

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on ~~May 9, 2014~~ **March 27, 2014**

File No. 000-51867

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

FORM 10/A  
(Amendment No. ~~24~~)

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES  
Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

**ROKWADER, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**73-1731755**

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**23945 Calabasas Road, Suite 115, Calabasas, CA**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**91302**

(Zip Code)

**818-224-3675**

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class	Name of Exchange on which to be so registered each class is to be registered
None	N/A

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

**Common Stock, par value \$0.001**

Title of each class

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.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

The Company qualifies as an "emerging growth company" as defined in Section 101 of the Jumpstart our Business Startups Act.

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**ROKWADER, INC.**  
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### Explanatory Note

In 2012, as part of our efforts to conserve cash and improve profitability, we filed a Form 15 voluntarily terminating the registration of our common stock under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), thereby terminating our obligation to file reports under the Exchange Act. Our board of directors has determined to file this registration on Form 10 to re-register our common stock under the Exchange Act which will obligate us, our directors and significant shareholders to comply with the reporting provisions of the Exchange Act.

#### Implications of Emerging Growth Company Status

As a company with less than \$1 billion in revenue in our last fiscal year, we are defined as an "emerging growth company" under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups ("JOBS") Act. We will retain "emerging growth company" status until the earliest of:

- The last day of the fiscal year during which our annual revenues are equal to or exceed \$1 billion;
- The last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of our first sale of common stock pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to in this document as the Securities Act;
- The date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt in a previous three-year period; or
- The date on which we qualify as a large accelerated filer under Rule 12b-2 adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") (i.e., an issuer with a public float of \$700 million that has been filing reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Exchange Act for at least 12 months).

As an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of specified reduced disclosure and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to SEC reporting companies. For so long as we remain an emerging growth company we will not be required to:

- have an auditor report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2002;
- comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (i.e., an auditor discussion and analysis);
- submit certain executive compensation matters to stockholder non-binding advisory votes;
- submit for stockholder approval golden parachute payments not previously approved;
- disclose certain executive compensation related items, as we will be subject to the scaled disclosure requirements of a smaller reporting company with respect to executive compensation disclosure; and
- present more than two years of audited financial statements and two years of selected financial data in a registration statement for our initial public offering of our securities.

Pursuant to Section 107(b) of the JOBS Act, we have elected to use the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards under Section 102(b)(2) of The JOBS Act. This election allows us to delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until those standards apply to private companies. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that our decision to opt into the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable.

The Company qualifies as an "emerging growth company" as defined in Section 101 of the Jumpstart our Business Startups Act ("JOBS Act") as we do not have more than \$1,000,000,000 in annual gross revenue and did not have such amount as of December 31, 2012, our last fiscal year. We are electing to take advantage of the extended transition period which will allow us to "opt-out" of complying with new or revised accounting standards under Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act.

We may lose our status as an emerging growth company on the last day of our fiscal year during which (i) our annual gross revenue exceeds \$1,000,000,000 or (ii) we issue more than \$1,000,000,000 in non-convertible debt in a three-year period or (iii) have more than \$700,000,000 in market value of our shares of common stock held by non-affiliates. We will lose our status as an emerging growth company (i) if at any time we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer. We will lose our status as an emerging growth company on the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of common equity securities pursuant to an effective registration statement.

~~As an emerging growth company we are exempt from Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 14A (a) and (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such sections are provided below:~~

~~-~~

~~Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires a public company's auditor to attest to, and report on, management's assessment of its internal controls.~~

~~-~~

Sections 14A (a) and (b) of the Securities and Exchange Act, implemented by Section 951 of the Dodd-Frank Act, require companies to hold shareholder advisory votes on executive compensation and golden parachute compensation.

As long as we qualify as an emerging growth company, we will not be required to comply with the requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 14A (a) and (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

#### **SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This following information specifies certain forward-looking statements of management of the Company. Forward-looking statements are statements that estimate the happening of future events and are not based on historical fact. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as may, shall, could, expect, estimate, anticipate, predict, probable, possible, should, continue, or similar terms, variations of those terms or the negative of those terms. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guarantee, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements.

The assumptions used for purposes of the forward-looking statements specified in the following information represent estimates of future events and are subject to uncertainty as to possible changes in economic, legislative, industry, and other circumstances. As a result, the identification and interpretation of data and other information and their use in developing and selecting assumptions from and among reasonable alternatives require the exercise of judgment. To the extent that the assumed events do not occur, the outcome may vary substantially from anticipated or projected results, and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed on the achievability of those forward-looking statements. We cannot guarantee that any of the assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements specified in the following information are accurate, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

The market data and other statistical information contained in this registration statement are based on independent industry publications, government publications, reports by market research firms and other published independent sources. Some data is also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from other relevant statistical information, as well as the independent sources listed herein.

## Item 1. Business.

### History

We were organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 18, 2005 as a vehicle to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business that primarily desires to seek the perceived advantages of a publicly-held corporation. On April 23, 2007, Rokwader completed an acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Latigo Shore Music, Inc. ("Latigo"). Substantially all of the business conducted by Rokwader is through Latigo, its wholly-owned subsidiary. Thereafter, we filed a registration statement on Form SB-2 with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in order to undertake a public offering of shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$.75 per share, which registration statement was declared effective on May 13, 2008. We closed the offering after selling 318,504 shares for aggregate gross proceeds of \$238,878. On June 13, 2012, we filed an Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation to decrease the number of authorized common stock from 100,000,000 shares to 50,000,000 shares. The number of preferred stock remained the same at 10,000,000 shares.

### Corporate Overview

One of Latigo's assets is a music catalog (the "Latigo Catalog") that was acquired as part of our acquisition of Latigo on April 23, 2007. The current Latigo Catalog (including copyrights and publishing rights) consists of 106 original songs written in whole or in part by Andrew Dorff, an adult son of Steve Dorff, a director of the Company and President of Latigo. Other songwriters and their publishing designees own the balance of the percentages of these songs. This is standard procedure in the music industry as many songs are collaborations of more than one writer. Other songwriters also sometimes have their own publishing designees. Mr. Steve Dorff has also offered his services non-exclusively as a producer for Latigo's music production business and given Latigo a right of first refusal to any future productions he may undertake.

As a rule, total income is typically split 50% each between the publisher and the writer in a music publishing catalog. Publishers generally collect all income except for the "writers share" from public performance income. Writers receive their share of royalties for public performance directly from performing rights organizations such as Broadcast Music, Inc. ("BMI") and the publishers only collect the "publisher's share" of public performance income.

We have also begun to receive minimal royalties (revenues) from the Latigo acquisition of the Gary Harju music catalog in December, 2010. The Gary Harju acquisition is helping to diversify our existing music catalog to give us a broader based platform going forward. This catalog acquisition consists of all right, title and interest in 50 musical compositions from the Gary Harju music catalog to the extent of his writer's and publisher's share. The total catalog (including copyrights and publishing rights) consists of original songs written in whole or in part by Gary Harju. Through December 31, 2013, we have received approximately \$17,000 in royalties and fees from this catalog. It is important to note that some of the songs are co-written by other songwriters and the other songwriters and their publishing designees own the balance of the percentages of these songs. Songwriting is collaborative, so other co-writers usually have their own music publisher who collects their royalties, in addition to the writer's receipt of monies from his own performing rights organization. Latigo collects only the income attributable to its writer's co-writing share. This is standard procedure in the music industry since many songs are collaborations of more than one writer." Our total catalog, including the Latigo-Latigo and Harju Catalog, consists of 156 songs of which we own 100% of the writers share. In addition, we own between 16.67% and 100% of the publishing rights of the songs in the catalog. Through December 31, 2013, we have received \$24,250 in royalties and fees from all of our catalog's songs.

We are hopeful of generating income from our songs through air play on radio, television and streaming music services, public performance at venues and restaurants, sales of CDs and digital downloads, and from synchronization licenses for film, television and commercials. In this regard we have commenced the marketing of our songs through music consultants and our contacts that call upon music professionals that are seeking new musical material (songs) for artists' albums and for uses in films, television programs and commercials.

On January 24, 2013, Rokwader, the owner of 50% interest of the Andrew Dorff Catalog (the "Catalog"), acquired the remaining 50% interest of the catalog from Dillonpark, LLC, an entity of which Mr. Farar, the president and principal shareholder of Rokwader, is a member and manager. The purchase price for the Catalog was \$22,000, which is the same amount that Dillonpark paid to acquire the Catalog. Furthermore, the purchase price is only required to be paid if and when the Catalog 50% interest produces cash through royalties or sales. Fifty percent of any revenue received from the Catalog, up to \$22,000, will be paid to Dillonpark, LLC as full consideration for the purchase of its 50% interest in the Catalog.

Rokwader, Inc. acquired 100 percent of Andrew Dorff's the writer's share of the 106 musical compositions written or co-written by Andrew Dorff that mirror those same songs that are published and owned by Latigo, as per the agreement of May 2013 between Andrew Dorff and Latigo (the "Writer's Share") for \$40,000. As stated above, some of the songs are co-written by other songwriters and the other songwriters and their publishing designees own the balance of the percentages of these collaborative written songs. Music publishing

and songwriter's share represent two different ownership interests. Rokwader believes that owning the publishing rights and 100 percent of ~~Andrew Dorff and Gary Harjute~~ ~~w~~Writer's ~~s~~Share could be advantageous to the future of the Company and could make the Company stronger in its acquisition of additional music assets.

In their audit report dated March 26, 2014, our auditors have expressed an opinion that substantial doubt exists as to whether we can continue as an ongoing business. For the year ended December 31, 2013 we had revenues of \$5,689 and a net loss of \$105,664.

### Business Strategy

Latigo is in the music publishing business. The music publishing business includes copywriting musical compositions that are written by various songwriters and composers. Music publishers exploit the copyrights to produce revenues via sales of recordings and other musical usages such as commercials, radio plays and television shows. Latigo believes emerging technologies and the introduction of innovative business relationships in the current market allow for a unique opportunity for business expansion. Revenues for Latigo should be realized through publishing income on copyrights that we acquire. ~~To date we have only generated a minimal amount of revenue. In the past we have mostly marketed our catalog through contacts and associates of our directors. We have recently retained two musical consultants that will be marketing our songs for radio air play, for TV and radio commercials, for TV shows and for movies. These consultants are on month to month letter agreement with a small base pay and a commission override on songs actually distributed and generating revenues. There is no assurance that these consultants will be successful in placing our catalog songs for the generation of revenues.~~

As a small company we can operate with a creative hands-on approach to the selected few composers ~~and~~ ~~songwriters~~ ~~and artists~~ that ~~are part of our catalog~~ ~~we currently promote~~. The music publishing business is primarily an intellectual property business focused on the exploitation of the song itself. In return for promoting, placing, marketing and the administration of the songwriter's creativity, we receive a share of the revenues generated from the use of the song(s). We expect that our publishing revenue will be derived from two principal sources:

- Mechanical: Latigo, as licensor receives royalties with respect to songs embodied in recordings sold in any format or configuration, including physical recordings (e.g. CD's, DVD's, video cassettes), online and wireless downloads.
- Performance: Latigo, as licensor, receives royalties if the song is performed publicly through broadcast of music on television, radio, cable and satellite, live concert performances or other venues, such as nightclubs and stage theatrical productions.

In addition we are attempting to provide creative services to commercial songwriters in Country Western music. ~~We also intend to attend music award ceremonies and music and songwriters conventions to further market are catalon of songs. We believe that even with this additional marketing effort our generation of revenues may remain minimal until we can raise more funds for more aggressive marketing activities.~~

### Management Experience

Management is confident that their current officers, as well as the consultants and vendors they utilize at their discretion, are sufficient to execute the goals of Latigo, and operate the business through the initial phase of production and marketing.

Steve Dorff, the President of Latigo, is a long-time composer and producer. Mr. Dorff is a three-time Grammy nominee and has often been on the nation's top music charts. His résumé includes nine #1 film songs and 15 Top 10 hits, including the Kenny Rogers' classic "Through the Years", a BMI 3 million performance songs, as well as "I Just Fall In Love Again", the Anne Murray record that captured Billboard's #1 Song Of The Year honors. His many songs have been sung by many artists including Barbra Streisand, Celine Dion, Whitney Houston, George Strait, Vanessa Williams and others. Emmy Nominee for five television compositions, his credits include such stalwarts as "Murphy Brown" and "Murder She Wrote". He has also contributed to various television series' like "Growing Pains", "Alien Nation", "Spenser: for Hire", "Major Dad", "Colombo", "Reba", and "Rodney".

