

U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

7331
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code
Number)

27-1781753
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4705 Laurel Canyon Blvd.
Suite 205
Studio City, CA 91604
(818)760-1644

With Copies to:
Karen A. Batcher, Esq.
Synergen Law Group, APC
819 Anchorage Place, Suite 28
Chula Vista, CA 91914
(619) 475-7882

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
registrant's principal executive offices)

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment that specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Approximate Date of Commencement of Proposed Sale to the Public: from time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement as determined by market conditions and other factors.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the Prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting Company)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. WE MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND IT IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This post-effective amendment relates to our registration on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-179262) which was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 8, 2012 (the "Registration Statement"). The Registration Statement registered 2,117,940 shares of our common stock on behalf of selling shareholders.

We are filing this post-effective amendment to our registration statement pursuant to the undertakings in Item 17 of the Registration Statement to (i) include the information contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, that was filed with the SEC on March 20, 2013, and (ii) update certain other information in the Registration Statement.

No additional securities are being registered under this Post-Effective Amendment No. 1. All applicable registration fees were paid at the time of the original filing of the Registration Statement.

**SUBJECT TO COMPLETION
DATED June 17, 2013**

**PROSPECTUS
INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC. (formerly INSYNERGY, INC.)
2,117,940 Shares of Common Stock**

This prospectus (the "Prospectus") relates to the sale of shares of 2,117,940 our common stock, par value of \$00.001, by certain individuals and entities who beneficially own shares of our common stock. The prices at which the selling stockholders may sell their shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in privately negotiated transactions. The selling stockholders reserve the right to accept or reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of their Shares.

Our common stock is quoted on the market known as "OTCQB," which is maintained by OTC Markets, Inc. under the symbol "ISYG." The closing price of our common stock on the OTCQB on May 28, 2013, was \$2.75 per share.

There is no minimum purchase requirement for prospective Shareholders. We are paying the expenses of, but are not receiving any proceeds from, this Offering.

We are an “emerging growth company” as that term is used in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”).

INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE “RISK FACTORS” BEGINNING ON PAGE 4 TO READ ABOUT FACTORS YOU SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE BUYING SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. WE MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND IT IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

The date of this Prospectus is June 17, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>ABOUT THIS OFFERING</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>SUMMARY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	
<u>FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>SELLING SHAREHOLDERS</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNCIL</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>DISCLOSURE OF SEC POSITION OF INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>EXPERTS</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>VALIDITY OF SECURITIES</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULT OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	<u>41</u>

GENERAL

As used in this Prospectus, references to “the Company,” “INSYNERGY” “we,” “our,” “ours” and “us” refer to INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC. (formerly INSYNERGY, INC.) unless otherwise indicated. In addition, any references to our “financial statements” are to our consolidated financial statements except as the context otherwise requires.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that you should consider before investing in the common stock. You should carefully read the entire Prospectus, including “Risk Factors”, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the Financial Statements, before making an investment decision.

Company management has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to become a reporting company under the Securities And Exchange Act of 1934, and endeavor to establish a public trading market for the Company common stock, because management believes: (i) it will increase the Company's profile as an active company in the Direct Response Marketing Market, giving it greater identity and recognition which will help in conducting its business; (ii) it will make it easier for the Company to obtain terms from vendors and negotiate licenses for products it selects to market; (iii) it will make it easier for the Company to attract additional equity capital, which the Company needs in order to further implement its business plan; and (iv) it will give existing shareholders who funded the Company on a private basis in the past, the opportunity to exit a part or all of their investment in the Company and diversify their investments.

This offering will not raise additional capital for the Company since only the shares of selling shareholders are being registered. The Company will have to locate approximately one million dollars in additional capital over the next 12 months in order to fully pursue its business plan and there is no assurance it will be successful in doing so. Being a public company entails significant additional expense which the Company will have to fund. A market for the Company's common stock and one may never develop, and if a public market is created, it is likely the Company's common stock will be traded as a penny stock. As a result, prospective investors are cautioned to carefully read the risk factors set forth herein prior to making an investment decision.

Corporate Background and Our Business

Insynergy Products, Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 26, 2010 to engage in Direct Response retail marketing and sale of consumer products through Television and the Internet, followed up for successful products with more traditional distribution and sale of such products through traditional retail outlets, once a brand for the product has been established.

Our current headquarters are located at 4705 Laurel Canyon Blvd., Suite 205, Studio City, CA 91607. Our website is located at www.insynergyproducts.com. Our telephone number is (818)760-1644.

Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern. The Company has experienced a loss from operations during its development stage as a result of its investment necessary to achieve its operating plan.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon its ability to obtain additional capital to achieve its goals, and ultimately, to attain profitable operations. Management has been able, thus far, to finance the losses of the business through private placements of its common stock and the private issuance of debt, but future sources for additional capital are uncertain at this date. We project that the Company will need over the next 12 months one million dollars in "additional working capital" to meet short term liquidity requirements. See Risk Factors and Business herein.

ABOUT THIS OFFERING

Common Stock outstanding prior to the offering:	17,446,206
Common stock to be sold by the selling stockholders:	2,117,940 shares
Common Stock to be outstanding after the offering	17,446,206
Use of proceeds:	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the common stock hereunder.
Trading Symbol:	ISYG
Offering Price Per Share:	Prevailing market prices on the OTCQB or at prices privately negotiated by our Selling Shareholders.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

The following selected financial information is derived from the Company's Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Company's Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC. BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
--	----------------------	-------------------

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash	\$	67,860	\$	38,993
Inventory		120,573		-
Prepaid and other expenses		65,288		20,483
Total Current Assets		253,721		59,476
Deposit		10,610		10,610
Property and equipment, net		88,924		35,195
Total Assets	\$	353,255	\$	105,281
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'</u>				
<u>EQUITY</u>				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$	82,747	\$	36,765
Other payable and accruals		48,468		1,600
Accrued compensation		591,376		265,200
Note payable		100,288		-
Accrued interest		15,750		-
Loan from Shareholders		5,470		5,470
Total Current Liabilities		844,099		309,035
Non-Current Liabilities:				
Notes payable		17,500		107,500
Accrued interest		1,650		10,950
Total Liabilities		863,249		427,485
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):				
Common Stock par value \$.001 300,000,000 shares authorized, 16,526,726 and 15,021,150 shares, issued, respectively				
		16,528		15,021
Additional paid in capital		2,802,597		2,271,751
Stock subscription receivable		-		(147,000)
Retained deficit		(3,329,119)		(2,461,976)
Total Stockholders' Deficit		(509,994)		(322,204)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$	353,255	\$	105,281

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

RISK FACTORS

Emerging Growth Company Status

We are an “emerging growth company”, as defined in the JOBS Act, and we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies” including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligation regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We have not made a decision whether to take advantage of any or all of these exemptions. If we do take advantage of any of these exemptions, we do not know if some investors will find our common stock less attractive as a result. The result may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we are choosing to “opt out” of such extended transition period, and as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that our decision to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable.

We could remain an “emerging growth company” for up to five years, or until the earliest of (i) the last day of the first fiscal year in which our annual gross revenues exceed \$1 billion, (ii) the date that we become a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Rule 12B-2 under the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter, or (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the

preceding three year period.

Investment in our shares is speculative.

The shares of our common stock being offered for resale by the selling security holder are highly speculative in nature, involve a high degree of risk and should be purchased only by persons who can afford to lose the entire amount invested in the common stock. Before purchasing any of the shares of common stock, you should carefully consider the following factors relating to our business and prospects. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

9

We are dependent upon external financing to fund our ongoing operations and implement our Business plan.

Currently, we are dependent upon external financing to fund our operations. We project that the Company will need over the next 12 months approximately \$1,000,000 in "additional working capital to meet short term liquidity requirements. Of this sum, approximately \$50,000 is estimated to be required to fund our public reporting requirements. It is imperative that we obtain this external financing to finance ongoing operations. We currently do not have commitments from third parties for additional capital. We cannot be certain that any such financing will be available, or available on commercially reasonable terms,.

Failure to secure additional financing in a timely manner and on favorable terms would have a material adverse effect on our financial performance, results of operations and stock price and require us to curtail or cease operations, sell off our assets, and/or perhaps seek protection from our creditors through bankruptcy proceedings.

Furthermore, additional equity financing, if obtained, may be dilutive to the holders of our common stock, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants, and strategic relationships, which may require that we relinquish valuable rights.

No assurance Company will be Successful and Ultimately Operate Profitably.

The Company is currently operating at a loss, and there is no assurance that the plans and strategies of the Company will be successful, or that the Company will be able to operate profitably. If we cannot operate profitably, you could lose your entire investment. We may not generate sufficient revenues in the next twelve months to become profitable and therefore will have to rely solely on the cash we raise from the private sale of debt or equity securities. Our ability to privately sell our securities is uncertain, as are the future terms upon which they might be sold.

The Products We Select for Direct Response Marketing May Not Receive Favorable Market Response, or the Product Campaign May Fair For Other Reasons

Some of our future Direct Response Marketing Campaigns will no doubt fail. Direct Response Marketing products can fail due to many reasons, including no perceived need for the product, other competing products provide better solutions or are better priced, the product price is too high, the infomercial is unconvincing, the wrong time slot or market segment is selected for broadcast, and for a variety of other reasons. Larger trends, such as a recessionary economy, less discretionary purchasing power in the hands of consumers, more restrictive credit and higher rates on credit cards, also can discourage sales and cause a campaign to fail. Operational issues can also cause a campaign to fail, such as too low a price markup, poor quality resulting in high returns; a lack of sufficient capital to purchase sufficient inventory, or failure by sub contractors to properly carry out their responsibilities for manufacturer, order taking, and fulfillment.

10

Lack of Market acceptance for a product is a particularly significant risk in our business. We will no doubt have some failures which will result in loss, and some products will likely only break even, doing little more than return the costs expended to undertake product production and to pay for the campaign itself. It is up to management to select, test, and carefully place infomercials for those Products which in management's opinion have a good chance of being successful and generating significant revenues and profits in the Market place. There is no assurance that management will be successful in these efforts to the required degree so that the Company becomes profitable.

Going Concern Opinion

We have been the subject of a going concern opinion by our independent auditors who have raised substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our financial statements have been prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern. The Company has experienced a loss from operations during its development stage as a result of its investment necessary to implement its business plan and conduct startup operations. As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has accumulated deficit as of March 31, 2013 of \$3,824,152, and incurred a net loss of \$495,033 for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon its ability to attain profitable operations by securing additional capital and implementing its overall plan. In addition, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrance into established markets and the competitive environment in which the Company operates. The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the possible inability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The above factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Assurances cannot be given that adequate financing can be obtained to meet our capital needs, which we estimate at approximately \$1,000,000 over the next 12 months, or can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are unable to generate profits and unable to obtain future financing to meet our working capital requirements, we will have to curtail our business sharply or cease operations altogether. Ultimately, our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our continuing obligations on a timely basis.

