

Soul & Vibe Interactive Inc.
Form 10-K
March 31, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

Commission File Number: 000-55091

SOUL & VIBE INTERACTIVE INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada **38-3829642**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1660 South Hwy 100, Suite 500, St. Louis Park MN 55416

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code: (763) 400-8040

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the issuer on June 30, 2013, based upon the \$0.69 per share closing price of such stock on that date (as adjusted for the reverse split effective August 12, 2013), was \$7,329,443.

There were 18,587,900 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

Documents incorporated by reference: None

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. We have attempted to identify forward-looking statements by terminology including “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “can,” “continue,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “potential,” “predict,” “should” or “will” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions; uncertainties and other factors may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels or activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Our expectations are as of the date this Form 10-K is filed, and we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date this Annual Report on Form 10-K is filed to confirm these statements to actual results, unless required by law.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, all references to “we”, “our” and “us” for periods prior to the closing of the Exchange refer to Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“Soul”) as a privately owned company, and for periods subsequent to the closing of the Exchange, refer to the Company and its subsidiaries (including Soul). All share figures in this Annual Report reflect the effectuation of the Reverse Split discussed on page 2 hereof.

Background

Exchange Agreement. On February 5, 2013, Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc., a Nevada corporation (the “Company”) entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the “Agreement”) by and among the Company, Soul and the sole shareholder of Soul (the “Shareholder”). Pursuant to the Agreement, Soul became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the “Exchange”). As consideration for the Exchange, the Shareholder exchanged an aggregate of 6,000,000 shares of common stock of Soul, constituting all shares of capital stock of Soul issued and outstanding (the “Soul Shares”) for an aggregate of 12,333,334 shares of the Company’s common stock (the “Common Stock”). The Agreement contained customary terms and conditions for a transaction of this type, including representations, warranties and covenants, as well as provisions describing the consideration exchanged, the process of exchanging the consideration and the effect of the Exchange. The closing of the Exchange took place on February 6, 2013. There were no rights to acquire any

equity interests of Soul prior to the closing of the Exchange. Subsequent to the consummation of the Exchange, the Company had 36,333,334 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding.

Changes Resulting from the Exchange. We intend to carry on Soul's business as our primary line of business. Soul is headquartered in Minneapolis, MN, and is focused on developing, publishing, and digitally distributing interactive entertainment for video game consoles, personal computers, and mobile devices. As of March 8, 2013, we discontinued entirely the business of Victory LG, Inc.

Changes to the Board of Directors and Executive Officers. Upon the closing of the Exchange, Pauline Carson resigned from her positions as Chief Executive Officer, President and a member of its Board of Directors of the Company, but was appointed as a Vice President of the Company. Simultaneously with the effectiveness of the Exchange, Peter Anthony Chiodo, who has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and as its Vice President, was appointed as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Return to Treasury Agreement. On July 28, 2013, the Company entered into the Return to Treasury Agreement with its sole director and chief executive officer as well as the majority shareholder (the "Holder") of its shares of Common Stock pursuant to which it agreed to issue to the Holder 130,000 shares of its newly created Series B Preferred Stock, par value \$.001 per share (the "Series B Preferred Stock"), in exchange for the surrender by the Holder of 21,486,431 of his shares of Common Stock once such shares of Series B Preferred Stock have been designated. The shares of Series B Preferred Stock were issued to the Holder effective July 28, 2013.

Reverse Split. On August 1, 2013, the holder of a majority of the shares of Common Stock approved a reverse split of such shares by a ratio of 1 for 3 (the “Reverse Split”). The Company filed the certificate of amendment (the “Certificate”) to its articles of incorporation with the State of Nevada effectuating the Reverse Split on August 7, 2013. The Reverse Split became effective in the State of Nevada on August 12, 2013. The Reverse Split became effective on the OTC Bulletin Board (the “OTC BB”) on August 12, 2013, having been approved by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) on August 9, 2013. As a result of the Reverse Split, each three (3) shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding prior to the Reverse Split were converted into one (1) share of Common Stock, and all options, warrants, and any other similar instruments convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for, shares of Common Stock have been proportionally adjusted. All references to common stock have been retroactively restated.

Overview

The Company is a video and computer games company. We develop, publish, and digitally distribute interactive entertainment for video game consoles, mobile and augmented reality/wearable tech devices, and personal computers. We have generated virtually no revenue since our inception. However, we released our first product in the 1st quarter of 2014. The release was Timeless Gems, an innovative "match-3" game that features board game elements. Timeless Gems was released, worldwide, on Facebook, Google's Google Play, and Apple's App Store (for iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch) in February and March 2014. These releases have begun to generate a degree of revenue for the Company. Our operations to date have been financed by Mr. Chiodo, our sole officer, and independent accredited investors who have entered into private finance transactions with us.

The Company intends to focus its operational strategy on the development of product for a variety of hardware platforms: video game consoles (for example: Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3), mobile (for example: Apple iOS and Android devices, and Windows Phones), augmented reality/wearable tech devices (for example: Vuzix-branded hardware and Google Glass), and personal computers (for example: PC and Mac and browser applications such as Facebook). Our products are also anticipated to be released on portable video game consoles (for example: PlayStation Vita), which can be defined as residing in both the video game console and mobile hardware platform categories. Products will be designed for specific hardware platforms; not all products will be released on all hardware platforms.

Most of the Company's products are expected to be digitally distributed (via download) through a “First Party” distribution store (for example: Microsoft Corporation's Marketplace, Apple Inc.'s App Store, Google's Google Play, etc.). Some of the Company's products may bear licensed-brands through which there is potential for exploitation via merchandising, cross-promotion and/or publicity tie-ins with its licensor, as well as within social media communities. Other Company products will be based on our internally generated and wholly owned intellectual properties.

The Company's products are focused within three core areas: Licensed-brand games, internally-generated intellectual property (“IP”) based games, and so-called “Pick-Ups.” Pick-ups are games developed (and financed) by independent software developers located throughout the world. Oftentimes, these independent software developers are looking for a publishing partner such as the Company as they tend to: (i) lack the marketing/publicity infrastructure and

relationships to properly bring a game to market, (ii) need to partner with a company in possession of platform-specific publishing licenses, and/or (iii) require some additional capital to complete the development cycle. The Company can acquire the games created by these independent software developers for either a flat fee or a combination of a flat fee and a small “back-end” royalty that is payable once the Company recoups its costs. Pick-ups could be beneficial for the Company as they represent products that can often be quickly brought to market and subsequently fill in the gaps between the releases of the “bigger” Licensed-Brand and internally-generated IP-based games. This allows the Company to establish a recurring release calendar that: (i) distributes revenues across a fiscal year and (ii) provides a steady stream of content for our users and games industry media to talk about, thus reinforcing our Soul and Vibe brand as a publishing label. It is anticipated that a large portion of the Company’s product portfolio in fiscal year 2014 will be comprised of pick-up opportunities.

Games the Company intends to develop from concepts and publish as final products

Our six licensed-brand and internally-generated Soul and Vibe IP-based games consist of: “The Wheaties Challenge,” “Bugaboo,” a virtual-pet game that may bear a licensed-brand, “The Dragon Wars,” “Grimwhiskers,” and “Last Day On Earth” (L.D.O.E.) Each product is in pre-production. Specifically:

The Wheaties Challenge. The Wheaties Challenge is an adrenaline-charged arcade sports compilation for console, mobile, and PC/Mac. The game promotes family health and wellness, is sponsored by *General Mills*, and features *Wheaties* as its signature brand.

The Wheaties Challenge has a projected development schedule of 12 months. We anticipate releasing this project in 2015. (The externally contracted software development team we have selected for The Wheaties Challenge project can hire contingent staff to increase development capacity should it be deemed appropriate to do so.) The Wheaties Challenge has a conceptual treatment that was presented to Microsoft Corporation (“Microsoft”) and Sony as part of the process for securing our publishing licenses. Contingent upon the timing of financing, the Company presently anticipates launching “Wheaties” in 2015. The marketing of the title would be rolled out across a pre-launch, launch, and post-launch window. Each window is approximately three (3) months; the timing of these windows are contingent upon financing and, based on the timing of that financing, the associated product development schedule.

The Wheaties Challenge has had high-level feature/content scope reviews with independently owned-operated software development teams located all over the world. Based on the high-level feature/content scope reviews that have been conducted with the Company’s prospective development partners for the product, it is estimated to cost approximately \$1.2M to \$1.5M (on average) to develop and bring The Wheaties Challenge to market.

Bugaboo. Bugaboo is an action-puzzle game for consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers. The core play mechanic is Shadow Weaving: Shape and/or sneak through pockets of darkness, pilfer the property of others through a combination of movement, gadgets, and stealth, and escape the scene of the crime under the pressure of time.

Bugaboo is an internally-generated Soul and Vibe IP whose primary character set and backstory is anticipated to be introduced to users in a companion app on mobile platforms and Facebook that is slated for release in the 2nd quarter of 2014. The formal Bugaboo project has a projected development schedule of 16 months and the Company anticipates a release in 2015. The externally contracted software development team we have selected for the Bugaboo project can hire contingent staff to increase development capacity should it be deemed appropriate to do so. Bugaboo has a conceptual treatment that was presented to Microsoft and Sony as part of the process for securing our publishing licenses. Contingent upon the timing of financing, the Company presently intends to launch “Bugaboo” in 2015. The marketing of the title would be rolled out across a pre-launch, launch, and post-launch window. Each window is approximately three (3) months; the timing of these windows are contingent upon financing and, based on the timing of that financing, the associated product development schedule.

Bugaboo has had high-level feature/content scope reviews with independently owned-operated software development teams located all over the world. Based on the high-level feature/content scope reviews that have been conducted with the Company's prospective development partners for the product, it is estimated to cost approximately \$1.2M to develop and bring Bugaboo to market.

Virtual-Pet Game. A virtual-pet game that stars man's best friend. It appeals to dog fans of all ages, both casual and enthusiastic. The Company is pursuing a licensed brand for this title. The Company will disclose the licensed-brand partner once it has been signed.

The Virtual-Pet Game has a projected development schedule of 12 months. Contingent upon the timing of financing and working off of a staggered development calendar, the Company anticipates a release in late 2015. The Virtual-Pet Game has a conceptual treatment that was presented to Microsoft and to Sony as part of the process for securing our publishing licenses. The marketing of the title would be rolled out across a pre-launch, launch, and post-launch window. Each window is approximately three (3) months; the timing of these windows are contingent upon financing and, based on the timing of that financing, the associated product development schedule.

The Virtual-Pet Game has had high-level feature/content scope reviews with independently owned-operated software development teams located all over the world. Based on the high-level feature/content scope reviews that have been conducted with the Company's prospective development partners for the product, it is estimated to cost approximately \$800K to 1.2M (on average) to develop and bring The Virtual-Pet Game to market.

The Dragon Wars. A band of heroic warriors and a mob of monstrous villains battle it out in the skies and on the ground for the ultimate control of a fantastical world in “The Dragon Wars” (which is a working title), a character-driven battle game for consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers. Stylistically, it combines over-the-top characters reminiscent of the classic 1980s toy lines with The Lord of the Rings-esque dynamic ground battles.

The Dragon Wars is an internally-generated Soul and Vibe IP. Contingent upon the timing of financing and working off of a staggered development calendar, the Company anticipates a release in late 2015/early 2016. The Dragon Wars has a conceptual treatment that was presented to Microsoft and Sony as part of the process for securing our publishing licenses. The marketing of the title would be rolled out across a pre-launch, launch, and post-launch window. Each window is approximately three (3) months; the timing of these windows is each contingent upon financing and, based on the timing of that financing, the associated product development schedule.

The Dragon Wars has had high-level feature/content scope reviews with independently owned-operated software development teams located all over the world. Based on the high-level feature/content scope reviews that have been conducted with the Company’s prospective development partners for the product, it is estimated to cost approximately \$1.5M (on average) to develop and bring The Dragon Wars to market.

Larva Game Studios. In July 2013, the Company announced a development relationship with the Mexico-based software development company, Larva Game Studios (“Larva.”) Larva is the formally announced developer of two games and has been working with Soul and Vibe on the pre-production of both.

Grimwhiskers. A band of ne’er-do-well pirates is on a quest to recover their most prized possession, their ship, from a diabolical and seemingly smarter enemy in Grimwhiskers (which is a working title) a side scrolling, action game for consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers.

Grimwhiskers is an internally-generated Soul and Vibe IP with a projected development schedule of 14 months. Contingent upon financing and based on a staggered release, we anticipate a release in 2015. Larva, as an externally contracted software development team can hire contingent staff to increase development capacity should it be deemed appropriate to do so.) Grimwhiskers has a conceptual treatment that was presented to Microsoft and Sony as part of the process for securing our publishing licenses. Contingent upon the timing of financing, the Company presently intends to launch “Grimwhiskers” in the late summer/early fall of 2015. The marketing of the title would be rolled out across a pre-launch, launch, and post-launch window. Each window is approximately three (3) months; the timing of these windows is each contingent upon financing and, based on the timing of that financing, the associated product development schedule.

