

Genius Brands International, Inc.
Form 10-K
April 15, 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**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

000-54389

Commission file number

GENIUS BRANDS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

20-4118216

(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

9401 Wilshire Boulevard #608

Beverly Hills, CA

310-273-4222

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the 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 past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant 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 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). No

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates based upon the last sale price of the issuer common stock reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on June 28, 2013 was \$19,066,488.

As of April 8, 2014, there were 6,029,828 shares of common stock outstanding.

Genius Brand International, Inc.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (including the section regarding Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operation) contains forward-looking statements regarding our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates" and similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not deemed to represent an all-inclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements as denoted in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Additionally, statements concerning future matters are forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include, without limitation, those specifically addressed under the heading "Risks Factors" below, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Our electronic filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (including our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to these reports) are available free of charge on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can also read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You can obtain additional information about the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, except as required by law. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made throughout the entirety of this Annual Report, which are designed to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

General

Genius Brands International, Inc. (“we”, “us”, “our”, “GBI” or the “Company”), creates, produces and distributes original “content with a purpose” for kids, meaning multi-media, multi-format content for kids that we believe is as entertaining as it is enriching. In most cases, the Company wholly owns the original content it produces, and works with a variety of partners who are experts in their respective categories, to develop and distribute it in multiple formats around the world. The Company owns and is developing a portfolio of original children’s entertainment to appeal to toddlers to teens.

The Company commenced operations in January 2006, assuming all of the rights and obligations of its then Chief Executive Officer, Klaus Moeller, under an Asset Purchase Agreement between the Company and Genius Products, Inc., in which we obtained all rights, copyrights, and trademarks to the brands “Baby Genius,” “Little Genius,” “Kid Genius,” “123 Favorite Music” and “Wee Worship,” and all then existing productions under those titles. On October 17, 2011 and October 18, 2011, Genius Brands International, Inc., filed Articles of Merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada and with the Secretary of State of the State of California, respectively. As previously described on the Company’s Schedule 14C Information Statement, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 21, 2011, by filing the Articles of Merger, the Company (i) changed its domicile to Nevada from California, and (ii) changed its name to Genius Brands International, Inc. from Pacific Entertainment Corporation (the “Reincorporation”). In connection with the Reincorporation, on October 12, 2011, the Company filed an Issuer Company-Related Action Notification Form with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and on November 29, 2011 our trading symbol changed from “PENT” to “GNUS”.

On November 15, 2013, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Merger Agreement”) with A Squared Entertainment LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“A Squared”), A Squared Holdings LLC, a California limited liability company and sole member of A Squared (the “Parent Member”) and A2E Acquisition LLC, our newly formed, wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary (“Acquisition Sub”). Upon closing of the transactions contemplated under the Merger Agreement (the “Merger”), which occurred concurrently with entering into the Merger Agreement, our Acquisition Sub merged with and into A Squared, and A Squared, as the surviving entity, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. As a result of the Merger, the Company acquired the business and operations of A Squared. A Squared created, produced and distributed original “content with a purpose” for kids 6-11, whereas Genius Brands previously focused on toddlers. Today the merged company is focused on providing “content with a purpose” for toddlers to tweens, in all media formats, relevant consumer products categories, in territories around the world.

On April 2, 2014, we filed a certificate of amendment to our Articles of Incorporation to affect a reverse split of our issued and outstanding common stock on a one-for-one-hundred basis. The reverse stock split was effective with FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) on April 7, 2014. All common stock share and per share information in this Annual Report, including the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, has been adjusted to reflect retrospective application of the reverse split, unless otherwise indicated.

Distribution

Children today spend upwards of 35 hours/week consuming various forms of media, a 7% increase or an additional 2.2 hours since 2009 (Source: Nickelodeon, November 2013). With the increased reliance on and impact of media on kids' lives, GBI is focused on producing "content with a purpose" to serve all the various ways kids consume and interact with media today. Whereas the Company's distribution was limited to traditional means in the past, the Company today is focused on expanding its content distribution across multi-media platforms, across borders to extend its international presence, and broaden its base of consumer products with expanded product categories.