His many TV and cable movie credits include the Emmy nominated CBS mini-series "Elvis", the Hallmark Hall of Fame "Rose Hill", the animated Christmas classic "Annabelle's Wish", "Babe Ruth", "The Quick and The Dead", "Moonshine Highway" and "The Defiant Ones". Mr. Dorff's many movie songs and scores have been featured in "Bronco Billy", "Blast from the Past", "Rocky IV", "Pure Country", "Tin Cup", "Michael", "Dudley Do-Right", "Dancer, Texas", "The Last Boy Scout", "Curly Sue" and "Honky Tonk Man". Mr. Dorff was the musical director of the popular television show "the Singing Bee" on CMT (the "Country Music Television" channel). ~~We do not expect Mr. Dorff to compose new songs that will generate revenues for the Company.~~

Yale Farar, the president of the Company, ~~besides being a sophisticated investor and businessman~~, began his career years ago in the music business as a radio DJ and later as a television talent coordinator and producer. ~~For the past nine years he has operated the business of the Company as its President. Mr. Farar is also and has been for over 25 years an investor in many small-cap and mid-sized private and public companies, and for the past 18 years he has been the manager of Brooktide LLC, a private investment company.~~

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Gary Saderup, director and secretary, is an actor, producer of two small films and an artist. In the last 3 years Mr. Saderup has been a producer of and acted in 2 small film adaptations of Lincoln, a 2-hour one-man show. In addition, he played the lead role and produced MacArthur, another film adaptation of a one-man show.

## Industry Overview

Music is one of the primary entertainment forms of the modern era. The industry is highly competitive, based on consumer preferences, and changes rapidly due to consumer demand and advancements in technology. To be competitive, companies must be able to discover and develop artists and talents that have appeal beyond a domestic audience. They must also be able to successfully promote and market these acts, and maintain strong music publishing catalogues. These catalogues provide for lucrative business opportunities that can be exploited year after year, are not at the mercy of changing technologies. The nature of copyrights is for their value to possibly increase over years with very minimal expense. For example: one song that gets recorded and sells units can generate income that can continue for many years. This one song can raise the value of the entire catalog. ~~Furthermore, content in catalogs is affected minimally by digital piracy because content of copyrights is difficult to alter.~~ The top five music consuming countries continue to be the United States, England, France, Japan, and Germany.

Digital Piracy has grown dramatically, enabled by the increasing penetration of broadband Internet access and the ubiquity of powerful microprocessors, fast optical drives (particularly with writable media, such as CD-R) and large inexpensive disk storage in personal computers. The combination of these technologies has allowed consumers to easily, flawlessly and almost instantaneously make high quality copies of music using a home computer by "ripping" or converting musical content from CDs into digital files, stored on local disks. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry ("IFPI") estimates that billions of songs are illegally downloaded every year.

Industrial Piracy (also called counterfeiting or physical piracy) involves mass production of illegal CDs and cassettes in factories. This form of piracy is largely concentrated in developing regions, and has existed for more than a decade.

The industry has launched an intensive campaign to limit piracy that focused on four key initiatives:

- Technological: The technological measures against piracy are geared towards degrading the illegal file sharing process and tracking providers and consumers of pirated music.
- Educational: Led by Recording Industry Association of America ("RIAA") and IFPI, the industry has launched an aggressive campaign of consumer education designed to spread awareness of the illegality of various forms of piracy through aggressive print and television advertisements.
- Legal: In conjunction with its educational efforts, the industry has taken aggressive legal actions against file-sharers and is continuing to file industrial pirates.
- Development of online and mobile alternatives: Most of the companies in the music industry believe that the development and success of legitimate digital music channels will be an important driver of recorded music sales going forward, as they represent both an incremental revenue stream and a potential inhibitor of piracy. The music industry has been encouraged by the recent proliferation and early success of legitimate digital music distribution options. We agree that these legitimate online distribution channels offer several advantages to illegal peer-to-peer networks, including greater ease of use, higher quality and more consistent music product, faster downloading, better search capabilities and seamless integration with portable digital music players.

These efforts are incremental to the long standing push by organizations such as IFPI to curb industrial piracy around the world. In addition to these actions, the music industry is increasingly coordinating with other similarly impacted industries (such as software and filmed entertainment) to combat piracy.

The music publishing market has proven to be more resilient than the recorded music market in recent years as revenue streams other than mechanical royalties are largely unaffected by piracy, and are benefiting from additional sources of income from digital exploitation of music in downloads.

In addition, we have the opportunity to generate significant value by the acquisition of small publishers by extracting cost savings (as acquired libraries can be administered with little or no incremental cost) and by increasing revenues through more aggressive marketing efforts.

## Competition

We encounter intense competition in our business. The competition is experienced, competent and they have far greater financial and marketing resources than we do. Our ability to compete effectively may be adversely affected by the ability of these competitors to devote greater resources to the development, sales and marketing of their services and artists than are available to us.

Almost all of our competitors offer a wider range of services and have greater name recognition and more extensive artist base and marketing outlets for their products than Latigo. We compete with other well known music companies and music publishers to identify and sign new artists and songwriters. In addition, our competitors may from time to time reduce their prices in an effort to expand market share and introduce new services, or improve the quality of their products or services. Our music publishing business competes not only with other music publishing companies, but also with songwriters who publish their own works. We are also dependent on securing artists that appeal to the music buying customers, and the competition with other music companies for such talent is intense.

We also anticipate significant competition from other recording companies, most of which have substantial financial, technical, marketing, and management resources. This has created a greater degree of difficulty in securing proven artists and acquiring musical works by well-known artists in ways that are economically viable. Due to the continuing limitation of platforms for their artists, there is no guarantee the various music companies like Latigo can successfully compete within the music business marketplace.

#### **Employees**

As of December 31, 2013, we had one full time employee. The Company utilizes various independent contractors for marketing and accounting services.

#### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

*There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operation may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.*

#### **Concentration of ownership will allow one shareholder to control Rokwader's business**

The President, and largest shareholder of Rokwader, currently owns approximately 66.3% of the outstanding stock of Rokwader. As a result, this shareholder will be able to exercise control over virtually all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporation transactions. Thus, the present management will be able to maintain their positions as Directors and effectively operate Rokwader's business, regardless of other investors' preferences.

#### **Only one of our directors has any previous experience launching and operating a music/entertainment company, and our officers and directors have only limited experience in the management of start-up companies such as Latigo.**

Other than Steve Dorff our officers and directors have no previous experience launching and operating a music/entertainment company, such as Rokwader and its Latigo subsidiary, although Mr. Farar and Mr. Saderup have experience investing in and managing companies and in coordinating and closing business combinations. They have only limited experience in establishing and growing a startup company such as Rokwader and its subsidiary, Latigo. As a result, we will continue to rely heavily on the experience and business acumen of Steve Dorff to establish an effective business strategy for our future music/entertainment operations.

#### **There are no independent directors on our Board of directors which may create a conflict of interest.**

All of the directors of the Company's Board of Directors are either officers of the Company or its subsidiary. Because of this affiliation with the Company, they do not have the independence that an outside non-affiliated officer would command. This existing relationship between the directors and the Company may interfere with a director's exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. This lack of independence may also cause a conflict of interest between the directors, the Company and the Company's stockholders.

#### ***The auditor's report states there is substantial doubt about the ability of ~~RokwaderPreston~~ to continue its operations as a going concern.***

In their audit report dated March 26, 2014, our auditors have expressed an opinion that substantial doubt exists as to whether we can continue as an ongoing business. Although at December 31, 2013, we had working capital of approximately \$27,142, we have not yet generated any material operating revenues. Our cash reserves will be used to primarily fund ongoing operations. However, our inability to generate material revenues could eventually inhibit our ability to continue in business or achieve our business objectives. Therefore any purchaser of our shares may be investing in a company that will not have the funds necessary to continue its business strategies. In addition, because of this "going concern" opinion it may be more difficult to attract investors.

#### ***We are an emerging growth company and, as a result of the reduced disclosure and governance requirements applicable to emerging growth companies, our common stock may be less attractive to investors.***

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 applicable to other public companies, but not to emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, a requirement to present only two years of audited financial statements, an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure about executive compensation arrangements pursuant to the rules applicable to smaller reporting companies and no requirement to seek non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation or golden parachute arrangements, although some of these exemptions are available to us as a smaller reporting company (i.e. a company with less than \$75 million of its voting equity held by affiliates). We have elected to adopt these reduced disclosure requirements. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive as a result of our taking advantage of these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of our choices, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

~~As an “emerging growth company” we may take advantage of an extended transition period to comply with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies.~~

~~Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that, as an emerging growth company, we can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), for complying with new or revised accounting standards. We can therefore delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period by opting out of complying with the new or revised accounting standards. Our financial statements may therefore not be comparable to those of companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards.~~

**There is only a limited trading market for our common stock, which may adversely impact your ability to sell your shares.**

There currently is only a limited trading market for our stock. There is no assurance that a more active public market will ever develop. You will likely not be able to sell your securities if a regular trading market for our securities does not develop and we cannot predict the extent, if any, to which investor interest will lead to the development of a viable trading market in our shares.

**The music and entertainment business is highly speculative and there is a consequent risk of loss of your investment.**

The success of Rokwader’s plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of its sole subsidiary Latigo. Latigo does not have an established operating history. The music and entertainment industry is a very speculative one with changing trends, music and movie themes, contemporary issues, age and gender preferences and other factors determining the success or failure of various types of music, theatre and movies. Consequently, there is no assurance that the interest in the musical catalogue currently owned by Latigo will find a significant audience or be commercial successes. Therefore, the success of our operations will be dependent upon management of Latigo’s business and numerous other factors beyond our control.

**There will be additional dilution as additional shares are issued which may decrease the market price of our common stock.**

Additional offerings of our common stock will likely have to be made in the future to raise capital to meet operating cash flow needs. Such offerings may include warrants for issuance of additional common stock, further diluting the number of shares of common stock outstanding from time to time. An increase in the number of our shares from these events or others may result in a decrease of the future potential market price for our common stock and will dilute the ownership interest of current shareholders.

**We have options and convertible debt issued and outstanding which are convertible into our common stock. A conversion of such securities could have a dilutive effect to existing stockholders.**

As of December 31, 2013, we have options and convertible debt issued and outstanding exercisable at any time into 861,666 shares of our common stock at prices ranging from \$0.375 to \$0.75 per share. The options and convertible debt are exercisable in whole or in part. The exercise of the options and convertible debt into shares of our common stock could have a dilutive effect to the holdings of our existing stockholders.

**We will incur increased costs and may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified directors and executive officers as a result of being a public company.**

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting, reporting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. We also incur costs associated with recently adopted corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as well as new rules implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time-consuming and costly. We also expect these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage. As a result, we may experience difficulty attracting and

retaining qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur as a result of these requirements or when such costs may be incurred.

**Our limited assets and the lack of revenues raise substantial doubt about our ability to carry on business operations.**

Rokwader has only generated a limited amount of revenues from operations. Consequently, we had a net loss of \$105,664 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and a net loss of \$195,449 for the year ended December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2013 we had a working capital deficiency of \$(277,282) and \$27,142 of cash available. The current cash resources may not be sufficient to satisfy the cash requirements of the Company over the next 12 months.

Our ability to continue operations is dependent upon our ability to successfully establish our business and secure additional funding sources. To date, the proceeds from our IPO offering and investment and loans primarily from our principal stockholder has funded our current operations. Additional financing may not be available to us on favorable terms, if at all.

Due to our continuing losses from business operations, our independent auditor's report dated July 31, 2013, includes an explanatory paragraph which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our continued operations are dependent upon obtaining additional working capital either through significantly increasing revenues or through outside financing. We are currently operating with limited cash reserves and no revenues which could inhibit our ability to continue in business or achieve our business objectives.

**We lack business diversification, as we are only operating one business in one industry the music/entertainment industry, which makes us subject to all the risks and uncertainties of that industry.**

Latigo is our sole operating business. Accordingly, the prospects for our success are entirely dependent upon the future performance of a single business in the music/entertainment industry. Unlike other entities with resources to consummate several business combinations or entities operating in multiple industries, we do not have the resources to diversify our operations or benefit from the possible spreading of risks or offsetting of losses. Consequently, our business is subject to the variable and speculative nature of the music/entertainment business. There is no assurance that our musical inventory, theatrical productions or future artists will achieve a commercially viable audience.

