

APRECIA INC
Form 10-Q
August 20, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2010

☐ TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

APRECIA, INC.
(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Commission File No.: 333-138625

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-4378866
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

9 Dolson Road, Monsey, NY 10952
(Address of principal executive offices)

646-378-8008
(Issuer's telephone number)

Check whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company filer. See the definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer," in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐	Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☒
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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) (check one) Yes ☐ No ☒

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable

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date: 16,761,597 shares of Common Stock, as of August 20, 2012.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes o No x

APRECIA, INC.

FORM 10-Q

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
PART I	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
ITEM 1	Financial Statements	F-1
ITEM 2	Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations	3
ITEM 3	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.	9
ITEM 4	Controls and Procedures	9
PART II	OTHER INFORMATION	
ITEM 1	Legal Proceedings	10
ITEM 1A	Risk Factors	10
ITEM 2	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.	10
ITEM 3	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	10
ITEM 4	Mine Safety Disclosures	10
ITEM 5	Other Information	10
ITEM 6	Exhibits	10
SIGNATURES		11
CERTIFICATIONS		

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Aprecia, Inc.

December 31, 2010 and 2009

Index to the Financial Statements

Contents	Page(s)
----------	---------

Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2010	F-2
---	-----

Statements of Operations for the Three Months and Six Months Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (Unaudited)	F-3
---	-----

Statement of Stockholders' Deficit for Interim Period Ended December 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	F-4
---	-----

Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (Unaudited)	F-5
--	-----

Notes to the Financial Statements (Unaudited)	F-6
---	-----

F-1

Aprecia, Inc.
Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2010
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 10,159	\$ 763
Total Current Assets	10,159	763
Total Assets	\$ 10,159	\$ 763
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 5,950	\$ 5,950
Accrued interest	545,620	464,588
Accrued liquidated damages	106,667	106,667
Convertible debentures	515,466	515,466
Loans payable - stockholder	64,000	64,000
Notes payable	255,494	243,994
Total Current Liabilities	1,493,197	1,400,665
DERIVATIVE WARRANT LIABILITY	41,343	44,142
Total Liabilities	1,534,540	1,444,807
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Preferred stock: \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock: \$0.0001 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized; 16,761,597 shares issued and outstanding	1,676	1,676
Additional paid-in capital	237,507	237,507
Accumulated deficit	(1,763,564)	(1,683,227)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(1,524,381)	(1,444,044)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 10,159	\$ 763

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Aprecia, Inc.

Statements of Operations

	For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
NET REVENUES	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and wages - Officer	-	-	11,500	3,500
General and administrative expenses	2,104	2,074	3,120	2,647
Total operating expenses	2,104	2,074	14,620	6,147
Loss from Operations	(2,104)	(2,074)	(14,620)	(6,147)
Other (Income) Expense:				
Change in the fair value of derivative liability	(2,799)	(408)	-	(1,166)
Interest expense	81,032	40,827	79,665	40,105
Total other (income) expense	78,233	40,419	79,665	38,939
Loss before Income Tax Provision	(80,337)	(42,493)	(94,285)	(45,086)
Income Tax Provision	-	-	-	-
NET LOSS	\$(80,337)	\$(42,493)	\$(94,285)	\$(45,086)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:				
- BASIC AND DILUTED	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
- basic and diluted	16,761,597	16,761,597	16,761,597	16,761,597

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Aprecia, Inc.

Statement of Stockholders' Deficit
For the Interim Period Ended September 30, 2010
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock, \$0.0001 Par Value		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance, June 30, 2009	16,761,597	\$ 1,676	\$ 237,507	\$(1,515,094)	\$(1,275,911)
Net loss				(168,133)	(168,133)
Balance, June 30, 2010	16,761,597	1,676	237,507	(1,683,227)	(1,444,044)
Net loss				(80,337)	(80,337)
Balance, December 31, 2010	16,761,597	\$ 1,676	\$ 237,507	\$(1,763,564)	\$(1,524,381)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Aprecia, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (80,337)	\$ (94,285)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	-	(12,500)
Accrued interest	81,032	79,665
Derivative warrant liability	(2,799)	-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(2,104)	(27,120)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	11,500	10,000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	11,500	10,000
NET CHANGE IN CASH	9,396	(17,120)
Cash at beginning of the period	763	17,383
Cash at end of the period	\$ 10,159	\$ 263
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Aprecia, Inc.

December 31, 2010 and 2009
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – Organization and Operations

Aprecia, Inc.

Aprecia, Inc. (the “Company”), was incorporated on December 15, 2005 under the laws of the State of Delaware.

The Company originally intended to become a leading edge provider of applied artificial intelligence solutions for thoroughbred and lottery applications through the development of MonitorPlus, an analysis tool designed to help the thoroughbred racing and lottery industry by providing alerts when potential wagering fraud or money laundering is detected. The Company intended to generate revenue through (i) the licensing of our technology to parties engaged in the regulation of the thoroughbred racing industry, and (ii) the licensing of our technology to third parties which were expected to develop and sell specifically tailored software solutions for customers based on its technology. However, the Company was unable to enter into any meaningful agreement for the sale or license of its technology. The Company had planned to introduce MonitorPlus to the thoroughbred industry as an entry point into the marketplace, and then planned to develop complementary products based on MonitorPlus. However, the Company was unable to do either, and as a result, the Company substantially curtailed its operations.