Last Day On Earth. The Earth as a whole faces a looming catastrophe, as an alien race called The Hive has successfully breached every developed nation's defenses and is now systematically attempting to destroy all of mankind. It's up to the remaining survivors to protect the last bastion on Earth, the island of Utopia. *Last Day On Earth* blends the gripping action of a third-person shooter with the strategic building and defending gameplay of a tower defense game.

To view the game's teaser please visit: www.ldoegame.com or <http://www.youtube.com/soulandvibe>.

Last Day On Earth is an internally-generated Larva Game Studios IP with a projected development schedule of 12 months. We anticipate a release in 2015. Larva, as an externally contracted software development team can hire contingent staff to increase development capacity should it be deemed appropriate to do so. Contingent upon the timing of financing, the Company presently intends to launch "Last Day On Earth" in the late spring/early summer of 2015. The marketing of the title would be rolled out across a pre-launch, launch, and post-launch window. Each window is approximately three (3) months; the timing of these windows is each contingent upon financing and, based on the timing of that financing, the associated product development schedule.

Both Grimwhiskers and Last Day On Earth will be developed as part of an incentive driven finance program for the motion picture and video and computer games industries that is offered by the Mexican government. Larva has attracted an investment of \$1M from the Mexican government program. With a \$1M match from Soul and Vibe, both Grimwhiskers and Last Day On Earth will be developed; the cumulative price for both games is cheaper than the cost of both games being developed separately elsewhere in the world. In addition to significant development cost savings for the Company, the relationship with Larva represents a strategic advantage for the Company. The relationship for Larva paves the way for new relationship within the emerging Latin American market with developers, distributors, and marketing/publicity channels.

Publishing

Our business is primarily focused on developing, publishing, and marketing interactive entertainment software for multiple platform categories: Console, mobile and augmented reality/wearable tech devices, and personal computers. In regards to console publishing, we have entered into publishing agreements with hardware platform manufacturers such as Microsoft Corporation and Sony (through Sony Computer Entertainment of America, LLC). Our publishing agreements with these entities are for non-exclusive licenses, both for the rights to publish and to develop titles for their hardware platforms. These agreements form a foundation for our business. We must maintain a license to develop and publish titles for each console platform. Each license specifies the territory to which it applies, and licenses range from multi-national distribution to approval on a title-by-title basis. Our existing hardware platform licenses are with Microsoft (for the Xbox 360, Windows 8, Windows Live, and Windows Phone) and with Sony (for the PlayStation 3 and PlayStation Vita). Our publishing licenses with Microsoft and Sony require that we obtain approval for publication of new titles on a title-by-title basis. As a result, the number of titles we are able to publish for these hardware platforms and our ability to time the release of titles is dependent upon decisions made by third party hardware manufacturers.

Effective August 8, 2012, the Company became an approved developer and publisher of games and games-related content for the Microsoft hardware platforms that include: Xbox 360 (and the associated Xbox Live), Windows Live, Windows 8, and the Windows Phone.

Effective August 8, 2012, we entered into a publisher license agreement with Microsoft to develop and/or publish software products running on the Xbox 360 video game and entertainment system, Windows 8, Windows Live, and Windows Phone and license proprietary materials from Microsoft (the "Microsoft Agreement"). Effective May 8, 2013, we entered into a new publisher license agreement with Microsoft (the "New Microsoft Agreement"). The New Microsoft Agreement was disclosed as part of an official filing. The Company has obtained confidential treatment for certain terms of the New Microsoft Agreement.

In September 2012, the Company became an approved developer and publisher of games and games-related content for the Sony platforms that include: PlayStation3, PlayStation Vita, and the PlayStation Network.

On September 27, 2012, we entered into a licensed publisher agreement (the "SCEA Agreement") with Sony Computer Entertainment America LLC ("SCEA"). Under the SCEA Agreement, SCEA granted us a non-exclusive license to publish, develop, have manufactured, market, distribute and sell software for Sony's PlayStation 3, in the United

States and Canada. The term of the SCEA Agreement was until March 31, 2013, but automatically extends for additional one-year terms thereafter, unless either party provides the other with written notice of its election not to so extend on or before January 31 of the applicable year. The SCEA Agreement was disclosed as part of an official filing.

Licensing

Effective September 2011, Soul entered into a trademark license agreement with Gcom Enterprises, Inc., an affiliate of General Mills, which expires on December 31, 2015, subject to extension (the “GM Agreement”). Under the terms of the GM Agreement, the Company is able to develop and publish sports-themed “Wheaties” branded video and computer games as well as games-related content based on General Mills breakfast cereal and food-product mascot intellectual properties (“IP”). A minimum guarantee is due to General Mills in installments; this minimum guarantee will be offset against the royalties in the mid-single digits payable by the Company to General Mills on the sale of the Company's “Wheaties” branded, and General Mills IP associated, games and games-related content. The foregoing is a summary of the material terms of the GM Agreement and does not purport to be complete. The GM Agreement was disclosed as part of an official filing. The Company has obtained confidential treatment for certain terms of the GM Agreement.

Market and Industry

Historically, gaming has meant playing retail purchased physical media (such as DVD/Blu-Ray, Cartridge, SD Card, or UMD) on personal computers and television based and portable video game consoles. The markets and games for the various platforms have often times been as unique as the hardware on which the games were played. But now, the markets, media and distribution channels for games are changing.

Starting with the release of “next-generation” video game consoles (2005), users were given the opportunity to not only interact with players all over the world via the internet, they were empowered to access music, movie, television program, and game content “on demand” from the comfort of their own homes. Personal computer and video game console users also began to experience a convergence of game types. Game genres that historically were played on a dedicated platform began to become platform agnostic, widening the market.

Thanks to the rapid proliferation of “smart-phones” in recent years, mobile devices that once were used only for communication now play host to myriad features. Surf the Internet, communicate via email, text, chat via audio or video, and access, “on demand,” diverse entertainment content choices (including games) while on the go. “Smart phones” have rapidly encroached on the portable video game market that was established by Nintendo’s *Game Boy* in 1989. This is significantly expanding the number of hardware platforms on which games are played as well as the consumer base who plays them.

Currently, ideas about how game console and mobile products might be able to “talk to one another” are taking shape. The execution of these ideas are expanding play experiences and creating new marketing vehicles and revenue generating mechanisms for games as an entertainment category.

General Market Analysis

The video and computer games industry is very mature when it comes to distributing and marketing content at retail since it is more than 30 years old. However, it is in its infancy when it comes to digitally distributing and marketing the same content.

Snapshot: Video Game Consoles: In 2005, Microsoft launched the *Xbox 360* video game console. Leading up to its release, Microsoft claimed that the gaming device would be “online, all the time” thanks to the annual subscription based service, Xbox Live. Eight+ years into its life cycle, the console now plays host to an installed base of over 80 million users (world-wide) who readily purchase both retail and digitally distributed game content. Users can purchase DVD based titles at retail for prices ranging (on average) from \$39.99 to \$59.99. Best yet, a title’s “shelf life” can be extended via a digital distribution mechanism on Xbox Live. Smaller scope offerings can be downloaded directly to a user’s console for \$4.99, \$10.99, \$14.99, or \$19.99. Users can purchase “experience expanding” content packages for retail and digitally distributed games via download as well. Sony (with the PlayStation 3) and Nintendo (with the

television-based Wii and Wii U and the portable video game consoles such as DS and 3DS) have subsequently followed suit (2006) with similar content release strategies. In general, the practice of purchasing (with real-world currency) “consumables” (in game items that are used, or consumed, in game) popularized on browser-based and mobile platforms is making its way to consoles.

There is a variety of “publishing” players in the contemporary video game console market:

Large software publishers are the darlings of retail. Their “AAA” products drive traffic to brick and mortar store locations and boost shelf-space return on investment thanks to healthy marketing and promotional budgets. The number and diversity of titles produced give retail buyers the opportunity to swap out older/under-performing titles with new, fresh offerings, reducing the risk of carrying large physical inventories. However, large publishers are gradually devoting more resources to the digital distribution of content. The significant reduction in COGS preserves cash flow, cash that can be applied toward the acquisition of small publishers who specialize in digital distribution and direct marketing of content to consumers.

Middle-sized companies are trapped in a legacy “retail” business model and are scrambling to adjust their business models to be more nimble (i.e. embrace digital distribution). Many are financing products with money obtained from physical distributors, and they lack the ability to expand to new markets, such as digitally distributed content, as their money is tied-up elsewhere. As distributors and retailers hold onto cash, the middle-sized companies are often squeezed. They are the last to be paid by the firms upon whom they are dependent, reducing their liquidity, eroding their competitive advantage, and undercutting their ability to green-light new products. Less attractive to retail, shelf space is shrinking for them. They offer a smaller product portfolio and lack the marketing and promotional punch of large companies. “*Let’s put it out and see what it does*” marketing and PR strategies are executed by default. Nearly always, these strategies do not work.

New, small companies, such as the Company, are being founded with business models that fully embrace digital distribution, eliminating high-cost cost of goods sold, bypassing retail and traditional distribution channel challenges, and directing sales, marketing, and promotional efforts directly to the consumer. The business models of these companies, like Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc., allow for revenue and shareholder value to be maximized while simultaneously providing consumers with reduced prices for goods and services.

Snapshot: Mobile Devices: In 2007, modeled after *iTunes*, Apple's *App Store* introduced a whole new way of getting mobile content into the hands of consumers, "Apps." Both casual and core gamers have been targeted by a wide variety of companies.

Some mobile games are better than others. Few releases feature the hallmark graphical and gameplay polish of traditional portable video game console titles. Consumer awareness, in the Company's opinion, is slight for the vast majority of releases. Marketing and PR strategies akin to "*let's put it out and see what it does*" are rampant. The *App Store* is saturated. Everybody has an internal information filter; that filter is becoming more and more refined on a daily basis. As a result, the challenge for companies such as ours becomes how to break through the clutter and noise, or how to convince consumers that your product is something they need, not just want.

As the proliferation of mobile devices continues to grow, the sophistication of the mobile devices themselves, and their users, will exponentially grow.

Many of our mobile releases are expected to be revenue generating marketing vehicles for our brands (both licensed and internally-generated.) Our mobile product development strategy is to create a combination of stand-alone and "Companion" app products. It is anticipated that "Companion" apps will expand IP awareness and/or have cross-platform integration with console and personal computer versions of the Company's releases. For licensed-brand products, a mix between stand-alone and "Companion" app offerings is the likely strategy. Internally-generated wholly-owned intellectual property will be more "Companion" app focused as part of an effort to transform our properties into self-sustaining entertainment franchises.

Monetized Content and Consumables: Soul and Vibe's stand-alone and "Companion" app products will feature monetized content and "consumables." Monetized content and "Consumables" can be shared across the Company's console, mobile, and personal computer releases.

Supported Mobile Platforms: Soul and Vibe's products are expected to be published on Apple iOS and Android devices, and the (mobile) Windows platform. Where appropriate, the Company may integrate Facebook support for its mobile titles, enabling social media connectivity across platform versions. In addition, where appropriate, the Company may translate products to portable consoles, such as the Nintendo 3DS and the PlayStation Vita.

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Apple iOS: Soul and Vibe is signed up as a developer/publisher within Apple's network and has completed the setup of a company profile within the App Store marketplace. The Company will support the iPhone, iPad/iPad Mini, and desktop/laptop lines of Apple branded hardware through games and games-related content distributed via The App Store. It is anticipated that many of the Company's iOS platform games may connect to (and be playable on) Facebook, as well.

Android: Soul and Vibe is signed up as a developer/publisher within Google's "Google Play" and Amazon's networks and has completed the setup of a company profile within the Google and Amazon marketplaces. The Company will support Android mobile phones and Android 7, 9, and 10-inch tablets through games and games-related content distributed via The App Store. It is anticipated that many of the Company's Android platform games may connect to (and be playable on) Facebook, as well.

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Windows Platform: As noted previously, in addition to its Xbox 360 PLA, Soul and Vibe has secured licensing to develop and publish games and games-related content for the Windows Phone. Soul and Vibe has a separate PLA for the Windows Phone platform. Like Xbox Live Arcade (“XBLA”), the Windows Phone is a “closed” and “managed” platform. There are business and strategic reasons for implementing these features and supporting the platform: Windows Phone product versions can support implementation of Microsoft’s proprietary Avatar game character set and grant the user access to Live, Microsoft’s online gaming service, and Marketplace through which Avatar items can be purchased. It is anticipated that many of the Company’s Windows platform games may connect to (and be playable on) Facebook, as well.

Portable Consoles: Where appropriate, the Company may port products to portable consoles, such as the Nintendo 3DS and the PlayStation Vita. PlayStation Vita games can be developed as a cross-platform “companion” and/or “second screen” complement to games on the PlayStation 3 and its successor, the PlayStation 4. It is anticipated that many of the Company’s Windows console titles may connect to (and be playable on) Facebook, as appropriate.

Cross-Platform Support: The Company expects to expand consumer awareness for each game franchise, promote interconnectivity between hardware platforms for our games, and amortize development and marketing expenses. Soul and Vibe can interconnect Windows-based phone and tablet versions of its games with the Xbox 360 and its successor, the Xbox One. Similarly, the Company can interconnect Apple iOS and Android device versions of its games with the PlayStation 3 and its successor, the PlayStation 4.