**We will require substantial investment to develop and promote any music recordings we currently own, may develop or acquire and if we fail to raise sufficient capital to support and fund our expanding marketing and music development operations, our business plan may not be fully realized.**

We are in effect a company in the development stage, launching a business model within the music industry. We will require additional capital in order to acquire, develop, and distribute new music products, to pay for marketing efforts and fund our growth. In addition, we will need to adequately capitalize the development of each new artist and we may be required to spend greater-than-anticipated funds if unforeseen difficulties arise in the course of these or other aspects of our business. As a consequence, we believe that we will be required to raise additional capital through public or private equity or debt financings, collaborative relationships, bank financing or other arrangements. We cannot assure you that such additional capital will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Any additional equity financing is expected to be dilutive to our stockholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants and increased interest costs. While we anticipate that our current shareholders will continue to fund our operating expenses if necessary, there is no assurance that this will continue to be the case. Our inability to obtain sufficient financing may require us to delay, scale back or eliminate some or all of our music development and distribution programs or to limit the operation or marketing of our music products. This could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

**There is intense competition in Latigo's industry which may adversely affect the business operations of Rokwader.**

There are numerous competitors in the music industry in which Latigo is currently involved or in which it intends to enter, most of which have developed product lines, strong marketing systems and established customer followings. In almost all cases, Latigo's competitors have far greater financial and other resources. Increased competition is likely to result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share, any of which could harm Latigo's net revenue and results of operations. Latigo competes or will potentially compete with a variety of entertainment and music companies, most of which have operated for a longer period of time and have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources. Some of these competitors have established relationships with leading record labels. These competitors include national and independent record distributors, none of which has any existing relationship with Latigo. Further, Latigo may face a significant competitive challenge from alliances entered into between and among its competitors, as well as from larger competitors created through industry consolidation.

**Efforts to protect intellectual property or the alleged misuse of the intellectual property of others may cause Latigo to become involved in costly and lengthy litigation which could divert needed resources away from its operations.**

Latigo's success depends in part on its ability to obtain and preserve copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights, in connection with its music inventory, and services. Latigo currently has trademark or copyright protection relating to its musical catalog and may seek such protections with respect to other music or to its trade logos. The process of seeking trademark and copyright protection can be time consuming and expensive and no assurances can be given that (i) copyrights or trademarks applied for in the future will actually be issued, (ii) new copyrights will be sufficient in scope to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage or (iii) others will not independently develop similar products or design around any copyrights Latigo is issued. If Latigo fails to protect its intellectual property from infringement, other companies may offer competitive products. Protection of our intellectual property if such should become necessary could result in costly and lengthy litigation, diverting resources which would otherwise be dedicated to operating the business.

**The recorded music industry has been declining and may continue to decline which may adversely affect our prospects and results of operations.**

Since 1999 the recorded music industry has been unstable, which has adversely affected our operating results. The industry-wide decline can be attributed in part to digital piracy. Other reasons for this decline are the bankruptcies of record retailers and wholesalers, growing competition for consumer discretionary spending and retail shelf space, and the maturation of the CD format, which has slowed the historical growth pattern of recorded music sales. While CD sales still generate most of the recorded music revenues, CD sales continue to decline industry-wide and we expect that trend to continue. While new formats for selling recorded music product have been created, including the legal downloading of digital music using the Internet, DVD-Audio formats and the distribution of music on mobile devices, significant revenue streams from these new formats are just beginning to emerge. The recorded music industry performance may continue to negatively impact our operating results. In addition, a declining recorded music industry could continue to have an adverse impact on the music publishing business. This is because our music publishing business intends to generate a portion of its revenues from mechanical royalties received from the sales of music in recorded music formats such as the CD. The industry may continue to decline. In addition, there can be no assurances as to the timing or the extent of any improvement in the industry.

**Our stock price may be volatile.**

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- changes in our industry;
- our ability to obtain working capital financing;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- limited "public float", in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;
- our ability to execute our business plan;
- operating results that fall below expectations;
- loss of any strategic relationship;
- regulatory developments;
- economic and other external factors;

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

**We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.**

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

**There is currently a limited liquid trading market for our common stock and we cannot ensure that one will ever develop or be sustained.**

To date there has been a nominal liquid trading market for our common stock. We cannot predict how liquid the market for our common stock might become. Our common stock is quoted for trading on the OTC Marketplace ("Pink OTC") or pink sheets. As soon as is practicable, we anticipate applying for listing of our common stock on the OTCQB or OTC Bulletin Board. Should we fail to satisfy the initial listing standards of such exchanges, or our common stock is otherwise rejected for listing and remains listed on the Pink OTC or suspended from the Pink OTC, the trading price of our common stock could suffer and the trading market for our common stock may be less liquid and our common stock price may be subject to increased volatility.

**Our common stock may be deemed a "penny stock," which would make it more difficult for our investors to sell their shares.**

Our common stock may be subject to the "penny stock" rules adopted under Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules generally apply to companies whose common stock is not listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market or other national securities exchange and trades at less than \$5.00 per share, other than companies that have had average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years or that have tangible net worth of at least \$5,000,000 (\$2,000,000 if the company has been operating for three or more years). These rules require, among other things, that brokers who trade penny stock to persons other than "established customers" complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances. Many brokers have decided not to trade penny stocks because of the requirements of the penny stock rules and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in such securities is limited. If we remain subject to the penny stock rules for any significant period, it could have an adverse effect on the market, if any, for our securities. If our securities are subject to the penny stock rules, investors will find it more difficult to dispose of our securities.

**Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.**

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares issued in our private placements ~~and upon the effectiveness of the registration statement we expect to file, or upon~~ the expiration of any statutory holding period, under Rule 144, or issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an "overhang" and in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make more difficult our ability to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate. The shares of common stock sold in our private placements will be freely tradable upon the earlier of: (i) effectiveness of a registration statement covering such shares, or (ii) the date on which such shares may be sold without registration pursuant to Rule 144 (or other applicable exemption) under the Securities Act.

**Our certificate of incorporation allows for our board to create new series of preferred stock without further approval by our stockholders, which could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common stock.**

Our board of directors has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock. Our board of directors also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further stockholder approval. As a result, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of common stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our common stock. In addition, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that has greater voting power than our common stock or that is convertible into our common stock, which could decrease the relative voting power of our common stock or result in dilution to our existing stockholders.

**Item 2. Financial Information.**

***Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations***

*This discussion should be read in conjunction with the other sections of this registration statement on Form 10, including "Risk Factors," "Description of Our Business" and the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 13 – "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data". As discussed in Note 1 to our annual consolidated financial statements, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet our financing requirements, and the future success of our operations. Our plans concerning these matters are also discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.*

*The various sections of this discussion contain a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this Report as well as other matters over which we have no control. See "Forward-Looking Statements." Our actual results may differ materially.*

## Overview

### Results of Operations

Our principal business objective for the next 12 months will be to achieve long-term growth through Latigo, our wholly-owned subsidiary. In this regard, we are putting extensive effort into marketing the songs in our catalogs, by introducing them to recording artists, producers and singers in order to try and get them recorded. When they are recorded and if successfully released they will generate royalties. We currently have retained two music industry ~~consultant~~consultants who are bringing to the attention of active music industry parties the songs in our catalogs. The consultants, pursuant to a month to month letter agreement, are paid minimal consultant fees and commissions. We cannot at this time predict future results of our operations, as it is very difficult to predict success of released and marketed recordings. In the end, the public makes the final judgment by their purchases. Furthermore, the Company continues to review other business opportunities which include strategic relationships or mergers and acquisitions. Latigo is also interested in acquiring additional music catalogs. Latigo hopes to be able to receive publishing fees on the copyrights as other singers, movies, television, or other theatrical outlets utilize the songs in the catalog.

Latigo's expenses associated with its business for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, were \$2,320. ~~Mr. Dorff has a fully equipped recording studio where Master Recordings and demos can be produced.~~

On January 24, 2013, the Company, which already owned a 50% interest of the Andrew Dorff Catalog (the "Catalog"), acquired the remaining 50% interest of the catalog from Dillonpark, LLC, an entity of which Mr. Farar, the president and principal shareholder of the Company, is a member and manager. The purchase price for the additional 50% of the Catalog was \$22,000, which is the same amount that Dillonpark paid to acquire the Catalog. Furthermore, the purchase ~~price-price of \$22,000~~ is only required to be paid if and when the ~~Catalog 50% interest~~ produces cash through royalties or sales. There is no level of cash production required to trigger the commencement of repayment of the \$22,000. To date the Catalog has not produced any revenue.

### Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$5,689 and \$5,927, respectively.

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 were \$111,353 compared to \$201,376 for the same comparable period in 2012. Operating expenses decreased by \$90,023, or 81%, in 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred net losses of \$(105,664) and \$(195,449), respectively. The reduction in net loss for the year ended September 30, 2013, was principally due to the reduced legal and accounting fees associated with the requirements of reporting as a public company which the Company no longer had to pay. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had stockholders' deficit of \$(227,885) and \$(152,721), respectively. By becoming a public company again, the Company expects the expenses associated with a public company to rise to pre-non-public company levels and therefore without corresponding revenues it will have a substantial adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

We expect our costs to continue to fluctuate until we begin to generate substantial increase in revenues.

### Equity and Capital Resources

We have incurred losses since inception of our business (March 18, 2005) and, as of December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of \$1,225,539. As of December 31, 2013, we had cash of \$27,142 and a working capital deficit of \$277,282.

To the extent that the Company's capital resources are insufficient to meet current or planned operating requirements, the Company will seek additional funds through equity or debt financing, collaborative or other arrangements with corporate partners, licensees or others, and from other sources, which may have the effect of diluting the holdings of existing shareholders. The Company has no current arrangements with respect to, or sources of, such additional financing and the Company does not anticipate that existing shareholders will provide any portion of the Company's future financing requirements. Although there is no contractual relationship between the Company and Mr. Farar, the President and principal shareholder, he has indicated that, if the Company continues to grow, he would favorably entertain funding corporate expenses for approximately another 24 months. Any additional capital advanced by Mr. Farar would most likely be in the form of a convertible promissory note at 6% interest (the "Note") and convertible into common stock of the Company at a price equal to the closing bid price on the OTC.Pink on the date of the Note. There is no assurance that Mr. Farar will continue to support the Company. Without a further influx of monies, either from revenues or from outside investors, the Company will run out of funds within approximately six months.

No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available when needed or that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay or terminate expenditures for certain of its programs that it would otherwise seek to develop and commercialize. This would have a material adverse effect on the Company. These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 have been filed as an exhibit to this registration statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

### **12 month Plan**

Our plan of operation for the next 12 months will be Phase 1 in which we will try to implement the most effective strategies to gain market awareness of our catalog songs. Most of this will take man-power; the hiring of additional music consultants and music distributors. Assuming some success with Phase 1, we will move into Phase 2 which will include marketing activities in Europe and Asia and seeking acquisitions of additional music catalogs. Phase 2 would also include hiring songwriters to write songs for the Company to distribute and write songs for a particular artist or medium, whether TV or movies. We anticipate that the total cost of these two Phases will be approximately \$405,000.

We have already begun Phase 1 with the hiring of two music consultants In April, 2014. Phase 1 will also include attendance at music award ceremonies and music songwriter's conventions. The estimate cost of the work for Phase 1 is \$80,000, plus an estimated \$25,000 for general and administrative costs and \$55,000 for costs associated with being a public company.

Upon completion of Phase 1, we will begin Phase 2 which we estimate the cost to be \$245,000. We believe that Phase 1 will continue until the summer of 2015. Phase 2 is estimated to cost \$165,000 for the creative expense plus \$80,000 for general, administrative, legal, accounting and associated fees to remain a public.

We do not have enough funds to cover the cost of Phase 1. We will require additional funding in order to cover administrative expenses and to proceed with the recommended Phase 2 programs that may be needed as a result of the success of the Phase 1 work.

Specifically, over the next 12 months, the Company anticipates the following \$160,000 of expenses:

Music Consultants	-	\$	60,000	-
Attendance at Music Conventions and Awards	-	-	20,000	-
General & Administrative	-	-	25,000	-
Accounting fees	-	-	20,000	-
Edgar fees	-	-	5,000	-
Legal fees	-	-	25,000	-
Transfer Agent	-	-	5,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	\$	160,000	-

In addition, creative costs will increase in coming years, and there will be continuing general and administrative costs, including costs of maintaining current reporting status under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

We anticipate that additional funding will be in the form of equity financing from the sale of our common stock or from related party loans. We do not have any arrangements in place for any future equity financing or loans.

There are no agreements for future loans and contribution with any of the Directors and officers.

The Company has no current plans, proposals or arrangements, written or otherwise, to seek a business combination with another entity in the near future.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We have not engaged in any off-balance sheet arrangements, including the use of structured finance, special purpose entities or variable interest entities.

### **Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations**

As a small reporting company, we are not required to provide this information and have elected not to provide it.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

Management is responsible for the integrity of the financial information presented herein. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Where necessary, they reflect estimates based on management's judgment. When selecting or evaluating accounting alternatives, management focuses on those that produce from among the available alternatives information most useful for decision-making. We believe that the critical accounting policies discussed below involve additional management judgment due to the sensitivity of the methods, assumptions and estimates necessary in determining the related asset, liability, revenue and expense amounts.