Following a reassessment of its business goals and objectives, the Company's Board of Directors concluded that shareholder value would be better enhanced by either a sale of the Company or an acquisition of a business enterprise rather than the continuation of its efforts to commercialize the MonitorPlus products. Consequently, in fiscal 2008 its management was authorized to cease the development of its applied artificial intelligence solutions and develop a business strategy to either sell the Company or acquire a business enterprise instead. The Company has not yet been able to consummate either objective.

The Company is currently inactive.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation - Unaudited Interim Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 and notes thereto contained in Form 10K as filed with the SEC on August 13, 2012.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reporting amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

The Company's significant estimates and assumptions include the fair value of financial instruments; expected term of share options and similar instruments, expected volatility of the entity's common shares and the method used to estimate it, expected annual rate of quarterly dividends, and risk free interest rate(s); income tax rate, income tax provision, deferred tax assets and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Certain Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of certain of its financial instruments and has adopted paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of certain of its financial instruments except for the effects of derivative financial instruments relating to its convertible debt, redeemable Series A convertible preferred stock, and related warrants. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1	Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
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Level 2	Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
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Level 3	Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.
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F-7

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, accrued expenses, accrued interest and accrued liquidated damages, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company's convertible debentures and notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010.

The Company's Level 3 financial liabilities consist of the derivative warrant liability, bifurcated embedded conversion option or other embedded derivative instruments in its notes payable and convertible instruments. There is no current market for these securities such that the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. The Company revalues its derivative warrant liability or bifurcates the embedded conversion option or other embedded derivative instruments in its notes and convertible instruments at each reporting period and recognizes gains or losses in the statements of operations that are attributable to the change in the fair value of the derivative warrant liability.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not, however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholders, if any, due to their related party nature.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

Level 3 Financial Liabilities – Derivative Warrant Liabilities

The Company is required to use Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy to measure the fair value of the derivative liabilities and revalues its derivative warrant liability at every reporting period and recognizes gains or losses in the statements of operations that are attributable to the change in the fair value of the derivative warrant liability.

Fiscal Year End

The Company elected June 30th as its fiscal year end date upon its formation.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Discount on Debt

The Company allocates the proceeds received from convertible debt instruments between the underlying debt instruments and records the conversion feature as a liability in accordance with subtopic 470-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Subtopic 470-20”). The conversion feature and certain other features would be considered embedded derivative instruments, if it had a conversion reset provision, a penalty provision or a redemption option, and be recorded at their fair value within the terms of Subtopic 470-20 as the fair value can be separated from the convertible note and its conversion is independent of the underlying note value.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 470-20-30-27, the carrying amount of the liability component shall be determined for purposes of paragraph 470-20-25-23 by measuring the fair value of a similar liability (including any embedded features other than the conversion option) that does not have an associated equity component, i.e. free standing instruments. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 470-20-30-28, the carrying amount of the equity component represented by the embedded conversion option shall be determined for purposes of paragraph 470-20-25-23 by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the initial proceeds up to the initial proceeds ascribed to the convertible debt instrument as a whole.

The derivative and conversion liability is marked to market each reporting period with the resulting gains or losses shown on the statements of operations as other income or loss. The Company has also recorded the resulting discount on debt related to the warrants and conversion feature and is amortizing the discount using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debt instruments.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company accounts for derivative instruments and hedging activities in accordance with paragraph 810-10-05-4 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Paragraph 810-10-05-4”). Paragraph 810-10-05-4 requires companies to recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends upon: (i) whether the derivative has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship, and (ii) the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, a company must designate the hedging instrument based upon the exposure being hedged as either a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

Derivative Warrant Liability

The Company evaluates its notes, convertible debt, share options, warrants or other contracts, if any, to determine if those contracts or embedded components of those contracts qualify as derivatives to be separately accounted for in accordance with paragraph 810-10-05-4 and Section 815-40-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. The result of this accounting treatment is that the fair value of the embedded derivative is marked-to-market each balance sheet date and recorded as either an asset or a liability. In the event that the fair value is recorded as a liability, the change in fair value is recorded in the statement of operations as other income or expense. Upon conversion, exercise or cancellation of a derivative instrument, the instrument is marked to fair value at the date of conversion, exercise or cancellation and then that the related fair value is reclassified to equity.

In circumstances where the embedded conversion option in a convertible instrument is required to be bifurcated and there are also other embedded derivative instruments in the convertible instrument that are required to be bifurcated, the bifurcated derivative instruments are accounted for as a single, compound derivative instrument.

F-9

The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period. Equity instruments that are initially classified as equity that become subject to reclassification are reclassified to liability at the fair value of the instrument on the reclassification date. Derivative instrument liabilities will be classified in the balance sheet as current or non-current based on whether or not net-cash settlement of the derivative instrument is expected within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

On January 1, 2009, the date when Section 815-40-15 became effective, the Company adopted Section 815-40-15 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 815-40-15") to determine whether an instrument (or an embedded feature) is indexed to the Company's own stock. Section 815-40-15 provides that an entity should use a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. The adoption of Section 815-40-15 has affected the accounting for certain freestanding warrants that contain exercise price adjustment features.