No significant operating history makes our Company difficult to evaluate

The Company is deemed to have exited the development stage at December 31, 2012 as it has begun planned principle operations. Our business and prospects are difficult to value because we have minimal operating history. An investment in us should be considered a high-risk investment where you could lose your entire investment.

We Face Intense Competition From Competitors with more experience, long track records, larger staffs, and better funding.

11

We will face intense competition in our industry from other established Companies once we begin product campaigns. We will compete to obtain licenses for products, for air time, and for the attention of the consumer and the consumer's discretionary dollar spent in this market. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technological, marketing and distribution resources than we do. Their greater capabilities in these areas enable them to better withstand periodic product campaign failures, and more general downturns in the industry, compete more effectively on the basis of price and production and more quickly develop or locate and license new products. In addition, new companies may enter the markets in which we expect to compete, further increasing competition in our industry.

Our Product Liability Insurance May not be Sufficient to cover claims.

We intend to carry product liability insurance in such amounts as management deems appropriate, but there is no assurance that such insurance will be sufficient to cover claims if one of our products does not perform as described and causes damage. The Company could in the future become liable for substantial claims which in the aggregate materially exceed the limits of the Company product liability insurance, with that result that the Company suffers substantial losses, with a resulting loss in value of our stock.

We could fail to retain one or both of our two Principle Officers, which could be detrimental to our operations.

Our success largely depends on the efforts and abilities of our Chief Executive Officer Sanford Lang, and our Chief Operating Officer, Martin Goldrod. We have employment agreements with Messrs Lang and Goldrod, but we do not carry key man insurance on their lives. The loss of either ones services could materially harm our business because of the cost and time necessary to find a successor.

Our two principle Executive Officers in the aggregate own 54.9% of our outstanding Common Stock and Control the Company

Our two Principle Executive Officers, Sanford Lang and Martin Goldrod, in the aggregate own or control 54.9% of our outstanding common stock, and this percentage will not change as a result of sales of shares by selling shareholders pursuant to this registration statement. As a result of this control, they effectively control the election of a majority of our Board of Directors, and have the ability to unilaterally block mergers, acquisitions and/or other corporate transactions which require the consent of a majority in capital interest of our shareholders.

Trading of our stock may be restricted by the Securities Exchange Commission's penny stock regulations, which may limit a stockholder's ability

to buy and sell our stock.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations which generally define “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and “accredited investors”. The term “accredited investor” refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth exclusive of home in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer’s confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

As a public company, we are required to meet periodic reporting requirements under SEC rules and regulations. Complying with federal securities laws as a public company is expensive and we will incur significant time and expense enhancing, documenting, testing and certifying our internal control over financial reporting.

We are required to file periodic reports containing our financial statements within a specified time following the completion of each quarterly and annual period, which comply with SEC rules and regulations, including audited financial statements. We may experience difficulty in meeting these SEC’s reporting requirements. Any failure by us to file compliant periodic reports with the SEC in a timely manner could harm our reputation and reduce the trading price of our common stock.

As a public company we will incur significant legal, accounting, insurance and other expenses. Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and with other SEC rules, will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. We cannot predict or estimate with precision the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

Furthermore, because we are a public company, SEC rules require that our chief executive officer and chief financial officer periodically certify the existence and effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Currently, we are an emerging growth company, and, therefore, do not have to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for up to five years.

Beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2013, if we are no longer considered an emerging growth company, our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to comply with these Section 404 requirements. This process generally requires significant documentation of policies, procedures and systems, review of that documentation by our internal accounting staff and our outside auditors and testing of our internal control over financial reporting by our internal accounting staff and our outside independent registered public accounting firm. Documentation and testing of our internal controls would involve considerable time and expense, and could strain our internal resources and have an adverse impact on our operating costs, and may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus contain certain Forward-looking statements and are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. Statements that are not based on historical facts, which can be identified by the use of such words as “likely,” “will,” “suggests,” “target,” “may,” “would,” “could,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “predict,” and similar expressions and their variants, are forward-looking. Such statements reflect our judgment as of the date of this prospectus and they involve many risks and uncertainties, including those described under the captions “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, and elsewhere herein. These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted in any forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All shares of our common stock offered by this prospectus are being registered for the account of the selling stockholders. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of these shares.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared dividends or paid cash dividends on our common stock and our board of directors does not intend to distribute dividends in the near future. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will be made at the discretion of the board of directors, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of our operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors as the board of directors considers relevant. There is no assurance that future dividends will be paid, and, if dividends are paid, there is no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividend.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

Our common stock is presently quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "ISYG." The closing price of our common stock on the OTCQB on May 29, 2013 was \$2.75 per share.

DILUTION

The shares that are currently being registered under this registration statement have already been issued and are currently outstanding. Therefore, there will be no dilutive impact on the Company's current shareholders as a result of re-sales by the selling shareholders of their shares under this registration statement.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table presents information regarding the Selling Security Holders and their relationship to the Company.

(A) Selling Securities Holders	Relationship to Issuer	(B) Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering	(C) Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (1)	(D) Shares to be sold in the Offering (2)	(E) Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering (3)
Alan Diamante	Shareholder	753,350	4.32%	753,350	0.00%
Philip Miller	Shareholder	368,000	2.11%	25,000	1.97%
Michelle Lang	Shareholder	590,000	3.38%	10,000	3.32%
Joshua Lang	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Jeffrey Goldrod	Shareholder	20,000	0.11%	10,000	0.06%
Mary Goldrod	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Rebecca Goldrod	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Sarah Goldrod	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Carol Lee Goldrod	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Kathryn Falsay	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Wolf Aulenbacher	Shareholder	3,800	0.02%	3,800	0.00%
Kal Liebowitz	Shareholder	2,500	0.01%	2,500	0.00%
Harold Cohen	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Matt Greenfield	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Christine Babiak	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Healthy Living Communications, LLC	Shareholder	22,800	0.13%	22,800	0.00%
Charles Perez	Shareholder	20,000	0.11%	20,000	0.00%

15

Business Placement Assoc, Inc	Shareholder	100,000	0.57%	5,000	0.54%
21 st Century Science Data, Inc.	Shareholder	100,000	0.57%	5,000	0.54%
The 124 Group, Inc.	Shareholder	100,000	0.57%	5,000	0.54%
Facts, Inc.	Shareholder	100,000	0.57%	5,000	0.54%
John Rhees	Shareholder	22,800	0.13%	22,800	0.00%
Joel Crannell	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Thane Fisher	Shareholder	3,800	0.02%	3,800	0.00%
James Lotta	Shareholder	9,500	0.05%	9,500	0.00%
Frank Bredice	Shareholder	11,400	0.07%	11,400	0.00%
Owen McKibbin	Shareholder	76,000	0.44%	10,000	0.38%
Elke Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Stephanie Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Jessica Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Philip J. Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Janice Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Christy Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Declan Creed	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Jack Creed	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Wendy Miller	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Alexander Olapade	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Aaron Joseph Olapade	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%

Bruce Logan	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Robert Heller	Shareholder	3,000	0.02%	3,000	0.00%
Nutrition Innovation, Inc.	Shareholder	79,800	0.46%	79,800	0.00%
Richard J. Redlich Jr.	Shareholder	100,000	0.57%	100,000	0.00%
Scott & Debra Weiss Family Trust	Shareholder	25,000	0.14%	25,000	0.00%
Wilfred R. Von Der Ahe	Shareholder	25,000	0.14%	25,000	0.00%
Strathmore Partnership	Shareholder	25,000	0.14%	25,000	0.00%
The Haviva Feder Revocable Trust	Shareholder	25,000	0.14%	25,000	0.00%
Raul Gomez	Shareholder	260,526	1.49%	50,000	1.21%
Scott Hamilton	Shareholder	45,000	0.26%	30,000	0.09%
Greg Meister	Shareholder	50,000	0.29%	25,000	0.14%
Paul Bershin	Shareholder	239,000	1.37%	239,000	0.00%
Rama Fox	Shareholder	140,000	0.80%	140,000	0.00%
Maria Conchita Fournier	Shareholder	11,400	0.07%	11,400	0.00%
Kenneth Chang	Shareholder	40,000	0.23%	40,000	0.00%
Fred Gibson	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
John –Michael Migliori	Shareholder	2,280	0.01%	2,280	0.00%
Patricia Migliori	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Francesca Da Sacco	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Cynthia Boccia	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
John Boccia	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%

16

John Petrone	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Elliot Slutsky	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Cody Joseph Diamante Rosario	Shareholder	180,000	1.03%	95,000	0.49%
Jay Romero	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Elizabeth Mendoza	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Nerina Castro	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Sergio Muleiro	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Emin Bagdasaryan	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Gary Brandt	Shareholder	15,000	0.09%	15,000	0.00%
Sherrye Schwarz	Shareholder	2,500	0.01%	2,500	0.00%
Marjorie B. Melendez	Shareholder	5,000	0.03%	5,000	0.00%
John A. Svenson	Shareholder	3,000	0.02%	3,000	0.00%
George Lopez	Shareholder	10,000	0.06%	10,000	0.00%
Michael Stephen Martin	Shareholder	100,000	0.57%	100,000	0.00%
Benjamin Wayne Fletcher	Shareholder	22,500	0.13%	22,500	0.00%
Sam Gevshenian	Shareholder	1,000	0.01%	1,000	0.00%
Bonnie Link	Shareholder	5,000	0.03%	5,000	0.00%
Ron Wallach	Shareholder	5,000	0.03%	5,000	0.00%
Daniel A. Ditlof	Shareholder	12,500	0.07%	12,500	0.00%
TOTALS		3,845,456	22.02%	2,117,940	9.38%

17

- (1) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 17,446,206 shares of our common stock outstanding as of June 11, 2013. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Note that affiliates are subject to Insider trading regulations - percentage computation is for form purposes only.
- (2)
- | Selling Securities Holders | Natural Person(s) w/ Voting Power |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Business Placement Assoc, Inc. | Glenn Davis, Katherine Davis,
Christian Davis |
| 21st Century Science Data, Inc. | Regina Davis, Julia Davis, Glenn Davis, Jr. |
| The 124 Group, Inc. | Andrew Davis, Alexandra Davis, Katherine Davis |
| Facts, Inc. | Camille Traino |
| Nutrition Innovation , Inc. | Alan Robert |
| Strathmore Partnership | Neil S. Lerner, Howard M. Lerner |
| The Haviva Feder Revocable Trust | Tiffany Feder |
| Integro, LLC | John Antonio |
| Healthy Living Communications | Marcus Laux |

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The shares are currently quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "ISYG." Each selling stockholder and any of its pledgees, assignees and successors-in-interest may, from time to time, sell any or all of the shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These sales may be at fixed or negotiated prices. The selling stockholder may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares.

- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- settlement of short sales;

- broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholder to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- a combination of any such methods of sale;
- through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether through an options exchange or otherwise; or
- Any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholder may also sell shares under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus.

Broker-dealers engaged by the selling stockholder may arrange for other brokers-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the selling stockholder (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated. The selling stockholder does not expect these commissions and discounts relating to its sales of shares to exceed what are customary in the types of transactions involved.

In connection with the sale of our common stock or interests therein, the selling stockholder may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which may in turn engage in short sales of the common stock in the course of hedging the positions they assume. The selling stockholder may also sell shares of our common stock short and deliver these securities to close out its short positions, or loan or pledge the common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell these securities. The selling stockholder may also enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or the creation of one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares offered by this prospectus, which shares such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect such transaction).

The shares will be sold only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers if required under applicable state securities laws. In addition, in certain states, the shares may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

The selling stockholder and any broker-dealers that act in connection with the sale of the shares might be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, and any commissions received by such broker-dealers and any profit on the resale of the shares sold by them while acting as principals might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. The selling stockholder may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the shares against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act. If the selling stockholder is deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, the selling stockholder will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

Under applicable rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), any person engaged in the distribution of the resale shares may not simultaneously engage in market making activities with respect to our common stock for a period of two business days prior to the commencement of the distribution. In addition, the selling stockholder may be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations there under, including Regulation M, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholder or any other person. We will make copies of this prospectus available to the selling stockholder and have informed the selling stockholder of the need to deliver a copy of this prospectus to each purchaser at or prior to the time of the sale.

19

Under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “33 Act”), as interpreted by SEC rules and regulations, Selling Shareholders are not allowed to sell their shares of the Company Short into any existing public market for the Company’s common stock, (or “against the box”), before this registration statement is declared effective, as to do so would constitute a violation of Section 5 of the 33 Act.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not a party to any legal proceedings.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our current directors and executive officers. Also the principal offices and positions with us held by each person and the date such person became our director, executive officer. Our executive officers are appointed by our Board of Directors. Our directors serve until the earlier occurrence of the election of his or her successor at the next meeting of stockholders, death, resignation or removal by the Board of Directors. There are no family relationships among our directors, executive officers, director nominees.

Name	Age	Position with the Company
Sanford Lang	67	Director, Chairman & CEO
Martin Goldrod	71	Director, President, COO & CFO

Sanford Lang, age 67 is a co-founder of Insynergy and has served as its Chief Executive Officer and as Chairman of its Board of Directors from

January 2010 when the company was incorporated, to the present. From January 2007 to October 2009, Mr. Lang was President of Xstatic Corporation, a company involved in the development, marketing and sale of retail products designed to improve strength, balance and flexibility. Mr Lang was responsible for planning and implementation of all marketing for products, including the scripting and shooting of video campaigns for the Products. Mr. Lang was previously for approximately 30 years an executive in the movie industry.

Martin Goldrod, age 71, is a co-founder of Insynergy, and has served as its President and Chief Operating Officer, as well as on the Board of Directors, from January 2010 when the company was incorporated, to the present. From January 2007 to October 2009, Mr. Goldrod was Vice President of Xstatic Corporation, a company involved in the development, marketing and sale of retail products designed to improve strength, balance and flexibility. Mr Goldrod was responsible for accounting and budgeting for Xstatic Corporation. Mr. Goldrod has an Associate of Arts degree from City College of San Francisco along with a certificate in Financial Planning from UCLA Extension.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

None of our officer nor directors, promoters or control persons have been involved in the past ten years in any of the following:

- (1) Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- (2) Any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- (3) Being subject to any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, or any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or
- (4) Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information, as of June 11, 2013, with respect to the beneficial ownership (1) of the Company's outstanding Common Stock by (i) any holder of more than five (5%) percent; (ii) the Company's executive officer and directors; and (iii) the Company's directors and executive officer as a group. Except as otherwise indicated, each of the stockholders listed below has sole voting and investment power over the shares beneficially owned. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each stockholder listed in the table is c/o Insynergy Products Inc., 4705 Laurel Canyon Blvd., Suite 205, Studio City, CA 91607.

Stock Class	Name	Number of Shares (1)	Percent (2)
Officers and Directors			
Common	Officers and Directors as a Group	9,543,820	54.71%
5% or More Shareholders			
Common	Sanford Lang	8,101,320	46.44%
Common	Martin Goldrod	1,442,500	8.27%

- (1) Beneficial Ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. No shares that are beneficially held by beneficial owners or management are attributable to any convertible securities, option or warrant, as there are none outstanding. Unless otherwise indicated, to our knowledge based upon information produced by the persons and entities named in the table, each person or entity named in the table has sole voting power and investment power, or shares voting and/or investment power with his or her spouse, with respect to all shares of capital stock listed as owned by that person or entity.
- (2) Based on 17,446,206 shares outstanding as of June 11, 2013.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

Related Party Transactions

None.

Director Independence

At this time the Company does not have a policy that its directors or a majority be independent of management. The Company has at this time only 2 directors. It is the intention of the Company to implement a policy in the future that a majority of the Board member be independent of the Company's management as the members of the board of director's increases after implementation of the Company's business plan. A Director is considered independent if the Board affirmatively determines that the Director (or an immediate family member) does not have any direct or indirect material relationship with the Company or its affiliates or any member of senior management of the Company or his or her affiliates. The term "affiliate" means any corporation or other entity that controls, is controlled by, or under common control with the Company, evidenced by the power to elect a majority of the Board of Directors or comparable governing body of such entity. The term "immediate family member" means spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers- and fathers-in-law, sons- and daughters-in law, brothers- and sisters-in-laws and anyone (other than domestic employees) sharing the Director's home.

Committees: Audit Committee Financial Expert.

The Company does not currently have an Audit Committee.

Code of Ethics

The Company has not adopted a Code of Ethics.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED

General

The following description of our capital stock and the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, each as amended, is only a summary.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 300,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share. As of June 11, 2013 there were 17,446,206 outstanding shares of common stock. We are not authorized to issue shares of preferred stock and to date we have not issued any shares of preferred stock. Set forth below is a description of certain provisions relating to our capital stock.

Common Stock

Each outstanding share of common stock has one vote on all matters requiring a vote of the stockholders. There is no right to cumulative voting; thus, the holder of fifty percent or more of the shares outstanding can, if they choose to do so, elect all of the directors. In the event of a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, all stockholders are entitled to a pro rata distribution after payment of liabilities and after provision has been made for each class of stock, if any, having preference over the common stock. The holders of the common stock have no preemptive rights with respect to future offerings of shares of common stock. Holders of common stock are entitled to dividends if, as and when declared by the Board out of the funds legally available therefore. It is our present intention to retain earnings, if any, for use in its business. The payment of dividends on the common stock is, therefore, unlikely in the foreseeable future.

Perferred Stock

We have no shares of preferred stock authorized.

Dividend Policy

We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in our business, and therefore do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future

Anti-Takeover Effects Of Provisions of the Articles of Incorporation Authorized and Unissued Stock

The authorized but unissued shares of our common stock are available for future issuance without our stockholders' approval. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes including but not limited to future public or private offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and employee incentive plans. The issuance of such shares may also be used to deter a potential takeover of the Company that may otherwise be beneficial to stockholders by diluting the shares held by a potential suitor or issuing shares to a stockholder that will vote in accordance with the Company's Board of Directors' desires. A takeover may be beneficial to stockholders because, among other reasons, a potential suitor may offer stockholders a premium for their shares of stock compared to the then-existing market price.

INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

No expert or counsel named in this prospectus as having prepared or certified any part of this prospectus or having given an opinion upon the validity of the securities being registered or upon other legal matters in connection with the registration or offering of the common stock was employed on a contingency basis or had, or is to receive, in connection with the offering, a material interest, in the registrant or any of its parents or subsidiaries.

DISCLOSURE OF SEC POSITION OF INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Our ByLaws include an indemnification provision under which we have agreed to indemnify our directors and officers and hold them harmless from and against claims arising from or related to acts or omissions while a director or officer of the Company, including costs and legal expenses, to the fullest extent permitted by Nevada Law.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. If a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Company in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered) we will, unless in the opinion of our counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by us is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

EXPERTS

The audited financial statements included in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 have been audited by HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP. The reports of HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP are included in this prospectus in reliance upon the authority of this firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

VALIDITY OF SECURITIES

The opinion solely regarding validity of the shares offered herein has been provided by Donald G. Davis of the Law Offices of Davis & Associates, and has been filed with the Registration Statement.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Corporation Organization

Insynergy Products, Inc.(formerly Insynergy, Inc.) is a Nevada corporation, which was formed in January 2010.

Business of the Company

The Company was organized with a business plan to initiate and develop a business in Direct Response marketing and sales of unique consumer products through Television and the Internet. Products that are successfully established, sold, and branded through Direct Response marketing, may subsequently be marketed and distributed through more traditional brick and mortar retail outlets. At December 31, 2012 the Company was deemed to have exited the development stage as it has begun planned principle operations.

The Market

The Company's management believes the Direct Response market to be a booming business that has evolved during the past two decades from an entrepreneurial industry to one that now encompasses the marketing efforts of a vast number of companies to produce sales of a myriad of products. According to the Electronic Retailing Association (www.retailing.org), the only trade association that represents larger companies in the direct-to-consumer marketplace, this is an estimated more than \$300 billion market. Management believes, but cannot assure, that this is a reasonable assessment of the size of this market. which takes the calls generated by potential purchasers who call in after viewing the infomercial, and a fulfillment center, which ships out the product.

Direct Response Marketing

Direct Response Marketing generally takes the form of the marketing and sale of products utilizing infomercials which are broadcast over local television channels, paired with a Call Response Center.

The infomercial is designed to solicit a direct response in the target audience which is specific and quantifiable. The delivery of the response is directly between the viewer and the advertiser, that is, the customer responds to the marketer or its agent directly. In direct marketing (such as telemarketing), there is no intermediary broadcast media involved. In Direct "Response" Marketing, marketers use broadcast media to encourage customers to contact them directly. This direct response marketing seeks to elicit action. Marketing results from a Direct Response Marketing Program can be tracked, measured, and quantified.

