

CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 10-K

October 10, 2014

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U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Concierge Technologies, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada (state of incorporation)	333-38838 (Commission File Number)	95-4442384 (IRS Employer I.D. Number)
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29115 Valley  
Center Rd.  
#K-206

Valley Center,  
CA 92082

Tel:  
866.800.2978

Fax:  
888.312.0124

(Address and  
telephone  
number of  
registrant's  
principal  
executive  
offices and  
principal  
place of  
business)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None.

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Check whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes

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☐ No ☒ Yes

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes

☐ No ☒ Yes

Check whether the issuer (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 ☐

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. Smaller reporting company ☒

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

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$2,268,127.

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of a specified date within the past 60 days: \$1,795,793 computed by reference to the \$0.009 average of the bid and asked price of the Company's Common Stock on September 29, 2014.

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 244,684,088 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, and 206,186 shares of Series A Convertible, Voting, Preferred Stock, and 9,498,409 Series B Convertible, Voting, Preferred Stock on September 29, 2014. Series A Preferred stock is convertible, under certain conditions, to 5 shares of common stock for each share of Series A Preferred stock. Each share of Series A Preferred stock votes as 5 shares of common stock. Series B Preferred stock is convertible, under certain conditions, to 20 shares of common stock for each share of Series B Preferred stock. Each share of Series B Preferred stock votes as 20 shares of common stock.

#### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

If the following documents are incorporated by reference, briefly describe them and identify the part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) any annual report to security holders; (3) any proxy or information statement; and (3) any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"). The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1990). Information Statement pursuant to Section 14C filed December 10, 2010.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes ☐ No ☒

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## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

#### Business Development.

Concierge Technologies, Inc. was incorporated in California on August 18, 1993 as "Fanfest, Inc." On August 29, 1995 its name was changed to Starfest, Inc., and on March 20, 2002 its name was changed to "Concierge Technologies, Inc."

Pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") dated March 6, 2000 between MAS Capital, Inc., an Indiana corporation, the controlling shareholder of MAS Acquisition XX Corp. ("MAS XX"), an Indiana corporation, and Starfest, approximately 96.83 percent (8,250,000 shares) of the outstanding shares of common stock of MAS Acquisition XX Corp. were exchanged for \$100,000 and 150,000 shares of common stock of Starfest in a transaction in which Starfest became the parent corporation of MAS XX.

At the time of this transaction, the market price of Starfest's common stock was \$1.50 bid at closing on March 7, 2000 on the OTC Bulletin Board. Accordingly, the consideration Starfest paid for the 96.83 percent interest was valued at \$325,000. Concierge loaned to Starfest the \$100,000 cash portion of the consideration evidenced by a no-interest, demand note. Michael Huemmer, the president of Starfest, loaned to Starfest the 150,000 shares of common stock of Starfest that was the stock portion of the consideration.

Upon execution of the Purchase Agreement and the subsequent delivery of \$100,000 cash and 150,000 shares of common stock of Starfest on March 7, 2000, to MAS Capital Inc., pursuant to Rule 12g-3(a) of the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Starfest became the successor issuer to MAS Acquisition XX Corp. for reporting purposes under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and elected to report under the Act effective March 7, 2000.

MAS XX had no business, no assets, and no liabilities at the time of the transaction. Starfest entered into the transaction solely for the purpose of becoming the successor issuer to MAS Acquisition XX Corp. for reporting purposes under the 1934 Exchange Act. Prior to this transaction, Starfest was preparing to register its common stock with the Commission in order to avoid being delisted by the OTC Bulletin Board. By engaging in the Rule 12g-3(a) transaction, Starfest avoided the possibility that its planned registration statement with the Commission would not be fully reviewed by the Commission's staff before an April 2000 deadline, which would result in Starfest's common stock being delisted on the OTC Bulletin Board.

An agreement of merger was entered into between Starfest and Concierge, Inc., a Nevada corporation, on January 26, 2000. The proposed merger was submitted to the shareholders of each of Starfest and Concierge pursuant to a Form S-4 Prospectus-Proxy Statement filed with the Commission.

As described in Starfest's Form 8-K filed on April 2, 2002 with the Commission (Commission File No. 000-29913), the shareholders of Starfest and Concierge did approve the merger, and the merger was legally effected on March 20, 2002.

Pursuant to the agreement of merger between Starfest and Concierge,

Starfest was the surviving corporation,

The shareholders of Concierge received pro rata for their shares of common stock of Concierge, 99,957,713 shares of common stock of Starfest in the merger, and all shares of capital stock of Concierge were cancelled,

The fiscal year-end of the corporation was changed to June 30,

The officers and directors of Concierge became the officers and directors of Starfest, and

The name of Starfest was changed to "Concierge Technologies, Inc."

#### Our Business.

Concierge, through its majority owned operating subsidiary Wireless Village, doing business as Janus Cam, is in the business of importing, selling, distributing and installing high-definition digital video recorders with GPS mapping, audio recording, wireless broadcasting, playback and security features as conceptualized to provide historical records of vehicle driving behavior and mobile incidents. During the previous fiscal year, Concierge divested ownership interest in its wholly owned subsidiary, Planet Halo, who was engaged in new product research and development related to mobile incident reporting with the intent to develop, license, trademark and/or manufacture leading edge products within the industry.

On May 5, 2004 we acquired all of the outstanding and issued shares of Planet Halo, a privately held Nevada corporation.

On June 5, 2007 Planet Halo launched its first wireless broadband network designed for subscription access to the Internet. The second such network was completed in Ventura, California during the 2007-2008 fiscal year. Planet Halo continued to operate and expand the subscriber base until encountering insurmountable competition from disruptive technologies. The wireless business was discontinued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 and a transition was made to research and development activities for in-vehicle video recording devices. In January 2013 we sold all of our interest in Planet Halo through a stock redemption agreement wherein a holder of Concierge Series B, Voting, Convertible Preferred stock exchanged a portion of those shares for all of the issued and outstanding stock in Planet Halo.

On January 23, 2008 we acquired all of the outstanding and issued shares of Wireless Village, a privately held Nevada corporation based in Cleveland, Ohio. Wireless Village's assets include computer hardware, software, domain names, existing radio site infrastructure, and expertise in designing, operating, managing and maintaining wireless and wired networks, including video security systems. Wireless Village began transitioning to the business of mobile incident reporting, or "black box" technology, for vehicles during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. During September 2010 Wireless Village offered three knowledgeable individuals, a product manufacturer, and an industry lobbyist an equity stake in the company in exchange for providing their services and expertise, along with a potential client list, exclusively to Wireless Village. Accordingly, on October 8, 2010, Concierge Technologies conveyed approximately 49% of its equity in Wireless Village, in the aggregate, to the aforementioned group. As a result the focus of Wireless Village has been redirected to the business of mobile incident reporting technology and sales through the present time.

A fictitious business name of 3rd Eye Cam was adopted and filed in the State of Nevada and, during the previous fiscal year, that name was discontinued in favor of the current fictitious name Janus Cam. The company currently operates from leased offices in South San Francisco, CA.

During the previous fiscal year Concierge Technologies, through a stock exchange agreement, acquired all of the shares owned by the minority shareholders of Wireless Village in exchange for shares of Concierge Technologies Series B, Voting, Convertible Preferred stock. As of June 30, 2014 Wireless Village is a wholly owned subsidiary of Concierge Technologies, Inc. and its only operating subsidiary.

**Governmental Approval of Principal Products.** No governmental approval is required in the U.S. for Concierge's products.

**Government Regulations.** There are no governmental regulations in the U.S. that apply to Concierge's sale of recording devices, and no specific license or approvals are required, with the exception of adoption by local industry associations or municipalities on a case-by-case basis of the Wireless Village devices meeting suitability for purpose standards.

**Dependence on Major Customers and Suppliers.** Concierge is currently dependent upon its major supplier to continue to supply the recording products at quantities and prices as necessary to meet market demands. Concierge, through Wireless Village, does not expect to be reliant on a single major customer to meet its business objects for the foreseeable future.

**Seasonality.** There should be no seasonal aspect to Concierge's business.

**Research and Development.** Concierge expended approximately \$40,180 on research and development during fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

**Environmental Controls.** Concierge is subject to no environmental controls or restrictions that require the outlay of capital or the obtaining of a permit in order to engage in business.

**Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Intellectual Property.** Concierge has trademarked its Personal Communications Attendant. It has no patents on the product. On March 13, 2013 a trademark was granted to Wireless Village for the name "Janus" as used in commerce for cameras and related equipment.

**Number of Employees.** On June 30, 2014, we employed 5 persons full time and relied further on independent sales personnel, commissioned agents and contractors to perform additional sales exercises.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We own no plants or real property.