Products

GBI produced and manages: *Baby Genius*, a musical collection of songs and videos that are entertaining and stimulating for toddlers; *Secret Millionaires Club* with Warren Buffett, teaching kids the "business of life" through fun adventures in business; a new collection of superheroes, created with Stan Lee through a new label, *Stan Lee Comics*, including its first direct to TV movie trilogy, *Stan Lee's Mighty 7*; *Martha & Friends* with Martha Stewart, inspiring creativity and self-expression in kids; *Gisele & the Green Team* with Gisele Bündchen, a superhero series for girls that encourages "girl power" and provides environmental lessons; *Pascualina*, the popular teen brand from Chile that inspires and encourages teen girls; and, *Thomas Edison's Secret Lab*," a new series that shows how much fun science and math can be. Collectively, GBI's portfolio of "content with a purpose" serves kids from toddler to teens.

Marketing

The commercial success of every new GBI property is reliant on its ability to attract an engaged audience that drives consumer interest. Critical to this is the Company's ability to secure broad distribution for its content across media platforms, as well as licensees and retailers who develop and distribute the Company's IP in various consumer products. To this end, in addition to critical distribution agreements, the Company works closely with certain parties such as broadcasters, licensees, and retailers to collaboratively and efficiently market the brands across channels that appeal to parents and kids.

Competition

GBI competes against creators of children's content, including Disney, Nickelodeon, Cartoon Network Sesame Street, and many others, small and large. The competitive advantage that GBI has is its niche focus on delivering "content with a purpose," promising content that is as entertaining as it is enriching. In the crowded children's entertainment space, we are competing with other content creators for distribution and retail shelf space that is largely now dedicated to the large studios. This is why GBI's unique focus on dedicating itself to "content with a purpose" is an important differentiator and distinct advantage in an endless sea of kids' entertainment properties.

Customers and Licensees

GBI works with a network of customers and partners from around the world including broadcasters, consumer products licensees and retailers. This broad cross section of rightsholders, creators, broadcasters, licensees, vendors, and retailers includes companies including but not limited to Comcast, The Hub, Sony, Walmart, Cinedigm, Target, Hot Topics, Groupon, Sony, Netflix, American Public Television, Stan Lee, Warren Buffet, and The Edison Innovation Foundation. The Company handles its own distribution and consumer products sales internally for the US market, and partners with local agencies around the world who manage the Company's distribution sales and consumer products programs internationally. This helps to manage overhead costs while ensuring local market expertise for each of its properties.

Inventory

We try to maintain a reasonable DVD and CD inventory. The Company has discontinued distribution of third party DVD properties and concentrates solely on its own DVD and CD titles.

Government Regulation

The FCC requires broadcast networks to air a required number of hours of Educational and Informational content (E/I). The Company is also subject to online distribution regulations, namely the FTC's Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) which regulates the collection of information of kids younger than 13 years old.

We are currently subject to regulations applicable to businesses generally, including numerous federal and state laws that impose disclosure and other requirements upon the origination, servicing, enforcement and advertising of credit accounts, and limitations on the maximum amount of finance charges that may be charged by a credit provider. Although credit to our customers is provided by third parties without recourse to us based upon a customer's failure to pay, any restrictive change in the regulation of credit, including the imposition of, or changes in, interest rate ceilings, could adversely affect the cost or availability of credit to our customers and, consequently, our results of operations or financial condition.

Licensed toy products are subject to regulation under the Consumer Product Safety Act and regulations issued thereunder. These laws authorize the Consumer Product Safety Commission (the "CPSC") to protect the public from products which present a substantial risk of injury. The CPSC can require the manufacturer of defective products to repurchase or recall such products. The CPSC may also impose fines or penalties on manufacturers or retailers. Similar laws exist in some cities and other countries in which we plan to market our products. Although we do not manufacture and may not directly distribute the toy products, a recall of any of the products may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We also maintain websites, including our website located at www.babygenius.com, the Company's streaming subscription site; www.smckids.com; www.slam7.com; www.geniusbrands.com, and www.edisonsecretlab.com are subject to laws and regulations directly applicable to Internet communications and commerce, which is a currently developing area of the law. The United States has enacted Internet laws on children's privacy, copyrights and taxation. However, laws governing the Internet remain largely unsettled. The growth of the market for Internet commerce may result in more stringent consumer protection laws, both in the United States and abroad, that place additional burdens on companies conducting business over the Internet. We cannot predict with certainty what impact such laws will have on our business in the future. In order to comply with new or existing laws regulating Internet commerce, we may need to modify the manner in which we conduct our website business, which may result in additional expense.