Marketing Strategy

Our marketing strategy focuses on direct interaction with the consumer through social media outlets, direct-to-consumer advertisements on social networks, hardware platform specific cross-promotional partnerships, and a robust user community built around our products through www.soulandvibe.com. The Company believes that a key to building product and brand awareness is to leverage an array of social networks that includes, but is not limited to, Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, and YouTube. By providing our customers with the means to generate an automatic “status” update post to their user profile, and for their “Friends” to see that customer’s status updates and respond, Soul and Vibe expects to realize the benefit of viral product promotion. Consumer interest is expected to be generated and the Company hopes that sales will be generated at minimal cost to the Company. Our mobile products are expected to connect to (and be playable on) social media platforms such as Facebook.

Through its support of Windows 8 initiatives such as Smart Glass, the Company will be able to cross promote any/all Companion App versions of its products to users based on the particular mobile device they use. The benefits to this cross-promotional effort will include heightened consumer awareness for IP expanding content and monetized consumables.

The above is subject to change, including, but not limited to, the addition of other social media outlets and social networks that may or may not be in existence as of today's date.

The cross-promotional partnerships via social media outlets and social networks are not contemplated in the Company's publisher license agreements. Support is included in the software development kits provided by our license partners and other licensed publishers have previously, and are currently, exploiting cross-promotional partnerships within social media outlets and social networks.

Sales and Distribution

Most of the Company's products will be digitally distributed (via download) through a "First Party" distribution store (for example: Microsoft Corporation's Marketplace, Apple Inc.'s App Store, Google's Google Play, etc.) Some of our products may bear licensed-brands through which there is great potential for exploitation via merchandising, cross-promotion and/or publicity tie-ins with its licensor, as well as within social media communities. Other of our products will be based on internally generated, wholly owned intellectual properties. Some of our products (depending upon the license attached or the individual internally generated intellectual property) may or may not appeal to select regional territories of the world. The Company will also try to acquire "Pick Up" opportunities, games developed by external third party developers for either a flat fee or a fee and a back-end royalty. It is estimated that licensed-brand and Pick Up products may be good candidates for retail distribution.

It is anticipated that our products and their associated marketing and publicity assets will be localized into E-F-I-G-S (*English, French, Italian, German, and Spanish*). As appropriate, through post release product updates, additional languages may be added, starting with Russian, Korean, Japanese and Chinese. The Company does not have an internal translation staff. Third party localization firms are expected to be contracted to manage translations.

Competition

Many companies worldwide are dedicated to developing and publishing products for the video and computer games market. We expect more companies to enter this industry. Our competitors vary in size from small companies to very large companies with dominant market shares and substantial financial resources. The Company's games will be in competition with these companies, such as Zynga, King, Super Cell, Electronic Arts, Activision, Playdom, Ubisoft, Majesco, and others. Most of our competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing and development resources than we have. As a result, we may not be able to devote adequate resources to develop, acquire or license new technologies, undertake extensive marketing campaigns, adopt aggressive pricing policies or adequately compensate our developers to the same degree as certain of our competitors. As interactive products (games) in many of our proposed markets are relatively new and rapidly evolving, our current or future competitors may compete more successfully as the industry matures. In particular, any of our competitors may offer products and services that have significant performance, price, creativity and/or other advantages over our games and technologies. These products and services may significantly affect the demand for our services. In addition, any of our current or future competitors may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other strategic relationships with larger, longer-established and better-financed companies and therefore obtain significantly greater financial, marketing and technology licensing and development resources than we have. If we are unable to compete effectively in our principal markets, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Patents, Trademarks and Intellectual Property

Some of our products will be based on internally generated intellectual property, whereas others may involve licensing agreements between the Company and third parties that allow the Company to develop and sell products using that third party's (usually well known) intellectual properties. Nonetheless, all unique intellectual property generated by the Company including all textual, aural and graphical designs for products (whether or not under a branded license) created by Company employees or its contractors working through work-for-hire agreements executed with the Company, will be owned by the Company. Currently, the Company has the following games in pre-production: "The Wheaties Challenge," "Bugaboo," a virtual-pet game that may bear a licensed-brand, "The Dragon Wars," "Grimwhiskers," and "Last Day On Earth" (L.D.O.E.) These product names are working titles and may be changed at any time.

Our policy is to require each of our employees, contracted developers, consultants and advisors to execute a confidentiality agreement upon the commencement of employment, development-publishing, work-for-hire, or consulting relationship with us. These agreements provide that all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the term of the relationship shall be the exclusive property of the Company and shall be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specific circumstances.

We may elect, depending upon circumstances, to file for additional copyright protection or patent protection for our products. However, we have not filed for any copyrights or patents in any jurisdiction. We currently do not have registered U.S. trademarks but plan to file for trademarks when selling our products. We regard trademarks as valuable assets and intend to vigorously defend them against infringement.

Employees

As of the date of this offering, we have one (1) employee, our Chief Executive Officer. The Company has two consultants performing the roles of Director of Operations and Quality Assurance (“QA”) Manager. The Company is currently compensating these consultants with restricted stock. It is anticipated that these two consultants will become formal employees of the Company upon receipt of appropriate financing. In July 2013, the Company also announced it has retained a Financial Reporting and Internal Controls consultant. This consultant works closely with company management, accounting staff, external auditors, and legal counsel, and provides accounting, internal control compliance and financial reporting expertise to assist with the preparation of periodic financial statements to be filed with the SEC.

The Company has assembled a Strategic Advisory Board comprised of subject matter experts from the video and computer games industry. Four members of our Advisory Board have been publicly announced as of May 28, 2013 with another two revealed through a publicly distributed shareholder letter in November of 2013.

Address and Telephone Number

Our executive office is located at 1660 South Hwy 100, Suite 500, St. Louis Park MN 55416, and our phone number is (763) 400-8040. Our website, www.soulandvibe.com, contains a description of our company, but such website and the information contained on our website should not be viewed as part of this Annual Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

An investment in our common stock involves significant risks. You should carefully consider the following risks and all other information set forth in this Annual Report before deciding to invest in our common stock. If any of the events or developments described below occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations may suffer. In that case, the value of our common stock may decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

You should consider each of the following risk factors and any other information set forth in this Form 10-K and the other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), including the Company’s financial statements and related notes, in evaluating the Company’s business and prospects. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that impact on the Company’s operations and business. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company, or that the Company currently considers immaterial, may also impair its business or operations. If any of the following risks actually occurs, the Company’s business and financial condition, results or prospects could be harmed.

Risks Related to Our Company

We have historically incurred significant losses and our financial situation creates doubt whether we will continue as a going concern.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company realized a net loss of \$2,270,453 compared with a net loss of \$16,742 for the ten months ended December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$1,812,630 and a shareholder’s deficit of \$1,641,073. There are no assurances that we will be able to achieve a level of revenues adequate to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or obtain additional financing through private placements, public offerings and/or bank financing necessary to support our working capital requirements. To the extent that funds generated from any private placements, public offerings and/or

bank financing are insufficient, we will have to raise additional working capital. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available, or if available, will be on acceptable terms. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If adequate working capital is not available we may be forced to discontinue operations, which would cause investors to lose their entire investment.

Our independent auditors have expressed doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we do not continue as a going concern, investors will lose their entire investment.

In their report on our financial statements included in this Annual Report, our independent auditors have expressed doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is an issue raised as a result of ongoing operating losses and a lack of financing commitments then in place to meet expected cash requirements. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to generate a profit and/or obtain necessary funding from outside sources, including obtaining additional funding from the sale of our securities, increasing sales or obtaining loans and grants from various financial institutions where possible. If we do not continue as a going concern, investors will lose their entire investment.

We have virtually no operating history and face many of the risks and difficulties frequently encountered by a development stage company.

We are a development stage company, and to date, our development efforts have been focused primarily on the development and marketing of our business model. We have virtually no operating history for investors to evaluate the potential of our business development. We have not built our customer base and our brand name. In addition, we also face many of the risks and difficulties inherent in gaining market share as a new company:

- Develop effective business plan;
- Meet customer standards;
- Attain customer loyalty; and
- Develop and upgrade our service.

Our future will depend on our ability to bring our service to the market place, which requires careful planning of providing a product that meets customer standards without incurring unnecessary cost and expense.

The success of our business is highly dependent on being able to predict which new videogame platforms will be successful, and on the market acceptance and timely release of those platforms. If we do not accurately predict which new videogame platforms will be successful, our financial performance will be materially adversely affected.

We expect to derive most of our revenue from the sale of products for play on videogame platforms manufactured by third parties, such as Microsoft (Xbox 360) and Sony (PlayStation 3). Therefore, the success of our products is driven in large part by the success of new videogame hardware systems and our ability to accurately predict which platforms will be most successful in the marketplace. We must make product development decisions and commit significant resources well in advance of the anticipated introduction of a new platform. A new platform for which we are developing products may be delayed, may not succeed or may have a shorter life cycle than anticipated. If the platforms for which we are developing products are not released when anticipated or do not attain wide market acceptance, our revenue growth will suffer, we may be unable to fully recover the resources we have committed, and our financial performance will be harmed.

Technology changes rapidly in our business, and if we fail to anticipate new technologies, the quality, timeliness and competitiveness of our products will suffer.

Rapid technology changes in our industry require us to anticipate, sometimes years in advance, which technologies our products must take advantage of in order to make them competitive in the market at the time they are released. Therefore, we usually start our product development with a range of technical development goals that we hope to be able to achieve. We may not be able to achieve these goals, or our competition may be able to achieve them more quickly than we can. In either case, our products may be technologically inferior to competitive products, or less appealing to consumers, or both. If we cannot achieve our technology goals within the original development schedule of our products, then we may delay products until these technology goals can be achieved, which may delay or reduce revenue and increase our development expenses. Alternatively, we may increase the resources employed in research and development in an attempt to accelerate our development of new technologies, either to preserve our product launch schedule or to keep up with our competition, which would increase our development expenses and adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Our limited operating history makes it difficult to evaluate our future business prospects and to make decisions based on of our historical performance.

Although our Chief Executive Officer has been engaged in the video game industry for a significant period of time, we did not begin operations of our current business focusing on the development and publishing of games and games-related content for console, mobile devices, and personal computers until recently. We have a very limited operating history in our current form, which makes it difficult to evaluate our business on the basis of historical operations. As a consequence, it is difficult, if not impossible, to forecast our future results based upon our historical data. Reliance on our historical results may not be representative of the results we will achieve. Because of the uncertainties related to our lack of historical operations, we may be hindered in our ability to anticipate and timely adapt to increases or decreases in sales, product costs or expenses. If we make poor budgetary decisions as a result of unreliable historical data, we could be less profitable or incur losses, which may result in a decline in our stock price.

If our games fail to gain market acceptance, we may not have sufficient capital to pay our expenses and to continue to operate.

Our ultimate success will depend on generating revenues from the sale of games and games-related content (which is inclusive of virtual apparel and costumes for Avatars, premium downloadable content and micro-transactions). As a result, if we do not generate enough users, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenues for our games and games-related content. We may not achieve and sustain market acceptance sufficient to generate revenues to cover our costs and allow us to become profitable or even continue to operate.

We must effectively manage the growth of our operations, or our company will suffer.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan requires an effective planning and management process. If funding is available, we may elect to increase the scope of our operations and acquire complimentary businesses. Implementing our business plan will require significant additional funding and resources. If we grow our operations, we will need to hire additional employees and make significant capital investments. If we grow our operations, it will place a significant strain on our existing management and resources. If we grow, we will need to improve our financial and managerial controls and reporting systems and procedures, and we will need to expand, train and manage our workforce. Any failure to manage any of the foregoing areas efficiently and effectively would cause our business to suffer.

Our business is both seasonal and cyclical. If we fail to deliver our products at the right times, our sales will suffer.

Our business is highly seasonal, with the highest levels of consumer demand, and a significant percentage of our revenue, occurring in the December quarter. If we miss this key selling period, due to product delays or delayed introduction of a new hardware platform for which we have developed products, our sales will suffer disproportionately. Our industry is also cyclical. Videogame platforms have historically had a life cycle of four to eight years. As one group of platforms is reaching the end of its cycle and new platforms are emerging, consumers often defer game software purchases until the new platforms are available, causing sales to decline. This decline may not be immediately offset by increased sales of products for the new platform as the installed base of the new platform needs adequate time to grow. If we fail to deliver our products at the right times, our sales will suffer.

Our results of operations may fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our results of operations may fluctuate from quarter to quarter depending upon several factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to,

- the availability of consumer returns in the marketplace (for products distributed at retail);
- the volume of physical product trade-ins provided by consumers to our retail partners; and
- consumer spending patterns with our retail partners and through online distribution systems

These and other factors could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and this makes the prediction of our financial results on a quarterly basis difficult. Also, it is possible that our quarterly financial results may be below the expectations of public market analysts.

We are heavily dependent on our senior management, and a loss of a member of our senior management team could cause our stock price to suffer.