Facilities

Our office facilities for Concierge Technologies are housed by our Chief Executive Officer, David Neibert, whose mailing address is 29115 Valley Center Rd., K-206, Valley Center, CA 92082. Our majority owned subsidiary, Wireless Village/dba Janus Cam, is operated from leased office space at 31 Airport Blvd., Suite G2, South San Francisco, CA 94080

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

On May 6, 2002, a default judgment was awarded to Brookside Investments Ltd against, jointly and severally, our company, Allen E. Kahn, and The Whitehall Companies in the amount of \$135,000 plus interest and legal fees. Concierge did not defend against the complaint by Brookside, which alleged that Brookside was entitled to a refund of its investment as a result of a breach of contract. Brookside had entered into a subscription agreement with Concierge, Inc. that called for, among other things, the pending merger between Starfest and Concierge to be completed within 180 days of the investment. The merger was not completed within 180 days and Brookside sought a refund of its investment, which Concierge was unable to provide.

As of May 6, 2012, the judgment had lapsed and there is no further effect. Although the judgment is no longer enforceable against Concierge, and Concierge is no longer domiciled in the state of jurisdiction where the judgment was entered, the amount of \$135,000 continues to be listed among the accrued expenses of the company.

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

There were no matters submitted to shareholders for a vote for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.



## PART II

## ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our Common Stock presently trades on the OTC Markets QB Exchange. The high and low bid prices, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board, are as follows for fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2014. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	High	Low
Calendar 2012		
3rd Qtr.	0.012	0.011
4th Qtr	0.021	0.013
Calendar 2013		
1st Qtr	0.018	0.010
2nd Qtr	0.020	0.013
3rd Qtr.	0.012	0.011
4th Qtr	0.021	0.013
Calendar 2014		
1st Qtr	0.049	0.009
2nd Qtr	0.014	0.0114

## Holders

On June 30, 2014 there were approximately 350 holders of record of our common stock.

## Dividends

We have had no earnings and have declared no dividends on our capital stock. Under Nevada law, a company - such as our company - can pay dividends only

from retained earnings, or

if after the dividend is made,

its tangible assets would equal at least 1 1/4 times its liabilities, and

its current assets would at least equal its current liabilities, or

if the average of its earnings before income taxes and before interest expenses for the last two years was less than the average of its interest expenses for the last two years, then its current assets must be equal to at least 1 1/4 times its current liabilities.

The directors' strategy on dividends is to declare and pay dividends only from retained earnings and when the directors deem it prudent and in the best interests of the company to declare and pay dividends.



## Penny Stock Regulations

Our common stock trades on the OTC Markets QB exchange at a price less than \$5 a share and is subject to the rules governing "penny stocks."

A "penny stock" is any stock that:

sells for less than \$5 a share.

is not listed on an exchange or authorized for quotation on The Nasdaq Stock Market, and

is not a stock of a "substantial issuer." We are not now a "substantial issuer" and cannot become one until we have net tangible assets of at least \$2 million.

There are statutes and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") that impose a strict regimen on brokers that recommend penny stocks.

### The Penny Stock Suitability Rule

Before a broker-dealer can recommend and sell a penny stock to a new customer who is not an institutional accredited investor, the broker-dealer must obtain from the customer information concerning the person's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. Then, the broker-dealer must "reasonably determine" (1) that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the person and (2) that the person, or his advisor, is capable of evaluating the risks in penny stocks.

After making this determination, the broker-dealer must furnish the customer with a written statement setting forth the basis for this suitability determination. The customer must sign and date a copy of the written statement and return it to the broker-dealer.

Finally the broker-dealer must also obtain from the customer a written agreement to purchase the penny stock, identifying the stock and the number of shares to be purchased.

The above exercise delays a proposed transaction. It causes many broker-dealer firms to adopt a policy of not allowing their representatives to recommend penny stocks to their customers.

The Penny Stock Suitability Rule, described above, and the Penny Stock Disclosure Rule, described below, do not apply to the following:

transactions not recommended by the broker-dealer,

sales to institutional accredited investors,

transactions in which the customer is a director, officer, general partner, or direct or indirect beneficial owner of more than 5 percent of any class of equity security of the issuer of the penny stock that is the subject of the transaction, and

transactions in penny stocks by broker-dealers whose income from penny stock activities does not exceed five percent of their total income during certain defined periods.

### The Penny Stock Disclosure Rule

Another Commission rule - the Penny stock Disclosure Rule - requires a broker-dealer, who recommends the sale of a penny stock to a customer in a transaction not exempt from the suitability rule described above, to furnish the customer with a "risk disclosure document." This document is set forth in a federal regulation and contains the following information:

A statement that penny stocks can be very risky, that investors often cannot sell a penny stock back to the dealer that sold them the stock,

A warning that salespersons of penny stocks are not impartial advisers but are paid to sell the stock,

The statement that federal law requires the salesperson to tell the potential investor in a penny stock -

the "offer" and the "bid" on the stock, and

the compensation the salesperson and his firm will receive for the trade,

An explanation that the offer price and the bid price are the wholesale prices at which dealers are willing to sell and buy the stock from other dealers, and that in its trade with a customer the dealer may add a retail charge to these wholesale prices,

A warning that a large spread between the bid and the offer price can make the resale of the stock very costly,

Telephone numbers a person can call if he or she is a victim of fraud,

Admonitions -

to use caution when investing in penny stocks,

to understand the risky nature of penny stocks,

to know the brokerage firm and the salespeople with whom one is dealing, and

to be cautious if ones salesperson leaves the firm.

Finally, the customer must be furnished with a monthly statement including prescribed information relating to market and price information concerning the penny stocks held in the customer's account.

#### Effects of the Rule

The above penny stock regulatory scheme is a response by the Congress and the Commission to known abuses in the telemarketing of low-priced securities by "boiler shop" operators. The scheme imposes market impediments on the sale and trading of penny stocks. It has a limiting effect on a stockholder's ability to resell a penny stock.

Our shares likely will trade below \$5 a share on the OTC Markets QB exchange and be, for some time at least, shares of a "penny stock" subject to the trading market impediments described above.

#### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Outstanding Stock Options

Our company did not sell any shares of its common stock during the last three years, however on February 19, 2014 we issued 53,571 unregistered shares of our common stock to a holder of a note receivable from Janus Cam as a fee in exchange for agreement to extend the maturity date. The transaction was recorded as an expense of \$750 based on the market value of our stock as of the date of issue.

Our company sold the following shares of its Series B Convertible, Voting, Preferred Stock during the last three years without registering the shares. Each share of Series B Convertible, Voting, Preferred Stock is convertible into 20 shares of common stock and carries a vote equal to 20 shares of common stock in all matters brought before the shareholders for vote.

Date	No. of Shares	Shareholder	Type of Consideration	Value of Consideration
------	------------------	-------------	--------------------------	---------------------------

9/8/12	560,000	Gonzalez & Kim	Cash and Debt Forgiveness	\$112,000
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On February 18, 2014 the company entered into a series of agreements, including a convertible debenture, that resulted in a funding of \$53,000. The note is convertible, at the option of the debenture holder, to unregistered common shares after August 18, 2014 at a conversion price calculated on a prescribed discount to the trailing 10-day volume weighted average market price of our shares on the date of conversion. During the initial 6 months from the date of the note the Company may repay the principal plus accrued interest at the rate of 8% per annum by applying a pre-payment penalty determined on a sliding scale tied to the aging of the note. After the initial 6-month period has elapsed the Company may not repay the note until its maturity date on November 18, 2014 at which time the note principal and interest will become due and payable without pre-payment penalty. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder has no right to convert their debt to equity prior to August 19, 2014, hence, if, as of August 19, 2014, the debenture is not repaid, Company will account for the embedded derivative as of that date.

On March 28, 2014 the company entered into a series of agreements, including a convertible debenture, that resulted in a funding of \$32,500. The note is convertible, at the option of the debenture holder, to unregistered common shares after September 22, 2014 at a conversion price calculated on a prescribed discount to the trailing 10-day volume weighted average market price of our shares on the date of conversion. During the initial 6 months from the date of the note the Company may repay the principal plus accrued interest at the rate of 8% per annum by applying a pre-payment penalty determined on a sliding scale tied to the aging of the note. After the initial 6-month period has elapsed the Company may not repay the note until its maturity date on December 28, 2014 at which time the note principal and interest will become due and payable without pre-payment penalty. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder has no right to convert their debt to equity prior to September 22, 2014 hence, if, after September 22, 2014, the debenture is not repaid, the Company will account for the embedded derivative as of that date.

On April 25, 2014 the company entered into a series of agreements, including a convertible debenture, that resulted in a funding of \$32,500. The note is convertible, at the option of the debenture holder, to unregistered common shares after October 26, 2014 at a conversion price calculated on a prescribed discount to the trailing 10-day volume weighted average market price of our shares on the date of conversion. During the initial 6 months from the date of the note the Company may repay the principal plus accrued interest at the rate of 8% per annum by applying a pre-payment penalty determined on a sliding scale tied to the aging of the note. After the initial 6-month period has elapsed the Company may not repay the note until its maturity date on January 28, 2015 at which time the note principal and interest will become due and payable without pre-payment penalty. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder has no right to convert their debt to equity prior to October 26, 2014 hence, if, after October 26, 2014, the debenture is not repaid, the Company will account for the embedded derivative as of that date.