Direct Response Marketing is characterized by:

- An offer of a specific product or combination of products
- Sufficient information for the consumer to make a decision whether to act and buy
- An explicit "call to action"
- Provision of a means for buy response (typically multiple options such as toll free number, web page, and email)

Direct Response Marketing Products

Direct Response Marketing is often used is for new and innovative products that can be demonstrated and shown to make life easier or better, or products which solve a specific problem the target audience may have.

Health and fitness products, skin, hair and personal care products, nutritional supplements, house wares and appliances, have all been successfully marketed. Anti-aging products are a category of product which is generating successful sales. An idea for a new product comes usually from an inventor, who then approaches a company such as ours for development and implementation of a Direct Marketing Program or campaign for the product.

Initially our Company will be selecting products invented by others for use in a Direct Marketing Program, but our management plans to eventually develop its own products for sale as well. We will analyze each product presented to us to see if it looks like it would be an attractive candidate for a direct marketing campaign. We look for products which satisfy a specific need that can be concretely presented in the infomercial, lend themselves to generation of a call for action motivation in the target audience, provide for a substantial markup on the sales price over their cost (typically somewhere in the realm of a 5 to 1 markup), have a lower range target price in order to encourage immediate discretionary purchase, and have anticipated staying power as a useful product which the Company can sell over and over again.

We will license products from the inventor or owner of the product, with license fees paid only on actual sales of the product, net of returns and allowances. Typical license fees run between 3% and 5% of net sales for sales generated over television, and if the Company is able to then take the product for distribution to traditional brick and mortar outlets for further sales, an increased license fee of between 5 % and 7% is typically paid.. The license rights run for typically between 24 and 36 months, and are generally renewable. Products may or may not have patent protection, copyright protection, and/or trademark protection.

Initial Products To Be Marketed

The Company has a variety of products which have been presented to it and are available for it to license and use in its initial Direct Response Marketing activities. Our first two products which management proposes to release are in the area of fitness and footwear and we have executed licensing agreements for both products.

Our first product will be a fitness product called the Kruncher. The Kruncher is designed to give a man or woman an abdominal workout without ever having to leave their chair. The Kruncher is designed for abs and obliques. The design allows you to start at a point that's most comfortable for you and then helps you gradually advance as your strength increases.

We have a License Agreement for the Kruncher covering World Wide rights through the term of the License Agreement, giving us the exclusive Worldwide right to advertise, promote, market, manufacturer, distribute, sell and exploit the product in any and all media, means, markets and channels of trade and distribution. The initial term was extended through June 30, 2013, but may be renewed annually provided so long as a minimum number of units are sold at a minimum price over each period. The minimum price is \$20, and the minimum units are set at 100,000 through June 30, 2013, 100,000 units between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, 60,000 units between July 1 2014 through June 30, 2015, and 30,000 units between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016. To date few units have been sold, and the Company will have to sell 100,000 units before June 30, 2013 or the Licensor will have the right to terminate the exclusivity of the License Agreement immediately, and terminate the Agreement after a 9 month runoff period, subject to certain cure rights in the Company. The Licensor's receives a royalty of six percent (6%) of Direct Response Gross Sales Revenues and eight percent (8%) of any Retail/Wholesale Gross Sales Revenues, net of returns, refunds, bad debts, chargeback's, credit card fees, shipping expenses, and taxes. Management tentatively plans to set the suggested retail price for the Kruncher at \$59.95 with a tentative wholesale price of approximately \$34.00 which would give the retailer a 40-42% gross profit. The Company's net profit is expected to be in the range of 50%, but there is no assurance that the product will be successful or produce significant profits.

The second product to be released by Insynergy is a patented fitness product called Spidercore which was invented by a medical doctor who developed it because he was not satisfied with the physical therapy he was receiving after back surgery and felt he could develop a better protocol. It will come with a basic workout DVD. Additional DVD's will be available for more advanced workouts.

Our exclusive License Agreement gives us worldwide rights to advertise, promote, market, manufacture, distribute, sell and/or exploit the Product in any and all media, means and markets and all channels of trade and distribution now known or hereafter devised. The term extends through October 16, 2017 provided that 37,500 units have been sold by October 16, 2014 and 37,500 units are sold year 3, year 4 and year 5.

Production of Infomercials

Demonstrating the appeal and uniqueness of the product in an sales video infomercial is critical in creating a buying response. An offer must be presented in the video such that its appeal is relevant to the wants or needs of the audience.

Short form direct response video commercials have time lengths ranging from 30 seconds to 2 minutes. Long form infomercials are 30 minutes in length. Direct Response ads can be contrasted with normal television commercials because traditional commercials normally do not solicit a direct immediate response from the viewer, but instead try to brand their product in the market place.

The typical direct response spot of two minutes consists of a spokesperson or dominant voice over footage showing the product being demonstrated, solving a problem and/or making life easier and better. An 800 phone number will be shown on screen a few seconds into the spot along with a website address. The last few seconds of the spot will show a blue screen with all the information to make a purchase and provide a call to action.

The Company will write, produce, hire the talent, direct, shoot and edit all of its infomercials in house. Management estimates the cost of in house shooting the typical shorter 30 second programs will run from \$10,000 to \$25,000, while the cost to shoot a typical 2 minute show will run from \$40,000 to \$80,000.

Test Marketing

We test all our products with a retail sales group before we execute a License Agreement, in order to gauge the likely reaction in the market place. Once a License Agreement is executed, we will typically create the video, and then spend small amounts of money on media air time over test stations and test air segments that have what management considers the right demographics for a particular product. If a product successfully generates sales in these test spots, we will then expand the campaign for the product over additional TV markets. During the test marketing stage we also tweak the video infomercial as to dialogue, and as to order of presentment of material. While we have tested both the Kruncher and Spidercore with our various retail sales groups and have received positive reviews. We have manufactured production tooling for the products and have some finished Kruncher products to sell. We have and also finished our TV spot, we have begun TV testing.

Purchasing of Air Time

The products and demographics will dictate which TV market management selects for a particular campaign. We expect most of our spots to run approximately 2 minutes. The cost per spot will depend on which market it is show in, and at what time the spot shows. We may also use radio and/or a direct mailing campaigns, and will provide a website over which a product can be purchased. We will need \$300,000-\$400,000 for media buys.

Telephone Marketing Functions

Once a customer has decided to buy our product, they either call an 800 phone number or go to A website to conclude the purchase. In today's marketing climate, order taking for many products sold under \$20 is done by an interactive voice recognition telephone application ("IVR") which electronically takes the customer's name and address, phone number, credit card information and orders for products. Order information will be in a file format to be batched and sent daily to a fulfillment facility.

Using the IVR application is perhaps half the cost of using live agents to respond to calls, but for some products with higher price points, live sales agents provided by independent 3rd party contractors will be used.

The Company will subcontract out to independent third parties the telephone marketing functions associated with a campaign for each product. Initially, the Company has contracted for Ignite Media Solutions to provide this function, although many other companies are available to undertake this roll at competitive pricing, and the Company may use others in the future.

Based on our contract with IMS, inbound calls are billed at \$0.15 per connect minute with a \$0.35 per order processing fee for all phone orders.

There is also a set-up and development fee of \$750 for the IVR application and a one-time programming, training and set-up fee of \$1,000 for live operator services. All live operator calls are billed at \$0.80 per connect minute.

Manufacture of Products

The Company will out-source the manufacture of products it markets to independent 3rd party companies. The Company has had discussions with several Mainland China manufacturers, but has not entered into any contracts to date for the manufacture of products due to a lack of capital.

Unless presented with a L/C, a mainland China manufacturer generally requires 30% as down payment to begin manufacturing and the balance when the product is ready to ship. Management believes there are many sources for manufacturing in China, and elsewhere offshore, which are generally dependable and reasonably priced. To manufacturer an order of 30,000-40,000 units of the Kruncher, we will need \$387,000-\$516,000.

Fulfillment of Orders

Fulfillment involves the storage of inventory, acceptance of order information, boxing and shipping out of products, and dealing with questions, order status, complaints, returns and allowances on products, and maintaining proper records. The fulfillment function on each product will be sub contracted out to independent 3rd party companies on each product.

Initially, the Company has contracted for Moulton Logistics to provide this function, although many other companies are available to undertake this role at competitive prices, and the Company may use others in the future.

Moulton Logistics is headquartered in Van Nuys, CA, close to the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports and is also close to the Company's offices, and specializes in order taking and fulfillment for Direct Marketing Response Products. Moulton can provide a full range of fulfillment services including a full call center, full service direct mail, real-time online inventory reports, database management, continuity programs, EDI for retail fulfillment and drop shipping, among others.

The Company's contract with Moulton Logistics provides for a Data Base/Order Processing/Maintenance Fee of \$.72 on each customer transaction, a \$0.10 per transaction fee on credit card and e-check transactions, and a \$0.55 per transaction fee plus separate SKU fees and per Cubic foot fees for packaging and shipping.

Credit Card Transactions.

Sales orders for Direct Response Marketing Programs are typically taken using credit cards. The Company has contracted for credit card processing of sales orders on initial products with Moneris Solutions, an independent 3rd party company. Moneris Solutions was established in December of 2000 as a joint investment between the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal. Moneris owns and operates its own payment processing and technology development platforms.

Pursuant to our agreement with Moneris, it will process VISA, MasterCard, Discovery and American Express at a cost of \$0.16 per transactions plus 2.49% of the amount of the transaction.

Campaign Failure

Some of our future Direct Response Marketing Campaigns Will no doubt Fail.

Direct response products can fail due to many reasons, including no perceived need for the product, other competing products provide better solutions or are better priced, the product price is too high, the infomercial is unconvincing, the wrong time slot or market segment is selected for broadcast, and for a variety of other reasons. Larger trends, such as a recessionary economy, less discretionary purchasing power in the hands of consumers, more restrictive credit or higher rates on credit cards, also can discourage sales and cause a campaign to fail. Other issues can also cause a campaign to fail, such as too low a price markup, poor quality resulting in high returns, a lack of sufficient capital to purchase sufficient airtime, or to purchase sufficient inventory, or failure by 3rd party contractors to properly carry out their responsibilities for manufacturer, order taking, and fulfillment.

Management will endeavor to avoid these pitfalls in selection of a product, production of the TV spot, test marketing, purchasing of air time, and other aspects of running of the campaign, but there are significant risks in conducting a direct response marketing business, and we will no doubt have some product failures which will result in loss, while other products may barely breakeven and return the costs laid out to undertake product production and the campaign.

Transition from Direct Response Marketing to Brick and Mortar Distribution

If a product is financially successful in our direct marketing response campaign, management will consider marketing and distributing the product to big box retail stores, building off the product branding that has occurred by running the television campaign.