The Company marks to market the fair value of the embedded derivative warrants at each balance sheet date and records the change in the fair value of the remaining embedded derivative warrants as other income or expense in the statements of operations.

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include a. affiliates of the Company; b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. The Company derives its revenues from sales contracts with customers with revenues being generated upon the shipment of goods.

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under guidance of Subtopic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Subtopic 505-50").

Pursuant to Section 505-50-30, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using the Cox, Ross & Rubenstein Binomial Lattice Model or Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- Expected term of share options and similar instruments: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.
- Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for it to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected term of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services. Section 505-50-30 provides guidance on the determination of the measurement date for transactions that are within the scope of this Subtopic.

Pursuant to ASC paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a stock option that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-30-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

Income Tax Provision

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Section 740-10-25”). Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty (50) percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on

de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

F-13

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no adjustments to its income tax liabilities or benefits pursuant to the provisions of Section 740-10-25 for the interim period ended December 31, 2010 or 2009.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through convertible debt or preferred stock, contingent share arrangements, stock options and warrants.

The following table shows the weighted-average number of potentially outstanding dilutive shares excluded from the diluted net loss per share calculation for the interim period ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 as they were anti-dilutive:

	Potentially Outstanding Dilutive Common Shares	
	For the Interim Period Ended December 31, 2010	For the Interim Period Ended December 31, 2009
Convertible debentures, at 7% interest per annum, convertible at the option of the holder, to the Company's common stock at \$0.12 per common share, issued on March 10, 2006 matured on March 10, 2008.	4,166,667	4,166,667
Convertible debentures Allonge No. 1, at 7% interest per annum, convertible at the option of the holder, to the Company's common stock at \$0.12 per common share, issued on December 15, 2008 matured on December 15, 2010.	128,883	128,883
Warrants issued in connection with the notes payable issued on May 18, 2007 with an exercise price of \$0.18 per common share expired on May 18, 2012.	500,000	500,000
Warrants issued as broker's fees in connection with notes payable issued on May 18, 2007 with an exercise price of \$0.18 per share expired on May 18, 2012	83,111	83,111
Total potentially outstanding dilutive common shares	4,878,661	4,878,661

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method (“Indirect method”) as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05

In June 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 “Comprehensive Income” (“ASU 2011-05”), which was the result of a joint project with the IASB and amends the guidance in ASC 220, Comprehensive Income, by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of stockholders’ equity. Instead, the new guidance now gives entities the option to present all non-owner changes in stockholders’ equity either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or as two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the amendments require entities to present all reclassification adjustments from OCI to net income on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively and are effective for public entity for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08

In September 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 “Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Goodwill for Impairment” (“ASU 2011-08”). This Update is to simplify how public and nonpublic entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate—a Scope Clarification” (“ASU 2011-09”). This Update is to resolve the diversity in practice as to how financial statements have been reflecting circumstances when parent company reporting entities cease to have controlling financial interests in subsidiaries that are in substance real estate, where the situation arises as a result of default on nonrecourse debt of the subsidiaries.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2012 for public entities. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 “Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities” (“ASU 2011-11”). This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 “Comprehensive Income: Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05” (“ASU 2011-12”). This Update is a deferral of the effective date pertaining to reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in ASU 2011-05. FASB is to going to reassess the costs and benefits of those provisions in ASU 2011-05 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Due to the time required to properly make such a reassessment and to evaluate alternative presentation formats, the FASB decided that it is necessary to reinstate the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income that were in place before the issuance of Update 2011-05.

All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not affected by this Update, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Other Recently Issued, but not yet Effective Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Note 3 – Financial Condition

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2010, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the interim period then ended, respectively. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate sufficient revenues, the Company's cash position may not be sufficient enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate sufficient revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenues.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 4 - Convertible Debentures

Principal of Convertible Debentures

On March 10, 2006 the Company entered into four (4) Securities Purchase Agreements ("Securities Purchase Agreements") maturing 24 months from the date of the issuance, with investors relating to the issuance and sale, in a private placement, exempt from the registration requirements, of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), of 7% Convertible Debentures in the principal amount of \$500,000. The debentures are collateralized by all of the now owned and hereafter acquired rights, title and interest of the Company's assets and convertible at the option of the holder to the Company's common stock at \$0.12 per common share. Expenses incurred in connection with the private offering of the debentures were \$185,000, which were carried as deferred financing costs and being amortized over the term of the convertible debentures.

Allonge No. 1

On December 15, 2008, the Allonge No. 1 to three (3) of the Convertible Debentures were made by and between the Company and the debenture holders. Except as amended hereby, the terms of the Note remain as originally stated.

The Principal Amounts as stated on the face of certain Debentures were increased by \$1,547, \$6,188 and \$7,731, respectively, or \$15,466 in aggregate, to \$515,466. Interest on the increased portion of the Principal Amounts shall accrue from the date of this Allonge. The amendment to the Principal Amounts due and owing on the Note described herein notwithstanding, Lender does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Note through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable.

