 5,000 shares for 25 days of the 30 day period immediately prior to the anniversary date;
- Thirty percent following the second anniversary of the date of grant conditional upon the achievement of a closing price not less than \$1.00 and daily volume of 5,000 shares for 25 days of the 30 day period immediately prior to the anniversary date; and
- Thirty percent following the third anniversary of the date of grant conditional upon the achievement of a closing price not less than \$1.50 and daily volume of 5,000 shares for 25 days of the 30 day period immediately prior to the anniversary date.

On June 10, 2011, as consideration for services rendered, the Company modified the restricted stock award granted February 25, 2009 to waive the performance criteria and establish a time-based vesting schedule, with 634,645 shares immediately vested and the remaining 260,345 shares vested in February 2012.

The Company accounted for this as a share-based payment modification in accordance with the provisions of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Section 718. As such, the Company computed the fair value of the restricted stock immediately before and after the modification, and is expensing the incremental difference of \$120,824, together with the unrecognized compensation cost attributable to the original grant of \$1,738 on a pro rata basis over the remaining service period. As of December 31, 2011, 260,345 shares were unvested. The unvested shares are included in shares outstanding at December 31, 2011, but are excluded from the weighted average shares

outstanding computation for basic earnings per share in accordance with ASC 260.

The Company recognized total expense of \$8,913 and \$114,596 during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to restricted stock awards, inclusive of the effects of the modification. An aggregate of 285,518 shares were cancelled during the year ended December 31, 2011 as the respective individuals were terminated. The Company has no future expense related to nonvested awards.

NOTE 10: WARRANTS

During the year ended December 31, 2012, there was no warrant activity. The following table summarizes warrants outstanding:

F-12

	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Intrinsic value
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	1,722,628	\$ 0.41	2.1	\$64,136
Grants	-	-		
Forfeitures	-	-		
Exercises	-	-		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	1,722,628	\$ 0.41	1.1	\$123,169
Exercisable at December 31, 2012	1,722,628	\$ 0.41	1.1	\$123,169

All warrants have been fully expensed as of December 31, 2012. The following table sets forth exercise prices of outstanding warrants at December 31, 2012.

Exercise Price	Number of Shares
\$ 0.10	855,145
\$ 0.18	150,000
\$ 0.20	300,000
\$1.20-\$1.30	417,483
	1,722,628

NOTE 11: INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Income taxes for years ended December 31, are summarized as follows:

	2012	2011
Current (benefit)/liability	\$(6,075)	\$11,739
Deferred provision	-	-
Net income tax provision	\$(6,075)	\$11,739

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A reconciliation of the differences between the effective and statutory income tax rates for years ended December 31, is as follows:

	2012		2011	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Federal statutory rates	\$29,014	34 %	\$5,826	34 %
State income taxes	5,973	7 %	1,199	7 %
Permanent differences	9,733	11 %	6,493	38 %
Return to provision adjustments	(48,777)	(57)%	248,615	1,451 %
Changes in valuation allowance, including the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards	4,057	5 %	(262,133)	(1,530)%
Tax refund	(6,075)	(7)%	-	- %
Alternative minimum tax	-	- %	11,739	69 %
Effective rate	\$(6,075)	(7)%	\$11,739	69 %

At December 31, deferred income tax assets and liabilities were comprised of:

	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - current:		
Stock-based compensation	\$66,935	\$72,125
Book-tax differences in operating assets	27,270	90,427
Total current deferred tax assets (liabilities)	94,205	162,552
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - long-term:		
Property, plant and equipment	7,570	(4,316)
Net operating loss carryforwards	458,460	397,942
Total net deferred tax assets	560,235	556,178
Valuation allowance	(560,235)	(556,178)
Net deferred tax assets	\$-	\$-

A full valuation allowance has been established against all net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 based on estimates of recoverability. While the Company has optimistic plans for its business and has recently achieved profitability, it determined that such a valuation allowance was necessary given the uncertainty with respect to future operations.

The Company has net operating loss carry-forwards totaling approximately \$1,118,000 which expire between 2013 and 2017 for state purposes and between 2028 and 2032 for federal purposes.

NOTE 12: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the Company is party to certain legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of its business. Management believes that the outcome of pending legal proceedings will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, and results of operations, cash flows or liquidity.

NOTE 13: CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains cash balances at banks in the United States. Accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. From time to time, bank balances may exceed federally insured limits.

NOTE 14: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has a 401(k) plan covering all full-time employees and participants may contribute a percentage of their compensation to the plan. The Company currently matches up to 4% of the participant's compensation. Employee contributions are fully vested and non-forfeitable. The assets of the plan are held separately from those of the Company and are independently managed and administered.

F-14

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger By and Among Insignia Solutions plc, Jeode Inc. and DollarDays International, Inc., dated June 23, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K on March 18, 2009
2.2	Scheme of Arrangement, whereas America's Suppliers, Inc., a Delaware corporation became the holding company of Insignia Solutions plc, a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales, incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement filed on December 10, 2009
3.1	Registrant's Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 filed with the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on December 10, 2009
3.2	Registrant's By-Laws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 filed with the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on December 10, 2009
10.1*	Registrant's 2009 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-176223) on August 11, 2011
10.2*	Registrant's Form of Stock Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 333-176223) on August 11, 2011
10.3*	Employment Agreement, dated as of November 11, 2010, by and between the Registrant and Marc Joseph, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2010
10.4*	Employment Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2010, by and between the Registrant and Michael Moore, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2010
14.1	Code of Ethics, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, filed on July 7, 2006
21†	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23†	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1†	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2†	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1†	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2† Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

101* The following financial statements from America's Suppliers, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text**

† Filed or furnished herewith.

* In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL related to information in Exhibit 101 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be part of any registration or other document filed under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.