Competition

There is significant competition in the Direct Response industry from both small and large companies since there are really no barriers to entry. As a result, there are literally hundreds of direct response companies that operate in the US and off a wide variety of products across all categories of consumer goods.

The Company will have to rely on the skills of its management to pick products which produce successful direct response marketing campaigns and ultimately profits to the Company.

Insurance

The Company carries general liability insurance through CNA with an occurrence limit of \$1,000,000 with a general aggregate of \$2,000,000 and a deductible of \$500. Bershin Properties 1, LLC, the Company's landlord, is listed as an Additional Insured.

The Company plans to purchase product liability insurance to insure against liability on the products it sells, once additional capital is obtained.

Need For Additional Capital To Finance Operations

The Company needs to locate investment capital sources and raise privately \$1,000,000 before it can initiate a Direct Marketing Campaign for its first product. These funds will be used for product testing, product manufacture, video production, air time purchase, and operation of the initial Marketing Campaign, and for overhead expenses and working capital.

In total over the next 12 months, the Company estimates it will need approximately \$1,000,000 in additional debt or equity capital, in order to meet short term liquidity requirements and carry forward its business plan. Management projects such funds, if available, will be expended as follows:

Estimated For Expenses to meet Public Reporting Requirements	\$ 50,000
Manufacture Product	\$400,000
Purchase Media	\$300,000
Produce TV Spots	\$ 30,000
Fulfillment/Telemarketing Credit Card Processing Operations	\$ 70,000
	<u>\$150,000</u>
Total	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

The source and availability of such capital, and whether it can be obtained, and obtained on commercially reasonable terms, is uncertain at this date.

Going Concern Qualification

Our financial statements have been prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern. The Company has experienced a loss from operations so far during its development stage as a result of its investment in leasehold fixtures and equipment necessary to implement its business plan, and its funding of staff who have undertaken to set up the various contractual relationships with 3rd party contractors, and have identified the first products to be marketed. As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit as of March 31, 2013 of \$3,824,152, and a working capital deficit of \$771,379, and has incurred a net loss of \$495,033 for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The Company is dependent on obtaining additional working capital in order to continue to implement its business plan and initiate its first product campaign, and the source, availability and terms for such additional capital are uncertain at this date. If such additional capital is not obtained, and/or if the products selected for marketing prove to be unsuccessful, the Company may fail and be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the possible inability of the Company to continue as a going concern. This need for additional capital and the uncertainty of obtaining such capital, along with other factors, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Assurances cannot be given that adequate financing can be obtained to meet our capital needs, which we estimate at a minimum of \$1,000,000 .

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights

The Company may file registrations for such patents, trademarks, or copyrights, as it deems commercially prudent from time to time, but has made no such filings as of this date.

Regulatory

The Company's industry is not regulated by any government agencies

Employees

The Company has three full-time employees but will use independent contractors when we shoot our direct response marketing TV spots.

Properties

Our offices are located at 4705 Laurel Canyon Blvd., Suite 205, Studio City, CA 91607 where we maintain, under lease, a total of 2,500 square feet of office and studio space. The lease has a 30 month unexpired term, and provides for a triple net rent of \$5,000 per month.

Litigation

None.

Reports to Security Holders

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with the SEC with respect to the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not include all of the information contained in the registration statement or the exhibits and schedules filed therewith. You should refer to the registration statement and its exhibits for additional information. Whenever we make reference in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, the references are not necessarily complete and you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract, agreement or other document.

We are required to file annual, quarterly and special reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You can read these SEC filings and reports, including the registration statement, over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The public may also read and copy materials at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 am and 3:00 pm. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the operations of the public reference facilities. We will provide a copy of our annual report to security holders, including audited financial statements, at no charge upon receipt of your written request to us addressed to us at:

4705 Laurel Canyon Blvd.
Suite 205
Studio City, CA 91607

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed herein are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus which is a part of our registration statement involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy;
- our possible future financings; and
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital.

These forward-looking statements can generally be identified as such because the context of the statement will include words such as we "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate" or words of similar meaning. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives or goals are also forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which are described in close proximity to such statements and which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated as of the date of this prospectus. Shareholders, potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are only made as of the date of this prospectus, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in our financial statements and notes thereto and the related "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". We also urge you to review and consider our disclosures describing various risks that may affect our business, which are set forth under the heading "Risk Factors".

Summary and Outlook of the Business

The Company was organized to conduct a Direct Response Marketing business selling at retail a variety of products it licenses from inventors and owners of such products, and utilizing television infomercials as its principle method of marketing and sales. The Company has not initiated any Direct Response Marketing campaign for a product yet, and will not be able to do so until it obtains additional working capital. The potential sources, availability and terms for such additional working capital are unknown at this time. If the Company is unable to obtain additional working capital it will not be able to implement its business plan.

The Company was formed in January of 2010. The Company has an accumulated deficit as of March 31, 2013 of \$3,824,152 and working capital deficit of \$771,379, and has incurred a net loss of \$495,033 for the three months ended March 31, 2013. To date management has been able to finance the initial phase of implementation of the Company's business plan via private placements of its common stock and the issuance of debt. Management plans to initiate and grow the Company's business of Direct Response Marketing of a variety of products on an aggressive basis, provided we are able to obtain the necessary capital.

Revenues

The Company recorded its first revenue in the fourth quarter of 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 the Company recorded revenues of \$7,268. Cost of goods sold was \$4,293 for a gross margin of \$2,975.

Operating Expenses

We have accrued officer compensation to our CEO and COO totaling \$326,250 for the period ending December 31, 2012 and \$539,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013. On June 7, 2013, both the CEO and the CFO forgave all accrued compensation due to them from the Company. On June 7, 2013, both the CEO and the CFO forgave all accrued compensation due to them from the Company.

Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern. The Company has experienced a loss from operations so far during its current development stage as a result of its investment necessary to create its business plan and negotiate product licensing arrangements and 3rd party contractor arrangements for telephone sales and product fulfillment.

The Company has an accumulated deficit as of March 31, 2013 of \$3,824,152 and a working capital deficit of \$771,379, and has incurred a net loss of \$495,033 for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon its ability to attain profitable operations by securing additional working capital and implementing its business plan. In addition, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrance into established markets and the competitive environment in which the Company plans to operate. The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the possible inability of the Company to continue as a going concern. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Assurances cannot be given that adequate financing can be obtained to meet our capital needs, which we estimate \$1,000,000. If we are unable to generate profits and to continue to obtain financing to meet our working capital requirements, we may have to sharply curtail implementation of our business plan or cease operations altogether.

Management has been able, thus far, to finance the losses and the expenses of the implementation of the Company's business plan through this date, by private placements of its common stock and loans (The Company does not currently have, nor has it had, business revenues.

On June 12, 2013 the holder of the promissory note dated February 3, 2010 for \$90,000 forgave the entire principal amount of the note plus all accrued interest.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, net cash used by operating activities was \$80,513 compared to \$106,718 for the same period in the prior year.

Net cash flows from financing activities represented the Company's principal source of cash for the period from inception through December 31, 2012. Cash flows from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were \$19,913 compared to \$191,567 for the same period in the previous year.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

In general, the Company records revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered or product delivery has occurred, the sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. The following policies reflect specific criteria for the various revenues streams of the Company:

Revenue will be recognized at the time a product is shipped. Provision for sales returns will be estimated based on the Company's historical return experience. Revenue is presented net of returns.

Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2011. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values. These financial instruments include cash and accounts payable and accrued expenses. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values for these financial instruments because they are short term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic net (loss) income per common share is calculated using the weighted average common shares outstanding during each reporting period. Diluted net (loss) income per common share adjusts the weighted average common shares for the potential dilution that could occur if common stock equivalents (convertible debt and preferred stock, warrants, stock options and restricted stock shares and units) were exercised or converted into common stock. There were no common stock equivalents at March 31, 2013.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences related to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes at each year end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. A valuation allowance is recognized when, based on the weight of all available evidence, it is considered more likely than not that all, or some portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Income tax expense is the sum of current income tax plus the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

ASC 740, Income Taxes, requires a company to first determine whether it is more likely than not (which is defined as a likelihood of more than fifty percent) that a tax position will be sustained based on its technical merits as of the reporting date, assuming that taxing authorities will examine the position and have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets this more likely than not threshold is then measured and recognized at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely to be realized upon effective settlement with a taxing authority.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to employees in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation. ASC 718 requires all share-based compensation payments to be recognized in the financial statements based on the fair value using an option pricing model. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates.

Equity instruments granted to non-employees are accounted for in accordance with ASC 505, Equity. The final measurement date for the fair value of equity instruments with performance criteria is the date that each performance commitment for such equity instrument is satisfied or there is a significant disincentive for non-performance.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2009, Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became the source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") for nongovernmental entities, except for certain FASB Statements not yet incorporated into ASC. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for registrants.

In October 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2012-04, "Technical Corrections and Improvements" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-04. The amendments in this update cover a wide range of Topics in the Accounting Standards Codification. These amendments include technical corrections and improvements to the Accounting Standards Codification and conforming amendments related to fair value measurements. The amendments in this update will be effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2012-04 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In August 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-03, "Technical Amendments and Corrections to SEC Sections: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 114, Technical Amendments Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-9250, and Corrections Related to FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-22 (SEC Update)" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-03. This update amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB No. 114. The adoption of ASU 2012-03 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, "Intangibles -Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02. This update amends ASU 2011-08, Intangibles -Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment and permits an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles -Goodwill and Other -General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Our principal offices are located at 4705 Laurel Canyon Blvd., Suite 205, Studio City, California, 91607. The property is leased from an unaffiliated third party on a long term lease basis with 38 remaining months to run. The monthly lease payments are approximately \$5,000.

We maintain fire and casualty insurance on our leased property in an amount deemed adequate by management.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Related Transactions

Loans from Shareholders

Occasionally, officers will loan money at 6% interest rate to the Company to support working capital. As of December 31, 2012 the Company owed its CEO \$5,470. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 the Company recognized \$328 and \$145, respectively, of interest expense on the loan. The expense was recorded as additional paid in capital. The loan is currently past due.

Free office space from its majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer

The Company was provided office space by its majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer at no cost, from January 2010 to November 2011. The management determined that such cost was nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Overview

The following is a discussion of our program for compensating our named executive officer and directors. Currently, we do not have a compensation committee, and as such, our board of directors, which is comprised of our executive officers is responsible for determining the compensation of our executive officers, and thus in effect sets their own compensation.

Compensation Program Objectives and Philosophy

The primary goals of our policy of executive compensation are to attract and retain the most talented and dedicated executive possible, to assure that our executive is compensated effectively in a manner consistent with our strategy and competitive practice and to align executive compensation with the achievement of our short- and long-term business objectives.