All of the above sales were made pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by the Commission's Regulation D, Rule 506. All purchasers were either accredited investors or, if not, were provided copies of the company's recent filings with the Commission including financial statements meeting the requirements of the Commission's Item 310 of Regulation S-B. All purchasers were provided the opportunity to ask questions of Concierge's management.

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

Some of the information contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this report includes forward-looking statements based on our current management's expectations. There can be no assurance that actual results, outcomes or business conditions will not differ materially from those projected or suggested in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, among others, our limited operating history, unpredictability of future operating results, competitive pressures and the other potential risks and uncertainties.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto and is qualified in its entirety by the foregoing and by more detailed financial information appearing elsewhere. See "Financial Statements."

The Company, through Planet Halo and Wireless Village, had been selling subscriptions to its wireless Internet access service in various increments, including daily, weekly, monthly and yearly since 2007. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, we completed the transition away from this business and refocused our efforts, through our majority owned subsidiary Wireless Village now called Janus Cam, on the sale and distribution of mobile video surveillance systems, generically known as “drive cams”. Planet Halo, a wholly owned subsidiary, had been involved with product research and development since July 2011 and as a result had insignificant revenues for the years ending June 30, 2013 and 2012. Planet Halo had been accumulating debt through loans where proceeds were used for further product development and research. On January 31, 2013 the Company executed a stock redemption agreement whereby we sold the corporation in a stock-for-stock transaction to a shareholder in Concierge Technologies. As of June 30, 2014 Janus Cam is our only subsidiary. Planet Halo operations are accounted for through January 31, 2013 as discontinued operations and have been eliminated from the Consolidated Balance Sheet for the year ending June 30, 2013 for comparison purposes.

Since September 2010, Janus Cam has brought expertise in mobile digital camera deployment into the company by partnering with several industry professionals and a manufacturer of camera and DVR products. In order to gain this expertise we conveyed approximately 49% of our equity ownership in Janus Cam to these professionals. On January 31, 2013 we effectuated an agreement to buy out the minority stakeholders in a stock exchange transaction whereby the shareholders of the non-controlling interest exchanged their shares in Janus Cam for shares in Concierge Technologies. As a result, there is no income attributed to non-controlling interests on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for year ending June 30, 2014.



Janus Cam purchases hardware, including cabling, connectors, hard drives, wireless transceivers, cameras and various other hardware items, for configuration prior to release to end users. These items are either listed in inventory if held beyond the close of the current accounting period, or summarized as “cost of goods sold” when sold with resulting revenues recorded as hardware sales. Inventory orders which have been paid for, or partially paid for, in advance of receipt are classified as Advance to Suppliers. Generally, hardware is sold to customers who arrange for their own installation of the product in their vehicles. In some instances, installation services were supplied along with the sale of the new camera, or other product, which may include pre-programming of functions prior to shipment. The charges for services such as these are recorded as support services and are usually insignificant when compared to net revenues with totals for the years ending June 30, 2014 and 2013 as \$8,743 and \$1,228 respectively. These revenues are combined with hardware sales for Janus Cam which, for the years ended June 30, 2014, were up 2.4% to \$2,259,385 as compared to the year ending June 30, 2013 where hardware sales were recorded as \$2,206,528. Combined hardware and support revenues were \$2,268,127 and \$2,207,756 for the years ending June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 respectively, an increase of 2.7%. Management attributes the increase in revenues during the current year when compared to the prior year’s revenues as indicative of the timing of customer orders and trade show appearances rather than an increase in overall sales performance. In addition to revenues from hardware sales and support services, income not included in the net revenue total but listed as other income totaled \$58,701 for the years ending June 30, 2014 and \$11,557 for 2012. Other income is comprised of recovered shipping expenses charged to Janus Cam customers of \$11,557 for the year ended June 30, 2013 and for the year ended June 30, 2014 other income of \$13,437 is attributed to recovered shipping expenses, a difference of \$1,880 and generally in line with the difference in sales volume. The remaining balance in other income, \$45,264, is attributed to a downward adjustment of calculated California sales tax liability of \$44,649, a correction connected to the liabilities recorded in the sale of Planet Halo of \$1,100, credit card balance adjustments of \$2,100, a decrease in the cost of goods sold of \$12,080 and a downwards adjustment in inventory of \$14,715. Accounts receivable, net allowance for doubtful accounts of \$25,186, at June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 were recorded at \$159,047 and \$113,386 respectively, an increase of \$45,661 or 40%. The receipt of payment in relation to the period ending, not an increase in general in account receivable aging, resulted in the lower accounts receivable. The overall aging of accounts or the risk of collection has not been affected.

Overall, consolidated net revenues, including other income, of \$2,326,828 for the year ending June 30, 2014 were up \$107,515 from \$2,219,313 (after deducting adjustments to sales tax and interest from other income) for the year ending June 30, 2013, an increase of 4.8%. Cost of revenues for the year ending June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$1,318,657 and \$1,237,813 respectively, representing a decrease in gross profit percentage of approximately 2%. Management attributes the decline in gross profit margin to the transition to a new product necessitating the discounted liquidation of then-existing inventory.

The company incurred a loss from continuing operations (before provisions for income taxes), for the year ended June 30, 2014 of \$319,019 as compared to a loss of \$189,322 for the year ended June 30, 2013. After giving consideration to income tax of \$800, the net loss on a consolidated basis for the year ended June 30, 2014 was \$319,819 as compared to net income, after giving consideration to income tax of \$22,763, income from discontinued operations (including gain on disposal of our subsidiary) of \$275,686, and loss attributed to non-controlling interest of \$31,375, for the year ended June 30, 2013 of \$94,976. Our net loss from continuing operations has increased by \$107,734 to \$319,819 over the current year when compared to the previous year where net loss from continuing operations was \$212,085, including income tax provision. Management attributes the increased loss to heightened staff expenses, including hiring of additional employees, new employee agreements and the related benefit costs, lower profit margins to liquidate discontinued product and the cost of new product development coupled with loan interest on borrowed funds.

Plan of Operation for the Next Twelve Months

Our plan of operation for the next twelve months is to expand the sales and marketing effort of Janus Cam through implementation of distribution channels and addition of new products, including a branding and promotion of a proprietary product offering. Additionally, we intend to approach the consumer electronics market with a lower-cost version of the in-vehicle recording device. For the coming year we intend to focus on sourcing new technologies and/or devices synergistic to the business of Janus Cam, including the consumer market, and the industry of fleet management in general. By these initiatives we hope to:

continue to gain market share in the field of mobile incident reporting

increase our gross revenues,

lower our operating costs by unburdening certain selling expenses to third party distributors,

source and retain staff experienced in the field of software development and application of database report writing functions,

have sufficient cash reserves to pay down accrued expenses

attract partners in related fields of software development to participate in consolidated product bundling and service offerings involving our camera

### Liquidity

In years prior to 2011, our primary source of operating capital has been funding sourced through insiders or shareholders under the terms of unsecured promissory notes. We have been able, through operating revenues, to remain current on all debt service and vendor payables for the two years hence. However, sufficient funds have been unavailable to eliminate aging note payables accrued from years prior and repayment of debts incurred during the current year.

Management believes that, through execution of our current business plan, the Company will be able to continue to pay its financial obligations and to begin reduction of its accrued liabilities in the coming fiscal year.

During the current fiscal year Concierge has begun to receive a management fee from Janus Cam for the cost of financial reporting, audits and corporate governance. A portion of this fee is paid to the Wallen Group, a California general partnership controlled by David Neibert, our CEO, for consulting services directed towards the administration of the Company. The management staff at Janus Cam, including two of our directors, are paid in accordance with employment contracts on a salaried basis. Other outside directors are not compensated for their efforts. The management fees charged to Janus Cam by Concierge are equal to estimates of the costs to be incurred relevant to maintaining our public reporting status and to operate the business of Concierge. Because Concierge has no other sources of income beyond the management fees there is no expectation of profits apart from those of Janus Cam on a consolidated basis for the coming fiscal year.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2014, our company has not entered into any transaction, agreement or other contractual arrangement with an entity unconsolidated with us under which we have

an obligation under a guarantee contract,  
 a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to the unconsolidated entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity for such assets,  
 an obligation, including a contingent obligation, arising out of a variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that is held by, and material to, us where such entity provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to, or engages in leasing, hedging, or research and development services with, us.

#### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The financial statements of the company appear as follows:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	13
Consolidated Balance Sheets, as of June 30, 2014 and 2013	14
Consolidated Statements of Operations, Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013	15
Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit, June 30, 2014 and 2013	16
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013	17
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	18

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

Concierge Technologies, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Concierge Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended June 30, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Concierge Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended June 30, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred cumulative losses of \$4,893,709. These factors along with those discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 4. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/S/ Kabani & Company, Inc.  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
Los Angeles, California  
September 30, 2014

CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash & cash equivalents	\$20,454	\$39,444
Accounts receivable, net allowance for doubtful accounts of \$25,186	159,047	113,386
Due from related party	12,084	11,084
Inventory, net	474,034	190,281
Other current assets	2,285	4,900
Total current assets	667,904	359,095
Security deposits	11,222	11,222
Property and equipment, net	12,456	14,978
Total assets	\$691,582	\$385,295
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$953,578	\$522,773
Advance from customers	6,753	202
Notes payable - related parties	48,000	28,000
Notes payable	50,000	-
Convertible Debenture, net	118,000	-
Related party convertible debenture, net	204,700	-
Total current liabilities	1,381,031	550,975
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Related party convertible debenture, net	-	204,700
Total long term liabilities	-	204,700
Total liabilities	1,381,031	755,675
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Preferred stock, 50,000,000 authorized par \$0.001		
Series A: 206,186 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2014 and 2013	206	206
Series B: 9,498,409 shares issued and outstanding at at June 30, 2014 and 2013	9,498	9,498
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 900,000,000 shares authorized; 240,337,841 shares issued and outstanding at at June 30, 2014 and 240,284,270 as of June 30, 2013	240,339	240,285
Additional paid-in capital	3,954,217	3,953,521
Accumulated deficit	(4,893,709)	(4,573,889)
Total	(689,449 )	(370,380 )
Total liabilities and Stockholders' deficit	\$691,582	\$385,295

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



CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended June 30	
	2014	2013
Net revenue	\$2,268,127	\$2,207,756
Cost of revenue	1,318,657	1,237,813
Gross profit	949,471	969,943
Operating expense		
General & administrative expense	1,307,571	1,147,556
Operating Loss	(358,100 )	(177,612 )
Other income (expense)		
Other income	58,701	11,557
Interest expense	(19,620 )	(13,827 )
Beneficial conversion feature expense	-	(9,439 )
Total other income (expense)	39,081	(11,709 )
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(319,019 )	(189,322 )
Provision of income taxes	800	22,763
Loss from Continuing Operations	(319,819 )	(212,085 )
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations :		
Income from Discontinued Operations (including Gain on disposal of subsidiary)	-	340,743
Loss from discontinued subsidiary	-	(65,057 )
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	275,686
Net Income (Loss)	(319,819 )	63,601
Loss attributable to Non-controlling interest	-	(31,375 )
Net Income (Loss) attributable to Concierge Technologies	\$(319,819 )	\$94,976
Weighted average shares of common stock *		
Basic & Diluted	240,337,841	236,861,198
Diluted	240,337,841	237,391,751
Net loss per common share - continuing operations		
Basic & Diluted	\$(0.001 )	\$(0.001 )
Diluted	\$(0.001 )	\$(0.001 )

Net loss per common share - discontinued operations

Basic & Diluted	\$0.001	\$(0.000)	)
Diluted	\$0.001	\$(0.000)	)

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



CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN DEFICIT  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014 AND 2013

	Preferred Stock (Series A)		Preferred Stock (Series B)		Common Stock			Total	
	Number of Shares	Par Value	Number of Shares	Par Value	Number of Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Concieres' Deficit
Balance at July 1, 2012	206,186	206	273,333	273	235,617,610	235,618	3,805,357	(4,668,865)	(627,411)
Series B preferred shares issued in settlement of debenture	-	-	560,000	560	-	-	111,440	-	112,000
Forgiveness of related party loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,450	-	75,450
Series B preferred shares issued to acquire Non Controlling Interest	-	-	10,000,000	10,000	-	-	228,988	-	238,988
Series B preferred shares converted to common stock	-	-	(233,333 )	(233 )	4,666,666	4,667	(4,434 )	-	-
Series B preferred shares cancelled in lieu of sale of subsidiary	-	-	(1,101,591 )	(1,102 )	-	-	(263,280 )	-	(264,382)
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,744	340,744
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(245,768 )	(245,768)

Net income  
from  
continuing  
operations  
for the year  
ended June  
30, 2013

Balance at  
June 30,  
2013

206,186 \$206 9,498,409 \$9,498 240,284,276 \$240,285 \$3,953,521 \$(4,573,889) \$(370,380)

Common  
stock issued  
for loan  
commitment  
fee

53,571 54 696 750

Net loss for  
the year  
ended June  
30, 2014

\$(319,819 ) (319,819)

Balance at  
June 30,  
2014

206,186 206 9,498,409 9,498 240,337,847 240,339 3,954,217 (4,893,709) (689,449)

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

## CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014 AND 2013

	For the years ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net Income (Loss)	\$(319,819 )	\$94,976
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities		
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	-	(340,743 )
Non-controlling interest	-	(31,375 )
Depreciation	7,582	4,607
Allowance for bad debt	-	12,700
Beneficial conversion feature expense	-	9,439
Amortization of debt issuance cost	-	1,888
Share based compensation	750	-
(Increase) decrease in current assets:		
Accounts receivable	(45,661 )	138,223
Advance to supplier	-	(4,900 )
Inventory	(283,753 )	(152,839 )
Other current assets	2,615	-
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:		
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	430,805	165,974
Accounts payable - related parties	-	(1,612 )
Advances from customers	6,551	(9,048 )
Net cash used in operating activities - continuing operations	(200,931 )	(112,710 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(200,931 )	(112,710 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase of equipment	(5,060 )	(12,786 )
Due from related party	(1,000 )	(1,000 )
Net cash used in investing activities - continuing operations	(6,060 )	(13,786 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,060 )	(13,786 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from related party notes payable	20,000	-
Proceeds from notes payable & debentures	168,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities - continuing operations	188,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities - discontinued operations	-	63,918
Net cash provided by financing activities	188,000	63,918
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(18,990 )</b>	<b>(62,579 )</b>
<b>CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING BALANCE</b>	<b>39,444</b>	<b>102,022</b>
<b>CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$20,454</b>	<b>\$39,444</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest paid	\$4,301	\$-
Income taxes paid	\$6,800	\$-

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING  
ACTIVITIES:

Series B preferred shares converted to common shares	\$-	\$4,667
Series B preferred shares issued for debt and accrued interest	\$-	\$112,000
Convertible debenture converted from notes payable and accrued interest	\$-	\$204,700
Forgiveness of accounts payable - related parties	\$-	\$75,450
Common Stock issued as loan fee	\$750	

Series B preferred shares issued to acquire non-controlling interest in subsidiary	\$-	\$2,400,000
Series B preferred shares cancelled in lieu of sale of subsidiary	\$-	\$264,382

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

CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Concierge Technologies, Inc., (the “Company”), a Nevada corporation, was originally incorporated in California on August 18, 1993 as Fanfest, Inc. On March 20, 2002, the Company changed its name to Concierge Technologies, Inc. The Company’s principal operations include the purchase and sale of digital equipment through its wholly owned subsidiary Wireless Village doing business as Janus Cam

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Concierge Technologies, Inc. (parent), and its wholly owned subsidiary, Wireless Village. All significant inter-company transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Planet Halo, was disposed during the previous year and hence has been eliminated from the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ending June 30, 2013 for comparison purposes.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less which are not securing any corporate obligations.

Allowance for Doubtful Debts

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses inherent in its accounts receivable portfolio. In establishing the required allowance, management regularly reviews the composition of accounts receivable and analyzes customer credit worthiness, customer concentrations, current economic trends and changes in customer payment patterns. Reserves are recorded primarily on a specific identification basis. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company determined that an allowance of \$25,186 was necessary for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined on a FIFO basis) or market. Inventories include product cost, inbound freight and warehousing costs. Management compares the cost of inventories with the market value and an allowance is made for writing down the inventories to their market value, if lower.



### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to earnings as incurred; additions, renewals and improvements are capitalized. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over an estimated useful life of three years.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company tests long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable through the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. Whenever any such impairment exists, an impairment loss will be recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable.

The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

As of the balance sheet dates, the estimated fair values of the financial instruments were not materially different from their carrying values as presented on the balance sheet. This is primarily attributed to the short maturities of these instruments.

### Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized on the date of shipment to customers when a formal arrangement exists, the price is fixed or determinable, the delivery is completed, no other significant obligations of the Company exist, and collectability is reasonably assured.

### Share-based Compensation

The Company measures stock-based compensation cost at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and recognize it as expense over the applicable vesting period of the stock award (generally four to five years) using the straight-line method.

### Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. 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 of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize their benefits or if future deductibility is uncertain.



## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists: An unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The assessment of whether a deferred tax asset is available is based on the unrecognized tax benefit and deferred tax asset that exist at the reporting date and should be made presuming disallowance of the tax position at the reporting date. For example, an entity should not evaluate whether the deferred tax asset expires before the statute of limitations on the tax position or whether the deferred tax asset may be used prior to the unrecognized tax benefit being settled. The amendments in this Update do not require new recurring disclosures. ASU Topic No. 2013 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-08, "Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant and Equipment (Topic 360)." ASU 2014-08 amends the requirements for reporting discontinued operations and requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations or that have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results should be presented as discontinued operations. This new accounting guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-08 on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than are required under existing U.S. GAAP. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein, using either of the following transition methods: (i) a full retrospective approach reflecting the application of the standard in each prior reporting period with the option to elect certain practical expedients, or (ii) a retrospective approach with the cumulative effect of initially adopting ASU 2014-09 recognized at the date of adoption (which includes additional footnote disclosures). Early adoption is not permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-12, Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force) (ASU 2014-12). The guidance applies to all reporting entities that grant their employees share-based payments in which the terms of the award provide that a performance target that affects vesting could be achieved after the requisite service period. The amendments require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. For all entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. The effective date is the same for both public business entities and all other entities. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-12 on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40), Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (ASU 2014-15). The guidance in ASU 2014-15 sets forth management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern as well as required disclosures. ASU 2014-15 indicates that, when preparing financial statements for interim and annual financial statements, management should evaluate whether conditions or events, in the aggregate, raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This evaluation should include consideration of conditions and events that are either known or are reasonably knowable at the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued, as well as whether it is probable that management's plans to address the substantial doubt will be implemented and, if so, whether it is probable that the plans will alleviate the substantial doubt. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods and annual periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

### NOTE 3. BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER SHARES

Basic net loss per share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per share is based on the assumption that all dilutive convertible shares and stock options were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options and warrants are assumed to be exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

Diluted net loss per share for the years ended June 30, 2014 did not reflect the effects of shares potentially issuable upon conversion of convertible notes. These potentially issuable shares would have an anti-dilutive effect on the Company's net loss per share in 2014. However, diluted net income per share for the years ended June 30, 2013 was reflected the effects of shares potentially issuable upon conversion of convertible notes.

## NOTE 4. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$4,893,709 as of June 30, 2014, including a net loss of \$319,819 during the year ended June 30, 2014. The historical losses have adversely affected the liquidity of the Company. The current yearly operations resulted in a net loss that, in part, was due to an increase in interest payable on accrued notes, the need to liquidate obsolete product at a discount, and the cost to design and launch a new product. The Company faces continuing significant business risks, which include, but are not limited to, its ability to maintain vendor and supplier relationships by making timely payments when due, continue product research and development efforts, and successfully compete for customers.

In view of the matters described in the preceding paragraph, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying balance sheet is dependent upon continued operations of the Company, which in turn is dependent upon the Company's ability to increase profitability from operations, obtain financing, and succeed in its future operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Management has taken the following steps to revise its operating and financial requirements, which it believes are sufficient to provide the Company with the ability to continue as a going concern. Management devoted considerable effort from inception through the period ended June 30, 2014, towards (i) establishment of sales distribution channels for its products, (ii) management of accrued expenses and accounts payable, (iii) initiation of the business strategies of Wireless Village, and (iv) acquisition of suitable synergistic partners for business opportunities in mobile incident reporting that generate immediate revenues.

Management believes that the above actions will allow the Company to continue operations for the next 12 months.

## NOTE 5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Gains or losses on disposals are reflected as gain or loss in the year of disposal. The cost of improvements that extends the life of property and equipment are capitalized. These capitalized costs may include structural improvements, equipment, and fixtures. All ordinary repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Property and equipment are being depreciated and amortized on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives

	Estimated Useful Lives
Furniture & Office Equipment	Three Years
Network Hardware & Software	Three Years
Site Installation Materials	Three Years

As of June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, property and equipment consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
Furniture & Office Equipment	\$15,392	\$15,392
Network Hardware & Software	33,488	28,428
Site Installation Materials	-	-
Total Fixed Assets	48,880	43,820
Accumulated Depreciation	36,425	28,842

Total Fixed Assets, Net	\$12,456	\$14,978
-------------------------	----------	----------

Depreciation expense amounted to \$7,582 and \$4,607 for the years then ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

## NOTE 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

## Due from Related Party

Notes receivable to related party is comprised of two notes of \$5,000 each. The principal of these notes were due and payable on or before May 1, 2012. The notes are unsecured and non-interest bearing until maturity, after which time interest is calculated at 10% per annum. Total interest due as of June 30, 2014 was \$2,084.

Notes receivable to related party is comprised of two notes of \$5,000 each. The principal of these notes were due and payable on or before May 1, 2012. The notes are unsecured and non-interest bearing until maturity, after which time interest is calculated at 10% per annum. Total interest due as of June 30, 2013 was \$1,084.

## Notes Payable - Related Parties

Current related party notes payable consist of the following:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
Notes payable to director/shareholder, noninterest-bearing, unsecured and payable on demand	8,500	8,500
Notes payable to shareholder, interest rate of 10%, unsecured and payable on July 31, 2004 (past due)	5,000	5,000
Notes payable to shareholder, interest rate of 8%, unsecured and payable on December 31, 2012 (past due)	3,500	3,500
Notes payable to director/shareholder, interest rate of 8%, unsecured and payable on December 31, 2012 (past due)	5,000	5,000
Notes payable to director/shareholder, interest rate of 8%, unsecured and payable on December 31, 2012 (past due)	5,000	5,000
Notes payable to director/shareholder, interest rate of 8%, unsecured and payable on December 31, 2012 (past due)	1,000	1,000
Notes payable to director/shareholder, interest rate of 10%, unsecured and payable on demand (1)	10,000	-
Notes payable to director/shareholder, interest rate of 6%, unsecured and payable on July 31, 2014	10,000	-
	48,000	28,000

On January 1, 2013 we consolidated all outstanding notes payable due a related party into one loan agreement containing certain conversion features whereby the note holder could convert the principal amount of the loan, \$204,700 comprised of the sum total of the principal amounts of the individual notes, \$122,000, plus \$82,700 in accrued interest applicable to those notes, together with accrued interest at the rate of 4.944% per annum, into shares of our common stock at the conversion rate of \$0.02 per share. The accrued interest on this \$204,700 convertible debenture for the years ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 was \$10,120 and \$4,991 respectively and is included in the interest expense recorded for the years ending June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013.

- (1) On March 27, 2014 our subsidiary, Wireless Village, accepted a cash loan from an affiliate of a director in the amount of \$40,000. The loan had a balance due of \$10,000 as of June 30, 2014. The loan is unsecured and payable on demand. The amount of balance due, \$10,000, is included in the amount listed for “Notes payable – related parties” on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2014.



## NOTE 7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
Accounts payable	\$677,563	\$279,992
Sales tax payable	1,181	44,881
Accrued judgment	135,000	135,000
Accrued interest	35,154	19,351
Auditing	24,500	24,500
Payroll Tax Liability	55,453	19,049
State income tax	24,727	-
Total	\$953,578	\$522,773

## NOTE 8. NOTE PAYABLE

## Shares Issued in Connection with Financing Cost

On November 8, 2013 Janus Cam entered into a short term Note Agreement with an unaffiliated individual in the amount of \$50,000, the proceeds of which were used to pay down inventory purchase costs. Interest on the Note accrues at an annual rate of 10% and is payable in monthly installments with an adjusted maturity date of January 5, 2015. On February 19, 2014 the lender agreed to extend the maturity date and the Company agreed to pay a loan commitment fee of 1.5%, or \$750. By agreement, that fee was paid by the issuance of 53,571 shares of unregistered common stock with a market value on the date of issuance of \$0.014 per share.

## NOTE 9. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

On February 18, 2014 the company entered into a series of agreements, including a convertible debenture, that resulted in a funding of \$53,000. The note is convertible, at the option of the debenture holder, to unregistered common shares after August 18, 2014 at a conversion price calculated on a prescribed discount to the trailing 10-day volume weighted average market price of our shares on the date of conversion. During the initial 6 months from the date of the note the Company may repay the principal plus accrued interest at the rate of 8% per annum by applying a pre-payment penalty determined on a sliding scale tied to the aging of the note. After the initial 6-month period has elapsed the Company may not repay the note until its maturity date on November 18, 2014 at which time the note principal and interest will become due and payable without pre-payment penalty. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder has no right to convert their debt to equity prior to August 19, 2014, hence, if, as of August 19, 2014, the debenture is not repaid, Company will account for the embedded derivative as of that date.

On March 28, 2014 the company entered into a series of agreements, including a convertible debenture, that resulted in a funding of \$32,500. The note is convertible, at the option of the debenture holder, to unregistered common shares after September 29, 2014 at a conversion price calculated on a prescribed discount to the trailing 10-day volume weighted average market price of our shares on the date of conversion. During the initial 6 months from the date of the note the Company may repay the principal plus accrued interest at the rate of 8% per annum by applying a pre-payment penalty determined on a sliding scale tied to the aging of the note. After the initial 6-month period has elapsed the Company may not repay the note until its maturity date on December 28, 2014 at which time the note

principal and interest will become due and payable without pre-payment penalty. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder has no right to convert their debt to equity prior to September 29, 2014 hence, if, after September 29, 2014, the debenture is not repaid, the Company will account for the embedded derivative as of that date.