Because our products are manufactured by third parties and licensees, the Company is not significantly impacted by federal, state and local environmental laws and does not have significant costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations.

Employees

We currently have seven full-time employees. Certain functions, such as consumer product licensing, foreign sales, accounting, home video sales, and production, are outsourced on an as needed basis. Not including production, the Company utilizes between ten and fifteen people on an ongoing, outsourced basis.

Intellectual Property

GBI owns the following properties and related trademarks: *Secret Millionaires Club*, *Thomas Edison's Secret Lab*

The Company has a one-third ownership interest in Stan Lee Comics LLC which owns the publishing brand *Stan Lee Comics* and all properties produced therein. Stan Lee Comics LLC is a joint venture with Stan Lee's POW! Entertainment and Archie Comics. Stan Lee Comics is the owner of the *Stan Lee and the Mighty 7* property.

The Company has 50/50 ownership agreements with the following partners and their related brands: Martha Stewart's *Martha & Friends*; and Gisele Bundchen's *Gisele & the Green Team*. It also has an exclusive Master License for exploitation of rights in the property *Pascualina* throughout the world outside of Chile.

Additionally, the Company owns the trademarks "Baby Genius", "Little Genius", "Kid Genius", and "Wee Worship", as well as several other names and trademarks on characters that had been developed for our video releases and associated with our different brands. We currently hold fourteen registered trademarks in multiple classes in the United States as well as additional trademarks in the United States that are associated with our other brands. We also have a number of registered and pending trademarks in Europe and other countries in which our products are sold.

We also currently hold ninety-six motion picture, thirteen sound recording and one literary work copyrights related to our video, music and written work products. Under prior management, the Company did not generally file for copyright protection for all of its productions, but relied on common law principles and agreements with its vendors and content providers to secure its rights in the intellectual property aspects of our products. Under current management, with the implementation of its new post-Merger operating model, the Company intends to file copyright registrations for all of its productions and literary works.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

We have incurred net losses since inception.

The Company has recently adopted significant changes to its business model and experienced a broad change in its management and operations. Under prior management and in connection with its prior business model and activities, the Company had a history of operating losses and incurred significant net losses in each fiscal quarter since its inception. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had net revenues of \$2,556,538 and \$6,570,199 and incurred net losses of \$7,216,031 and \$2,067,609, respectively. These losses, among other things, have had an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, stockholders' equity, net current assets and working capital.

We will need to generate significant additional revenue to achieve profitability. The Company has already achieved significant cost savings. Our ability to generate and sustain significant additional revenues or achieve profitability will depend upon numerous factors some of which are outside of our control, including sales of our products.

Business interruptions could adversely affect our operations.

Our operations are vulnerable to outages and interruptions due to fire, floods, power loss, telecommunications failures and similar events beyond our control, particularly in locations where our manufacturers and vendors are located. An increase in prices due to any of these occurrences would increase our operating costs, which could in turn adversely affect our profitability. We carry business interruption insurance for potential losses (excluding earthquake-related losses), but there can be no assurance that such insurance would be sufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur or that such insurance may continue to be available on affordable terms if available at all. Any losses or damages incurred by us could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our business depends in large part on the success of our vendors and outsourcers, and our brands and reputation may be harmed by the actions of third-parties that are outside our control.

We have long and established partnerships with partners around the world, ranging from broadcasters, licensees, retailers, agencies, etc. While we cannot fully control the actions of our partners, we are careful to be in business with

partners who we believe to be trustworthy, reliable and accountable.