The board of directors considers a variety of factors in determining compensation of our named executive officer, including the particular background and circumstances, such as training and prior relevant work experience, success in attracting and retaining savvy and technically proficient managers and employees, increasing revenues, broadening product line offerings, and managing costs.

In the near future, we expect that our board of directors will form a compensation committee charged with the oversight of executive compensation plans, policies and programs of our Company and with the full authority to determine and approve the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer. We expect that our compensation committee will continue to follow the general approach to executive compensation that we have followed to date, rewarding superior individual and company performance with commensurate cash compensation.

Elements of Compensation

Our compensation program for the named executive officer consists primarily of base salary. There is no retirement plan, long-term incentive plan or other such plans. We have not yet obtained a revenue stream with which to fund employee salaries and bonus plans. The base salary we provide is intended to equitably compensate the named executive officer based upon the level of responsibility, complexity and importance of role, leadership and growth potential, and experience.

Base Salary

Our named executive officer receives base salary commensurate with the role and responsibility. Base salary and subsequent adjustments, if any, are reviewed and approved by our board of directors annually, based on an informal review of relevant market data and the executive's performance for the prior year, as well as the executive's experience, expertise and position. The following table provides information as to cash compensation of all officers of the Company, for each of the Company's last two fiscal years.

39

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and principal position	Year	Salary	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation Earnings	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
Sanford Lang	2012	\$29,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CEO	2011	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin Goldrod,								
President,	2012	\$21,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COO & CFO	2011	\$2,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

(1) Deferred Compensation is salary that has been earned but not yet paid to officers due to the limited resources of the Company. Deferred Compensation was \$315,800 due to Sandy Land and \$156,200 due to Marty Goldrod as of 12/31/12.

Employment Agreements

We have separate employment agreements with our two principle officers as follows:

The Company has entered into a five year employment contract with Sanford (Sandy) Lang, providing for his services as Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The employment Agreement provides for a salary of \$180,000 per year, and for additional bonus compensation each year at the discretion of the Board of Directors. It also provides for a car allowance of \$900 per month, reimbursement for all business expenses, and for participation in all employee benefit programs offered to other employees from time to time to other employees of the Company.

The Company has entered into a five year employment contract with Martin (Marty) Goldrod, providing for his services as President and

Chief Operating Officer of the Company. The employment Agreement provides for a salary of \$90,000 per year, and for additional bonus compensation each year at the discretion of the Board of Directors. It also provides for reimbursement for all business expenses, and for participation in all employee benefit programs offered to other employees from time to time to other employees of the Company.

Retirement Benefits

Currently, we do not provide any company sponsored retirement benefits to the named executive officers.

Prerequisites

Historically, we have not provided our named executive officer with any prerequisites and other personal benefits. We do not view prerequisites as a significant element of our compensation structure, but do believe that prerequisites can be useful in attracting, motivating and retaining the executive talent for which we will compete. It is expected that our historical practices regarding prerequisites will continue and will be subject to periodic review by our board of directors.

Director Compensation for all periods was zero.

The Company has not adopted a "Plan" for compensation of directors in the future, other than this annual review of the contributions by each member of the Board to the Company's business for each year, and consideration of fair compensation for such contributions, with the subject Board member abstaining from any vote upon proposals for compensation to the Board member for serving on the Board.

There is no standard compensation arrangement for serving on the Board of Directors, and no member of the Board has any different or special compensation arrangement for his service on the Board.

We did not have a compensation committee during the periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, or for the period ending March 31, 2013.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors
Insynergy Products, Inc.
Studio City, California

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Insynergy Products, Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended. 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 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 financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also 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 Insynergy Products, Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered losses from operations since inception and its current cash flow is not enough to meet current needs. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to this matter are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP

HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP
Salt Lake City, Utah
March 19, 2013

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC. BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 67,860	\$ 38,993
Inventory	120,573	-
Prepaid and other expenses	65,288	20,483
Total Current Assets	<u>253,721</u>	<u>59,476</u>
Deposit	10,610	10,610
Property and equipment, net	88,924	35,195
Total Assets	<u>\$ 353,255</u>	<u>\$ 105,281</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'</u>		
<u>EQUITY</u>		

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$	82,747	\$ 36,765
Other payable and accruals		48,468	1,600
Accrued compensation		591,376	265,200
Note payable		100,288	-
Accrued interest		15,750	-
Loan from Shareholders		5,470	5,470
Total Current Liabilities		844,099	309,035
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Notes payable		17,500	107,500
Accrued interest		1,650	10,950
Total Liabilities		863,249	427,485
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):			
Common Stock par value \$.001			
300,000,000 shares authorized, 16,526,726			
and 15,021,150 shares, issued, respectively			
		16,528	15,021
Additional paid in capital		2,802,597	2,271,751
Stock subscription receivable		-	(147,000)
Retained deficit		(3,329,119)	(2,461,976)
Total Stockholders' Deficit		(509,994)	(322,204)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$	353,255	\$ 105,281

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

42

**INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 3,381	\$ -
Costs of goods sold	1,186	-
Gross margin	<u>2,195</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Expenses:		
Consulting	29,790	15,000
Officer compensation	326,250	270,000
Professional fees	113,564	84,762
General and administrative	407,858	1,892,889
Total operating expenses	<u>877,462</u>	<u>2,262,651</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(875,267)</u>	<u>(2,262,651)</u>
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest expense	(7,653)	(6,145)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	15,777	-
Total other expense	<u>8,124</u>	<u>(6,145)</u>
Net Loss	<u>\$ (867,143)</u>	<u>\$ (2,268,796)</u>
Loss per Share, Basic & Diluted	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.21)</u>
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	<u>15,618,582</u>	<u>11,010,173</u>

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

43

**INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in-Capital	Stock Subscription Receivable	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2010	200,000	\$ 200	\$ 103,400	\$ -	\$ (193,180)	\$ (89,580)
Stock issued to officers	9,343,820	9,344	-	-	-	9,344
Stock issued for cash	950,000	950	381,050	(147,000)	-	235,000
Stock issued for services	4,527,330	4,527	1,787,156	-	-	1,791,683
Interest on officer loans	-	-	145	-	-	145
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2011	-	-	-	-	(2,268,796)	(2,268,796)
Balance, December 31, 2011	15,021,150	15,021	2,271,751	(147,000)	(2,461,976)	(322,204)
Cash received on subscription	-	-	-	147,000	-	147,000
Stock issued for cash	1,317,276	1,317	465,183	-	-	466,500
Stock issued for services	188,300	190	65,061	-	-	65,251
Interest on officer loans	-	-	602	-	-	602
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2012	-	-	-	-	(867,143)	(867,143)
Balance, December 31, 2012	<u>16,526,726</u>	<u>\$ 16,528</u>	<u>\$ 2,802,597</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,329,119)</u>	<u>\$ (509,994)</u>

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

**INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Loss for the Period	\$ (867,143)	\$ (2,268,796)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Shares issued for services	65,251	1,801,027
Depreciation	20,421	3,124
Contributed services - officers	-	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt	15,777	-
Interest expense on shareholder loan	602	145
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Increase in prepaids	(44,805)	(20,095)
Increase in deposits	-	(10,610)
Increase in inventory	(120,573)	-
Increase in accounts payable	30,205	34,838
Increase in accrued expenses	373,044	265,200
Increase in interest payable	6,450	6,000
Net Cash (Used) in Operating Activities	<u>(520,771)</u>	<u>(189,167)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(74,150)	(29,786)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	<u>(74,150)</u>	<u>(29,786)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Bank overdraft	-	(24)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	613,500	235,000
Proceeds from loan from shareholders	-	10,332
Payments on loan from shareholders	-	(4,862)
Proceeds from notes payable	34,072	17,500
Payments on notes payable	(23,784)	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>623,788</u>	<u>257,946</u>
Net Increase in Cash	<u>28,867</u>	<u>38,993</u>
Cash at Beginning of Period	<u>38,993</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash at End of Period	<u><u>67,860</u></u>	<u><u>38,993</u></u>

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW**INFORMATION:**

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$	-	\$	-
Franchise and Income Taxes	\$	1,600	\$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2012**

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Insynergy Products, Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 26, 2010 to engage in Direct Response marketing that has the ability to take a product from the drawing board to the ultimate consumer via sales through television and/or retail. Direct Response marketing is a booming \$300 billion per year business that has evolved during the past two decades from an entrepreneurial industry to one that now encompasses the marketing efforts of a vast majority of Fortune 500 companies.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*Basis of presentation*

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

Development stage company

The Company is deemed to have exited the development stage at December 31, 2012 as it has began planned principle operations.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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. Significant estimates include the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial information to conform to the presentation used in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted)

in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1: Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2: Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3: Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at December 31, 2012.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. All fixed assets with a cost of \$2,000 or greater are capitalized. Major betterments that extend the useful lives of assets are also capitalized. Normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in operations.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company follows paragraph 360-10-05-4 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which includes computer equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company determined that there were no impairments of long-lived assets as of December 31, 2012.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income taxes

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

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a

greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Cash flows reporting

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

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses the cost of advertising and promotional materials when incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 advertising costs were \$51,226 and \$8,955, respectively.

Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In October 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2012-04, "Technical Corrections and Improvements" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-04. The amendments in this update cover a wide range of Topics in the Accounting Standards Codification. These amendments include technical corrections and improvements to the Accounting Standards Codification and conforming amendments related to fair value measurements. The amendments in this update will be effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2012-04 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In August 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-03, "Technical Amendments and Corrections to SEC Sections: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 114, Technical Amendments Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-9250, and Corrections Related to FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-22 (SEC Update)" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-03. This update amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB No. 114. The adoption of ASU 2012-03 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, "Intangibles -Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02. This update amends ASU 2011-08, Intangibles -Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment and permits an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles -Goodwill and Other -General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011 Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for impairment. This ASU's objective is to simplify the process of performing impairment testing for Goodwill. With this update a company is allowed to assess qualitative factors, first, to determine if it is more likely than not (greater than 50%) that the FV is less than the carrying amount. This would be done, prior to performing the two-step goodwill impairment testing, as prescribed by Topic 350. Prior to this ASU, all entities were required to test, annually, their good will for impairment by Step 1 - comparing the FV to the carrying amount, and if impaired, then step 2 - calculate and recognize the impairment. Therefore, the fair value measurement is not required, until the "more likely than not" reasonableness test is concluded.

Effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011.

In May 2011, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*. This ASU clarifies the board's intent of current guidance, modifies and changes certain guidance and principles, and adds additional disclosure requirements concerning the 3 levels of fair value measurements. Specific amendments are applied to FASB ASC 820-10-35, Subsequent Measurement and FASB ASC 820-10-50, Disclosures. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011.