## **Revenue Recognition**

We follow the revenue recognition guidance in the Revenue Recognition Topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC” or “Codification”). We recognize product revenue at the time product is shipped and title has transferred, provided that a purchase order has been received or a contract has been executed, there are no uncertainties regarding customer acceptance, the sales price is fixed and determinable and collectability is deemed probable. If uncertainties regarding customer acceptance exist, revenue is recognized when such uncertainties are resolved. There are no significant post-contract support obligations at the time of revenue recognition. Our accounting policy regarding vendor and post contract support obligations is based on the terms of the customers’ contracts and is billable upon occurrence of the post-sale support. Costs of products sold and services provided are recorded as the related revenue is recognized. Revenue is recognized at the time services or goods are provided. It is our policy to record contract losses in their entirety in the period in which such losses are foreseeable.

## **Fair Value Measurements**

The carrying amounts of our financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, account payables, and short-term debt approximate fair value due to their relatively short maturities.

## **Income Taxes**

We recognize income taxes under the liability method. We recognize deferred income taxes for differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities at enacted statutory tax rates in effect for the years in which differences are expected to reverse. We recognize the effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized. We 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 positions are then measured to determine the actual amount of benefit to recognize in our financial statements.

## **Stock Based Compensation**

We adopted the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation". Under the fair value recognition provisions, we are required to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for share-based compensation measured at the grant date fair value of the award.

## **Emerging Growth Company Status**

The Jumpstart our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, permits an "emerging growth company" such as us to take advantage of an extended transition period to comply with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies. We are choosing to "opt out" of this provision and, as a result, we will not be complying with new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

## **Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards**

From time to time, the FASB or other standards setting bodies will issue new accounting pronouncements. Updates to the Codification are communicated through issuance of an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”).

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02, *Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment*. Under this standard, entities testing long-lived intangible assets for impairment now have an option of performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. If an entity determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is more-likely-than-not less than the carrying amount, the existing quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further impairment testing is required. For Global, this ASU is effective beginning January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted under certain conditions. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance that requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements. The guidance removes the option to present the components of other comprehensive income (“OCI”) as part of the statement of equity. This guidance is effective for our fiscal year 2012, and must be applied retrospectively for all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. The new guidance does not apply to entities that have no items of OCI in any period presented. We do not anticipate that this new guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

### Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not required.

### Subsequent Events

On January 31, 2014 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$25,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note ("Note") executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty.

### Item 3. Properties.

We do not lease any property under long-term leases; however we rent, on a month to month basis for \$50 per month, approximately 225 square feet at 23945 Calabasas Road, Suite 115, Calabasas, CA 91302.

### Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following tables set forth as of February 28, 2014 the ownership of our common stock by each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock, our directors, and our executive officers and directors as a group. To the best of our knowledge, the persons named have sole voting and investment power with respect to such shares, except as otherwise noted. There is no known pending or anticipated arrangements that may cause a change in control. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which the person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on the 2,548,718 shares of common stock outstanding as of February 28, 2014.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner <sup>(1)</sup>	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Outstanding Common Stock
Brooktide, LLC <sup>(2)</sup>	1,937,214	69.2%
Yale Farar <sup>(3)</sup>	1,937,214	69.2%
Gary Saderup <sup>(4)</sup>	75,670	2.8%
Steve Dorff <sup>(4)</sup>	185,000	7.7%
Officers and Directors (3 persons)	2,197,884	79.1%

<sup>(1)</sup> The address for each person or entity listed on the table other than Brooktide, LLC is c/o Rokwader, Inc., 23945 Calabasas Road, Suite 115, Calabasas, CA 91302.

<sup>(2)</sup> The address for Brooktide, LLC is 23679 Calabasas Road, Suite 412, Calabasas, CA 91302 Brooktide, LLC is owned by, and engages in investment activities for, Mr. Farar.

<sup>(3)</sup> These shares are held in the name of Brooktide, LLC of which Yale Farar, Rokwader's President and Director, is the sole Manager of Brooktide, LLC. As sole Manager, Mr. Farar has voting and investment power over these shares.

<sup>(4)</sup> Individual has sole voting and investment power over such shares.

### Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers.

Our Board of Directors currently consists of three members. Each director holds office until his successor is duly elected by the stockholders. Executive officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. Our current directors and executive officers are:

Name	Age	Position	Year Appointed
Yale Farar	75	President, Chief Financial Officer and Director	2005
Gary Saderup	62	Secretary and Director	2005
Steve Dorff	64	Director and President of Latigo Shore Music, Inc.	2007

Yale Farar, President, Chief Financial Officer and Director and founder since 2005. Mr. Farar has been an active private investor for over forty years, specializing in corporate development. Since April 1996, Mr. Farar has also been the manager and principal owner of Brooktide, LLC. Brooktide, LLC is owned by, and engages in investment and financial management for Mr. Farar. No other company affiliated with Mr. Farar, other than Brooktide, LLC, has any relationship with Rokwader. Mr. Farar's experience in investing in public companies and in the entertainment business contributes to his position as a director.

Gary Saderup, Secretary and Director, has been an active artist, publisher and independent businessman for over 30 years. Through his company, Gary Saderup, Inc., formed in December 1994, Mr. Saderup has sold his work internationally, including in Japan, Australia, South Africa, the U.K., Germany and Canada, as well as within the U.S. Mr. Saderup studied at Brigham Young University, the University of Hawaii, and the Art Center College of Design. Mr. Saderup has also previously worked as a professional actor and director. Mr. Saderup is also co-owner of a theatrical production company in Ventura County, California. Through this company he has produced and starred in three theatrical productions in the past few years. Mr. Saderup's technical experience in the entertainment business contributes to his position as a director.

Steve Dorff, the President of Latigo, is a long-time composer and producer. Mr. Dorff is a three-time Grammy nominee and has often been on the nation's top music charts. His résumé includes nine #1 film songs and 15 Top 10 hits, including the Kenny Rogers' classic "Through the Years", a BMI 3 million performance song, as well as "I Just Fall In Love Again", the Anne Murray record that captured Billboard's #1 Song Of The Year honors. His many songs have been sung by ~~many artists~~ ~~some of the greatest artists of our time~~ including Barbra Streisand, Celine Dion, Whitney Houston, George Strait, Vanessa Williams and others. Emmy Nominee for five television compositions, his credits include such stalwarts as "Murphy Brown" and "Murder She Wrote". He has also contributed to various television series' like "Growing Pains", "Alien Nation", "Spenser: for Hire", "Major Dad", "Colombo", "Reba", and "Rodney". Mr. Dorff was the musical director of the popular television show "The Singing Bee" on CMT (the "Country Music Television" channel). His many other TV and cable movie credits include the Emmy nominated CBS mini-series "Elvis", the Hallmark Hall of Fame "Rose Hill", the animated Christmas classic "Annabelle's Wish", "Babe Ruth", "The Quick and The Dead", "Moonshine Highway" and "The Defiant Ones". Mr. Dorff's many movie songs and scores have been featured in "Bronco Billy", "Blast from the Past", "Rocky IV", "Pure Country", "Tin Cup", "Michael", "Dudley Do-Right", "Dancer, Texas", "The Last Boy Scout", "Curly Sue" and "Honky Tonk Man". Mr. Dorff's technical experience in the entertainment business, and especially the music business, contributes to his position as a director.

Directors serve for a one-year term. There are currently no agreements or understandings whereby any officer or director would resign at the request of another person. None of our officers or directors is acting on behalf of or will act at the direction of any other person.

#### **Board Committees**

##### **Audit, Compensation and Nominations Committees**

We currently have no audit, compensation or nominating committee or other board committee performing equivalent functions. Currently, all members of our board of directors participate in discussions concerning the Company's audits, executive officer compensation and nominations to the board of directors.

##### **Code of Conduct and Ethics**

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees, in accordance with applicable federal securities laws and the FINRA Rules.

##### **Indemnification of Executive Officers and Directors**

The General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware permits indemnification of directors, officers, and employees of corporations under certain conditions subject to certain limitations. Article VII of our Certificate of Incorporation states that we may provide indemnification of our agents, including our officers and directors to the maximum extent permitted by the Delaware Corporation Law. In the event that a claim for indemnification (other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by our sole director and officer 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 it is appropriate and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, 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 and is, therefore, unenforceable.

##### **Board Independence**

None of our directors are an "independent director," as that term is defined by listing standards of the national exchanges and SEC rules, including the rules relating to the independence standards of an audit committee and the non-employee director definition of Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

**Item 6. Executive Compensation.**

**Summary Compensation Table**

The following Summary Compensation Table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the compensation earned by our named executive officers.

The table below summarizes the compensation paid to the following persons:

- a) Our principle executive officer for year ended December 31, 2012.
- b) Our principle executive officer for nine months ended September 30, 2013

who will collectively be referred to as the named executive officers of the Company, and are set out in the following summary compensation table, except that no disclosure is provided for any named executive officer, other than our principal executive officer, whose total compensation did not exceed \$100,000 for the respective fiscal year:

Position	Year Ended	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
					86,484 <sup>(1)</sup>				86,484
Yale Farar	2013	-0-	-0-	-0-	0,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
President	2012	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 505748.

Mr. Farar has provided services to us at no charge during the early stages of our business. Mr. Farar spends approximately 60% of his time on the business of the Company. As our business progresses and grows, we expect to begin paying salaries to each of our officers. On August 3, 2012, the Company granted 250,000 stock options to Brooktide, LLC, a private investment company owned and controlled by Mr. Farar. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.75 per share and expire December 31, 2015~~years from date of grant~~. We also expect to continue to utilize outside services.

**Employment Agreement**

The Company has no Employment Agreement with any of its officers or directors.

**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding all outstanding equity awards held by our named executive officers and our directors as of December 31, 2013.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (# Exercisable)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (# Unexercisable)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Yale Farar <sup>(1)</sup>	—	250,000	\$ 0.75	12/31/15
Steve Dorff <sup>(1)</sup>	—	25,000	\$ 0.75	12/31/15
Gary Saderup <sup>(1)</sup>	—	25,000	\$ 0.75	12/31/15

<sup>(1)</sup> All of the shares underlying this option vested and became exercisable upon issuance on August 2, 2012.

**Option Exercises and Stock Vested**

Our named executive officers did not exercise any stock option awards during the year ended December 31, 2013.

**Stock Option Plan**

We do not have a stock option plan although we may adopt one or more such plans in the future.

**Employee Pension, Profit Sharing or other Retirement Plans**

We do not have a defined benefit, pension plan, profit sharing or other retirement plan, although we may adopt one or more of such plans in the future.

#### Director's compensation

At present we do not pay our directors for attending meetings of our Board of Directors, although we may adopt a director compensation policy by the end of the current year. In August 2013, the Company issued 10,000 shares and 20,000 shares to Mr. Gary Saderup, and Mr. Steve Dorff, two of our directors, respectively.

The following table and related footnotes show the compensation paid during the year ended December 31, 2013 to our directors.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)(1)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Nonqualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Steve Dorff	-0-	10,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10,000
Gary Saderup	-0-	5,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,000
Yale Farar	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15,000</b>

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Option Awards	All-Other Compensation	Total
Steve Dorff	- \$ -0-	- \$ -10,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	- \$ 10,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	- \$ -
Gary Saderup	- \$ -0-	- \$ -5,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	- \$ 5,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	- \$ -
Yale Farar	- \$ -0-	- \$ -	- \$ -	- \$ -0-

(1) On August 20, 2013, we issued 20,000 shares of our common stock to Steve Dorff for services rendered. The Company determined that the price of \$0.50 per share was a fair value for the shares issued based on its most recent securities sale transaction.

(2) On August 20, 2013, we issued 10,000 shares of our common stock to Gary Saderup for services rendered. The Company determined that the price of \$0.50 per share was a fair value for the shares issued based on its most recent securities sale transaction.

#### Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

On September 21, 2011, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note dated July 27, 2011, the Company issued 60,000 shares of its common stock to Brooktide, LLC (a company controlled by Yale Farar, the president, director and majority shareholder of the Registrant) in full satisfaction of \$30,000 plus interest owed to Mr. Farar.

On September 16, 2011, the Company issued 9,000 shares and 12,500 shares of its common stock to Gary Saderup and Stephen Horowitz, respectively, upon their exercise of previously issued options and warrants respectively at an exercise price of \$.75 per share. Mr. Saderup is a director of the Registrant and Mr. Horowitz is a former consultant to the Company.

On March 8, 2012, Brooktide, LLC loaned \$30,000 to the Company, in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible note (the "Note"). Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears interest at a rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.75 per share, the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the Note. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty.

On January 24, 2013, Rokwader, the owner of 50% interest of the Andrew Dorff Catalog (the "Catalog"), acquired the remaining 50% interest of the catalog from Dillonpark, LLC, an entity of which Mr. Farar, the President and principal shareholder of Rokwader, is a member and manager. The purchase price for the Catalog was \$22,000, which is the same amount that Dillonpark paid to acquire the Catalog. Furthermore, the purchase price is only required to be paid if and when the 50% interest produces cash through royalties or sales.

On April 1, 2013 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$35,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note ("Note") executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and

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may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed "Events of Default."