Interest and Late Fees

The Company shall pay interest to the Holder on the aggregate unconverted and then outstanding principal amount of this Debenture at the rate of 7% per annum. All overdue accrued and unpaid principal and interest to be paid hereunder shall entail a late fee at the rate of 18% per annum (or such lower maximum amount of interest permitted to be charged under applicable law) ("Late Fees") which should accrue daily.

Liquidated Damages and Related Interest

Since a registration statement covering the underlying common stock was not filed within 90 days, the Company is required to pay liquidated damages of 2% of the principal amount of \$500,000 plus interest at 18% per annum, if the Company fails to pay the liquidated damages within seven (7) days. The Company accrued \$106,667 in liquidated damages.

Summary of Convertible Debentures, Accrued Interest, Liquidated Damages and Related Interest

Convertible debentures, accrued interest, liquidated damages and related interest at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Convertible debentures	515,466	515,466
Accrued interest	311,760	264,980
Accrued liquidated damages	106,667	106,667
Accrued interest on liquidated damages	78,930	69,250

Note 5 – Loans Payable - Stockholder

In November 2007 a stockholder loaned the Company \$28,000 for working capital purposes. Such loan bears interest at 6% per annum, matured on November 30, 2008 and is now past due.

In February 2008 a stockholder loaned the Company \$11,000 for working capital purposes. Such loan bears interest at 6% per annum, matured on February 28, 2009 and is now past due.

In June 2008 a stockholder loaned the Company \$25,000. The loan bears interest at 6% per annum, matured on June 30, 2009 and is now past due.

Loans payable – stockholder and related interest at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Loans payable – Stockholder	64,000	64,000
Accrued interest	10,480	8,544

Note 6 – Notes Payable

Notes Payable

Principal, Attached Warrants and Related Offering Costs. On May 18, 2007 the Company sold two (2) \$93,500 each, or \$187,000, in aggregate, of 7% secured promissory notes (the “Notes”) maturing four (4) months from the date of issuance along with two (2) warrants to purchase 250,000 shares each, or 500,000 shares in aggregate, of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.18 per share, which expired on May 18, 2012, (the “2007 Warrants”) (collectively, the “Securities” or “2007 Notes Offering”) for an aggregate purchase price of \$170,000. The Notes were past due as of September 18, 2007 and are secured by all of the rights, title and interest of the Company’s assets. In connection with the sale of the 2007 Notes Offering, the Company issued as broker’s fees: (i) a warrant to purchase 83,111 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.18 per share, which expired on May 18, 2012, valued at \$9,641 on the date of grant and (ii) a promissory note in the amount of \$14,960. In addition, the Company incurred legal fees of \$30,512 in connection with the sale of the 2007 Notes Offering. The aggregate costs of \$55,813 were carried as deferred financing costs and amortized over the term of the notes payable of four (4) months.

Interest Rate. Interest payable on this Note shall accrue at a rate per annum (the “Interest Rate”) of seven percent (7%). Interest on the Principal Amount shall accrue from the date of this Note and shall be payable, in arrears, together with Principal Amount payments as described below and on the Maturity Date, whether by acceleration or otherwise.

Default Interest. The Company shall have a five (5) business day grace period to pay any monetary amounts due under this Note, after which grace period and during the pendency of an Event of Default (as defined in Article III) a default interest rate of eighteen percent (18%) per annum shall apply to the amounts owed hereunder.

Fair Value of Warrants on the Date of Grant. The Company estimated the fair value of the 2007 warrants, estimated on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Expected life (year)	5
Expected volatility	91.00%
Risk-free interest rate	1.55%
Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends	0.00%

The contractual term of the share options or similar instruments is used as the expected term of the share options or similar instruments for the Company as it has no historical data for the instrument holders' exercise behavior. As a thinly-traded public entity it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the expected volatility of its share price. The Company selected four (4) comparable public companies listed on the NYSE Amex and NASDAQ Capital Market within the software industry which the Company used to calculate the expected volatility. The Company calculated those four (4) comparable companies' historical volatility over the expected life and averaged them as its expected volatility. The risk-free interest rate is based on a yield curve of U.S. treasury interest rates on the date of valuation based on the expected term of the share options or similar instruments. Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends is based on the Company's dividend history and anticipated dividend policy.

The fair value of the 2007 warrants to purchase 500,000 common shares issued to the note holders, estimated on the date of grant, was \$43,246, which was originally recorded as a debit to the discount - notes payable and a credit to additional paid-in capital.

Allonge No. 1

On December 15, 2008, the Allonge No. 1 to one of the Notes was made by and between the Company and the note holder. Except as amended hereby, the terms of the Note remain as originally stated.

The Principal Amount as stated on the face of the Note shall be increased by \$21,250 to \$114,750. Interest on the increased portion of the Principal Amount shall accrue from the date of this Allonge. The amendment to the Principal Amount due and owing on the Note described herein notwithstanding, Lender does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Note through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable.

Allonge No. 2

On December 29, 2008, the Allonge No. 2 to one of the Notes was made by and between the Company and the note holder; however the note holder never transferred the funds to the Company, which invalidated the Allonge No. 2.