## NOTE 9. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (CONTINUED)

On April 25, 2014 the company entered into a series of agreements, including a convertible debenture, that resulted in a funding of \$32,500. The note is convertible, at the option of the debenture holder, to unregistered common shares after October 26, 2014 at a conversion price calculated on a prescribed discount to the trailing 10-day volume weighted average market price of our shares on the date of conversion. During the initial 6 months from the date of the note the Company may repay the principal plus accrued interest at the rate of 8% per annum by applying a pre-payment penalty determined on a sliding scale tied to the aging of the note. After the initial 6-month period has elapsed the Company may not repay the note until its maturity date on January 28, 2015 at which time the note principal and interest will become due and payable without pre-payment penalty. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder has no right to convert their debt to equity prior to October 26, 2014 hence, if, after October 26, 2014, the debenture is not repaid, the Company will account for the embedded derivative as of that date.

## NOTE 10. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS

The Company prepares its statements of cash flows using the indirect method. During the 12 months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 the Company did not pay any interest or income taxes apart from \$4,301 in loan interest and \$6,800 in state income tax paid by Wireless Village.

## NOTE 11. INCOME TAXES

Income tax for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 is summarized as follows:

	2014	2013
Current tax, net	\$800	\$22,763
Deferred (tax)/ benefit	136,668	77,330
Change in valuation allowance	(136,668 )	(77,330 )
Income tax expense	\$800	\$22,763

Through June 30, 2013, the Company incurred net operating losses for tax purposes of approximately \$4,795,953, which was increased to \$5,114,971 due to operating loss for the year ended June 30, 2014 amounting to \$319,019. The net operating loss carryforward for federal and state purposes may be used to reduce taxable income through the year 2034.

The gross deferred tax asset balance as of June 30, 2014 is approximately \$2,012,820 after utilization of the amount of \$136,668 against taxes computed on taxable income for the year ended June 30, 2014. A 100% valuation allowance has been established against the deferred tax assets, as the utilization of the loss carry forward cannot be reasonably assured.

## NOTE 11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

Components of the deferred tax assets are limited to the Company's net operating loss carryforwards, and are presented as follows at June 30:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$5,114,972	\$4,795,953
Deferred tax assets, net	2,012,821	1,876,153
Valuation allowance	(2,012,821)	(1,876,153)
Net deferred tax assets	\$-	\$-

Differences between the benefit from income taxes and income taxes at the statutory federal income tax rate are as follows for the years ended June 30:

	2014		2013		
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	
Tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	\$ (108,466 )		\$ (64,369 )	-34.0	%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(28,201 )		(16,736 )	-8.8	%
Beneficial conversion expense	-		3,776	2.3	%
Minimum franchise tax	(800 )		(800 )	0.0	%
Change in valuation allowance	136,668		77,330	40.6	%
Tax expense at actual rate	\$ (800 )		\$ (22,763 )	0.0	%

## NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

## Lease Commitment

During the current year the Company, through its subsidiary Wireless Village dba/Janus Cam, restructured its office leases such that it is no longer a tenant but rather a sub-tenant on a month-to-month basis for facilities located at 31 Airport Blvd. Suites G2, G3 and H. Although on a month-to-month basis, Janus Cam has agreed with the sub-landlord to assume the obligations under the lease and to pay rent directly to the landlord for the duration of the lease term, which expires in November 2014.

Upon expiration of its leases, the Company does not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining renewals or alternative space. Rent expense amounted to \$38,983 and \$28,784 for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Litigation

On May 6, 2002, a default judgment was awarded to Brookside Investments Ltd. against, jointly and severally, Concierge, Inc., Allen E. Kahn, and The Whitehall Companies in the amount of \$135,000 plus legal fees. As of May 7, 2012, the judgment had lapsed due to the passage of time and the creditor's failure to renew. Although a new court action would be required by the plaintiff in order to seek legal remedies, the Company has accrued the amount of \$135,000 in the accompanying financial statements as accrued expenses as of June 30, 2014.

NOTE 13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 26, 2014 our director and Chairman Allen E. Kahn died. As of September 30, 2014 the disposition of his holdings in the Company, listed as 14,766,902 shares of common stock is unclear. David Neibert, our chief executive officer and a director, was appointed by the board members to serve as Chairman. Matt Gonzalez, a director, was appointed by the board members to serve as Chief Financial Officer. The vacancy left by Mr. Kahn's death remains vacant as of September 29, 2014.

On August 27, 2014 Nelson Choi and Peter Park resigned as directors on the board of directors of Concierge Technologies due to personal conflicts with another director that could not be reasonably resolved. Mr. Choi and Mr. Park continue to serve as directors and officers of Wireless Village. The vacancies created by their resignations have not been filled as of September 29, 2014.

On August 19, 2014 the holder of a convertible debenture in the amount of \$53,000 elected to convert a portion of the note to equity. The amount converted was \$15,000 and resulted in 2,142,857 shares of our common stock being issued. On September 22, 2014 the holder elected to convert an additional \$13,000 to equity and, as a result, 2,203,390 additional shares of our common stock were issued. As of September 30, 2014 a balance of \$25,000 plus accrued interest remains due and payable on November 19, 2014 subject to any further conversions of the balance due to equity by the noteholder. The Company identified embedded derivatives related to the convertible debenture. These embedded derivatives included certain conversion features. The accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments requires that the Company record fair value of the derivatives as of the inception date of the convertible debenture and fair value as of each subsequent balance sheet date. However, as the debenture holder had no right to convert their debt to equity prior to August 19, 2014, the Company did not account for the embedded derivative as of June 30, 2014 but will do so in subsequent balance sheet dates.

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

The principal independent accountant of the company or any significant subsidiary has not resigned, declined to stand for re-election, or been dismissed by the company during the periods for which financial statements are included herein.

### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective and provide reasonable assurances that the information the Company is required to disclose in the reports it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period required by the Commission's rules and forms. Further, the Company's officers concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures are also effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to its management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There were no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal controls over financial reporting.

Internal control over financial reporting.

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting. The registrant's management recognizes its responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the registrant. Currently, the primary responsibility of the registrant is providing oversight control over its subsidiary operations which, in turn, are managed by their respective boards of directors who are appointed by the registrant for each of the subsidiaries. All debit and credit transactions with the company's bank accounts, including those of the subsidiary companies, are reviewed by the officers as well as all communications with the company's creditors. The directors of the subsidiary companies, which include representatives of the registrant, meet frequently – as often as weekly – to discuss and review the financial status of the company and all developments. All filings of reports with the Commission are reviewed before filing by all directors.

Management assesses the company's control over financial reporting at the end of its most recent fiscal year to be effective. It detects no material weaknesses in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Commission rules that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.



## PART III

## ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Set forth below are the names, and terms of office of each of the directors, executive officers and significant employees of Concierge Technologies at June 30, 2014 and a description of the business experience of each.

Person	Offices	Office Held Since	Term of Office
David W. Neibert	C.E.O. and Director	2002	2014
Peter Park	Director	2013	2014
Samuel Wu	Director	2002	2014
Allen E. Kahn	Chairman, CFO and Director	1996	2014
Hansu Kim	Secretary and Director	2013	2014
Nelson Choi	Director	2013	2014
Matt Gonzalez	Director	2013	2014

Allen E. Kahn: Mr. Kahn entered the computer industry as a Systems Engineer with IBM and subsequently held a series of technical, sales, marketing and management positions with other multi-billion dollar corporations before becoming President and CEO of two companies marketing data communications hardware and software. He has extensive experience in voice technology, optical character recognition, data communications and other technical elements of the PCA, which he conceived. Mr. Kahn is an honors graduate of the University of Texas at El Paso and pursued postgraduate studies in Business Administration at UTEP and California State University, Long Beach. Prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, Mr. Kahn's duties as Chief Financial Officer were temporarily assumed by Matt Gonzalez and his role as Chairman was assumed by David Neibert. Mr. Khan subsequently died on July 26, 2014.

David W. Neibert: Mr. Neibert has been the President and a director of Concierge Technologies since June 17, 2002 and CEO of Concierge since April 2007. Mr. Neibert is also the president of The Wallen Group, a general partnership providing consulting services to wireless communications companies and other high technology firms in development stages. Prior to founding The Wallen Group, Mr. Neibert served as the president of Roamer One and as a director and executive vice president of business development of their publicly traded parent company Intek Global Corporation. Intek Global Corporation manufactured, sold and distributed radio products (under the names "Midland", "Securicor Wireless", "Linear Modulation Technologies", and others) globally to the consumer, government and commercial markets and operated a nationwide land mobile radio network in the U.S. known as Roamer One. Intek Global Corporation was subsequently acquired by its majority shareholder, Securicor plc of Sutton Surrey, England. Mr. Neibert reported to offices located in Los Angeles, CA, Kansas City, MO, New York City, NY, and Sutton Surrey, England during period from 1992 – 1998 before locating The Wallen Group in Southern California.