On May 24, 2013 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$50,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note ("Note") executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed "Events of Default."

On October 28, 2013, Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$50,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note ("Note") executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed "Events of Default."

On January 31, 2014 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$25,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note ("Note") executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed "Events of Default."

All of the individuals and entities receiving the Company's common stock are "accredited" investors. The shares of common stock are all restricted shares and the stock certificates have been affixed with a legend restricting sales and transfers. The Company issued the common stock pursuant to certain exemptions from registration provided by Rule 506 of Regulation D and Section 4(2) and Section 4(6) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

We currently use the offices and music recording studio of management at no cost to us. Management has agreed to continue this arrangement until the Company generates greater revenues.

**Item 8. Legal Proceedings.**

We are not involved in any pending legal proceeding or litigations and, as far as we are aware, no governmental authority is contemplating any proceeding to which we are a party or to which any of our properties is subject, which would reasonably be likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

**Item 9. Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.**

Our common stock is quoted on OTC Pink under the symbol "ROKR." Because there are limited quotations for our stock on the OTC Pink, there is not an established trading market for our stock. The prices set forth below reflect the high and low transaction price for each quarter within the three most recent fiscal years as provided by OTC Markets Group, Inc. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

<b>Year Ending December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
Quarter ended March 31, 2014	\$0.40	\$0.51
Quarter ended January 1 through March 24, 2014		
Quarter ended April 1 through May, 2014		
<b>Year Ending December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
October 1 through December 27, 2013	\$0.40	\$0.51
Quarter Ended September 30, 2013	\$0.40	\$0.51
Quarter ended June 30, 2013	\$0.40	\$0.40
Quarter ended March 31, 2013	\$0.40	\$0.40
<b>Year Ended December 31, 2012</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
Quarter ended December 31, 2012	\$0.40	\$0.40
Quarter ended September 30, 2012	\$0.40	\$0.40
Quarter ended June 30, 2012	\$0.25	\$0.75
Quarter ended March 31, 2012	\$0.51	\$0.75
<b>Year Ended December 31, 2011</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
Quarter ended December 31, 2011	\$0.75	\$0.75
Quarter ended September 30, 2011	\$0.75	\$2.00

Quarter ended June 30, 2011	\$0.75	\$1.01
Quarter ended March 31, 2011	\$0.75	\$1.25

### **Penny Stock Considerations**

The trading of our common stock is deemed to be "penny stock" as that term is generally defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to mean equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00. Our shares thus are subject to rules that impose sales practice and disclosure requirements on broker-dealers who engage in certain transactions involving a penny stock.

Under the penny stock regulations, a broker-dealer selling a penny stock to anyone other than an established customer or accredited investor must make a special suitability determination regarding the purchaser and must receive the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the sale, unless the broker-dealer is otherwise exempt. Generally, an individual with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$100,000 individually or \$300,000 together with his or her spouse is considered an accredited investor. In addition, under the regulations the broker-dealer is required to:

- (a) Deliver, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, unless the broker-dealer or the transaction is otherwise exempt;
- (b) Disclose commissions payable to the broker-dealer and our registered representatives and current bid and offer quotations for the securities;
- (c) Send monthly statements disclosing recent price information pertaining to the penny stock held in a customer's account, the account's value and information regarding the limited market in penny stocks; and
- (d) 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, prior to conducting any penny stock transaction in the customer's account.

Because of these regulations, broker-dealers may encounter difficulties in their attempt to buy or sell shares of our common stock, which may affect the ability of selling stockholders or other holders to sell their shares in the secondary market and have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market. These additional sales practice and disclosure requirements could impede the sale of our common stock in the market place. In addition, the liquidity for our common stock may be decreased, with a corresponding decrease in the price of our common stock. Our shares are likely to be subject to such penny stock rules for the foreseeable future.

### **Shares Eligible for Future Sale**

As of the date hereof, 2,230,214 shares of all outstanding shares of our common stock are "restricted securities" as such term is defined pursuant to Rule 144, in that such shares were issued in a private transaction not involving a public offering and may not be eligible to be sold in accordance with Rule 144. In order to resell the securities subject to Rule 144, our company must be subject to the Exchange Act reporting obligations, and file all required Exchange Act reports during the proceeding twelve months. Additionally, one year must elapse after all Exchange Act reports are filed before the securities may be resold. We have no plans or commitments to register such shares in the future.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock under Rule 144, a future registration statement including our shares becoming effective with the SEC, or otherwise, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the future sale of our securities.

### **Common Stock Currently Outstanding**

As of ~~March 31, 2014~~ ~~December 27, 2013~~, the Company had 2,548,718 shares issued and outstanding, of which 2,230,214 was restricted common stock, which may not be eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities Act.

### **Holders**

As of ~~March 31, 2014~~ ~~December 27, 2013~~, we had 71 stockholders of record of our common stock. This figure does not include holders of shares registered in "street name" or persons, partnerships, associates, corporations or other entities identified in security position listings maintained by depositories.

### **Dividends**

We have not declared any cash dividends on our common stock since our inception and do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. We plan to retain future earnings, if any, for use in our business. Any decisions as to future payments of dividends will depend on our earnings and financial position and such other facts, as the Board of Directors deems relevant.

### **Transfer Agent**

Computershare Trust Company, Inc., located at 350 Indiana Street, Suite 800, Golden, Colorado 80401 is the registrar and transfer agent for our common stock.

### **Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans**

We do not have any equity compensation plans and we have not authorized any securities to be issued under an approved plan.

### **Item 10. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.**

During the last two fiscal years we have had the following issuances of unregistered securities:

On January 3, 2011, the Company sold 70,000 shares of its common stock to one “accredited” investor at \$0.50 per shares for an aggregate amount of \$35,000. On June 15, 2011, the Company issued 25,000 shares of its common stock, at a price of \$.50 per shares, to the President of Latigo, for services rendered. The shares were sold in reliance on exemptions from registration under Regulation D, Rule 506 and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and applicable state securities laws.

On August 3, 2012, the Company granted 25,000 stock options to a consultant and 25,000 stock options to a former director and to two current directors Mr. Gary Saderup and Mr. Steve Dorff, and 250,000 stock options to Brooktide, LLC, an entity owned and controlled by Mr. Yale Farar, the Company’s president and major stockholder. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.75 per share and expire December 31, 2015. As a result of the issuance of these stock options, the Company recognized \$121,077 in stock-based compensation in the 2012 consolidated statement of operations. The stock options were granted in reliance on exemptions from registration under Regulation D, Rule 506 and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and applicable state securities laws.

On August 20, 2013, the Company issued 45,000 shares of common stock, at the price of \$0.50, to two of its directors and a consultant for services rendered. 10,000 shares of common stock were issued to Mr. Gary Saderup and 20,000 shares of common stock were issued to Mr. Steve Dorff and 15,000 shares were issued to a consultant. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers. The Company determined that the price of \$0.50 per share was a fair value for the shares issued for services rendered based on its most recent securities sale transaction.

### **Item 11. Description of the Registrant’s Securities to be Registered.**

#### **Authorized Capital Stock**

We are authorized to issue 60,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 50,000,000 are shares of common stock, par value \$.001 per share (the “Common Stock”), and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share (the “Preferred Stock”).

As of ~~March 31, 2014~~December 27, 2013, we have issued and outstanding securities as follows:

- 2,548,718 shares of common stock
- no shares of preferred stock;
- 350,000 stock options;

#### **Common Stock**

The holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote per share. In addition, the holders of our common stock will be entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared by our Board of Directors out of legally available funds; however, the current policy of our Board of Directors is to retain earnings, if any, for operations and growth. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, the holders of the common stock will be entitled to share ratably in all assets that are legally available for distribution. The holders of the common stock will have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of the common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock, which may be designated solely by action of our Board of Directors and issued in the future.

Each outstanding share of common stock is entitled to one vote and each fractional share is entitled to a corresponding fractional vote on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders. Cumulative voting is allowed in the election of directors of the Company.

The holders of a majority of the shares who are entitled to vote at a shareholders meeting and who are present in person or by proxy shall be necessary for and shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at shareholder meetings, except as otherwise provided by the Delaware statutes. If a quorum is not present or represented at a meeting of the shareholders, those present in person or represented

by proxy shall have the power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present or represented. At an adjourned meeting where a quorum is present or represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

When a quorum is present at a meeting of shareholders, the vote of the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares having voting power, present in person or represented by proxy, shall decide any question brought before the meeting, unless the question is one which, by express provision of the statutes, requires a higher vote in which case the express provision shall govern. The shareholders present at a duly constituted meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, despite the withdrawal of enough shareholders holding, in the aggregate, issued and outstanding shares having voting power to leave less than a quorum.”

#### **Preferred Stock**

Our Board of Directors will be authorized, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, without further vote or action by our stockholders, to issue from time to time shares of preferred stock in one or more series. Each series of preferred stock will have such number of shares, designations, preferences, voting powers, qualifications and special or relative rights or privileges as shall be determined by our Board of Directors, which may include, among others, distinct classes or series, dividend rights, voting rights, liquidation preferences, redemption rights, conversion rights and preemptive rights.

#### **Item 12. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.**

##### **Indemnification of Directors and Officers**

The Registrant is a Delaware corporation and the provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law will be applicable to the indemnification the Registrant offers to its officers, directors and agents. In its Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, the Registrant generally agrees to indemnify each person who is a director or officer of the Registrant, or serves at the request of a director or officer as a director, officer, employee or agent of another company, in accordance with the Registrant’s by-laws, to the fullest extent permissible by the Delaware General Corporation Law or other applicable laws. In its by-laws the Registrant indicates that, in connection with any such indemnification, it is within the discretion of the Board of Directors whether to advance any funds in advance of disposition of any action, suit or proceeding.

Under the Certificate of Incorporation, the by-laws, and the Delaware General Corporation Law, no director of the Registrant will be personally liable to the Registrant or its stockholders for monetary damages, or expenses in defense of an action, for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Registrant, or serving in such capacity for another entity at the request of the Registrant, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director’s duty of loyalty to the Registrant or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) pursuant to Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. The Registrant has the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any persons potentially eligible for indemnification. The rights to indemnification are also applicable to those persons entitled to such rights by virtue of the Registrant’s consummation of a business combination, including such consummations wherein the Registrant is merged into or reorganized as a new entity.

The foregoing description of available indemnification is a summary only, and is qualified in its entirety by the complete terms and provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law and also the Registrant’s Certificate of Incorporation and by-laws, filed herewith as exhibits.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted for our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, 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 and is, therefore, unenforceable.

#### **Item 13. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**

The information required by this item may be found beginning on page F-1 of this Form 10.

#### **Item 14. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.**

On April 12, 2012, the Company filed a Form 15 with the SEC terminating its registration under the Exchange Act of 1934. The filing of the Form 15 also relieved the Company of any further SEC reporting requirements. This was a cost saving measure taken by the Board. The Board approved the dismissal of Marcum, LLP (“Marcum”) as its accountants.

On April 16, 2012, the Company notified Marcum LLP (“Marcum”) of the dismissal of Marcum as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Marcum’s reports on the Company’s financial statements did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except that Marcum’s report included an explanatory paragraph emphasizing substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and the subsequent periods through April 16, 2012 and December 18, 2013, (i) there were no disagreements between the Company and Marcum on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Marcum, would have caused Marcum to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its reports on the Company’s financial statements; and there were no reportable events as that term is described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

On January 10, 2014, the Company provided Marcum with a copy of the disclosures it is making in response to Item 14 on this Form 10, and requested that Marcum furnish it with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether it agrees with the above statements. A copy of the letter, dated January 13, 2014, is filed as Exhibit 16.1 to this Form 10.

On May 9, 2013, the Company retained the services of Anton & Chia, LLP, Newport Beach, California, as the Company’s new independent registered public accounting firm.

During the two most recent fiscal years and through May 9, 2013, the Company has not consulted with Anton & Chia, LLP regarding any of the following:

- (i) The application of accounting principles to specific transactions, either completed or proposed, or
- (ii) The type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company’s financial statements, and none of the following was provided to the Company: (a) written report, or (b) oral advice that Anton & Chia, LLP concluded was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching a decision as to accounting, auditing or financial reporting issues, or
- (iii) Any matter that was a subject of a disagreement, or that Item 10 defined in Item 307(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K.

**Item 15. Financial Statements and Exhibits.**

**(a) Financial Statements**

(i) For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

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Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) to December 31, 2013	F-3
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders’ Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) to December 31, 2013	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) to December 31, 2013	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9

**(b) Exhibits.**

<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>ITEM</b>
3.1 *	Certificate of Incorporation and Amendments thereto
3.2 *	By-Laws
10.1 *	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$35,000 dated April 1, 2013
10.2*	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$50,000 dated May 24, 2013
10.3 *	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$50,000 dated October 28, 2013
10.4	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$25,000 dated January 31, 2014
16.1*	Letter dated January 13, 2014 from Marcum LLP the Company's former independent registered accounting firm.