Allonge No. 3

On September 23, 2009, the Allonge No. 3 to one of the Notes was made by and between the Company and the note holder. Except as amended hereby, the terms of the Note remain as originally stated.

The Principal Amount as stated on the face of the Note shall be increased by \$10,000 to \$124,750. Interest on the increased portion of the Principal Amount shall accrue from the date of this Allonge. The amendment to the Principal Amount due and owing on the Note described herein notwithstanding, Lender does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Note through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable.

Allonge No. 4

On May 12, 2010, the Allonge No. 4 to one of the Notes was made by and between the Company and the note holder. Except as amended hereby, the terms of the Note remain as originally stated.

The Principal Amount as stated on the face of the Note shall be increased by \$5,000 to \$129,750. Interest on the increased portion of the Principal Amount shall accrue from the date of this Allonge. The amendment to the Principal Amount due and owing on the Note described herein notwithstanding, Lender does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Note through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable.

Allonge No. 5

On October 5, 2010, the Allonge No. 5 to one of the Notes was made by and between the Company and the note holder. Except as amended hereby, the terms of the Note remain as originally stated.

The Principal Amount as stated on the face of the Note shall be increased by \$11,500 to \$141,250. Interest on the increased portion of the Principal Amount shall accrue from the date of this Allonge. The amendment to the Principal Amount due and owing on the Note described herein notwithstanding, Lender does not waive interest that may have accrued at a default rate of interest and liquidated damages, if any, that may have accrued on the Note through the date of this Allonge, which default interest and liquidated damages, if any, remain outstanding and payable.

The notes are currently in default and the Company is accruing interest at the default rate of 18% per annum.

Summary of Notes Payable and Accrued Interest

Notes payable and related interest at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Notes payable	255,494	243,994
Accrued interest	144,450	121,814

Note 7 – Related Party Transactions

Free Office Space from Majority Stockholder and Chief Executive Officer

The Company has been provided office space by its majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

Note 8 – Derivative Warrant Liability

The notes payable are hybrid instruments which contain an embedded derivative feature which would individually warrant separate accounting as a derivative instrument under Paragraph 815-10-05-4. The embedded derivative feature includes the warrants attached to the Notes. Pursuant to Paragraph 815-10-05-4, the value of the embedded derivative liability have been bifurcated from the debt host contract and recorded as a derivative liability resulting in a reduction of the initial carrying amount (as unamortized discount) of the notes, which are amortized as debt discount to be presented in other (income) expenses in the statements of operations using the effective interest method over the life of the notes.

The compound embedded derivatives within the notes have been valued using a layered discounted probability-weighted cash flow approach, recorded at fair value at the date of issuance; and marked-to-market at each reporting period end date with changes in fair value recorded in the Company's statements of operations as "change in the fair value of derivative instrument".

Warrants Issued on May 18, 2007

Description of Warrants

In connection with the sale of Notes, the Company issued (i) warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock to the Notes holders and (ii) a warrant to purchase 83,111 shares of common stock to the broker, or 583,111 common shares in aggregate ("2007 Warrants") with an exercise price of \$0.18 per share, which expired on May 18, 2012, all of which have been earned upon issuance.

Derivative Analysis

The exercise price of the 2007 warrants and the number of shares issuable upon exercise was subject to reset adjustment in the event of stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalization, most favored nation clause and similar corporate events. Pursuant to the most favored nation provision of the 2007 Notes Offering, if the Company issues any common stock or securities other than the excepted issuances, to any person or entity at a purchase or exercise price per share less than the share purchase price of the 2007 warrant exercise price without the consent of the subscriber holding purchased notes, warrants or warrant shares of the 2007 Notes Offering, then the subscriber shall have the right to apply the lowest such purchase price or exercise price of the offering or sale of such new securities to the purchase price of the purchased shares then held by the subscriber (and, if necessary, the Company will issue additional shares), the reset adjustments are also referred to as full reset adjustments.

Because these warrants had full reset adjustments tied to future issuances of equity securities by the Company, they were subject to derivative liability treatment under Section 815-40-15 of the FASB Accounting Standard Codification ("Section 815-40-15") (formerly FASB Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 07-5: Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock ("EITF 07-5")). Section 815-40-15 became effective for the Company on January 1, 2009 and as of that date the Warrants issued in the 2007 Notes Offering have been measured at fair value using a Binomial pricing model at each reporting period end date with gains and losses from the change in fair value of derivative liabilities recognized on the statements of operations.

Valuation of Derivative Liability

(a) Valuation Methodology

The Company's 2007 warrants do not trade in an active securities market, as such, the Company developed a lattice model that values the derivative liability of the warrants based on a probability weighted discounted cash flow model. This model is based on future projections of the various potential outcomes. The features that were analyzed and incorporated into the model included the exercise feature and the full ratchet reset.

Based on these features, there are two primary events that can occur; the Holder exercises the Warrants or the Warrants are held to expiration. The model analyzed the underlying economic factors that influenced which of these events would occur, when they were likely to occur, and the specific terms that would be in effect at the time (i.e. stock price, exercise price, volatility, etc.). Projections were then made on these underlying factors which led to a set of potential scenarios. As the result of the large Warrant overhang we accounted for the dilution affects, volatility and market cap to adjust the projections.