In June 2011, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. - ASU 2011-05. Current US GAAP allows companies to present the components of comprehensive income as a part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. This ASU eliminates that option. In this Update, an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. This ASU is effective interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. This ASU should be applied retrospectively. There are no specific transition disclosures.

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit during its development stage of \$3,329,119 at December 31, 2012 and had a net loss of \$867,143 and net cash used in operating activities of \$520,771 for year ended December 31, 2012.

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

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – FIXED ASSETS

Furniture fixtures and equipment, stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation at December 31 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Furniture Fixtures & Equipment	\$ 109,186	\$ 40,036
Leasehold improvements	5,000	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	(25,262)	(4,841)
Fixed assets, net	<u>\$ 88,924</u>	<u>\$ 35,195</u>

Depreciation expense

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$20,421 and \$3,124, respectively.

NOTE 5 – INVENTORY

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company has \$120,573 and \$0, respectively of finished goods inventory.

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE

The Company has three non-collateral notes payable outstanding, that bear simple interest at 6% per annum. The first note is dated February 3, 2010 and is for \$90,000. The second note is dated April 5, 2011 and is for \$10,000. The third note is dated September 1, 2011 and is for \$7,500. The notes principle and interest are due three years from the date of issuance. As of December 31, 2012 total accrued interest on all three notes is \$17,400.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company owes an individual \$4,942. The loan accrues interest at 6% and is due on demand.

The Company also has a financing loan for its product liability insurance. The loan has a balance of \$5,346 as of December 31, 2012, accrues interest at 7.75% and is due within one year.

The five year maturity of these loans is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2013	\$	100,288
2014		17,500
Total Notes Payable		117,788
Less: Current Portion		100,288
Long Term Portion	\$	<u>17,500</u>

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS & CONTIGENCIES

Operating Lease

The Company currently occupies office space at 4705 Laurel Canyon Boulevard in Studio City, California. The Company signed a three year, three month lease starting December 1, 2011 for \$5,000 per month. The lease required a deposit of \$10,610 which was paid on November 1, 2011. Minimum future rental payments under the agreement are as follows:

Year	Amount
2013	\$ 60,000
2014	55,000
	\$ <u>115,000</u>

The Company is currently behind on its lease payments and is in the process of renegotiating the terms of the lease. As of December 31, 2012, the Company has recorded \$30,000 in accrued rent.

NOTE 8 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Loans from Shareholders

Occasionally, officers will loan money at 6% interest rate to the Company to support working capital. As of December 31, 2012 the Company owed its CEO \$5,470. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 the Company recognized \$328 and \$145, respectively, of interest expense on the loan. The expense was recorded as additional paid in capital. The loan is currently past due.

Free office space from its majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer

The Company was been provided with office space for the majority of 2011, by its majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

NOTE 9 – STOCKHOLDERS’ DEFICIT

At the time of incorporation, the Company was authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

The Company was incorporated on January 26, 2010 at which time 200,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company’s two founders. No value was given to the stock issued by the newly formed Corporation. Therefore, the shares were recorded to reflect the \$.001 par value and \$200 was charged to expense.

In February 2011, the Company increased its authorized shares of common stock to 300,000,000 shares at \$.001 par value.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued 15,521,150 common shares. The Company issued 5,227,330 shares for services which resulted in an expense of \$2,051,850 (fair market value \$.3925/share). Fair market value was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the period. The Company issued 9,343,820 shares at par value \$.001 to its founding officers which resulted in an expense of \$9,344. The shares issued to the officers were valued at par \$.001 because the officers started the Company at inception. The Company issued 950,000 shares for \$382,000 cash. At December 31, 2011 the company has a stock subscription receivable balance of \$147,000, all of which was received in January and February of 2012. The Company canceled 700,000 shares that were issued in March of 2011. The cancelation resulted in a decrease in stock for services expense of \$260,167.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 1,317,276 common shares for total cash proceeds of \$466,500.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 188,300 common shares for services. Fair market value for the shares was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the period and ranged from \$0.34 to \$0.37. The Company recorded a total expense of \$65,251.

NOTE 10 – INCOME TAX

Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following components as of December 31:

	2012	2011
Deferred Tax Assets:		
NOL Carryover	\$ 298,300	\$ 84,000
Related party accrual	2,100	69,500
Payroll accrual	213,300	-
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	200	-
Less valuation allowance	(513,900)	(153,500)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income from continuing operations for the period ended December 31, due to the following:

	2012	2011
Book Income (loss)	\$ (338,200)	\$ (635,500)
Meals and entertainment	2,800	1,000
Depreciation	500	-
Other nondeductible expenses	37,400	504,500
Accrued payroll	109,900	69,500
Valuation allowance	187,600	60,500
	\$ -	\$ -

At December 31, 2012, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$765,000 that may be offset against future taxable income from the year 2012 to 2032. No tax benefit has been reported in the December 31, 2012 financial statements since the potential tax benefit is offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

Due to the change in ownership provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, net operating loss carry forwards for Federal Income tax reporting purposes are subject to annual limitations. Should a change in ownership occur, net operating loss carry forwards may be limited as to use in future years.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events pursuant to the requirements of ASC Topic 855 and has determined that no other material subsequent events exist other than those listed below.

Subsequent to December 31, 2012, the Company entered into three new licensing agreements with various third parties. Each agreement provides the Company with the exclusive rights to market and sell a new product. Each agreement is for an initial two year term with automatic one year renewals if the terms of the agreement are met. Terms require the Company to meet minimum number of units sold and/or royalty payments.

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

There were no disagreements between the Company and our accountants related to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, internal controls or auditing scope or procedures during the last fiscal year.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") that are designed to be effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance of achieving the desired objectives. Also, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

This annual report does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of our company's registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by the rules of the SEC for newly public companies.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	<u>March 31, 2013</u>	<u>December 31, 2012</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets:	(unaudited)	
Cash	\$ 7,260	\$ 67,860
Inventory	116,280	120,573
Prepaid and other expenses	<u>58,550</u>	<u>65,288</u>
Total Current Assets	182,090	253,721
Deposit	10,610	10,610
Property and equipment, net	78,257	88,924
Total Assets	<u>\$ 270,957</u>	<u>\$ 353,255</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 89,415	\$ 82,747
Other payable and accruals	19,894	48,468
Accrued compensation	703,876	591,376
Notes payable	122,101	100,288
Accrued interest	17,613	15,750
Loans from shareholders	570	5,470
Total Current Liabilities	953,469	844,099
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable	17,500	17,500
Accrued interest	1,400	1,650
Total Liabilities	<u>972,369</u>	<u>863,249</u>
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Common Stock par value \$.001 300,000,000 shares authorized, 17,133,706 and 16,526,726 shares, issued, respectively	17,135	16,528
Additional paid in capital	3,105,605	2,802,597
Retained deficit	<u>(3,824,152)</u>	<u>(3,329,119)</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	<u>(701,412)</u>	<u>(509,994)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	<u>\$ 270,957</u>	<u>\$ 353,255</u>

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

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 7,268	\$ -
Costs of goods sold	4,293	-
Gross margin	<u>2,975</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Expenses:		
Consulting	-	18,750
Officer compensation	86,250	67,500
Professional fees	269,840	28,610
General and administrative	148,028	64,826
Total operating expenses	<u>504,118</u>	<u>179,686</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(501,143)</u>	<u>(179,686)</u>
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest expense	(1,820)	(1,773)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	7,930	-
Total other expense	<u>6,110</u>	<u>(1,773)</u>
Net Loss	<u>\$ (495,033)</u>	<u>\$ (181,459)</u>
Loss per Share, Basic & Diluted	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	<u>16,611,723</u>	<u>15,085,620</u>

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

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Loss for the Period	\$ (495,033)	\$ (181,459)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Shares issued for services and rent	264,210	-
Depreciation	10,667	2,608
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(7,930)	-
Interest expense on shareholder loan	124	82
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in prepaids & other assets	20,948	(6,950)
Decrease in inventory	4,293	-
Increase in accounts payable	6,668	10,560
Increase in accrued expenses	1,427	66,750
Increase in accrued interest	1,613	1,691
Increase in accrued salary	112,500	-
Net Cash (Used) in Operating Activities	(80,513)	(106,718)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(48,650)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	-	(48,650)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of stock	3,000	177,500
Payments on loan from shareholders	(4,900)	-
Proceeds from notes payable	25,000	14,067
Payments on notes payable	(3,187)	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	19,913	191,567
Net Increase (decrease) in Cash	(60,600)	36,199
Cash at Beginning of Period	67,860	38,993
Cash at End of Period	\$ 7,260	\$ 75,192

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ <u>83</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Franchise and Income Taxes	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

Supplemental disclosure of non cash activities:

Stock issued for accrued rent	\$ <u>30,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Stock issued for prepaid rent	\$ <u>14,210</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

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

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Insynergy Products, Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 26, 2010 to engage in Direct Response marketing that has the ability to take a product from the drawing board to the ultimate consumer via sales through television and/or retail. Direct Response marketing is a booming \$300 billion per year business that has evolved during the past two decades from an entrepreneurial industry to one that now encompasses the marketing efforts of a vast majority of Fortune 500 companies.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Company's unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and footnotes for the year ended December 31, 2012 included on the Company's Form 10-K. The results of the three months ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2013.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

Development stage company

The Company is deemed to have exited the development stage at December 31, 2012 as it has began planned principle operations.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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. Significant estimates include the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial information to conform to the presentation used in the financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Level 1: Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2: Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3: Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at March 31, 2013.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. All fixed assets with a cost of \$2,000 or greater are capitalized. Major betterments that extend the useful lives of assets are also capitalized. Normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in operations.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company follows paragraph 360-10-05-4 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which includes computer equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company determined that there were no impairments of long-lived assets as of March 31, 2013.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

60

Income taxes

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

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

61

Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In October 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2012-04, "Technical Corrections and Improvements" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-04. The amendments in this update cover a wide range of Topics in the Accounting Standards Codification. These amendments include technical corrections and improvements to the Accounting Standards Codification and conforming amendments related to fair value measurements. The amendments in this update will be effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2012-04 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In August 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-03, "Technical Amendments and Corrections to SEC Sections: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 114, Technical Amendments Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-9250, and Corrections Related to FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-22 (SEC Update)" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-03. This update amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB No. 114. The adoption of ASU 2012-03 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, "Intangibles -Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02. This update amends ASU 2011-08, Intangibles -Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment and permits an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles -Goodwill and Other -General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit as of March 31, 2013 of \$3,824,152, a working capital deficit of \$771,379 and incurred a net loss of \$495,033 for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

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

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – FIXED ASSETS

Furniture fixtures and equipment, stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation consists of the following at:

	<u>March 31, 2013</u>	<u>December 31, 2012</u>
Furniture Fixtures & Equipment	\$ 109,186	\$ 109,186
Leasehold improvements	5,000	5,000
Less: accumulated depreciation	(35,929)	(25,262)
Fixed assets, net	\$ <u>78,257</u>	\$ <u>88,924</u>

Depreciation expense

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 was \$10,667 and \$2,608, respectively.