If we lose the services of Peter Anthony Chiodo, our sole director and Chief Executive Officer and certain key employees, we may not be able to find appropriate replacements on a timely basis, and our business could be adversely affected. Our existing operations and continued future development depend to a significant extent upon the performance and active participation of Mr. Chiodo and certain key employees. Although we may enter into employment agreements with Mr. Chiodo or these key employees in the future, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in retaining the services of these individuals. If we were to lose any of these individuals, we may not be able to find appropriate replacements on a timely basis and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We may be unable to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, and as a result we may be unable to accurately report our financial results.

Our reporting obligations as a public company place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems. We do not at the moment have a chief financial officer, a chief accounting officer, or any employee with a financial or accounting background, though we are actively conducting a search for such an individual. At present, we would be unable to conclude that we maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we could experience delays or inaccuracies in our reporting of financial information, or non-compliance with the Commission, reporting and other regulatory requirements. This could subject us to regulatory scrutiny and result in a loss of public confidence in our management, which could, among other things, cause our stock price to drop.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We operate in a highly competitive industry and compete against many large companies that could harm our business.

Many companies worldwide are dedicated to developing and publishing products for the video and computer games market. We expect more companies to enter this industry. Our competitors vary in size from small companies to very large companies with dominant market shares and substantial financial resources. The Company's games will be in competition with these companies, such as Zynga, Electronic Arts, Activision, Playdom, Ubisoft, Majesco, and others. Most of our competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing and development resources than we have. As a result, we may not be able to devote adequate resources to develop, acquire or license new technologies, undertake extensive marketing campaigns, adopt aggressive pricing policies or adequately compensate our developers to the same degree as certain of our competitors. As interactive products (games) in many of our proposed markets are relatively new and rapidly evolving, our current or future competitors may compete more successfully as the industry matures. In particular, any of our competitors may offer products and services that have significant performance, price, creativity and/or other advantages over our games and technologies. These products and services may significantly affect the demand for our services. In addition, any of our current or future competitors may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other strategic relationships with larger, longer-established and better-financed companies and therefore obtain significantly greater financial, marketing and technology licensing and development resources than we have. If we are unable to compete effectively in our principal markets, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Unexpected network interruptions, security breaches or computer virus attacks could harm our business.

The Company may be required to develop and maintain a substantial computer network infrastructure in order to protect our games, intellectual properties, and proprietary technologies. Any failure to maintain satisfactory performance, reliability, security and availability of such network infrastructure, whether maintained by us or by third parties, may cause significant harm to our ability to attract and maintain customers and/or users for our services. Major risks relating to any such future network infrastructure include:

• Any breakdowns or system failures, including from fire, flood, earthquake, typhoon or other natural disasters, power loss or telecommunications failure, resulting in a sustained shutdown of all or a material portion of our servers; and

• Any security breach caused by hacking, loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses.

Any of the foregoing factors could reduce a future users' satisfaction, harm our business and reputation, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and result in the loss of an investor's entire investment.

We rely upon third parties to provide web hosting, networking and distribution for our games, and disruption in these services could harm our business.

We will utilize third party networking providers and distribution partnerships through companies including, but not limited to, Sony Computer Entertainment, Apple, and Microsoft, to network and distribute our games and other proprietary technologies. In addition, we utilize a third party web hosting service for our company website. If disruptions or capacity constraints occur, the Company may have no means of replacing these services, on a timely basis or at all. This could cause a material adverse condition for our operations and financial earnings.

Our lack of patent and/or copyright or trademark protection and any unauthorized use of the games by third parties may harm our business.

We have not filed, as of the date hereof, for patent and/or copyright protection for our games, planned proprietary technologies and/or planned products. Presently we intend to rely on trade secret protection and/or confidentiality agreements with our key technology support personnel, customers, business partners and others to protect our intellectual property rights. Once any of our games or products is developed and ready to be marketed, we intend to file for trademark protection of that game's or product's name or other distinguishing mark, but we have yet not done so. Despite certain precautions taken by us, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and use our intellectual property without authorization. This risk may be increased due to the lack of any patent, trademark and/or copyright protection. If any of our proprietary rights are misappropriated or we are forced to defend our intellectual property rights, we will have to incur substantial costs. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources, including diverting the time and effort of our senior management, and could disrupt our business, as well as have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Management will from time to time determine whether applying for patent, trademark and copyright protection is appropriate for us. We have no guarantee that, if filed, any applications will be granted or, if awarded, whether they will offer us any meaningful protection from other companies in our business. Furthermore, any patents, trademarks or copyrights that we may be granted may be held by a court to infringe on the intellectual property rights of others and subject us to awards for damages.

We may be subject to claims with respect to the infringement of intellectual property rights of others, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our financial and management resources to defend such claims and/or lawsuits against us and could harm our business.

We cannot be certain that our games and proprietary technologies will not infringe upon patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. While we know of no basis for any claims of this type, the existence of and ownership of intellectual property can be difficult to verify and we have not made an exhaustive search of all patent filings. Additionally, most patent applications are kept confidential for twelve to eighteen months, or longer, and we would not be able to be aware of potentially conflicting claims that they make. We may become subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others in the ordinary course of our business. If we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be enjoined from using such intellectual property, and we may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternative technology or obtain other licenses. In addition, we may incur substantial expenses in defending against these third party infringement claims and be diverted from devoting time to our business and operational issues, regardless of the merits of any such claim. Successful infringement or licensing claims against us may result in substantial monetary damages, which may materially disrupt the conduct of our business and have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to obtain favorable terms from our suppliers may impact our financial results.

Our financial results depend significantly upon the business terms we can obtain from our suppliers, primarily competitive prices and consistent availability. Because substantially all of our purchases are already cash in advance we do not have risk associated with loss of favorable payment terms.

If the products that we offer do not reflect our customers' tastes and preferences, we may never be able to develop revenues or profits.

Our success depends in part on our ability to offer products and services that reflect consumers' tastes and preferences. Consumers' tastes are subject to frequent, significant and sometimes unpredictable changes. If the merchandise we offer for sale fails to satisfy customers' tastes or respond to changes in customer preferences, our sales could suffer and we could be required to mark down unsold inventory (for retail distributed products), which could depress profit margins. In addition, any failure to offer products and services in line with customers' preferences could allow competitors to gain market share, which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our sales and profitability may be affected by changes in economic, business and industry conditions.

If the economic climate in the United States or abroad deteriorates, customers or potential customers could reduce or delay their technology and entertainment investments. Reduced or delayed technology and entertainment investments could decrease our sales and profitability. In this environment, our customers may experience financial difficulty, cease operations and fail to budget or reduce budgets for the purchase of our products and professional services. This may lead to longer sales cycles, delays in purchase decisions, payment and collection, and can also result in downward

price pressures, causing our sales and profitability to decline. In addition, general economic uncertainty and general declines in capital spending in the information technology sector make it difficult to predict changes in the purchasing requirements of our customers and the markets we serve. There are many other factors which could affect our business, including:

- the introduction and market acceptance of new technologies, products and services;
- new competitors and new forms of competition;
- the size and timing of customer orders (for retail distributed physical product);
- the size and timing of capital expenditures by our customers;

- adverse changes in the credit quality of our customers and suppliers;

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- changes in the pricing policies of, or the introduction of, new products and services by us or our competitors;
- changes in the terms of our contracts with our customers or suppliers;
- the availability of products from our suppliers; and
- variations in product costs and the mix of products sold.

These trends and factors could adversely affect our business, profitability and financial condition and diminish our ability to achieve our strategic objectives.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

There is a limited market for our common stock which may make it more difficult to dispose of your stock.

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “SOUL.” There is a limited trading market for our common stock. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any markets that may develop for our common stock, the ability of holders of our common stock to sell shares of our common stock, or the prices at which holders may be able to sell their common stock.

A sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of the common stock to decline.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the market price of our common stock could fall. These sales also may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

Our common stock is subject to the “penny stock” rules of the SEC and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our stock.

The SEC has adopted Rule 3a51-1, which establishes the definition of a “penny stock” for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, Rule 15c-9 requires:

- that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and
- that the broker or dealer receives from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must:

- obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and
- make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form:

- sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and
- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the “penny stock” rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Because our principal stockholder controls a significant number of shares of our common stock, he has effective control over actions requiring stockholder approval.

Our Chief Executive Officer and principal stockholder beneficially owns more than 80% of our outstanding shares of common stock. Accordingly, he has the ability to control the company and the outcome of issues submitted to our stockholders.

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 paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock would 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 its stock price appreciates.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Currently, our Chief Executive Officer supplies office space to the Company at no charge.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the ordinary course of business, we may be involved in legal proceedings from time to time. As of the date hereof, except as set forth herein, there are no known legal proceedings against the Company. No governmental agency has instituted proceedings, served, or threatened the Company with any complaints.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable

PART II

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

Market Information

Our shares of common stock are eligible for quotation on the OTC BB under the symbol "SOUL." However, our shares do not trade other than on an extremely limited and sporadic basis. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the range of high and low bid quotations per share as reported on the OTC BB since the first period for which figures are available. These quotations represent inter-dealer prices, without retail markups, markdowns or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. Our shares of common stock first began trading on October 17, 2012.

On August 1, 2013, the holder of a majority of the shares of Common Stock approved the Reverse Split. The Reverse Split became effective on the OTC BB on August 12, 2013, having been approved by FINRA on August 9, 2013. As a result of the Reverse Split, each three (3) shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding prior to the Reverse Split were converted into one (1) share of Common Stock, and all options, warrants, and any other similar instruments convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for, shares of Common Stock have been proportionally adjusted. The figures below reflect the Reverse Split.

Year 2012	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	\$4.35	\$0.93

Year 2013		
First Quarter	\$1.28	\$0.86
Second Quarter	\$1.08	\$0.69
Third Quarter	\$4.44	\$0.31
Fourth Quarter	\$0.55	\$0.17

Year 2014		
First Quarter	\$0.62	\$0.38

Holders. As of March 26, 2014, there were approximately 23 holders of record of our common stock, which excludes those shareholders holding stock in street name.

Dividend Policy. We have not declared or paid cash dividends or made distributions in the past, and we do not anticipate that we will pay cash dividends or make distributions in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain and reinvest future earnings, if any, to finance our operations.

Sales of Unregistered Securities. During the three months ended December 31, 2013, advisory board members and consultants were issued a total of 482,846 shares of common stock for services.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not applicable because our company is a smaller reporting company.

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, found in this Annual Report. In addition to historical information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Where possible, we have tried to identify these forward looking statements by using words such as "anticipate," "believe," "intends," or similar expressions. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking statements due to important factors and risks including, but not limited to, those set forth under "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report.

Our failure to earn revenues or profits;

Inadequate capital to continue business;

Volatility or decline of our stock price;

Potential fluctuation in quarterly results;

Rapid and significant changes in markets;

Litigation with or legal claims and allegations by outside parties; and

Insufficient revenues to cover operating costs.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto which are included in this annual report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ substantially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements included in this discussion as a result of various factors.

Overview and Outlook

Victory LG, Inc. was formed in the state of Nevada on January 5, 2011 to provide retail sales of an Energy liquid-gel capsule to the general public. On September 21, 2012, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to change the name of the Company to Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (formerly Victory LG, Inc.). The change of the Company's name to Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. was intended to align the Company's name with management's marketing plan. The Company's primary business focus and source of revenue moving forward is the development and publishing (sales) of video and computer game software for home consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers. The Company will primarily sell its products through digital distribution channels and, secondarily by working through strategic partners, at brick-and-mortar stores. The Company's products will be a mix of licensed brand and internally generated, wholly owned intellectual properties.

As stated elsewhere herein, on March 8, 2013, we discontinued entirely the business of Victory LG, Inc. Consequently, this Item 7 discusses the registrant as currently constituted only.

The Company has adopted a fiscal year end of December 31.

Completion of Share Exchange

On February 6, 2013, we completed the acquisition of Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc. when we entered into the Agreement with Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc. (“Soul”) and, for certain limited purposes, its then sole stockholder. Pursuant to the Agreement, the former stockholder of Soul transferred all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock to us in exchange for 12,333,334 newly issued shares of our common stock. As a result of the Exchange, Soul became our wholly-owned subsidiary. As of March 8, 2013, the dietary supplement business sector of the Company was discontinued entirely. As a result of the Exchange, the Company’s primary business focus and source of revenue moving forward is the development and publishing (sales) of video and computer game software for home consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers. The Company expects to generate its corporate revenue from the sale of video and computer games. We develop, publish, and digitally distribute interactive entertainment for video game consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers.

The Company will focus its operational strategy on the development of product for a variety of hardware platforms: video game consoles (for example: Xbox 360, PlayStation 3 and their successors), mobile (for example: Apple iOS and Android devices, Windows Phones and Tablets), and personal computers (for example: PC and Mac). Our products will also be released on portable video game consoles (for example: PlayStation Vita), which can be defined as residing in both the video game console and mobile hardware platform categories. Products will be designed for specific hardware platforms; not all products will be released on all hardware platforms.