Probabilities were assigned to each of these scenarios based on management projections. This led to a cash flow projection and a probability associated with that cash flow. A discounted weighted average cash flow over the various scenarios was completed to determine the value of the derivative warrant liability.

(b) Valuation Assumptions

The Company's 2007 derivative warrants were valued at each period ending date using the Cox, Ross & Rubenstein Binomial Lattice Model with the following assumptions:

- The underlying stock price was used as the fair value of the common stock on period end date;
- The stock price would fluctuate with the Company's projected volatility. The projected volatility curve for each valuation period was based on its historical volatility;
- The Holder would exercise the warrant at maturity if the stock price was above the exercise price;
- Reset events projected to occur are based on no future projected capital needs;

- The Holder would exercise the warrant as they become exercisable at target prices of \$0.18 per common share for the 2007 Notes Offering, and lowering such target as the warrants approached maturity;
- The probability weighted cash flows are discounted using the risk free interest rates.
- Expected volatility: Due to limited to no trading volume, the Company selected comparables to determine expected volatility. The Company analyzed companies in the comparable industry and selected early staged, similarly capitalized companies. The Company performed an analysis of the comparable companies' volatility and utilized the average of the comparable companies' volatility as its expected volatility.
- The risk-free interest rate is based on a yield curve of U.S treasury interest rates on the date of valuation based on the contractual life of the warrants
- Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends is based on the Company's dividend history and anticipated dividend policy.

(c) Fair Value of Derivative Warrants

The fair value of the 2007 derivative warrants was computed using the Cox, Ross & Rubenstein Binomial Lattice Model with the following assumptions at December 31, 2008, the date when Section 815-40-15 became effective:

	December 31, 2008
Expected life (year)	3.38
Expected volatility	91.00%
Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate	1.55%

The Company initially classified the warrants to purchase 583,111 shares of its common stock issued in connection with its 2007 Notes Offering as additional paid-in capital upon issuance. Upon the adoption of Section 815-40-15, these warrants are no longer deemed to be indexed to the Company's own stock and were reclassified from equity to a derivative warrant liability. The difference between the fair value of the 2007 warrants estimated on December 31, 2008 and the relative fair value of the 2007 warrants estimated on the date of grant was immaterial. On January 1, 2009, the Company reclassified \$52,887, the amount originally classified as additional paid-in capital upon issuance of the warrants on May 18, 2007, to the derivative warrant liability.

The fair value of the 2007 derivative warrants was computed using the Cox, Ross & Rubenstein Binomial Lattice Model with the following assumptions December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010:

	December 31, 2010		June 30, 2010	
Expected life (year)	1.38		1.88	
Expected volatility	89.81	%	92.75	%
Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends	0.00	%	0.00	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.000	%	0.895	%

The fair value of the embedded derivative warrants is marked-to-market at each balance sheet date after January 1, 2009, the date when Section 815-40-15 became effective, and the change in the fair value of the embedded derivative warrants is recorded in the statements of operations as change in the fair value of derivative liability in other income or expense.

The table below provides a summary of the fair value of the derivative warrant liability and the changes in the fair value of the derivative warrants, including net transfers in and/or out, of derivative warrants measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) at December 31, 2010 and for the interim period then ended:

	Fair Value Measurement Using Level 3 Inputs	
	Derivative warrants Assets (Liability)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2008, the date when Section 815-40-15 became effective	\$ (52,887)	\$ (52,887)
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized) included in:		
Net income (loss)	(759)	(759)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Purchases, issuances and settlements	-	-
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2009	(53,646)	(53,646)
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized) included in:		
Net income (loss)	9,504	9,504
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Purchases, issuances and settlements	-	-
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2010	(44,142)	(44,142)
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized) included in:		
Net income (loss)	2,799	2,799
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Purchases, issuances and settlements	-	-
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ (41,343)	\$ (41,343)

Warrants Activities

The table below summarizes the Company's derivative warrant activity through December 31, 2010:

	2007 Warrant Activities			Fair Value of Derivative Warrants	APIC Reclassification of Derivative Liability	(Gain) Loss Change in Fair Value of Derivative Liability
	Derivative Shares	Non-derivative Shares	Total Warrant Shares			
Derivative warrants at December 31, 2008	583,111	-	583,111	\$(52,887)	\$ -	\$-
Exercise of warrants	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Exercise of warrants – Cashless	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Total warrant exercised	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Extinguishment of warrant liability resulting from waiver of anti-dilution	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Derivative warrants remaining	583,111	-	583,111	(52,887)	-	-
Mark to market	-	-		(759)	-	759
Derivative warrants at June 30, 2009	583,111	-	583,111	(53,646)	-	759
Exercise of warrants	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Exercise of warrants – Cashless	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Total warrant exercised	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Extinguishment of warrant liability resulting from waiver of anti-dilution	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Derivative warrants remaining	583,111	-	583,111	(53,646)	-	-