Matt Gonzalez: Mr. Gonzalez is a graduate of Columbia College with a BA degree and Stanford Law School earning a JD in 1990. He was employed as a deputy public defender in the city of San Francisco from 1991 – 2000. In 2000 he was elected to the 11-member San Francisco Board of Supervisors and, in 2003, elected president. He has been an active campaigner for Rank Choice Voting in San Francisco, local ethics reform, minimum wage guidelines and other improvements to streamlining government while enhancing civil rights. Mr. Gonzalez ran for the office of mayor of San Francisco during 2003, narrowly defeated by Gavin Newsom, and continued to serve as president of the Board of Supervisors for an additional year under mayor Newsom.

Mr. Gonzalez was awarded the Premio Bert Corona by the California Mexican-American Political Association in 2004 and has given numerous commencement addresses at various California law schools over the past 7 years. Mr

Gonzalez currently practices law in San Francisco and represents, among other associations, the San Francisco district attorney's office of public defenders. Mr. Gonzalez is a partner in Gonzalez & Kim, a California partnership providing political consulting services to a number of industries in California. He is also a co-owner of DeSoto Cab Co in San Francisco. He joined Concierge as an investor in 2010 and became a director during 2013.

Hansu Kim.: Mr. Kim was born in New York City where he became a sports enthusiast competing in Tae Kwon Do and track cycle racing at the professional level. He studied political science at Cornell, Binghamton and Stanford Universities before beginning his career as a political consultant. As a partner in Gonzalez & Kim, Mr. Kim assisted San Francisco taxi companies with the regulatory issues surrounding the industry and eventually led him to his current position as a co-owner of DeSoto Cab Co in San Francisco during 2011. In addition to owning and operating DeSoto Cab, Mr. Kim is also the Executive Director of the San Francisco Taxi Coalition, the political director for the Medallion Holders Association, the vice president of the Taxi Paratransit Association of California, director of the Vision Insurance Co., and continues to assist clients in drafting and presentation of new ordinances, regulations and guidelines with respect to taxi operations in various municipalities. Mr. Kim became an investor in Concierge in 2010 and joined the board as a director during 2013.

Samuel C.H. Wu: With nearly 20 years of experience in engineering, banking and finance; Mr. Wu has played a pivotal role in developing and managing national and international business activity relationships for organizations in the public and private sectors. He was a senior marketing/credit officer with the Bank of America -World Banking Division in Tokyo, London and Hong Kong before founding Woodsford Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd. Under Mr. Wu's guidance, Woodsford has become a preeminent firm in the area's import/export and financial markets. He has been actively involved in the affairs of Concierge since its inception. Mr. Wu is fluent in English, Japanese and a number of Chinese dialects. He is a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his BSEE in electronics and computer sciences and MBA. He has also taken advanced studies in manufacturing, quality assurance and community medicine.

Peter Park: Mr. Park graduated from City College of San Francisco with an Associate Degree in aircraft mechanics. Mr. Park also served in the US Air Force, C5 Crew Chief, on active duty for 6 years and reserve for 6 additional years as an aircraft mechanic. After military service, Mr. Park worked as an auditor for the corporate offices Georgiou for 5 years. Responsibilities included financial auditing of 78 retail stores located throughout the US. As a sales manager for Information Technology System in Korea, Mr. Park exported analytical instruments throughout Asia and photo transfer data services for news desks located in Korea. Mr. Park later started a branch office for GE Tech, headquartered in Korea, and continued exporting analytical instruments to Asia. Mr. Park has also been a residential and commercial agent for Coldwell Banker since 1997. He is fluent in both English and Korean languages. Together with Mr. Choi, he became a partner in 3rd Eye Cam importing and distributing mobile video devices from Korea during 2009. Joining Janus Cam in 2010 as its president, he has guided the company from a start-up concept to a successful enterprise. He has been a Concierge director since 2013.

Nelson Choi: Mr. Choi is an experienced sales executive with 27 years devoted to the nationwide expansion of two major shoe retail companies, First Step and Shiekh Shoes, increasing domestic sales volume during his tenure. He worked closely with major brands such as Reebok, Nike, New Era and Converse to develop new products and bring them successfully to market. Leveraging his sales and marketing experience he conceptualized and implemented a plan to source and market video recording devices for vehicles in 2009 by forming the partnership 3rd Eye Cam. Mr. Choi joined Janus Cam as Secretary/Treasurer and director of sales during 2010. Since that time he has been instrumental in building the business for Janus Cam from development stage to operational stability.

Peter Park is the brother-in-law of Nelson Choi. There are no other family relationships between the directors and officers. There are no significant employees of Concierge who are not described above. Effective August 27, 2014 both Mr. Choi and Mr. Park resigned from the board of directors of Concierge Technologies, Inc.

#### Conflicts of Interest

The officers and directors of the company who are not employees of our subsidiary company will not devote more than a portion of their time to the affairs of the company. There will be occasions when the time requirements of the company's business conflict with the demands of their other business and investment activities. Such conflicts may require that the company attempt to employ additional personnel. There is no assurance that the services of such persons will be available or that they can be obtained upon terms favorable to the company.

The officers and directors of the company may be directors or principal shareholders of other companies and, therefore, could face conflicts of interest with respect to potential acquisitions. In addition, officers and directors of the company may in the future participate in business ventures, which could be deemed to compete directly with the company. Additional conflicts of interest and non-arms length transactions may also arise in the future in the event the company's officers or directors are involved in the management of any firm with which the company transacts business. The company's board of directors has adopted a policy that the Company will not seek a merger with, or acquisition of, any entity in which management serve as officers or directors, or in which they or their family



members own or hold a controlling ownership interest. Although the board of directors could elect to change this policy, the board of directors has no present intention to do so. In addition, if the company and other companies with which the company's officers and directors are affiliated both desire to take advantage of a potential business opportunity, then the board of directors has agreed that said opportunity should be available to each such company in the order in which such companies registered or became current in the filing of annual reports under the '34 Act.

The company's officers and directors may actively negotiate or otherwise consent to the purchase of a portion of their common stock as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. It is anticipated that a substantial premium over the initial cost of such shares may be paid by the purchaser in conjunction with any sale of shares by the company's officers and directors which is made as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. The fact that a substantial premium may be paid to the company's officers and directors to acquire their shares creates a potential conflict of interest for them in satisfying their fiduciary duties to the company and its other shareholders. Even though such a sale could result in a substantial profit to them, they would be legally required to make the decision based upon the best interests of the company and the company's other shareholders, rather than their own personal pecuniary benefit.

No executive officer, director, person nominated to become a director, promoter or control person of our company has been involved in legal proceedings during the last five years such as

bankruptcy,

criminal proceedings (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses), or

proceedings permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities.

Nor has any such person been found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action, or the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law.

None of the directors holds any directorships in any company with a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act or subject to the reporting requirements of section 15(d) of such Act or any company registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Involvement in certain legal proceedings. During the past five years, none of the directors has been involved in any of the following events:

A petition under the Federal bankruptcy law or any state insolvency law was filed by or against, or a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer was appointed by a court for the business or property of such person, or any partnership in which he was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which he was an executive officer at or within two years before the time of such filing;

Such person was convicted in a criminal proceeding or is a named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

Such person was the subject of any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from, or otherwise limiting, the following activities:

Acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity;

Engaging in any type of business practice; or

Engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of Federal or State securities laws or Federal commodities laws;

Such person was the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any Federal or State authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, or to be associated with persons

engaged in any such activity; or

Such person was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commission to have violated any Federal or State securities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Such person was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any Federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Future Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated.

Code of Ethics. We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. A copy of the Code of Ethics is filed as an exhibit to Form 10-KSB Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2004 (Exhibit 14 incorporated herein by reference). We undertake to provide to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of such code of ethics. Such a request may be made by writing to the company at its address at 29115 Valley Center Rd., K-206, Valley Center, CA 92082.

## Corporate Governance.

Security holder recommendations of candidates for the board of directors. Any shareholder may recommend candidates for the board of directors by writing to the president of our company the name or names of candidates, their home and business addresses and telephone numbers, their ages, and their business experience during at least the last five years. The recommendation must be received by the company by March 9 of any year or, alternatively, at least 60 days before any announced shareholder annual meeting.

Audit committee. We have no standing audit committee. Our directors perform the functions of an audit committee. Our limited operations make unnecessary a standing audit committee. None of our directors is an audit committee financial expert, but the directors have access to consultants that can provide such expertise when such is needed.

## Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act.