Most of the Company's products will be digitally distributed (via download) through a "First Party" distribution store (for example: Microsoft's Marketplace or Apple's App Store). Some of the Company's products may bear licensed-brands through which there is great potential for exploitation via merchandising, cross-promotion and/or publicity tie-ins with its licensor, as well as within social media communities. Other Company products will be based on our internally generated and wholly owned intellectual properties.

Market and Industry

Historically, gaming has meant playing retail purchased physical media (such as DVD/Blu-Ray, Cartridge, SD Card, or UMD) on personal computers and television based and portable video game consoles. The markets and games for the various platforms have often times been as unique as the hardware on which the games were played. But now, the markets, media and distribution channels for games are changing.

Starting with the release of "next-generation" video game consoles (2005), users were given the opportunity to not only interact with players all over the world via the internet, they were empowered to access music, movie, television program, and game content "on demand" from the comfort of their own homes. Personal computer and video game console users also began to experience a convergence of game types. Game genres that historically were played on a dedicated platform began to become platform agnostic, widening the market.

Thanks to the rapid proliferation of "smart-phones" in recent years, mobile devices that once were used only for communication now play host to myriad features. Surf the Internet, communicate via email, text, chat via audio or video, and access, "on demand," diverse entertainment content choices (including games) while on the go. "Smart phones" have rapidly encroached on the portable video game market that was established by Nintendo's *Game Boy* in 1989. This is significantly expanding the number of hardware platforms on which games are played as well as the consumer base who plays them.

Currently, ideas about how game console and mobile products might be able to "talk to one another" are taking shape. The execution of these ideas are expanding play experiences and creating new marketing vehicles and revenue generating mechanisms for games as an entertainment category.

Plan of Operations

We plan to engage in product development, product release and marketing. Dependent on appropriate financing, the Company intends to begin development of two proprietary IP-based games and acquire an estimated two "pick up" games from independent software developers. The two proprietary IP-based games are anticipated to be released in 2015 and the two "pick-up" games are expected to be released in the first and second/third quarters of 2014. The Company, as a publisher, intends to release each game under the label "Soul and Vibe." Prior to release, the Company

intends to develop and execute a marketing and publicity plan designed to produce a testing plan for each title. As and when each game has been internally approved by the Company's in-house Quality Assurance (testing) department, it will be submitted to the hardware platform manufacturer (as appropriate) for review and approval. Assuming approval is granted, the title(s) will either be propped to their servers for consumer purchase (download) or sent to a replicator (for physical product). As part of executing this plan, the Company expects to invest, subject to being able to raise the requisite financing, in capital equipment that will be needed to bring the products to market. This is inclusive of development and testing equipment and general hardware for marketing and production management. As the number of products the Company publishes increases, the staff of the Company is expected to increase commensurately. The Company presently anticipates that the staff increases will fall in the following categories: Quality Assurance (testing), marketing and public relations and production management along with the likely integration of consultants in the areas of consumer marketing and sales (retail). In addition, the Company intends to sign a lease for office space, establish its office and undertake and execute marketing and PR initiatives for the Company and the products it intends to release. If the Company is successful in raising the requisite financing in the future, it will: 1) pursue continued development of multiple projects that will be released on multiple hardware platforms and 2) publish them in a "staggered" release.

Results of Operations

Working Capital

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Current Assets	\$ 121,718	\$ 125
Current Liabilities	1,934,348	60,666
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$ (1,812,630)	\$ (60,541)

Cash Flows

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2013	Ten months ended December 31, 2012
Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities	\$ (261,197)	\$ (15,244)
Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	(165,599)	-
Cash Flows Provided by Financing Activities	541,100	15,094
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash During Period	\$ 114,304	\$ (150)

Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 2013, the Company had total assets of \$293,275 compared with total assets of \$23,729 as at December 31, 2012. The assets are mainly comprised of cash and capitalized development costs.

The Company had total liabilities of \$1,934,348 at December 31, 2013 compared with \$60,666 as at December 31, 2012. The increase in total liabilities is mainly attributable to increased accounts payable associated with marketing and legal and derivative liability.

Operating Expenses

During the twelve months ended *December 31*, 2013, the Company incurred operating expenses totaling \$901,348 compared with \$13,285 for the ten months ended December 31, 2012. The increase in operating expenses is mainly attributable to an increase in general and administrative expenses related to the commencement of initial operations.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company realized net loss of \$2,270,453 compared with a net loss of \$16,742 for the ten months ended December 31, 2012. The increase in net loss was primarily due to an increase in general and administrative expenses related to the commencement of initial operations and loss on derivative instruments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that our existing sources of liquidity will not be sufficient to fund our operations, anticipated capital expenditures, working capital and other financing requirements for at least the next twelve months. In the event the Company is unable to achieve profitable operations in the near term, it may require additional equity and/or debt financing, or reduce expenses, including officer's compensation, to reduce such losses. However, we cannot assure that such financing will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all. We will continue to monitor our expenditures and cash flow position. At some time in the future we may need to obtain additional financing to complete our business plan. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain such financing if needed and the failure to do so could negatively impact the viability of our Company to continue with this business and the business may fail.

Since our inception on January 5, 2011, we have incurred an accumulated deficit of (\$2,325,390). Our cash and cash equivalent balances were \$114,429 and \$125 at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. On December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 we had working capital (deficit) of (\$1,812,630) and (\$60,541) and total current liabilities were \$1,934,348 and \$60,666.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the net cash used for operating activities was (\$261,197). This deficit was due to the adjustment for loss on derivatives.

We operate with limited capital. We are currently attempting to raise sufficient funds to execute our business plan. We are in discussions with prospective investors to provide funding in the amount of up to \$5,000,000 but would also accept funding in the amount of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 to begin partial execution of our business plan. The Company would also accept funding in the amount of \$500,000 until such time as additional funds could be raised. We anticipate that the receipt of such funds would enable us to satisfy our cash requirements for a period of six (6) months, though if we only receive an amount of \$500,000 we would not be able to commence production of the proprietary IP products in our lineup, our focus would be to acquire and ship pick-up opportunities.

On December 31, 2012, Soul entered into an addendum agreement with Mr. Chiodo, to increase certain monies loaned to Soul to a maximum amount of \$100,000 when necessary to provide sufficient cash flow and maintain operations. The note has an interest rate of 3.50 percent per annum, calculated annually not in advance. Repayment shall be made when either additional funding is received or a profit exists. Soul will retain the right to prepay the entire outstanding amount at any time without penalty. As a result of this increase in the amount that may be lent to Soul, we expect to be able to continue our operations for a period of six (6) months, though if the minimum of \$500,000 referenced above is not raised, we may be required to curtail our operations until such time as funds are raised.

During July 2013, we received \$9,000 in exchange for a Convertible Note with a maturity value of \$10,000 and a warrant to purchase up to 33,334 shares of the Company's common stock for a period of two years at a price of \$0.60 per share. The convertible note is unsecured, due one year from the date of issue and accrues interest at a rate of approximately 10% per annum.

During August 2013, we received a total of \$110,500 in exchange for three convertible notes with a maturity values totaling \$122,778 and warrants to purchase up to 245,556 shares of the Company's common stock for a period of two years at a price of \$0.75 per share. The convertible notes are unsecured, due one year from the date of issue and accrue interest at a rate of approximately 10% per annum.

During October and November 2013, we received a total of \$350,000 in exchange for two convertible debentures with a maturity values totaling \$368,422 in June and July of 2014. The Debentures are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at any time at the discretion of the Investor at initial conversion prices per share of \$0.195 and \$0.235, respectively, subject to adjustment for stock splits, reverse stock splits, stock dividends and other similar transactions and subject to the terms of the Debenture. The Investor may redeem the Debentures, subject to prior notice, by paying an amount equal to 130% of the principal and interest payable under the Debentures. As long as the Debentures are outstanding, the Investor has a right of first refusal, exercisable for three business days after notice to the Investor, to purchase to purchase securities proposed to be offered and sold in the future in a transaction primarily for purposes of financing the operations or business. Securities proposed to be offered in certain exempt transactions are excluded from the right of first refusal. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, we agreed to use the net proceeds from the Transaction substantially for working capital purposes, and agreed not to use the net proceeds for the satisfaction of outstanding indebtedness other than payment of trade payables in the ordinary course of business, the redemption of any common stock, or the settlement of any outstanding litigation.

We expect our capital requirements to increase over the next several years as we start to develop new products, increase marketing and administration infrastructure, and embark on in-house business capabilities and facilities. Our future liquidity and capital funding requirements will depend on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the cost and hiring and training production personnel who will produce our titles, the cost of hiring and training additional sales and marketing personnel to promote our products, and the cost of hiring and training administrative staff to support current management. We anticipate that we will require additional financing to expand our operations over the next twelve months. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain any additional financing or that such additional financing, if available, will be on terms and conditions acceptable to us. The inability to obtain additional

financing should it be required will restrict our ability to grow and may reduce our ability to continue to conduct business operations. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, we will likely be required to curtail our marketing and development plans.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities relating to proceeds from the sale of common stock, convertible notes payable and convertible debentures was \$541,100 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013.

Since inception, our capital needs have entirely been met by these sales of stock and short term debt financings.

Satisfaction of Our Cash Obligations for the Next Twelve Months

As of December 31, 2013, our cash balance was \$114,429. Our plan for satisfying our cash requirements for the next twelve months is through sales-generated revenue from developed products, sale of shares of our common stock, third party financing, and/or traditional bank financing. We anticipate sales-generated income during that same period of time, but do not anticipate generating sufficient amounts of revenues to meet our working capital requirements. Consequently, we intend to make appropriate plans to secure sources of additional capital in the future to fund growth and expansion through additional equity or debt financing or credit facilities.

Inflation

The rate of inflation has had little impact on the Company's results of operations and is not expected to have a significant impact on the continuing operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, results of operation, liquidity or capital expenditures.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies outlined below as critical to our business operations and an understanding of our results of operations. The list is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, with no need for management's judgment in their application. The impact and any associated risks related to these policies on our business operations is discussed throughout management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. Note that our preparation of the financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Development Stage Company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by ASC 915-10-20. The Company is still devoting substantially all of its efforts on establishing the business. All losses accumulated since the Company's inception have been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash Equivalents

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

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Topic ASC 740, "Income Taxes." We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Revenue Recognition

The Company will primarily digitally distribute its products through (an) online portal service(s). The Company will recognize revenue at the "on demand" point of sale by the customer and a receivable will be logged. (For the purposes of digital distribution, customer is equivalent to end consumer.) The portal service(s) will track product sales on a quarterly basis. Forty-five (45) days following the end of a quarter, the portal services will remit payment to the Company. Ownership of product is transferred to the customer with a no refund, no return policy, as set by the online portal service(s). No sales have yet commenced. For retail distributed products (pick-ups and select licensed-brand games), the Company will recognize revenue through traditional retail "sell-in" and "sell-through." Receivables are logged based on "sell-through" reports from retailers and distributors. Based on the distributor, product sales are tracked on a quarterly basis. On average, between thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days following the end of a quarter, the distributor will remit payment to the Company. Ownership of product is transferred to the customer (end user) with a no refund, no return policy, as set by individual retailers.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

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

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

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

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

Stock Based Compensation Expense

The Company adopted FASB guidance on stock based compensation upon inception on January 5, 2011. Under FASB ASC 718-10-30-2, all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be

recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative. The Company did not issue any stock and stock options for services and compensation for the period from January 5, 2011 (Inception) through December 31, 2013.

Derivative Instruments

The Company accounts for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, all derivative instruments are reflected as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the balance sheet. In accordance with The Company uses estimates of fair value to value its derivative instruments. Fair value is defined as the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing and able market participants. In general, the Company's policy in estimating fair values is to first look at observable market prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets, where available. When these are not available, other inputs are used to model fair value such as prices of similar instruments, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, default rates and credit spreads (including for the Company's liabilities), relying first on observable data from active markets. Additional adjustments may be made for factors including liquidity, credit, bid/offer spreads, etc., depending on current market conditions. Transaction costs are not included in the determination of fair value. When possible, the Company seeks to validate the model's output to market transactions. Depending on the availability of observable inputs and prices, different valuation models could produce materially different fair value estimates. The values presented may not represent future fair values and may not be realizable. The Company categorizes its fair value estimates in accordance with ASC 820 based on the hierarchical framework associated with the three levels of price transparency utilized in measuring financial instruments at fair value as discussed above. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had a \$1,575,807 and \$0 of derivative liabilities, respectively.