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Mark to market	-	-	9,504	-	(9,504)
Derivative warrants at June 30, 2010	583,111	-	583,111	(44,142)	-
Mark to market	-	-	2,799	-	(2,799)
Derivative warrants at December 31, 2010	583,111	-	583,111	(41,343)	-

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable warrants as of December 31, 2010:

F-29

Range of Exercise Prices	Warrants Outstanding			Warrants Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding	Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.18	583,111	1.38	\$ 0.18	583,111	1.38	\$ 0.18
\$0.18	583,111	1.38	\$ 0.18	583,111	1.38	\$ 0.18

Note 9 – Stockholders’ Deficit

Shares Authorized

Upon formation the Company is authorized to issue two classes of stock. One class of stock shall be Common Stock, par value \$0.0001, of which the Corporation shall have the authority to issue 250,000,000 shares. The second class of stock shall be Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001, of which the Corporation shall have the authority to issue 10,000,000 shares. The Preferred Stock, or any series thereof, shall have such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof as shall be expressed in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors and may be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside such resolution or resolutions of the board of directors, provided that the matter in which such facts shall operate upon such designations, preferences, rights and qualifications; limitations or restrictions of such class or series of stock is clearly and expressly set forth in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of such stock by the board of directors.

Common Stock

On December 15, 2005, the Company issued 4,510,000 shares of common stock to the founders at par for cash of \$451.

On March 6, 2006, the Company issued 9,700,000 shares of common stock at \$0.01 per share for total cash proceeds of \$97,000.

On March 10, 2006, the Company issued 2,083,333 shares of common stock at \$0.024 per share for total cash proceeds of \$50,000.

On October 31, 2006, the Company issued 468,264 shares of common stock at \$0.12 per share for total cash proceeds of \$56,192.

Note 10 – Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As used in this Form 10-Q, references to “Aprecia,” the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us” refer to Aprecia, Inc. Unless the context otherwise indicates.

Forward-Looking Statements

The following discussion and analysis and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Report and reports included herein by reference. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. For this purpose, any statements contained in this Report that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information includes statements relating to future actions, prospective products, future performance or results of current or anticipated products, sales and marketing efforts, costs and expenses, interest rates, outcome of contingencies, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, business strategies, cost savings, objectives of management, and other matters. You can identify forward-looking statements by those that are not historical in nature, particularly those that use terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “contemplates,” “estimates,” “believes,” “plans,” “projected,” “predicts,” “p,” “continue” or the negative of these similar terms. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking information to encourage companies to provide prospective information about themselves without fear of litigation so long as that information is identified as forward-looking and is accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the information.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that we cannot predict. In evaluating these forward-looking statements, you should consider various factors, including the following: (a) those risks and uncertainties related to general economic conditions, (b) whether we are able to manage our planned growth efficiently and operate profitable operations, (c) whether we are able to generate sufficient revenues or obtain financing to sustain and grow our operations, and (d) whether we are able to successfully fulfill our primary requirements for cash, which are explained below under “Liquidity and Capital Resources”. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements, except as otherwise required under the applicable federal securities laws.

Plan of Operation

We were formed to become a leading edge provider of applied artificial intelligence solutions for thoroughbred and lottery applications. We are currently inactive.

Our current business plan is to attempt to identify and negotiate with a business target for the merger of that entity with and into Aprecia. In certain instances, a target company may wish to become a subsidiary of Aprecia or may wish to contribute or sell assets to us rather than to merge. No assurances can be given that we will be successful in identifying or negotiating with any target company. Aprecia seeks to provide a method for a foreign or domestic private company to become a reporting or public company whose securities are qualified for trading in the United States secondary markets.

A business combination with a target company normally will involve the transfer to the target company of the majority of the issued and outstanding common stock of Aprecia, and the substitution by the target company of its own management and board of directors. No assurances can be given that we will be able to enter into a business

combination, or, if we do enter into such a business combination, no assurances can be given as to the terms of a business combination, or as to the nature of the target company.

Plan of Operation

General

During the next 12 months, the Company intends to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire an interest in one or more business opportunities presented to it by persons or firms who or which desire to seek the perceived advantages of a publicly held corporation. At this time, the Company has no plan, proposal, agreement, understanding or arrangement to acquire or merge with any specific business or company, and the Company has not identified any specific business or company for investigation and evaluation. No member of Management or promoter of the Company has had any material discussions with any other company with respect to any acquisition of that company.

The Company will not restrict its search to any specific business, industry or geographical location, and the Company may participate in a business venture of virtually any kind or nature. The discussion of the proposed plan of operation under this caption and throughout this Quarterly Report is purposefully general and is not meant to be restrictive of the Company's virtually unlimited discretion to search for and enter into potential business opportunities.

Revenue

We have not generated revenues from planned principal operations and we are currently inactive. We originally had planned on becoming involved in the business of identifying money laundering in various sporting venues, but have since dropped such plans and are now seeking to sell the Company or obtain additional financings. However, there is no assurance that we will achieve either goal.

Net Loss

Our net loss was \$42,493 for the three months ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$45,086 for the three months ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in net loss was due primarily to the salaries paid to the officer during the three months ended December 31, 2009.

Operating Expenses

There was \$2,074 of operating expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$6,147 for the three months ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in operating expenses was due primarily to the salaries paid to the officer during the three months ended December 31, 2009.