\* Previously filed.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ROKWADER, INC.

Dated: ~~May 8, March 25~~, 2014

By: /s/ Yale Farar  
YALE FARAR  
Chief Executive Officer

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) to December 31, 2013	F-3
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) to December 31, 2013	F-4
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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Rokwader Inc. (A Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rokwader, Inc. and subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) through December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company was 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 Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the period from March 18, 2005 (Inception) through December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 2, the Company has had no revenues and accumulated deficit of \$1,225,539 since inception. These conditions, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which includes the raising of additional equity financing. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Anton & Chia, LLP  
Newport Beach, California

March 27, 2014

**ROKWADER, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)**

**ASSETS**

	DECEMBER 31, 2013	DECEMBER 31, 2012
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash	\$ 27,142	\$ 3,566
Prepaid Insurance	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<u>27,142</u>	<u>3,566</u>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>		
Intangible Assets, Net of Accumulated Amortization of \$5,603 and \$2,792, respectively (Note 4)	<u>49,397</u>	<u>12,208</u>
<b>TOTAL OTHER ASSETS</b>	<u>49,397</u>	<u>12,208</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>\$ 76,539</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,774</u></u>

**LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT**

<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts Payable	\$ —	\$ 250
Accrued Interest Payable	41,621	28,884
Credit Card Payable	2,803	14,361
Related Party Convertible Note Payable (Note 3)	<u>260,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<u>304,424</u>	<u>168,495</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>304,424</u>	<u>168,495</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:</b>		
Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares were authorized as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, none issued and outstanding.	—	—
Common Stock, \$.001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 2,548,718 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013. 50,000,000 shares authorized, 2,483,718 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012.	2,549	2,484
Additional Paid-In Capital	874,028	828,590
Additional Paid-In Capital - Stock Options	121,077	136,080
(Deficit) Accumulated During Development Stage	<u>(1,225,539)</u>	<u>(1,119,875)</u>
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT (Note 2)</b>	<u>(227,885)</u>	<u>(152,721)</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	\$ <u>76,539</u>	\$ <u>15,774</u>
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THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**ROKWADER, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
**(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)**

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012	FOR THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 18, 2005 (INCEPTION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2013
REVENUE	\$ 5,689	\$ 5,927	\$ 24,250
EXPENSES			
General and Administrative	111,353	201,376	1,171,068
Impairment Losses (Notes 4)	—	—	79,548
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>111,353</u>	<u>201,376</u>	<u>1,250,616</u>
OTHER INCOME			
Interest Income	—	—	827
NET LOSS	<u>\$ (105,664)</u>	<u>\$ (195,449)</u>	<u>\$ (1,225,539)</u>
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC & DILUTED	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ (0.61)</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	<u>2,503,581</u>	<u>2,462,692</u>	<u>1,995,029</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ROKWADER, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)  
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN	ADDITIONAL CAPITAL - STOCK	DEFICIT ACCUMULATED DURING DEVELOPMENT STAGE	TOTAL
	SHARES	AMOUNT	CAPITAL	OPTIONS	STAGE	
BALANCE, MARCH 18, 2005	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Sale of Common Stock on March 30, 2005	1,250,000	1,250	99,990	—	—	101,240
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(28,230)	(28,230)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2005	1,250,000	1,250	99,990	—	(28,230)	73,010
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(85,220)	(85,220)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2006	1,250,000	\$ 1,250	\$ 99,990	\$ —	\$ (113,450)	\$ (12,210)
Issuance of Common Stock on April 23, 2007	70,000	70	69,930	—	—	70,000
Issuance of Common Stock on August 16, 2007 for services rendered (Note 2)	104,500	105	29,155	—	—	29,260
Issuance of Common Stock on August 16, 2007 (Note 2 & 3)	1,000,000	1,000	281,823	—	—	282,823
Contribution to Capital of Corporation September 26, 2007 (Note 2)	(544,286)	(544)	544	—	—	—
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(286,207)	(286,207)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2007	1,880,214	\$ 1,881	\$ 481,442	\$ —	\$ (399,657)	\$ 83,666
Issuance of Common Stock on August 5, 2008, net of costs of offering of \$66,127 (Note 2)	318,504	318	172,433	—	—	172,751
Stock compensation expense (Note 2)	—	—	7,566	—	—	7,566
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(135,324)	(135,324)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2008	2,198,718	\$ 2,199	\$ 661,441	\$ —	\$ (534,981)	\$ 128,659
Common Stock issued on February 12, 2009 for services performed (Note 2)	15,000	15	11,235	—	—	11,250
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(112,940)	(112,940)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2009	2,213,718	\$ 2,214	\$ 672,676	\$ —	\$ (647,921)	\$ 26,969
Stock compensation expense (Note 2)	—	—	7,437	—	—	7,437
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(163,622)	(163,622)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2010	2,213,718	\$ 2,214	\$ 680,113	\$ —	\$ (811,543)	\$ (129,216)
Issuance of Common Stock on January 3, 2011 (Note 2)	70,000	70	34,930	—	—	35,000
Issuance of Common Stock for Services Rendered on June 15, 2011 (Note 2 & 3)	25,000	25	12,475	—	—	12,500
Issuance of Common Stock for the exercise of a warrant and an option on September 16, 2011 (Note 2 & 3)	21,500	21	16,104	—	—	16,125
Issuance of Common Stock for full satisfaction of note payable on September 21, 2011 (Note 2 & 3)	60,000	60	29,940	—	—	30,000
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(112,883)	(112,883)

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2011	2,390,218	\$ 2,390	\$ 773,562	\$ —	\$ (924,426)	\$ (148,474)
Issuance of Common Stock for full satisfaction of note payable on March 8, 2012 (Note 2)	40,000	40	29,960	—	—	30,000
Issuance of Common Stock on April 2, 2012 (Note 2)	20,000	20	14,980	—	—	15,000
Issuance of Common Stock on April 2, 2012 (Note 2)	33,500	34	25,091	—	—	25,125
Stock compensation expense (Note 2)	—	—	—	121,077	—	121,077
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(195,449)	(195,449)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2012	<u>2,483,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,484</u>	<u>\$ 843,593</u>	<u>\$ 121,077</u>	<u>\$ (1,119,875)</u>	<u>\$ (152,721)</u>
Issuance of Common Stock for Service Rendered on August 20, 2013 (Note 2)	45,000	45	22,455	—	—	22,500
Issuance of Common Stock for Services Rendered on November 1, 2013 (Note 2)	20,000	20	7,980	—	—	8,000
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(105,664)	(105,664)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2013	<u>2,548,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,549</u>	<u>\$ 874,028</u>	<u>\$ 121,077</u>	<u>\$ (1,225,539)</u>	<u>\$ (227,885)</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ROKWADER, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012	FOR THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 18, 2005 (INCEPTION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2013
<b>FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net loss	\$ (105,664)	\$ (195,449)	\$ (1,225,539)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Amortization expense	2,811	1,360	60,019
Impairment Losses (Note 4)	—	—	79,548
Issuance of stock for interest payable	—	—	2,823
Issuance of stock for services rendered	30,500	—	83,510
Non-cash stock compensation expense	—	121,077	136,080
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid insurance	—	7,016	—
Accounts payable	(250)	250	—
Accrued expenses	—	2,395	—
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	<u>(72,603)</u>	<u>(63,351)</u>	<u>(863,559)</u>
<b>FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY:</b>			
Acquisition of Latigo Shore Music, Inc.	—	—	(29,964)
Acquisition of Dorff Writers Share	(40,000)	—	(40,000)
Acquisition of Music Catalog (Note 4)	—	—	(15,000)
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities	<u>(40,000)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(84,964)</u>
<b>FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Issuance of common stock	—	70,125	395,241
Accrued Interest Payable	12,737	—	41,621
Repayment of loan payable	—	—	(64,000)
Proceeds from issuance of loan payable to officer	—	—	280,000
Proceeds from issuance of note payable	135,000	—	320,000
Credit card payable	(11,558)	(6,290)	2,803
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>136,179</u>	<u>63,835</u>	<u>975,665</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH</b>	<b>23,576</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>27,142</b>
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>CASH AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b><u>\$ 27,142</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,566</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 27,142</u></b>
<b>Cash Paid During the Period for:</b>			
Interest	<u>\$ 14,405</u>	<u>\$ 9,361</u>	<u>\$ 63,983</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$ 4,398</u>	<u>\$ 6,131</u>	<u>\$ 29,325</u>
<b>Non-Cash Investing and Financing activities</b>			
In addition to paying \$30,000 in cash for the purchase of Latigo Shore Music, Inc., the Company issued 70,000 shares of common stock valued at \$1.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 70,000
The Company issued 104,500 shares of common stock for services rendered. (Note 2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,260
The Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Yale Farar in full satisfaction of \$280,000 plus interest owed to Mr. Farar. (Note 2 & 3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 282,823
The Company issued 15,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. (Note 2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,250
The Company issued 25,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. (Note 2 & 3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,500
The Company issued 60,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC in full satisfaction of \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC. (Note 2 & 3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,000

The Company issued 40,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC in full satisfaction of \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC. (Note 2 &3)	\$	—	\$	30,000	\$	30,000
The Company issued 45,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. (Note 2 & 3)	\$	22,500	\$	—	\$	22,500
The Company issued 20,000 shares of common stock for services rendered (Note 2 & 3)	\$	8,000	\$	—	\$	8,000

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**ROKWADER, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

HISTORY

ROKWADER, INC. (the Company), a development stage company, was organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 18, 2005.

DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE

The Company is a development stage company as defined by the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 915 related to Development Stage Entities. With the acquisition of Latigo Shore Music, Inc. (Latigo) as a subsidiary, the Company has commenced operations and has become operational. The Company qualifies as a development stage company as it has not generated significant revenues. All losses accumulated since inception has been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Rokwader, Inc. and subsidiary. Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

GOING CONCERN AND PLAN OF OPERATION

The Company's financial statements have been presented on the basis that it will continue as a going concern. Although the Company has commenced operations, it has not generated significant revenues from operations to date, and still meets the requirements of a development stage company. The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$1,225,539 as of December 31, 2013.

To the extent that the Company's capital resources are insufficient to meet current or planned operating requirements, the Company will seek additional funds through equity or debt financing, collaborative or other arrangements with corporate partners, licensees or others, and from other sources, which may have the effect of diluting the holdings of existing shareholders. The Company has no current arrangements with respect to, or sources of, such additional financing and the Company does not anticipate that existing shareholders will provide any portion of the Company's future financing requirements.

No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available when needed or that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay or terminate expenditures for certain of its programs that it would otherwise seek to develop and commercialize. This would have a material adverse effect on the Company and raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

INCOME TAXES

The Company follows the guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 740 related to Income Taxes. According to Topic 740, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of temporary differences between the tax basis of the assets and liabilities and their financial amounts at year-end.

For federal income tax purposes, substantially all expenses incurred prior to the commencement of operations must be deferred and then they may be written off over a 180-month period. Tax deductible losses can be carried forward for 20 years until utilized for federal tax purposes. The Company will provide a valuation allowance in the full amount of the deferred tax assets since there is no assurance of future taxable income.

## NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company utilizes the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 740 related to Income Taxes to account for the uncertainty in income taxes. Topic 740 for Income Taxes clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing rules for recognition, measurement and classification in financial statements of tax positions taken or expected to be in a tax return. Further, it prescribes a two-step process for the financial statement measurement and recognition of a tax position. The first step involves the determination of whether it is more likely than not (greater than 50 percent likelihood) that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. The second step requires that any tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold be measured and recognized in the financial statements at the largest amount of benefit that is a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. This topic also provides guidance on the accounting for related interest and penalties, financial statement classification and disclosure. The Company's policy is that any interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized in income tax expense when incurred. The Company has no uncertain tax positions or related interest or penalties requiring accrual at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash in banks and highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

### CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains all cash in deposit accounts, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced a loss in such accounts.

### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The Company has not presented a separate statement of other comprehensive income (loss) as there are no such items.

### EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per common share are computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share consists of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effects of options and warrants calculated using the treasury stock method. In loss periods, dilutive common equivalent shares are excluded as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

### USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

### LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The realizability of long-lived assets is evaluated periodically as events or circumstances indicate a possible inability to recover the carrying amount. Long-lived assets that will no longer be used in our business are written-off in the period identified since they are no longer expected to generate any positive cash flows for us. Long-lived assets that continue to be used by us are periodically evaluated for recoverability. Such evaluation is based on various analyses, including cash flow and profitability projections. The analyses necessarily involve significant management judgment. In the event the projected undiscounted cash flows are less than net book value of the assets, the carrying value of the assets is written down to its estimated fair value.

## NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### LONG-LIVED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

During 2010, the Company determined that, based on estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the intangible assets acquired in the purchase of Latigo Shore Music, Inc., including the Music Copyright Costs and Master Compact Disks exceed their fair value by \$18,942 each. Accordingly, an impairment loss of \$37,884 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2010 related to these intangibles. No impairment loss was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2013. Additionally, during 2010, the Company determined that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeded its fair value. Accordingly, a goodwill impairment loss of \$41,664 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2010. No goodwill loss was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2013.

### REVENUE RECOGNITION

As required by FASB ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition (“ASC 605”), the Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is probable.

Revenues are earned from the receipt of royalties relating to the licensing of rights in musical compositions. The receipt of royalties principally relates to amounts earned from the public performance of copyrighted material, the mechanical reproduction of copyrighted material on recorded media including digital formats, and the use of copyrighted material in synchronization with visual images. Consistent with industry practice, music publishing royalties generally are recognized as revenue when cash is received. Revenue generally is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers and subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update covering Topic 740, Income Taxes. The update addresses the ambiguous guidance on financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when net operating loss carry forward, a similar tax loss, or a tax carry forward exists in order to unify currently diverse practices. An unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose. The unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The assessment of whether a deferred tax asset is available is based on the unrecognized tax benefit and deferred tax asset that exist at the reporting date and should be made presuming disallowance of the tax position at the reporting date. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted. Implementation of this update will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to improve the reporting reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments require an entity to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income. Under GAAP, the amount reclassified must be represented to its entirety and display its effects on net income. Other amounts that are not required under U.S GAAP are to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in which the entity is required to cross reference other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. This update does not change current reporting standards of net income or comprehensive income, but is requesting additional information about reclassified amounts out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. An entity also must present either on the face of the statement where net income is presented, or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. For public entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. Implementation of this update will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In January 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standard update to address implementation issues about the scope of Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*. The purpose of this update is to clarify previous text regarding the scope of offsetting disclosures and limiting diversity in practice. The amendments clarify that the scope of Update 2011-11 applies to derivatives accounted for in accordance with Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with Section 210-20-45 or Section 815-10-45 or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. An entity is required to apply the amendments for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. An entity should provide the required disclosures retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The effective date is the same as the effective date of Update 2011-11. Implementation of this update will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to address the recurring cost and complexity of performing a quantitative impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill, especially when the circumstances indicated a low likelihood of impairment. The purpose of this update is to reduce cost and complexity of performing impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets by simplifying how entities test those assets for impairment and to improve consistency in testing. In accordance with the amendments of this update, the entity has the option first to assess qualitative factors in order to determining the existence of events that may cause an impairment to occur. If determined that impairment has not occurred, the entity is not required to take any further action. If the entity determines otherwise, it is required to determine the fair value of the indefinite-lived tangible asset and perform the quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value with the carrying amount. Implementation of this update will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 2 – STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT

On February 1, 2006, the Company completed an initial registered public offering of its common stock pursuant to the Company's registration statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-125314) that the Securities and Exchange Commission declared effective on November 2, 2005 (the "Registration Statement"). The Company offered and sold 125,000 registered shares of the Company's common stock, at a price of \$1.00 per share. Pursuant to Rule 419 of Regulation C, promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Company deposited all proceeds of the offering and the shares sold into an escrow account. The offering was conducted by the Company's management without the use of an underwriter or securities dealer and the Company has not paid and will not pay commissions in connection with the sale of the shares. The shares sold and the proceeds of the offering were held in escrow pending completion of a business combination. The Company had until May 2, 2007 to consummate a qualifying business combination with another entity.

Accordingly, the \$125,000 subject to the withdrawal restrictions had been classified as restricted cash, and in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 480 related to Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity, a liability was recorded for the obligation to repay these amounts to the investors if an acquisition is not consummated. On April 10, 2007, the Company returned these funds to the investors including interest as management determined that a qualifying business combination would not occur by May 2, 2007.

On August 16, 2007, the Company issued shares of its common stock for services rendered. As a result, Mitchell W. Turk received 32,000 shares of common stock, Gary Saderup received 17,500 shares of common stock, Steve Dorff received 30,000 shares of common stock, and William B. Barnett received 25,000 shares of common stock. The shares of common stock issued are restricted shares and each share certificate contains a legend restricting sales and transfers.

The Company applied the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 505 related to Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees to account for these shares issued. According to Topic 505, issuance of equity instruments for services received are based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued or on the fair value of the services received, whichever is a more reliable measure. The Company used the value of its common stock shares to account for this transaction. The value of its shares is deemed more reliable as it was obtained from the valuation of an unrelated valuation specialist.

NOTE 2 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT (CONTINUED)

On August 16, 2007, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC (a company controlled by Mr. Yale Farar) in full satisfaction of \$280,000 plus interest owed to Mr. Farar. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers.

On September 26, 2007, in order to provide a fair and reasonable percentage in ownership of the Company and a fair and reasonable share price for potential future investors, the Company adjusted its capitalization. The Company received, from Brooktide, LLC (a company controlled by Mr. Yale Farar), 544,286 shares of common stock for cancellation. The Company cancelled and returned the shares of common stock to authorized but unissued status.

The Company, in its development stage, does not have a history of operations, and there is no liquid market for trading the Company's stock. Subsequently, determining the fair value of our common stock requires making complex and subjective judgements. The valuation of the per share value of the Company's common stock was determined contemporaneously by the Board of Directors, in its best judgment. Over the past year, the Company's share valuation has fluctuated in response to the Company's varying business condition.

*Significant Factors, Assumptions, and Methodologies Used in Determining Fair Value*

Significant factors and assumptions used in determining the Company's fair value of its common stock include, future prospects for business, economic conditions of the music industry, debt restructuring, availability of capital resources, and cancellation of outstanding shares of common stock.

*Significant Factors contributing to the Difference between Fair Value as of the Date of Each Grant and Estimated IPO Price*

In April 2007 the Company acquired Latigo Shore Music, Inc. which business had been valued at \$100,000 by an independent business appraisal firm. In light of the perceived future potential of Latigo's music inventory and industry experience of Latigo's President, the Company and Latigo's President agreed on a per share valuation of \$1.00 per share of the Company's common stock. This valuation was determined after arms-length negotiations between the Company and Latigo and was accepted as a fair valuation by the parties to this transaction.

In August 2007, the Company's ability to continue operations was in question and a restructuring of debt was deemed imperative. The Board considered the then net worth of the Company, the reduced prospects for business at the time, the general economic conditions in the music industry and the subjective value related to development stage companies. Faced with these circumstances, the Board determined a significantly reduced value of \$0.28 per share was justified. In October 2007, the Company obtained a retrospective independent valuation of the Company's stock as of August 16, 2007 of \$0.28 per share thus supporting the Board's valuation. An unrelated valuation specialist performed this independent valuation.

In October 2007, when the public offering price was being considered, the Company had recently significantly restructured its debt, had reduced the number of outstanding shares and had received additional loans from its President. In addition, by late 2007, the Company was seeing increased interest in Latigo's business and music catalog thus enhancing the prospects for business. These internal and external factors, along with the fact that shares offered in the proposed initial public offering ("IPO") would be freely tradable, convinced the Board that the fair valuation of the Company's stock in the public offering should be \$0.75 per share.

The Company's business prospects and capitalization have been fluid from month to month and period to period. The Board of Directors, in setting fair values on stock issuances, uses its best judgment to evaluate the then current business condition and prospects for the Company and its industry and determines stock valuation to reflect current business conditions and prospects. Consequently, as business conditions have fluctuated over the past 12 months, so has the Company's stock valuation as determined by the Board. Future variations in the Company's stock price should be anticipated.

The Company filed a registration statement, Form S-1, with the SEC on December 6, 2007. The SEC declared the registration statement effective on May 13, 2008. On August 5, 2008, the Company closed its initial public offering after selling 318,504 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.75 per share for gross proceeds of \$238,878. After \$66,127 of offering costs, the net proceeds totaled \$172,751. Net proceeds will be used to acquire music catalogues, for music production and promotion and for general working capital.

On August 29, 2008, the Company's board of directors agreed to issue 9,000 stock options to Mr. Gary Saderup for the purchase of the Company's shares of common stock. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.75 per share and expire 2 years from the date of grant. On August 26, 2010, the Company and Mr. Saderup mutually agreed to extend the exercise date of these options to August 28, 2012.

NOTE 2 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT (CONTINUED)

On August 31, 2008, the Company additionally agreed to enter into a consulting agreement with Mr. Stephen Horwitz. According to the agreement, Mr. Horwitz would act as a consultant to the Company for 18 months. The Company will grant Mr. Horwitz warrants to purchase 25,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.75 per share. Warrants to purchase 12,500 shares will be granted upon execution of the consulting agreement. The warrants to purchase the remaining 12,500 shares were to be granted in 90 days, subject to approval by the President of the Company as to the quality of the work performed by Mr. Horwitz. On November 26, 2008, the Board of Directors denied the grant of the remaining 12,500 shares. Additionally, the consulting agreement expired on June 1, 2009, a total of nine months. The 12,500 warrants issued expire 2 years from the date of grant. On August 26, 2010, the Company and Mr. Horwitz mutually agreed to extend the exercise date of these warrants to August 28, 2012. As a result of this modification, and the modification described above, the Company recognized \$7,437 in stock-based compensation in the 2010 consolidated statement of operations.

The Company applied the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 505 related to Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees to account for these options and warrants issued. According to Topic 505, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments shall be accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The Company believes that fair value of these options and warrants is a more reliable measure of the consideration received for services performed for the Company. We determined the fair value of these equity instruments using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Factors used in the determination of the fair value of these equity instruments include, the stock price at the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the equity instrument, the volatility of the underlying stock, the expected dividends on it, and the risk-free interest rate over the expected life of the equity instrument. The initial fair value of these options and warrants granted was \$7,566 which was calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

At December 31, 2010, the 21,500 vested options are outstanding at an exercise price of \$0.75 per share and there is no intrinsic value. Compensation cost charged to operations was \$7,437 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Compensation cost charged to operations was \$11,250 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

On January 3, 2011, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement ("Agreement") with CSB IV US Holdings, LLC ("Purchaser") to sell 70,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$.50 per share. The proceeds from this sale will be used to pay fees and expenses; to the extent such expenses are not deferred, arising from the Company's compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

On June 15, 2011, the Company issued 25,000 shares its common stock, at a price of \$0.50 per share, to Mr. Steve Dorff for services rendered. The shares of common stock issued are restricted shares and each share certificate contains a legend restricting sales and transfers. The Company determined that the price of \$0.50 per share was a fair value for the shares issued to Mr. Dorff based on its most recent securities sale transaction.

On July 27, 2011 the Company issued 60,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC (a company controlled by Mr. Yale Farar) in full satisfaction of \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers.

On September 16, 2011, Mr. Stephen Horowitz exercised his 12,500 warrants to purchase 12,500 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.75 per share.

On September 16, 2011, Mr. Gary Saderup exercised his options to purchase 9,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.75 per share.

On March 8, 2012, the Company issued 40,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC (a company controlled by Mr. Yale Farar) in full satisfaction of \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers.

On April 2, 2012, the Company sold 53,500 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.75 per share. The proceeds from this sale will be used to pay fees and expenses; to the extent such expenses are not deferred, arising from the Company's compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

NOTE 2 – STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT (CONTINUED)

On August 3, 2012, the Company’s board of directors agreed to issue 25,000 stock options to Mr. William Barnett, 25,000 stock options to Mr. Mitchell Turk, 25,000 stock options to Mr. Gary Saderup, 25,000 stock options to Mr. Steve Dorff, and 250,000 stock options to Brooktide, LLC for the purchase of the Company’s shares of common stock. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.75 per share and expire 2 years from the date of grant.

The stock option expense included in general and administrative expense for the year-ended December 31, 2013 is \$0 and December 31, 2012 is \$121,077. ASC 718. “Compensation-Stock Compensation” requires that only the compensation expense expected to vest be recognized.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. The expected volatility is based on the daily historical volatility of comparative companies, measured over the expected term of the option. The risk-free rate is based on the implied yield on a U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issue with a remaining term closest to the expected term of the option.

The dividend yield reflects that the Company has not paid any cash dividends since inception and does not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The following assumptions were used to determine the fair value of the options at date of original issuance on August 3, 2012:

	<u>August 3, 2012</u>
Dividend yield	0
Expected volatility	100%
Risk-free interest rate	0.38%
Term in years	1.58

A summary of option activity as is presented below:

	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercised Price</u>	<u>Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Options granted August 3, 2012	350,000	\$ 0.75	1.58	\$ 121,077
Options forfeited or expired				
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	<u>350,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>\$ 121,077</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2012	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Options forfeited or expired				
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	<u>350,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>\$ 121,077</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	—	\$ —	—	—

On August 20, 2013, the Company issued 45,000 shares of common stock, at the price of \$0.50, for services rendered. 10,000 shares of common stock were issued to Mr. Gary Saderup, 20,000 shares of common stock were issued to Mr. Steve Dorff, and 15,000 shares of common stock were issued to Mr. William Barnett. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers. The Company determined that the price of \$0.50 per share was a fair value for the shares issued for services rendered based on its most recent securities sale transaction.