Internal-Use Software Development Costs

In accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other Internal-Use Software*, the Company capitalizes all game software development costs once upon reaching the application development stage, management has authorized and committed funding to the project and it is probable that the project will be completed. Costs that are capitalized are mainly in the form of fees paid to consultants in the form of cash and common stock of the Company. General and administrative costs and overhead are not capitalized as cost of internal-use software. Capitalization ceases no later than the point at which the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, generally after all substantial testing is completed. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has capitalized \$169,000 and \$0, respectively, in internal-use software development costs. No projects under development have been completed and placed into service as of December 31, 2013.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, (ASC 820) and ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* (ASC 825), requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. It establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. It prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 - Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, accounts payable, notes, convertible notes, accrued liabilities and derivative liabilities. Pursuant to ASC 820 and 825, the fair value of cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The recorded values of financial instruments other than derivative liabilities approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations. Derivative liabilities are measured at fair value. The following table sets forth by level

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with the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on December 31, 2013 and 2012:

December 31, 2013:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,575,807	\$1,575,807

December 31, 2012:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

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Going concern

Our financial statements are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to a going concern, which contemplate the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. We have incurred continuous losses from operations, have an accumulated deficit of \$2,325,390 and a working capital deficit of \$1,812,630 at December 31, 2013, and have reported negative cash flows from operations since inception. In addition, we do not currently have the cash resources to meet our operating commitments for the next twelve months. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, and complications frequently encountered by entrance into established markets and the competitive nature in which we operate.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient cash from operations to meet our cash needs and/or to raise funds to finance ongoing operations and repay debt. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be successful in our efforts to raise additional debt or equity capital and/or that our cash generated by our future operations will be adequate to meet our needs. These factors, among others, indicate that we may be unable to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable because our company is a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The financial statements required by this item are located following the signature page of this Annual Report.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined) in Exchange Act Rules 13a – 15(c) and 15d – 15(e)). Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered in this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our Principal Executive Officer does not expect that our disclosure controls or internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. Although our disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our Principal Executive Officer has determined that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at doing so, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that the objectives of the system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented if there exists in an individual a desire to do so. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Furthermore, smaller reporting companies face additional limitations. Smaller reporting companies employ fewer individuals and find it difficult to properly segregate duties. Often, one or two individuals control every aspect of the company's operation and are in a position to override any system of internal control. Additionally, smaller reporting companies tend to utilize general accounting software packages that lack a rigorous set of software controls.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Management, with the participation of the Chief Executive, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control – Integrated Framework. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We have identified the following material weaknesses:

1. As of December 31, 2013, we did not maintain effective controls over the control environment. Specifically we have not developed and effectively communicated to our employees and consultants its accounting policies and procedures. This has resulted in inconsistent practices. Further, the Board of Directors does not currently have any independent members and no director qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. Since these entity level programs have a pervasive effect across the organization, management has determined that these circumstances constitute a material weakness.

2. As of December 31, 2013, we did not maintain effective controls over financial statement disclosure. Specifically, controls were not designed and in place to ensure that all disclosures required were originally addressed in our financial statements. Accordingly, management has determined that this control deficiency constitutes a material weakness.

Because of these material weaknesses, management has concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 based on the criteria established in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the COSO.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting through the date of this report or during the ten months ended December 31, 2013, that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Independent Registered Accountant's Internal Control Attestation

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

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The name, age, and position of our management as of the date of this Annual Report is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Peter Anthony Chiodo	42	Chief Executive Officer, President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Director

Certain biographical information of Mr. Chiodo is set forth below.

Peter Anthony Chiodo

Peter Anthony Chiodo is the CEO, founder, and sole director of Soul. He has more than 20 years of experience in the video and computer game industry as an award-winning director of product development and producer. He founded Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc. in July of 2011 and remains its CEO. He has served on the Adjunct Faculty representing the Video and Computer Games Industry: Instructor of “The Business of Video Games” and “The Art, Culture, and Economics of Video Games” courses at the Institute of Production and Recording (“IPR”) from March 2009 to present. From November 2003 to February 2011, he was the Director of Product Development at Destineer Games. From late 2006/early 2007 to 2011 (while at Destineer Games) he managed a production management staff of 7 individuals and was responsible for creating and implementing a development process that resulted in the release of more than 100 frontline and casual/family-friendly console and PC games over a four year period. From November 2003 through late 2006 (while at Destineer Games) he managed and was responsible for a development department consisting of over 30 engineers, artists, and designers. From February 2000 to November 2003, he was a Program Manager at Microsoft Corporation. From June 1990 to the present he has been personally credited in more than 200 games released on myriad video game console and personal computer platforms.

Mr. Chiodo has extensive experience directing both internal and external (contracted) production teams, worldwide, in the development of frontline and “casual” video game console, PC and Mac computer products, and software engine technologies. Most recently, he produced and co-designed the critically acclaimed Stoked: Big Air snowboarding series (Xbox 360) and the million unit-selling Summer Sports: Paradise Island (Wii). Internally developed products for which Tony was responsible secured a 2006 capital raise in excess of \$12 million, the second largest raise in the interactive industry for the year, as well as an investment-equity position from In-Q-Tel, a venture capital company associated with the “lettered agencies” of the United States’ Federal Government. He has produced training tools and simulation center applications for the likes of the United States Marine Corps, DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), and others. Mr. Chiodo has served as a consultant to SiMCare Health and Vital Sims, Minnesota-based software companies that develop “serious games” for health care providers. Specifically, these simulations help physicians and nurses provide care to patients who suffer from chronic diseases. Mr. Chiodo has built relationships/negotiated agreements with software developers, licensing agents, Olympic champions, professional athletes and sports leagues, localization partners, and commodity, entertainment, exercise, and toy companies. He has presented proposals to the likes of Steven Spielberg and Star Wars star Mark Hamill for potential interactive products based on their own intellectual properties. Mr. Chiodo received a B.A. History and a B.S. in Political Science from the University of Utah in 1995 and an M.B.A. from the David Eccles School of Business at the University of Utah in 1998.

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and the election and qualification of their successors. Officers are elected annually by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board.

Board Committees

We have not previously had an audit committee, compensation committee or nominations and governance committee, but may establish them in the future.

Director Compensation

Directors are expected to timely and fully participate in all regular and special board meetings, and all meetings of committees on which they serve. We intend to compensate non-management directors in the future through stock options granted under a stock incentive plan.

Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers

None of our directors or executive officers or their respective associates or affiliates is indebted to us.

Family Relationships

None.

Legal Proceedings

As of the date of this report, there is no material proceeding to which any of our directors, executive officers, affiliates or stockholders is a party adverse to us.

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Code of Ethics

On February 5, 2013, the Company adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table provides certain summary information concerning compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to our Chief Executive Officer for fiscal year 2013.

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$)*	All Other Compensation(\$)	Total (\$)
Anthony Chiodo Chief Executive Officer	2013 (1)	---	---	---	---	---

(1) While no salary was paid to Mr. Chiodo, an hourly wage computation totaling \$77,000 was expensed as of December 31, 2013 for the services he contributed

Compensation of Directors

We have not established standard compensation arrangements for our director and do not have any agreements or understandings to compensate him or any future director for their services as such.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The following table sets forth certain information as of the date of this Annual Report regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock, based on 18,587,900 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding, by (i) each person or entity who, to our knowledge, owns more than 5% of our common stock and (ii) each executive officer and director. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the following table, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power and that person's address is c/o Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc., at 1660 South Hwy 100, Suite 500, St. Louis Park, MN 55416.

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Shares of common stock subject to options, warrants, or other rights currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this Annual Report, are deemed to be beneficially owned and outstanding for computing the share ownership and percentage of the stockholder holding such options, warrants or other rights, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other stockholder.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage Beneficially Owned
Peter Anthony Chiodo (1)	137,646,900	92.6%

1. Consists of 7,646,900 shares of common stock and 130,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock, each of which carries the vote of 1,000 shares of common stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information about our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2013:

Plan Category	A	B	C
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (A))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	- - -	NA	- - -
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (1)	5,000,000	NA	5,000,000
Total	5,000,000		5,000,000

(1) Pursuant to our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, we are authorized to issue an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of common stock, none of which was issued as at December 31, 2013.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

	Audit Fees	Audit-Related Fees	Tax Fees	All Other Fees
2013 HJ & Associates, LLC	\$32,000	none	none	none
2012 HJ & Associates, LLC	\$15,700	none	none	none

We have no formal audit committee. However, our entire Board of Directors (the “Board”) is our de facto audit committee. In discharging its oversight responsibility as to the audit process, the Board obtained from the independent

auditors a formal written statement describing all relationships between the auditors and us that might bear on the auditors' independence as required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1, "Independence Discussions with Audit Committees." The Board discussed with the auditors any relationships that may impact their objectivity and independence, including fees for non-audit services, and satisfied itself as to the auditors' independence. The Board also discussed with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors the quality and adequacy of its internal controls. The Board reviewed with the independent auditors their management letter on internal controls.

The Board discussed and reviewed with the independent auditors all matters required to be discussed by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, including those described in Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended, "Communication with Audit Committees". The Board reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 with management and the independent auditors. Management has the responsibility for the preparation of the Company's financial statements and the independent auditors have the responsibility for the examination of those statements. Based on the above-mentioned review and discussions with the independent auditors and management, the Board approved the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and recommended that they be included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(A) Financial Statements

See index to Financial Statements on Page F-1

(B) Exhibits.

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (1)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (6)
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (7)
3.4	Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock (6)
3.5	Amended and Restated Bylaws. (2)
4.1	Form of Debenture dated October 18, 2013 (8)
4.2	Form of November Debenture dated November 18, 2013 (9)
10.1	Form of Share Exchange Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2013, by and among the Company, Soul, and Mr. Chiodo. (2)
10.2	Agreement with Microsoft Corporation dated August 8, 2012 (5)*
10.3	Agreement with Sony Computer Entertainment of America, LLC dated September 27, 2012 (3)
10.4	Form of Trademark License Agreement with Gcom Enterprises, Inc., dated as of September 30, 2011 (5)*
10.5	Form of Shareholder Loan Agreement, dated as of July 14, 2011, by and between Soul and Mr. Chiodo (4)

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- 10.6 Form of Addendum to the Shareholder Loan Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2012, by and between Soul and Mr. Chiodo (4)
- 10.7 Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of October 18, 2013 (8)
- 10.8 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (10)
- 10.9 Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of January 23, 2014 (11)
- 14 Code of Ethics (2)
- 21 List of Subsidiaries**
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act**
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act**

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

101.INS XBRL Instance Document**

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document**

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document**

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document**

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document**

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document**

1. Incorporated by reference herein from the Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on April 29, 2011.
2. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2013.
3. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 18, 2013.
4. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 22, 2013.
5. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2013.
6. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 31, 2013.
7. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2013.
8. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2013.
9. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 21, 2013.
10. Incorporated by reference herein from the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 31, 2013.
11. Incorporated by reference herein from the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 24, 2014.

* This Exhibit has been separately filed with the Commission pursuant to an application for confidential treatment. The confidential portions of the Exhibit have been omitted and are marked by "X."

** Filed herewith

*** This Certification shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

SIGNATURES

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

**SOUL AND VIBE
INTERACTIVE INC.**

March 31, 2014 By: /s/ Peter
Anthony
Chiodo
Peter
Name: Anthony
Chiodo
Chief
Executive
Officer
(Principal
Executive
Title: Officer
and
Principal
Financial
Officer)

SOUL AND VIBE INTERACTIVE INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (A Development Stage Company)

1660 South Hwy 100, Suite 500

St. Louis Park, MN 55416

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (A Development Stage Company) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the ten months ended December 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. The consolidated financial statements of Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. as of February 29, 2012, and for the year then ended, and from inception (January 5, 2011) through February 29, 2012, were audited by other auditors whose report, dated June 12, 2012, on those financial statements included an explanatory paragraph that expressed substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (A Development Stage Company) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations, has negative working capital, and has a deficit in shareholders' equity. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to this matter are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

HJ & Associates, LLC

Salt Lake City, Utah

March 31, 2014

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Item 8. Financial Statements.**Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (formerly Victory LG, Inc.)****(A Development Stage Company)****Balance Sheets**

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 114,429	\$ 125
Debt Issue Cost	7,289	-
Total Current Assets	121,718	125
Fixed Assets		
Furniture and Equipment	2,748	-
Accumulated Depreciation	(191)	-
Total Fixed Assets	2,557	-
Other Assets		
Development Costs	169,000	-
Total Other Assets	169,000	-
Assets From Discontinued Operations	-	23,604
Total Assets	\$293,275	\$23,729
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 184,343	\$ 940
Accrued interest	5,905	548
Accrued interest, related party	-	3,098
Note payable	-	15,074

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Note payable, related party	36,100	29,813
Convertible note payable, related party, net of \$5,397 discount	4,603	-
Convertible notes payable, net of \$74,136 discount	48,642	-
Convertible debentures, net of \$289,474 discount	78,948	-
Derivative liability	1,575,807	-
Liabilities from discontinued operations	-	11,193
Total Current Liabilities	1,934,348	60,666
Total Liabilities	1,934,348	60,666
Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 authorized, 130,000 and no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	130	-
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 300,000,000 authorized, 15,918,840 and 24,000,000 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	15,919	24,000
Additional Paid-in Capital	668,268	(6,000)
Accumulated Deficit	(2,325,390)	(54,937)
Total Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)	(1,641,073)	(36,937)
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)	\$293,275	\$23,729

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (formerly Victory LG, Inc.)**(A Development Stage Company)****Statements of Operations**