Other (Income) Expenses

Other (income) expenses were \$40,827 of interest expenses relating to its convertible debentures and notes payable for the three months ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$ 40,105 of interest expenses relating to its convertible debentures and notes payable for the nine months ended December 31, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 reflects that the Company has cash in the amount of \$10,159. The Company is a blank check company and does not have any planned operations.

The focus of Aprecia's efforts is to acquire or develop an operating business. Despite no active operations at this time, management intends to continue in business and has no intention to liquidate the Company. Aprecia has considered various business alternatives including the possible acquisition of an existing business, but to date has found possible opportunities unsuitable or excessively priced. We does not contemplate limiting the scope of its search to any particular industry. Management has considered the risk of possible opportunities as well as their potential rewards. Management has invested time evaluating several proposals for possible acquisition or combination; however, none of these opportunities were pursued. We presently owns no real property and at this time has no intention of acquiring any such property. Our primary expected expenses are comprised substantially of professional fees primarily incident to its reporting requirements and interest expense on our convertible debentures.

We may have to issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Going Concern Consideration

The Company has no planned operations. The Company had no revenues and incurred a net loss of \$42,493 for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and a net loss of \$ 1,763,564 for the period from December 15, 2005 (inception) through December 31, 2010. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be generated during the next year or thereafter from operations or that funds will be available from external sources such as debt or equity financings or other potential sources. The lack of additional capital could force the Company to curtail or cease operations and would, therefore, have a material adverse effect on its business. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that any such required funds, if available, will be available on attractive terms or that they will not have a significant dilutive effect on the Company's existing stockholders.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05

In June 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 "Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2011-05"), which was the result of a joint project with the IASB and amends the guidance in ASC 220, Comprehensive Income, by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of stockholders' equity. Instead, the new guidance now gives entities the option to present all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or as two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the amendments require entities to present all reclassification adjustments from OCI to net income on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively and are effective for public entity for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08

In September 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 “Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Goodwill for Impairment” (“ASU 2011-08”). This Update is to simplify how public and nonpublic entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate—a Scope Clarification” (“ASU 2011-09”). This Update is to resolve the diversity in practice as to how financial statements have been reflecting circumstances when parent company reporting entities cease to have controlling financial interests in subsidiaries that are in substance real estate, where the situation arises as a result of default on nonrecourse debt of the subsidiaries.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2012 for public entities. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 “Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities” (“ASU 2011-11”). This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 “Comprehensive Income: Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05” (“ASU 2011-12”). This Update is a deferral of the effective date pertaining to reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in ASU 2011-05. FASB is to going to reassess the costs and benefits of those provisions in ASU 2011-05 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Due to the time required to properly make such a reassessment and to evaluate alternative presentation formats, the FASB decided that it is necessary to reinstate the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income that were in place before the issuance of Update 2011-05.

All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not affected by this Update, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial

statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Other Recently Issued, but not yet Effective Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) requires our Management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, forecasted future events and various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and judgments may vary under different assumptions or conditions. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. Management believes the accounting policies below are critical in the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments.

Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of losses from various contingencies. Considerable judgment is necessary to estimate the probability and amount of any loss from such contingencies. An accrual is made when it is probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset been impaired and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company accrues a liability and charges operations for the estimated costs of adjudication or settlement of asserted and unasserted claims existing as of the balance sheet date.

Research and Development

None.

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

We account for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under guidance of Subtopic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Subtopic 505-50”).

Pursuant to Section 505-50-30, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company’s most recent private placement memorandum (“PPM”), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using the Cox, Ross & Rubenstein Binomial Lattice Model or Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- Expected term of share options and similar instruments: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.
- Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for it to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected term of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services. Section 505-50-30 provides guidance on the determination of the measurement date for transactions that are within the scope of this Subtopic.

Pursuant to ASC paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a stock option that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-30-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

A smaller reporting company, as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, is not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer (one person), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Report. Based upon that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer (one person) concluded that those disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2010, because we do not have sufficient staff to segregate responsibilities and no written documentation of internal control policies. We plan to seek to correct these deficiencies during the current fiscal year or the next.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

During the quarterly period covered by this Report, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

There are no pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or in which any director, officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of the Company, or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company. The Company's property is not the subject of any pending legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A smaller reporting company, as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, is not required to provide the information required by this item.

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

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers

None.

Use of Proceeds

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Since a registration statement covering the common stock to be issued upon conversion of the convertible debentures issued by the Company in March 2006 and described above was not filed within 90 days of the closing, the Company is in default under such debentures. Accordingly, we are required to pay liquidated damages equal to 2% of the principal amount of \$500,000 per month plus interest at the rate of 18% if the Company fails to pay the liquidated damages within seven days. As such, we have accrued \$106,667 in liquidated damages and \$74,082 in interest on the liquidated damages as of September 30, 2010.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1 Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer (one person) pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act

32.1 Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer (one person) pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

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

Aprecia Inc.

Date: August 20, 2012

By: /s/ Isaac Onn
Name: Isaac Onn
Title: President, Chief Executive
Officer and
Interim Chief Financial Officer