On November 1, 2013, the Company issued 20,000 shares of common stock at the price of \$0.40, for services rendered to Mr. Andrew Dorff. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers. The Company determined that the price of \$0.40 per share was a fair value for the shares issued for services rendered based on its most recent securities sale transaction.

### NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On August 16, 2007, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Yale Farar in full satisfaction of \$280,000 plus interest owed to him. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers. The \$280,000 owed to Mr. Farar was comprised of the \$170,000 loan to the Company, including \$50,000 on March 30, 2007, pursuant to the Agreement to Advance Funds dated September 21, 2005 and the \$110,000 loan to the Company in accordance with the 6% Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note on April 26, 2007.

Mr. Yale Farar, President, had loaned the Company \$170,000, including \$50,000 on March 30, 2007, pursuant to the terms of the Agreement to Advance Funds dated September 21, 2005, as amended. The Company used these funds to make payments for its general and administrative expenses and deferred offering costs. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreements to Advance Funds dated September 21, 2005, as amended, the loans were on an interest-free basis, documented by promissory notes and payable only upon consummation of a merger transaction or Event of Default, as defined by the promissory notes.

On April 26, 2007, Mr. Farar, the President of Rokwader, loaned the Company \$110,000 in accordance with a 6% Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, the loan bears interest at 6% per annum and absent an “Event of Default,” was payable on demand or upon receipt by the Company of not less than \$500,000 in capital or sale of substantially all of the Company’s assets or 80% of the Company’s capital stock. The proceeds of the Note were used to complete the acquisition of Latigo and to pay fees and expenses, to the extent such expenses were not deferred, arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements.

On November 13, 2007, Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$75,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.375 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at anytime after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.”

The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry. Additionally, the proceeds of the Note were used to pay for costs relating to its registration statement with the SEC, which was declared effective May 13, 2008 and finalized on August 5, 2008.

Based on a conversion price of \$0.375, the convertibility does not result in a beneficial conversion feature as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 470 related to Debt with Conversion and Other Options. Further, per the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 815 related to Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity, the debt meets the definition of conventional convertible debt and bifurcation of the embedded derivative is not necessary.

Additionally, Brooktide, LLC owns a controlling interest in the Company’s common stock. Mr. Farar, the President of Rokwader, is the sole manager of Brooktide, LLC. As a sole manager, Mr. Farar, has voting and investment power over the shares owned by Brooktide, LLC.

The Company neither owns nor leases any real or personal property. Most office services are provided without charge by the president. In addition, Mr. Dorff, director and President of Latigo provides music studio facilities to us at no cost. Such costs are immaterial to the financial statements and accordingly, have not been reflected therein.

The officers and directors of the Company are involved in other business activities and may, in the future, become involved in other business opportunities, such that they may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

On February 12, 2009, the Company issued 15,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.75 per share to Mr. Steve Dorff for services performed. Using the results of its initial public offering performed on August, 5, 2008, the Company determined that the price of \$0.75 per share was a fair value for the shares issued to Mr. Steve Dorff.

The Company applied the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 505 related to Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees to account for these shares issued. According to Topic 505, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments shall be accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliable measure. The Company believes that the fair value of these shares is a more reliable measure of the consideration received for services performed for the Company.

### NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

On April 14, 2010, Mr. Yale Farar, the President of Rokwader, loaned the Company \$25,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$.75 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at anytime after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements.

On December 17, 2010, Brooktide, LLC loaned Latigo Shore Music, Inc. (“Latigo”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, \$16,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by Latigo. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.75 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.”

The proceeds of the Note were used to purchase musical compositions from the Gary Harju music catalog to the extent of his writer’s and publisher’s share (“Harju Catalog”). The Harju Catalog consists of 50 original songs written in whole or in part by Gary Harju.

On December 17, 2010 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$9,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.75 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty.

The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.”

The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses; to the extent such expenses are not deferred, arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

On June 15, 2011, the Company issued 25,000 shares its common stock, at a price of \$0.50 per share, to Mr. Steve Dorff for services rendered. The shares of common stock issued are restricted shares and each share certificate contains a legend restricting sales and transfers. Based on the Company’s most recent securities sale transaction, the Company determined that the price of \$0.50 per share was a fair value for the shares issued to Mr. Dorff.

The Company applied the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 505 related to Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees to account for these shares issued. According to Topic 505, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments shall be accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliable measure. The Company believes that the fair value of these shares is a more reliable measure of the consideration received for services performed for the Company.

On July 27, 2011 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$30,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses; to the extent such expenses are not deferred, arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

Based on a conversion price of \$0.50, the convertibility does not result in a beneficial conversion feature as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 470 related to Debt with Conversion and Other Options. Because the conversion price at issuance is the same as the estimated price of the Company’s common stock based on recent issuances of common stock at \$0.50 per share (see Note 2). Further, per the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 815 related to Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity, the debts meet the definition of conventional convertible debts and bifurcation of the embedded conversion feature is not necessary as the embedded conversion feature is not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the debts.

### NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

On September 21, 2011, the Company issued 60,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC in full satisfaction of \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers. The \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC was comprised of the \$30,000 loan to the Company in accordance with the 6% Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note on July 27, 2011.

On March 8, 2012 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$30,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.75 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses, to the extent such expenses are not deferred, arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

On March 8, 2012, the Company issued 40,000 shares of common stock to Brooktide, LLC (a company controlled by Mr. Yale Farar) in full satisfaction of \$30,000 owed to Brooktide, LLC. The shares of common stock are restricted shares and the share certificates contain a legend restricting sales and transfers.

Additionally, Brooktide, LLC owns a controlling interest in the Company’s common stock. Mr. Farar, the President of Rokwader, is the sole manager of Brooktide, LLC. As a sole manager, Mr. Farar, has voting and investment power over the shares owned by Brooktide, LLC.

Based on a conversion price of \$0.75, the convertibility does not result in a beneficial conversion feature as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 470 related to Debt with Conversion and Other Options. Because the conversion price at issuance is the same as the estimated price of the Company’s common stock based on recent issuances of common stock at \$0.75 per share (see Note 5). Further, per the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 815 related to Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity, the debts meet the definition of conventional convertible debts and bifurcation of the embedded conversion feature is not necessary as the embedded conversion feature is not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the debts.

On April 2, 2012, the Company sold 20,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at a price of \$0.75 per share to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, Mitchell W. Turk. The proceeds from this sale will be used to pay fees and expenses; to the extent such expenses are not deferred, arising from the Company’s compliance with its public reporting requirements and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

On August 3, 2012, the Company’s board of directors agreed to issue 25,000 stock options to Mr. William Barnett, 25,000 stock options to Mr. Mitchell Turk, 25,000 stock options to Mr. Gary Saderup, 25,000 stock options to Mr. Steve Dorff, and 250,000 stock options to Brooktide, LLC for the purchase of the Company’s shares of common stock. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.75 per share and expire 2 years from the date of grant. As a result of the issuance of these stock options, the Company recognized \$121,077 in stock-based compensation in the 2012 consolidated statement of operations.

The Company applied the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification Topic 505 related to Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees to account for these options and warrants issued. According to Topic 505, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments shall be accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The Company believes that fair value of these options and warrants is a more reliable measure of the consideration received for services performed for the Company. We determined the fair value of these equity instruments using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Factors used in the determination of the fair value of these equity instruments include, the stock price at the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the equity instrument, the volatility of the underlying stock, the expected dividends on it, and the risk-free interest rate over the expected life of the equity instrument. The initial fair value of these options and warrants granted was \$121,077 which was calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

On April 1, 2013 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$35,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses, to the extent such expenses are not deferred, and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

On May 24, 2013 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$50,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses, to the extent such expenses are not deferred, and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

On October 28, 2013 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$50,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses, to the extent such expenses are not deferred, and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

NOTE 4 – INTANGIBLES

On December 17, 2010, Latigo, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired all rights, title and interest in 50 musical compositions from the Gary Harju music catalog to the extent of his writer’s and publisher’s share for a cost of \$15,000 paid in cash on the closing date of December 17, 2010. The Harju Catalog (including copyrights and publishing rights) consists of 50 original songs written in whole or in part by Mr. Gary Harju. Some of the songs are owned outright by Latigo as a result of the acquisition, and others are and will continue to be subject to publishing agreements with various music publishers, who will continue to collect the publisher’s share of royalties. The other parties who have partial interests in the catalog will continue to receive their share of royalties and other income. The Company will amortize the costs of the Harju Catalog over its estimated useful life based on projected net revenues. The Company projects to generate revenues from the Harju Catalog for an estimate of 20 years based on Mr. Harju’s past accomplishments and the ability of the recorded music to generate revenues for long periods of time. Therefore, the Company estimated the useful life of the Harju Catalog to be 20 years.

On June 1, 2013, Latigo, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired all rights, title and interest in Andrew Dorff’s “writer’s share” of certain musical compositions written and/or co-written by him for a cost of \$40,000 paid in cash. The musical compositions include 106 songs total. The Company currently owns the publishing rights from these musical compositions. Some of the songs are owned outright by Latigo as a result of the acquisition, and others are and will continue to be subject to publishing agreements with various music publishers, who will continue to collect the publisher’s share of royalties and other income. The Company will amortize the costs of Andrew Dorff’s “writer’s share” over its estimated useful life based on projected net revenues. The Company projects to generate revenues from Andrew Dorff’s “writer’s share” for an estimate of 20 years based on Andrew Dorff’s past accomplishments and the ability of the recorded music to generate revenues for long periods of time.

Following is a summary of the intangibles at the end of the years ending:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Intangibles subject to amortization:				
Harju Music Catalog	15,000	4,080	15,000	2,792
Dorff’s Writer’s Share	40,000	1,523	—	—
	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,603</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,792</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, amortization expense was \$2,811 and \$1,360, respectively.

Amortization of the Company’s intangibles is expected to be \$17,765 from 2014 through 2018, and \$31,632 in aggregate for years thereafter through 2032.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The current year provision for income taxes includes income taxes currently payable and those deferred due to temporary differences between financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities. The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

Current		
Federal	\$	—
State		1,600
		<u>1,600</u>
Deferred		
Net Change in deferred tax assets:		
Federal		—
State		—
	\$	<u>—</u>

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had incurred \$294,400 of start-up expenses amortizable over 15 years. Also, the Company acquired certain intangible assets in the amount of \$113,500 amortizable over 15 years. Additionally, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$808,700 and \$925,000 for both federal and state purpose, respectively. These federal and state carry forwards are scheduled to expire beginning in 2027. The Company is no longer subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for years prior to 2009 and by the Franchise Tax Board for years prior to 2008. There could be certain limitation, imposed by Section 382 of

the Internal Revenue Code, on the utilization of these loss carry forwards, if there were more than a 50 percent change of control. The Company has recorded a deferred tax asset of \$425,600. As of December 31, 2013, the Company established a valuation allowance of \$425,600 to fully offset the deferred tax asset based on a brief history of operations.

The following reconciles the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective rate of the provision for income taxes.

	2013	2012
Federal Statutory Rate	<u>34%</u>	<u>34%</u>
Valuation Allowance Adjustment	<u>-34%</u>	<u>-34%</u>
Effective Rate	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>
State Statutory Rate	8.84%	8.84%
Valuation Allowance Adjustment	<u>-8.84%</u>	<u>-8.84%</u>
Effective Rate	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

NOTE 6 – SUSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 31, 2014 Brooktide, LLC loaned the Company \$25,000 in accordance with a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note (“Note”) executed by the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Note, this loan bears an interest rate equal to 6% per annum and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock of the Company at \$0.50 per share. The Note is a demand note and may be paid at any time without premium or penalty. The outstanding balance on the Note is immediately due and payable without notice or demand, upon or at any time after the occurrence or existence of any one or more of the listed “Events of Default.” The proceeds of the Note were used to pay fees and expenses, to the extent such expenses are not deferred, and to continue to create viable entertainment assets in the music recording industry.

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the accountant’s compilation report.

**EXHIBIT INDEX**

**Item 15. Exhibits; Financial Statement Schedules.**

<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>ITEM</b>
3.1*	Certificate of Incorporation
3.2*	By-Laws
10.1*	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$35,000 dated April 1, 2013
10.2*	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$50,000 dated May 24, 2013
10.3*	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$50,000 dated October 28, 2013
10.4	Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and Brooktide, LLC in the amount of \$25,000 dated January 31, 2014
16.1*	Letter dated January 13, 2014 from Marcum LLP the Company's former independent registered accounting firm.

\* Previously filed