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	For the Ten Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	For the Year Ended February 29, 2012	From Inception January 5, 2011 Through December 31, 2013
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Operating Expenses				
General & Administrative	369,040	5,885	4,602	380,207
Professional Fees	532,308	7,400	31,632	571,340
Total Operating Expenses	901,348	13,285	36,234	951,547
Net Operating Loss	(901,348)	(13,285)	(36,234)	(951,547)
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest Expense	(143,298)	(2,365)	(1,271)	(146,944)
Loss on Derivative	(1,225,807)	-	-	(1,225,807)
Total other Income (Expense)	(1,369,105)	(2,365)	(1,271)	(1,372,751)
Loss before Taxes	(2,270,453)	(15,650)	(37,505)	(2,324,298)
Income Taxes	-	-	-	-
Net Loss From Continuing Operations	(2,270,453)	(15,650)	(37,505)	(2,324,298)
Loss From Discontinued Operations	-	(1,092)	-	(1,092)
Net Loss	\$ (2,270,453)	\$ (16,742)	\$ (37,505)	(2,325,390)
Basic and diluted loss per share for continuing operations	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00))
Basic and diluted loss per share for discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ (0.00)	\$ -)
Total basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00))
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	14,046,016	24,000,000	24,000,000	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (formerly Victory LG, Inc.)**(A Development Stage Company)****Statements of Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)**

	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Deficit	Total Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)
Beginning Balance	-	\$ -	-	\$-	-	\$-	\$ -
Common stock issued for cash (at par value)	-	-	24,000,000	24,000	(6,000)	-	18,000
Net Loss from inception 1/5/11 to 2/28/11						(690)	(690)
Balance at February 28, 2011	-	\$ -	24,000,000	\$24,000	(6,000)	\$(690)	\$ 17,310
Net Loss for the year ended February 29, 2012						(37,505)	(37,505)
Balance at February 29, 2012	-	\$ -	24,000,000	\$24,000	(6,000)	\$(38,195)	\$ (20,195)
Net Loss for the ten months ended December 31, 2012						(16,742)	(16,742)
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	\$ -	24,000,000	\$24,000	(6,000)	\$(54,937)	\$ (36,937)
Common stock issued for purchase of subsidiary	-	-	12,333,334	12,333	(12,333)	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(71,555)	-	(71,555)
Inventory exchange	-	-	-	-	38,913	-	38,913
Common stock issued for cash	-	-	333,334	333	99,667	-	100,000
Common stock issued for services	-	-	738,510	739	391,871	-	392,610
Preferred stock issued for cancelled common stock	130,000	130	(21,486,431)	(21,486)	21,356	-	-

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Debt discount on convertible notes and convertible notes related party	-	-	-	-	119,500	-	119,500
Contribution of wages, interest and rent by officer	-	-	-	-	86,849	-	86,849
Fractional share adjustment for 1-for-3 stock split	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Net Loss for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013	-	-	-	-	-	(2,270,453)	(2,270,453)
Balance at December 31, 2013	130,000	\$ 130	15,918,840	\$15,919	\$668,268	\$(2,325,390)	\$ (1,641,073)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (formerly Victory LG, Inc.)**(A Development Stage Company)****Statements of Cash Flows**

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	Ten Months Ended December 31, 2012	For the Year Ended February 29, 2012	From Inception January 5, 2011 Through December 31, 2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net (Loss)	\$ (2,270,453)	\$ (16,742)	\$ (37,505)	\$ (2,325,390)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operation activities:				
Depreciation	191	-	-	191
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2,711	-	-	2,711
Amortization of debt discount	132,192	-	-	132,192
Loss on derivatives	1,225,807	-	-	1,225,807
Wages and interest contributed to capital	86,849	-	-	86,849
Common stock issued for services	392,610	-	-	392,610
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:				
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	152,991	(109)	649	153,531
Increase in accrued interest	15,905	403	135	16,453
Increase in accrued interest, related party	-	1,962	1,136	3,098
Net cash used in continuing operations	(261,197)	(14,486)	(35,585)	(311,948)
Net cash used in discontinued operations	-	(758)	(10,253)	(12,011)
Net cash used in operating activities	(261,197)	(15,244)	(45,838)	(323,959)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash acquired in bus comb	2,149	-	-	2,149
Purchased of fixed assets	(2,748)	-	-	(2,748)
Cash paid for development costs	(165,000)	-	-	(165,000)
Net Cash used in investing activities	(165,599)	-	-	(165,599)
Cash Flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from note payable	-	13,394	-	15,074
Proceeds from note payable, related party	6,600	1,700	28,013	36,413
Repayment of related party notes payable	(25,000)	-	-	(25,000)
Proceeds from convertible debentures and notes payable	460,500	-	-	460,500
Proceeds from convertible notes payable, related party	9,000	-	-	9,000
Payment of debt issuance costs	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	100,000	-	-	118,000

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Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	541,100	15,094	28,013	603,987
Net increase (decrease) in cash	114,304	(150)	(17,825)	114,429
Cash Balance at Beg of Period	125	275	18,100	-
Cash Balance at End of Period	\$ 114,429	\$ 125	\$ 275	\$ 114,429
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information				
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental Disclosure of NonCash Transactions				
Capital contribution for asset exchange	\$ 38,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,913
Discount on convertible notes payable	\$ 119,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc.

(A Development Stage Company)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 – Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (“the Company”), formerly Victory LG, Inc., was incorporated in the state of Nevada on January 5, 2011 (“Inception”). On September 21, 2012, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation to change the name of the Company to Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. (formerly Victory LG, Inc.). The change of the Company’s name to Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. was intended to align the Company’s name with management’s marketing plan, which is broader than the dietary supplement sector. The Company’s primary business focus and source of revenue moving forward is the development and publishing (sales) of video and computer game software for home consoles, mobile devices, and personal computers. The Company will primarily sell its products through digital distribution channels and, secondarily by working through strategic partners, at brick-and-mortar stores. The Company’s products will be a mix of licensed brand and internally generated, wholly owned intellectual properties.

Development Stage Company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Series Codification (ASC) 915 *Development Stage Entities*. The Company is still devoting substantially all of its efforts to establishing the business. All losses, accumulated since inception, have been considered as part of the Company’s development stage activities.

The Company has changed its fiscal year from February 28/29 to December 31.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Derivative Instruments

The Company accounts for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, all derivative instruments are reflected as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the balance sheet. The Company uses estimates of fair value to value its derivative instruments. Fair value is defined as the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing and able market participants. In general, the Company's policy in estimating fair values is to first look at observable market prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets, where available. When these are not available, other inputs are used to model fair value such as prices of similar instruments, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, default rates and credit spreads (including for the Company's liabilities), relying first on observable data from active markets. Additional adjustments may be made for factors including liquidity, credit, bid/offer spreads, etc., depending on current market conditions. Transaction costs are not included in the determination of fair value. When possible, the Company seeks to validate the model's output to market transactions. Depending on the availability of observable inputs and prices, different valuation models could produce materially different fair value estimates. The values presented may not represent future fair values and may not be realizable. The Company categorizes its fair value estimates in accordance with ASC 820 based on the hierarchical framework associated with the three levels of price transparency utilized in measuring financial instruments at fair value as discussed above. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had a \$1,575,807 and \$0 of derivative liabilities, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, (ASC 820) and ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* (ASC 825), requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. It establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. It prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 - Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, accounts payable, notes, convertible notes, accrued liabilities and derivative liabilities. Pursuant to ASC 820 and 825, the fair value of cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The recorded values of financial instruments other than derivative liabilities approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations. Derivative liabilities are measured at fair value. The following table sets forth by level with the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on December 31, 2013 and 2012:

December 31, 2013:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,575,807	\$1,575,807

December 31, 2012:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Revenue Recognition

The Company will primarily digitally distribute its products through (an) online portal service(s). The Company will recognize revenue at the "on demand" point of sale by the customer and a receivable will be logged. (For the purposes of digital distribution, customer is equivalent to end consumer.) The portal service(s) will track product sales on a quarterly basis. Forty-five (45) days following the end of a quarter, the portal services will remit payment to the Company. Ownership of product is transferred to the customer with a no refund, no return policy, as set by the online portal service(s). For retail distributed products (pick-ups and select licensed-brand games), the Company will recognize revenue through traditional retail "sell-in" and "sell-through." Receivables are logged based on "sell-through" reports from retailers and distributors. Based on the distributor, product sales are tracked on a quarterly basis. On average, between thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days following the end of a quarter, the distributor will remit payment to the Company. Ownership of product is transferred to the customer (end user) with a no refund, no return policy, as set by individual retailers.

Advertising and Promotion

All costs associated with advertising and promoting products are expensed as incurred. The Company has not incurred any advertising or promotion costs since its inception.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

The basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss adjusted on an “as if converted” basis, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus potential dilutive securities. The Company’s diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2013 as the inclusion of any potential shares would have had an anti-dilutive effect due to the Company generating a loss. For the period ended December 31, 2012, there were no outstanding potential common stock equivalents and therefore basic and diluted earnings per share result in the same figure.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company adopted FASB guidance on stock based compensation upon inception at January 5, 2011. Under FASB ASC 718-10-30-2, all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Topic ASC 740, “Income Taxes.” We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has implemented all recent accounting pronouncements as applicable. Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the AICPA, and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

Internal-Use Software Development Costs

In accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other Internal-Use Software, the Company capitalizes all game software development costs once upon reaching the application development stage, management has authorized and committed funding to the project and it is probable that the project will be completed. Costs that are capitalized are mainly in the form of fees paid to consultants in the form of cash and common stock of the Company. General and administrative costs and overhead are not capitalized as cost of internal-use software. Capitalization ceases no later than the point at which the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, generally after all substantial testing is completed. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has capitalized \$169,000 and \$0, respectively, in internal-use software development costs. No projects under development have been completed and placed into service as of December 31, 2013.

Note 2 – Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of the Company's assets and the satisfaction of its liabilities in the normal course of business. Through December 31, 2013, the Company had incurred cumulative losses of \$2,325,390 since inception. Additionally, the Company has accumulated significant losses, has negative working capital, and a deficit in stockholders' equity. All of these items raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. In view of the matters described in the preceding paragraph, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying balance sheet is dependent upon continued operations of the Company, which in turn is dependent upon the Company's ability to raise additional capital and generate revenues from its operations. The financial statements include any adjustments relating to the discontinued operations of the previous company but do not include classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Management has taken the following steps to revise its operating and financial requirements, which it believes are sufficient to provide the Company with the ability to continue as a going concern. Management devoted considerable effort during the period ended December 31, 2013, towards (i) obtaining additional equity financing, (ii) evaluation of

its distribution and marketing methods, and (iii) identifying and negotiating development/publishing and product acquisition opportunities for the Company.

Management's plans with respect to alleviating the adverse financial conditions that caused the Company's independent auditors to express substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern are as follows:

Management requires \$2.5M to \$3M in capitalization in order to begin partial execution of its business plan and to continue operations. This capital, if raised, would be utilized over a twelve-month period. The capitalization will cover the acquisition of pick-ups (depending on the value of the capitalization, also the development of a proprietary IP product) along with the release of the games as well as the marketing and PR expenses associated with bringing them to market on a variety of hardware platforms that include: video game consoles, mobiles devices, and personal computers. The anticipated number of pick-ups is two. The capitalization would also cover general and administrative expenses, operational expenses and will allow the Company to secure an initial number of premium full-time employees. The Company is currently evaluating capitalization opportunities that are compatible with its growth plans and business model. Additional capitalization (beyond the identified \$2.5m to \$3M; cumulatively of \$5M) would allow the Company to pursue development of multiple projects "from scratch" and publish them in a "staggered" release, as per its current three-year business plan.

Note 3 – Notes Payable and Convertible Notes Payable – Related Party

Notes Payable

On numerous dates from January 13, 2011 through June 12, 2012, the Company received unsecured loans from the Company's former president bearing interest at 8% and due on demand. On March 26, 2013, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement with the former president whereby these notes totaling \$29,813 and accrued interest on the related notes payable totaling \$3,646 were assumed by the former president in exchange for inventories from discontinued operations. The balance for this related party note was \$0 and \$29,813 as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has a loan payable to an officer of the Company in the amount of \$33,600. This loan was established pursuant to an agreement dated July 14, 2011, as amended on December 31, 2012. The loan is unsecured, is due on demand and bears interest at 3.5% per annum. Accrued interest was \$0 and \$0 as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, as interest for this loan payable is contributed to capital.

Convertible Notes Payable

During July 2013, the Company received \$9,000 in exchange for a Convertible Note with a maturity value of \$10,000 and a warrant to purchase up to 33,334 shares of the Company's common stock for a period of two years at a price of \$0.60 per share. The convertible note is unsecured, due one year from the date of issue and accrues interest at a rate of approximately 10% per annum.

The Company valued the warrant and beneficial conversion feature of the convertible note at \$10,000, which was recorded as a discount to the convertible note. This discount is being amortized over the life of the convertible note or until such time as the convertible note is repaid or converted, or upon exercise of the warrants. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company amortized \$4,603 of the debt discount to interest expense.