NOTE 5 – INVENTORY

As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company has \$116,280 and \$120,573, respectively of finished goods inventory.

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE

The Company has three non-collateral notes payable outstanding, that bear simple interest at 6% per annum. The first note is dated February 3, 2010 and is for \$90,000. The second note is dated April 5, 2011 and is for \$10,000. The third note is dated September 1, 2011 and is for \$7,500. The notes principle and interest are due three years from the date of issuance. The due date for the note dated February 3, 2010 was extended to December 31, 2013. As of March 31, 2013 total accrued interest on all three notes is \$19,013.

On March 6, 2013, an individual advanced the Company \$25,000 for a short term loan. The loan accrues interest at 6% and is due on demand. The interest expense will be recorded as additional paid in capital.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company owed an individual \$4,942. The loan accrues interest at 6% and is due on demand. The interest expense is recorded as additional paid in capital.

The Company also has a financing loan for its product liability insurance. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the loan has a balance of \$2,159 and \$5,346, respectively, accrues interest at 7.75% and is due within one year.

The five year maturity of these loans is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2013	\$	122,101
2014		17,500
Total Notes Payable		139,601
Less: Current Portion		122,101
Long Term Portion	\$	<u>17,500</u>

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS & CONTIGENCIES

Operating Lease

The Company currently occupies office space at 4705 Laurel Canyon Boulevard in Studio City, California. The Company signed a three year, three month lease starting December 1, 2011 for \$5,000 per month. The lease required a deposit of \$10,610 which was paid on November 1, 2011.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, management negotiated a settlement with the lease holder to satisfy all past due and future lease payments through June 30, 2013. The terms of the agreement allowed for the Company to issue the lease holder 100,980 shares of common stock at \$0.50 per share. The issuance of the stock relieved the Company of all past due amounts and paid its rent through June 30, 2013, which resulted in a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$7,930.

NOTE 8 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Loans from Shareholders

Occasionally, officers will loan money at 6% interest rate to the Company to support working capital. As of December 31, 2012 the Company owed its CEO \$5,470. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 the Company repaid \$4,900 on the loan balance. For the period end March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the Company recognized \$51 and \$328, respectively, of interest expense on the loan. The expense was recorded as additional paid in capital.

NOTE 9 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 1,317,276 common shares for total cash proceeds of \$466,500.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 188,300 common shares for services. Fair market value for the shares was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the period and ranged from \$0.34 to \$0.37. The Company recorded a total expense of \$65,251.

On or about March 31, 2013, the Company issued 6,000 common shares for total cash proceeds of \$3,000.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock for services. The shares were valued at \$0.50 per share for a total expense of \$250,000. Fair market value for the shares was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the period.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued 100,980 shares of common stock for accrued rent, current period rent expense and prepaid rent (see Note 7).

NOTE 10 – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company entered into three new licensing agreements with various third parties. Each agreement provides the Company with the exclusive rights to market and sell a new product. Each agreement is for an initial two year term with automatic one year renewals if the terms of the agreement are met. Terms require the Company to meet minimum number of units sold and/or royalty payments.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events pursuant to the requirements of ASC Topic 855 and has determined that no other material subsequent events exist other than those listed below.

Subsequent to March 31, 2013, the Company entered into a new licensing agreement with a third party. The agreement provides the Company with the exclusive rights to market and sell a new product. The agreement is for an initial two year term with automatic one year renewals if the terms of the agreement are met. Terms require the Company to meet minimum number of units sold and/or royalty payments.

Subsequent to March 31, 2013, the Company issued 250,000 shares of common stock to an officer, for accrued stock compensation, as required per the terms of the officer's employment agreement and the Board Resolution dated April 2, 2012. Fair market value for the shares was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the applicable period of accrual. The price ranged from \$0.34 to \$0.50 for a total expense of \$96,690.

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

ITEM 14. NDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Our Bylaws include an indemnification provision under which we have agreed to indemnify our directors and officers from and against certain claims arising from or related to future acts or omissions as a director or officer of the Company. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Company pursuant to the foregoing, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable.

ITEM 15. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

Since inception on Jan. 26, 2010, the Company has had the following unregistered sales of its securities, in each case in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

A. A total of 1,030,750 shares were issued to a total of 26 sophisticated investors for cash, at prices per share of between \$0.33 and \$0.40, for a total of \$ 412,500, between September 20, 2011 and January 25, 2012, in private placement transactions relying on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, and all shares were issued with a restrictive legend.

B. A total of 13,871,150 shares were issued to a total of 83 sophisticated investors in exchange for services rendered to the Company between March 1, 2011 and January 25, 2012, and the Company recognized consulting and services expenses in the aggregate amount of \$ 1,801,027, in connection with such issuances of shares for services. Of the total aggregate expense, \$9,344 resulted from the issuance of 9,343,820 shares to founding officers at par and the remaining \$ 1,791,683 expense resulted from 4,527,330 shares issued at an average of \$.39 per share. The 4,527,330 shares issues were for the services provided in the areas of marketing, product and packaging design, research and development, legal, accounting and endorsements. Not one of these sophisticated investors is in the business of raising money for investment activities and therefore are not promoters. The Company canceled 700,000 shares issued for services after the September 30, 2011 financial statements. The cancelation of shares have been accounted for in all areas of this registration statement. All shares were privately issued with a restrictive legend, in reliance on the. Exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

C. A total of 188,300 shares were issued from June 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 for total expense of \$59,003. Fair market value for the shares was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the period and ranged from \$0.34 to \$0.37. All shares were privately issued with a restrictive legend, in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

D. During the third quarter of 2012, a total of 1,236,526 shares were issued to investors for total proceeds of \$436,000. All shares were privately issued with a restrictive legend, in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

E. On or about March 31, 2013, the Company issued 6,000 common shares for total cash proceeds of \$3,000.

F. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock for services. The shares were valued at \$0.50 per share for a total expense of \$250,000. Fair market value for the shares was determined by taking the average share price for each cash-for-stock purchase in the period.

66

G. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued 100,980 shares of common stock for accrued rent, current period rent expense and prepaid rent. The total agreed upon value for the shares is \$50,490.

H. On April 2, 2013, the Company issued 250,000 shares to one of the Company's employees per Board resolution on April 2, 2012 for a total agreed upon value of \$50,000.

I. On May 9, 2013, the Company issued 62,500 shares to Full Service Marketing in exchange for sales and marketing services rendered. The total agreed upon value for the shares is \$31,250.

In instances described above where we issued securities in reliance upon Section 4(2) under, the Securities Act, our reliance was based upon the following factors: (a) the issuance of the securities was an isolated private transaction by us which did not involve a public offering; (b) there were only a limited number of offerees; (c) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the securities by us; (d) the securities were not broken down into smaller denominations; (e) the negotiations for the sale of the stock took place directly between the offeree and us, (f) the offeree in each cash was sophisticated, able to bear the risks of investment, and able to fend for himself; (g) all shares were taken for investment and not with a view to distribution, and appropriate legends were placed on all share certificates, (h) in each case the Company has a significant and long lasting relationship with the investor prior to issuance.

ITEM 16. EXHIBITS

Exhibit

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 3.0 | Articles of Incorporation (1) |
| 3.1 | Amendment to Articles of Incorporation to Change Name (2) |
| 3.2 | Bylaws (1) |
| 5.1 | Opinion of Legal Counsel, Donald G Davis, of Davis & Associate (3) |

- 10.0 Commercial Lease Agreement by and between Insynergy Products Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) and Bershin Properties I, LLC (1)
- 10.1 Agreement re Telephone Call Center, by and between Insynergy Products Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) and Ignite Media Solutions (1)
- 10.2 Agreement re Fulfillment, by and between Insynergy Products Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) and Moulton Logistics (1)

- 10.3. License Agreement for Meister Management, Inc. and Insynergy Products Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.)(1)
- 10.4 License Agreement for Fit, LLC (1)
- 10.5 Agreement re Merchant Services, by and between Insynergy Products Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.) and Moneris Solutions (1)
- 10.6 Executive Compensation Agreement between Sanford (Sandy) Lang and Insynergy Products Inc.(formerly Insynergy, Inc.)(1)
- 10.7 Executive Compensation Agreement Between Martin (Marty) Goldrod and Insynergy Products Inc. (formerly Insynergy, Inc.)(1)
- 10.8 Engagement Letter, by and between Insynergy Products Inc.and NBN Enterprises to provideConsulting and the Services of the Law Firm of Don Davis & Associates. (1)
- 10.9 Promissory Note dated February 3, 2010. (2)
- 11.0 Promissory Note dated April 5, 2011. (2)
- 23.1 Consent of HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP*
- 23.2 Consent of Legal Counsel, Donald G Davis, Esq. (3)

(1) Incorporated by reference to that certain Form S-1 Registration and Exhibits filed with the Securities And Exchange Commission on January 31, 2012.

(2) Incorporated by reference to that certain Form S-1/A Registration and Exhibits filed with the Securities And Exchange Commission on April 17, 2012.

(3) Incorporated by reference to that certain Form S-1/A Registration and Exhibits filed with the Securities And Exchange Commission on June 1, 2012.

ITEM 17. UNDERTAKINGS

(A) The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this Registration Statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the Registration Statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment of the Registration Statement) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the Registration Statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the Registration Statement or any material change to such information in the Registration Statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(4) For the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser, if the registrant is subject to Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to the purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

(B) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the provisions described under Item 14 above or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INSYNERGY PRODUCTS, INC. (formerly INSYNERGY,INC.)

Date: June 17, 2013

By:/s/ Sanford Lang

Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive
Officer,

By:/s/ Martin Goldrod
Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer



50 West Broadway, Suite 600
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
(801) 328-4408
Fax (801) 328-4461
www.hjcpafirm.com

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Insynergy Products, Inc.
Studio City, CA

We consent to the use in this Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 Registration Statement of Insynergy Products, Inc., of our report dated March 19, 2013, which includes an emphasis paragraph relating to an uncertainty as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, relating to our audit of the financial statements as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and to all references to our firm under the caption "Experts" and all other references to our firm which are included in the Prospectus, and are part of this Registration Statement.

HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP
Salt Lake City, Utah
June 17, 2013