Based solely upon a review of Forms 3 and 4 furnished to the company under Rule 16a-3(e) of the Securities Exchange Act during its most recent fiscal year and Forms 5 furnished to the company with respect to its most recent fiscal year and any written representations received by the company from persons required to file such forms, the following persons – either officers, directors or beneficial owners of more than ten percent of any class of equity of the company registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act – failed to file on a timely basis reports required by Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act during the most recent fiscal year or prior fiscal years:

Name	No. of Late Reports	No. of Transactions Not Timely Reported	No. of Failures to File a Required Report
-	0	0	0

Unbeknownst to the Company, Allen Khan, formerly a director, chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the board of directors of the company gifted 6,083,333 unregistered shares of Concierge Technologies common stock to another shareholder. Mr. Kahn was hospitalized and died prior to recovering sufficiently to file the reporting forms required by Section 16(a) and the Company was unable to take any action regarding timely disclosure or filing on his behalf.

## ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The following information concerns the compensation of the named executive officers for each of the last two completed fiscal years:

## SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary, Commission, or Fees	Bonus	Common Stock Awards	Total
David Neibert, CEO (1)	FY 2014	75,000	0	0	75,000
	FY 2013	25,000	0	0	25,000
Allen Kahn, Chairman and CFO	FY 2014	0	0	0	0

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	FY 2013	0	0	0	0
Peter Park, President Wireless Village	FY 2014	191,000	0	0	191,000
	FY 2013	252,099	0	0	252,099
Nelson Choi, Sec Wireless Village	FY 2014	191,000	0	0	191,000
	FY 2013	217,803	0	0	217,803

(1) The Wallen Group, a California general partnership controlled by David Neibert, was paid \$75,000 during the current fiscal year for consulting and administrative services.

## OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

There were no unexercised stock options, stock that has not vested, or equity incentive plan awards for any named officer outstanding at the end of the last fiscal year:

## Compensation of Directors

The directors of Concierge received the following compensation in FY 2014 for their services as directors.

## DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
David W. Neibert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hansu Kim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peter Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Choi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samuel Wu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen E. Kahn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matt Gonzalez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Directors of the company receive no compensation for their services as directors.

## Stock Options.

During the last two fiscal years, the officers and directors of Concierge have received no Stock Options and no stock options are outstanding.

## Equity Compensation Plans.

We have no equity compensation plans.

## ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The table below sets forth the ownership, as of September 20, 2014 of each individual known to management to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the company's common stock(5), by all directors, and named executive officers, individually and as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount Owned		Percent of Class	
Allen E. Kahn 7547 W. Manchester Ave., No. 325 Los Angeles, CA 90045	14,766,902		3.42	%
Samuel C.H. Wu 1202 Tower 1, Admiralty Centre 18 Harcourt Road Hong Kong, China	20,855,437		4.83	%
Gonzalez & Kim 150 Clement St. San Francisco, CA 94118	70,017,140 (2)		16.24	%
Peter Park 15 Berryessa Way Hillsborough, CA 94010	44,063,640 (4)		10.22	%
David W. Neibert 29115 Valley Center Rd., #K-206 Valley Center, CA 92082	9,475,593 (3)		2.20	%
Nelson Choi 2571 Olympic Dr San Bruno, CA 94066	44,063,640 (5)		10.22	%
Officers and Directors as a Group (6 n)	203,242,352(6)		47.12	%

- (1) Mr. Samuel C. H. Wu is the beneficial owner of these shares and 1,620,852 shares held by Link Sense through his presence on their respective Boards of Directors.
- (2) Gonzalez & Kim is a California general partnership whose partners are Hansu Kim and Matt Gonzalez, both of whom are directors of the company. Their ownership is in the form of 3,500,857 shares of Concierge Series B Voting, Convertible, Preferred stock that, when converted at a ratio of 1:20, would equal to 70,017,140 shares of common stock. Their ownership rights are equal, thus they each are beneficial owners of 35,008,570 shares of common stock.
- (3) Mr. Neibert's minor child owns 6,754 shares of common stock included in the calculation.
- (4) Peter Park owns 2,203,182 857 shares of Concierge Series B Voting, Convertible, Preferred stock that, when converted at a ratio of 1:20, would equal to 44,063,640 shares of common stock.
- (5) Nelson Choi owns 2,203,182 857 shares of Concierge Series B Voting, Convertible, Preferred stock that, when converted at a ratio of 1:20, would equal to 44,063,640 shares of common stock.
- (6) For purposes of calculating total shares of common stock, Series A and Series B issued shares are treated as though they have been converted into common stock.

There are no agreements between or among any of the shareholders that would restrict the issuance of shares in a manner that would cause any change in control of the company. There are no voting trusts, pooling arrangements or similar agreements in the place between or among any of the shareholders, nor do the shareholders anticipate the implementation of such an agreement in the near future.





### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

We have adopted a policy that any transactions with directors, officers or entities of which they are also officers or directors or in which they have a financial interest, will only be on terms consistent with industry standards and approved by a majority of the disinterested directors of the Board and based upon a determination that these transactions are on terms no less favorable to us than those which could be obtained by unaffiliated third parties. This policy could be terminated in the future. In addition, interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board or a committee thereof which approves such a transaction.

### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

**Audit Fees.** Our principal independent accountant billed us, for each of the last two fiscal years, the following aggregate fees for its professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our Form 10-Q reports or other services normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those two fiscal years:

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2014	\$36,000
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013	\$35,000

**Audit-Related Fees.** Our principal independent accountant billed us, for each of the last two fiscal years, the following aggregate fees for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and not reported above under “Audit Fees”:

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013	\$-0-
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2012	\$-0-

**Tax Fees.** Our principal independent accountant billed us, for each of the last two fiscal years, the following aggregate fees for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning:

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013	\$-0-
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2012	\$-0-

**All Other Fees.** Our principal independent accountant billed us, for each of the last two fiscal years, the following aggregate fees for products and services provided by it, other than the services reported in the above three categories:

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013	\$-0-
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2012	\$-0-

**Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services.** The Audit Committee requires that it pre-approve all audit, review and attest services and non-audit services before such services are engaged.

## PART IV

## ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Form 10-K:

Exhibit No.	Description
2	Stock Purchase Agreement of March 6, 2000 between Starfest, Inc. and MAS Capital, Inc.*
2	Stock Purchase Agreement among Concierge Technologies, Inc., Wireless Village, Inc., Bill Robb and Daniel Britt.++
3.1	Certificate of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation of Starfest, Inc. and its earlier articles of incorporation.*
3.2	Bylaws of Concierge, Inc., which became the Bylaws of Concierge Technologies upon its merger with Starfest, Inc. on March 20, 2002.*
3.5	Articles of Merger of Starfest, Inc. and Concierge, Inc. filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on March 1, 2002.**
3.6	Agreement of Merger between Starfest, Inc. and Concierge, Inc. filed with the Secretary of State of California on March 20, 2002.**
3.7	Articles of Incorporation of Concierge Technologies, Inc. filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on April 20, 2005.+
3.8	Articles of Merger between Concierge Technologies, Inc., a California corporation, and Concierge Technologies, Inc., a Nevada corporation, filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on March 2, 2006 and the Secretary of State of California on October 5, 2006.+
3.9	Certificate of Designation (Series of Preferred Stock) filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on September 23, 2010.
3.1	Certificate of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation (increasing authorized stock) filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on December 20, 2010.
10.1	Agreement of Merger between Starfest, Inc. and Concierge, Inc.*
14	Code of Ethics for CEO and Senior Financial Officers.***
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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

\*Previously filed with Form 8-K12G3 on March 10, 2000; Commission File No. 000-29913, incorporated herein.

\*\*Previously filed with Form 8-K on April 2, 2002; Commission File No. 000-29913, incorporated herein.

\*\*\*Previously filed with Form 10-KSB on October 13, 2004; Commission File No. 000-29913, incorporated herein.

+Previously filed with Form 10-KSB FYE 06-30-06 on October 13, 2006; Commission File No. 000-29913, incorporated herein.

++ Previously filed on November 5, 2007 as Exhibit 10.2 to Concierge Technologies' Form 8-K for 10-30-07; Commission File No. 000-29913, incorporated herein.

## SIGNATURES

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

### CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: October 10, 2014

By: /s/ David W. Neibert  
David W. Neibert, President

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: October 10, 2014

/s/ David W. Neibert  
David W. Neibert, C.E.O. and Director

Date: October 10, 2014

/s/ Hansu Kim  
Hansu Kim, Secretary and Director

Date: October 10, 2014

/s/ Samuel C.H. Wu  
Samuel C.H. Wu, Director

Date: October 10, 2014

/s/ Matt Gonzalez  
Matt Gonzalez, Director

CONCIERGE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
Commission File No. 000-29913

Index to Exhibits to Form 10-K 06-30-14

The following exhibits are filed, by incorporation by reference, as part of this Form 10-K:

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2	Stock Purchase Agreement among Concierge Technologies, Inc., Wireless Village, Inc., Bill Robb and Daniel Britt.++
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++ Previously filed on November 5, 2007 as Exhibit 10.2 to Concierge Technologies' Form 8-K for 10-30-07; Commission File No. 000-29913, incorporated herein.