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Note 4 – Notes Payable and Convertible Notes Payable and Convertible Debentures

Notes Payable

On numerous dates from January 5, 2011 and December 31, 2012, the Company received unsecured notes totaling \$15,074 bearing interest at 8% and due on demand. Accrued interest related to these loans totaled \$892. On March 26, 2013, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement with this note holder wherein these notes assumed by the note holder in exchange of inventories from discontinued operations. The balance for this note payable was \$0 and \$15,074 as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Convertible Notes Payable

During August 2013, the Company received a total of \$110,500 in exchange for three convertible notes with a maturity values totaling \$122,778 and warrants to purchase up to 245,556 shares of the Company's common stock for a period of two years at a price of \$0.75 per share. The convertible notes are unsecured, due one year from the date of issue and accrue interest at a rate of approximately 10% per annum.

The Company valued the warrants and beneficial conversion features of the convertible notes at \$122,778, which was recorded as a discount to the convertible notes. This discount is being amortized over the life of the convertible notes or until such time as the convertible notes are repaid or converted, or upon exercise of the warrants. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company amortized \$48,642 of the of debt discount to interest expense.

Convertible Debentures

During October and November 2013, the Company received a total of \$350,000 in exchange for two convertible debentures with maturity values totaling \$368,422, due in June and July of 2014. The Debentures accrue interest at a rate of approximately 10% per annum, are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at the option of the holder at a conversion price per share equal to the lesser of the trading price on the date immediately preceding the conversion date, or an amount equal to 60% of the lowest trading price for the ten trading days immediately preceding the conversion date, subject to a floor of 40% of the trading price on the day prior to conversion. The Convertible Debentures are subject to adjustment for stock splits, reverse stock splits, stock dividends and other similar transactions and subject to the terms of the Debenture. The Company may redeem the Debentures, subject to prior notice to the Investors, by paying an amount equal to 130% of the principal and interest payable under the Debentures.

Due to there being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options embedded in the Convertible Debentures, the conversion options are deemed and classified as derivative liabilities, recorded at fair value. The Company valued the convertible debentures at \$368,422, which was recorded as a discount to the convertible debentures. This discount is being amortized over the life of the convertible notes or until such time as the convertible debentures are repaid or converted. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company amortized \$78,948 of the of debt discount to interest expense.

Note 5 – Derivative Liabilities

The Company analyzed the conversion options embedded in the Convertible Debentures for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815 and determined that the instruments embedded in the above referenced Convertible Debentures should be classified as liabilities and recorded at fair value. Additionally, the above referenced Convertible Debentures contain dilutive issuance clauses. Under these clauses, based on future issuances of The Company’s common stock or other convertible instruments, the conversion price of the above referenced Convertible Debentures can be adjusted downward. The fair values of the conversion option instruments were determined using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Upon the issuance dates of the above referenced Convertible Debentures, \$368,422 was recorded as debt discount and \$135,652 was recorded as day one loss on derivative liability. At December 31, 2013, the conversion options were valued at \$1,575,807.

The Company valued the Convertible Debenture conversion option derivatives using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions: (1) risk-free interest rates between 0.10% to 0.12%, (2) lives of between 0.75 and 0.55 years, (3) expected volatility of between 236% to 285%, (4) zero expected dividends, (5) conversion prices as set forth in the Convertible Debentures, and (6) the common stock price of the underlying shares on the valuation dates.

The following table summarizes the derivative liabilities included in the balance sheet at December 31, 2013:

Conversion option derivative liabilities January 1, 2013	\$-
Addition of new conversion option derivatives	485,652
Change in fair value	1,090,155
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$1,575,807

Note 6 – Share Exchange Agreement

On February 5, 2013, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc. (“Soul”) and the sole shareholder of Soul, all related parties. Pursuant to the Agreement, Soul became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As consideration for the Exchange, the Shareholder exchanged an aggregate of 6,000,000 shares of common stock of Soul, constituting all shares of capital stock of Soul issued and outstanding for an aggregate of 12,333,334 shares of the Company’s common stock. The Agreement contains customary terms and conditions for a transaction of this type, including representations, warranties and covenants, as well as provisions describing the consideration exchanged, the process of exchanging the consideration and the effect of the Exchange.

The Exchange was deemed to be an acquisition of a related party entity in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 850, *Business Combinations*. As such, the Company did not recognize any step-up fair value basis in the assets or liabilities of Soul from the Exchange, which were recorded in the consolidated financial statements at their historical carrying amounts.

The following is a pro forma balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 and pro forma income statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013:

	Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc. 12/31/2013	Soul and Vibe Publishing, Inc. 12/31/2013	Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. 12/31/2013	Consolidation Entry	Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. and Subsidiary 12/31/2013
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ (2,675) \$ -	\$ 117,104		\$ 114,429
Development costs	4,000	165,000	-		169,000
Debt Issue Cost	-	-	7,289		7,289
Total Current Assets	1,325	165,000	124,393		290,718
Fixed Assets					
Furniture and Equipment	-	-	2,748		2,748
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	(191)	(191
Total Fixed Assets	-	-	2,557		2,557
Assets From Discontinued Operations	-	-	-		-

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Total Assets	\$ 1,325	\$ 165,000	\$ 126,950		\$ 293,275
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 14,301	\$ -	\$ 160,042		174,343
Intercompany	29,106	165,000	(194,106)		-
Loan from Shareholder - current portion	33,600	-	2,500		36,100
Convertible Notes Payable - related party, net of \$5,397 discount	-	-	4,603		4,603
Convertible Notes Payable, net of \$74,136 discount	-	-	48,642		48,642
Convertible Debenture, net of \$289,474 discount	-	-	78,948		78,948
Accrued Expenses	-	-	10,000		10,000
Accrued Interest	-	-	5,905		5,905
Derivative Liability	-	-	1,575,807		1,575,807
Total Current Liabilities	77,007	165,000	1,692,341		1,934,348
Total Liabilities	77,007	165,000	1,692,341		1,934,348
Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)					
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 authorized, 130,000 issued	-	-	130		130
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 300,000,000 authorized, 15,918,840 issued & outstanding	18,000	-	15,919	(18,000)	15,919
Additional Paid-in Capital	231,366	-	652,974	(216,072)	668,268
Accumulated Deficit	(325,048)	-	(2,234,414)	234,072	(2,325,390)
Total Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)	(75,682)	-	(1,565,391)		(1,641,073)
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity (Deficit)	\$ 1,325	\$ 165,000	\$ 126,950		\$ 293,275

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	Soul and Vibe Entertainment, Inc. For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	Soul and Vibe Publishing, Inc. For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	Soul and Vibe Interactive Inc. For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	Consolidated For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-
Gross Profit	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses				
General & Administrative	4,905	-	281,762	286,667
Legal & Professional Expense	12,099	-	530,209	542,308
Rent or Lease Expense	9,000	-	-	9,000
Wage Expense	84,000	-	-	84,000
Total Operating Expenses	110,004	-	811,971	921,975
Operating Loss	(110,004)	-	(811,971)	(921,975)
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest Expense	(1,853)	-	(141,699)	(143,552)
Loss on Derivatives	-	-	(1,225,807)	(1,225,807)
Total other Income (Expense)	(1,853)	-	(1,367,506)	(1,369,359)
Net Loss before Taxes and Discontinued Operations	(111,857)	-	(2,179,477)	(2,291,334)
Income Tax	-	-	-	-
Loss From Discontinued Operatons	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (111,857)	\$ -	\$ (2,179,477)	(2,291,334)

Common Stock

On August 1, 2013, the holder of a majority of the shares of common stock of the Company approved a reverse split of such shares by a ratio of 1 for 3. The Company filed the certificate of amendment to its articles of incorporation with the State of Nevada effectuating the Reverse Split on August 7, 2013, which Reverse Split was approved by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. on August 9, 2013 and became effective in the State of Nevada on August 12, 2013. All references to common stock have been retroactively restated.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company sold 333,334 shares of its common stock and a warrant to purchase 333,334 common shares to an investor pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement (SPA) for \$100,000. The warrants are redeemable six-months after the date of the grant, are exercisable at a price of \$0.45 per share and expire five-years from the date of grant.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, pursuant to terms of their individual consulting agreements, the Company's advisory board members were issued a total of 174,393 shares of common stock for services, 66,667 common shares upon execution of the advisory board agreement and thereafter a value equal to \$1,000 for each month of engagement.

The Company issued 461,340 common shares to individuals for consulting services rendered for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company issued 102,776 shares for investor relations services.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company entered into the Return to Treasury Agreement with its sole director and chief executive officer as well as the majority shareholder of its shares of common stock pursuant to which the Company issued 130,000 shares of its newly created Series B Preferred Stock, par value \$.001 per share, in exchange for the surrender of 21,486,431 shares of the Company's common stock.

Common Stock Warrants

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company sold 333,334 shares of its common stock pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement and issued a warrant to purchase 333,334 shares of common shares. The warrants are redeemable six-months after the date of the grant, and are exercisable at a price of \$0.45 per share and expire five-years from the date of grant.

During July 2013, in conjunction with the issuance of a Convertible Note, the Company issued a warrant to purchase up to 33,334 shares of the Company's common stock for a period of two years at a price of \$0.60 per share.

During August 2013, in conjunction with the issuance of three Convertible Notes, the Company issued warrant to purchase up to 245,556 shares of the Company's common stock for a period of two years at a price of \$0.75 per share.

The Company valued its warrants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Assumptions used during the three months ended September 30, 2013 include (1) risk-free interest rates between 0.13% to 0.32%, (2) lives of 2 years, (3) expected volatility of between 375% to 417%, (4) zero expected dividends, (5) conversion prices as set forth in the related instruments, and (6) the common stock price of the underlying share on the valuation dates.

The following table summarizes the outstanding warrants and associated activity for the year ended December 31, 2013:

	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Balance, December 31, 2012	-	-	-
Granted	612,224	0.58	3.12
Exercised	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2013	612,224	\$ 0.58	3.12

Note 10 – Preferred Stock

On July 28, 2013, the Board authorized the designation of a new series of preferred stock out of its available Preferred Stock once such Preferred Stock had been created pursuant to the Amendment of Series B Preferred Stock. On July 30, 2013, the Company filed the Certificate of Designation of the Series B Preferred Stock with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada. Each such share of Series B Preferred Stock entitles its holder to vote the equivalent of 1,000 shares of common stock at the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote on any matter coming before the common shareholders or, if no such record date is established, at the date such vote is taken or any written consent of shareholders is solicited. The Series B Preferred Stock has no stated value, is not convertible into other securities of the Company and has no liquidation preference.

Note 11 –Tax Note

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

Net deferred tax liabilities consist of the following components as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL Carryover	\$81,100	\$10,500
R&D Credit Carry-forward	-	-
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	-	-
Related Party Accruals	-	1,200
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	(400)	
Valuation allowance	(80,700)	(11,700)
Net deferred tax asset	\$-	\$-

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 due to the following:

Book Income	\$ (340,600)	\$ (2,500)
Depreciation	(400)	-
Meals & Entertainment	200	-
Related Party Accruals	(500)	300
Stock for Services	58,900	-
Loss on Derivative	183,900	-
Amortization of Debt Discount	19,800	-
Contributed Services	13,000	-
Valuation allowance	65,700	2,200
	\$-	\$-

At December 31, 2013, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$541,000 that may be offset against future taxable income from the year 2014 to 2033. No tax benefit has been reported in the December 31, 2013 financial statements since the potential tax benefit is offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

Note 12 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events according to the requirements of ASC Topic 855 to include the following.

On January 7, 2014 the Company sold an aggregate of 500,000 shares of its Common Stock to an accredited investor pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D under the Securities Act for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,000.

On January 21, 2014 the Company sold an aggregate of 650,000 shares of its Common Stock to an accredited investor pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D under the Securities Act for an aggregate purchase price of \$130,000. The investor was also issued a warrant to purchase 700,000 shares of its Common Stock. On January 21, 2014, this investor exercised, on a cashless basis, a portion of a then outstanding warrant and received in consideration therefor an aggregate of 277,777 shares of Common Stock.

On January 23, 2014, the Company completed the initial closing of a private placement financing transaction with an accredited investor, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Investor

purchased 300,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock for a per share purchase price of \$0.29 per share. Each per share purchase price will be based on the average trading price of such shares for the 5 trading days prior to the closing (provided that certain conditions are met), and accordingly the Company received aggregate gross proceeds of \$87,000, excluding transaction costs, fees and expenses. On February 27, 2014, the investor purchased an additional 300,000 shares for a per share purchase price of \$0.2625 with the Company receiving aggregate gross proceeds of \$78,750, excluding transaction costs, fees and expenses. On March 25, 2014, the investor purchased an additional 189,910 shares for a per share purchase price of \$0.235 with the Company receiving aggregate gross proceeds of \$44,628.85, excluding transaction costs, fees and expenses. The Investor originally agreed to purchase up to an additional 3,300,000 Shares on a monthly basis, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions as more fully described in the Purchase Agreement, between the date of the Purchase Agreement and the one-year anniversary thereof. As a result, the investor is entitled to purchase up to an additional 2,810,090 shares of common stock during the term of the Purchase Agreement.

During January and February 2014, the Company granted 24,864 common shares to its advisory board for services.

During January and February 2014, the Company granted 426,509 common shares to consultants and others for services.