In connection with our direct to retail business, we rely significantly on vendor and outsourcing relationships with third parties for manufacturing and other services. Any shortcoming of a vendor or outsourcer, particularly an issue affecting the quality of the end product, may be attributed by customers to us, thus damaging our reputation, brand value and potentially affecting our results of operations. Problems with transitioning these services and systems or operating failures with these vendors and outsourcers could also delay product sales, reduce efficiency of operations, and significant capital investments could be required to remediate the problem. However, this risk is diminished with respect to properties that we license to third parties for exploitation pursuant to which we generally receive an advance against future royalties and/or a minimum guarantee which we believe shifts the foregoing risks to the licensee. Any material failure, inadequacy or interruption resulting from such vendors or outsourcings could harm our ability to effectively operate our business.

Significant increases in the price of commodities, transportation or labor, if not offset by declines in other input costs, or a reduction or interruption in the delivery of raw materials, components and finished products from our vendors could negatively impact our financial results.

Cost increases, whether resulting from rising costs of materials, compliance with existing or future regulatory requirements, transportation, services and labor could impact the profit margins realized by us on the sale of our products. Because of market conditions, timing of pricing decisions, and other factors, there can be no assurance that we will be able to offset any of these increased costs by adjusting the prices of our products. Increases in prices of our products could result in lower sales. Our ability to meet customer demand depends, in part, on our ability to obtain timely and adequate delivery of products from our suppliers and internal manufacturing capacity. Although we work closely with our vendors to avoid these types of shortages, there can be no assurance that we will not encounter these problems in the future. A reduction or interruption in the delivery of finished products, whether resulting from more stringent regulatory requirements, suppliers, disruptions in transportation, port delays, labor strikes, lockouts, or otherwise, or a significant increase in the price of one or more supplies, such as fuel or resin (which is an oil-based product), could negatively impact our financial results.

Because we expect to need additional capital to fund our growing operations, we may not be able to obtain sufficient capital and may be forced to limit the scope of our operations.

We expect that as our business continues to grow we will need additional working capital. If adequate additional debt and/or equity financing is not available on reasonable terms or at all, we may not be able to continue to expand our business, and we will have to modify our business plans accordingly. These factors would have a material and adverse effect on our future operating results and our financial condition.

If we reach a point where we are unable to raise needed additional funds to continue as a going concern, we will be forced to cease our activities and dissolve the Company. In such an event, we will need to satisfy various creditors and other claimants, severance, lease termination and other dissolution-related obligations.

Our ability to raise financing through sales of equity securities depends on general market conditions and the demand for our common stock. We may be unable to raise adequate capital through sales of equity securities, and if our stock has a low market price at the time of such sales, our existing stockholders could experience substantial dilution. If adequate financing is not available or unavailable on acceptable terms, we may find we are unable to fund expansion, continue offering products and services, take advantage of acquisition opportunities, develop or enhance services or products, or to respond to competitive pressures in the industry which may jeopardize our ability to continue operations.

Changes in the United States, global or regional economic conditions could adversely affect the profitability of our business.

A decrease in economic activity in the United States or in other regions of the world in which we do business could adversely affect demand for our products, thus reducing our revenue and earnings. A decline in economic conditions could reduce demand for and sales of products. In addition, an increase in price levels generally, or in price levels in a particular sector such as the energy sector, could result in a shift in consumer demand away from the entertainment and consumer products we offer, which could also adversely affect our revenues and, at the same time, increase our costs.

Production cost amortization for our CD and DVD products are calculated on a straight-line basis. Unamortized production costs are evaluated for impairment each reporting period on an aggregate basis. If estimated remaining revenue is not sufficient to recover the unamortized production costs, the unamortized production costs will be written down to fair value. In any given quarter, if we lower our previous forecast with respect to total anticipated revenue from a category of products, we would be required to accelerate amortization of related production costs. Such accelerated amortization would adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we fail to honor our obligations under the terms of our third party licensing and supply agreements, our business may be adversely affected.

We try to maintain a reasonable DVD and CD inventory, however if we overestimate the demand for a particular title, we may warehouse significant quantities of that title. The Company has in the past distributed third party DVD properties for which it incurred production and warehousing costs. The Company has terminated those third party arrangements and is concentrating on inventory of its own DVD and CD titles for which it can more closely control its costs. In February 2014, the Company entered into an exclusive 3-year arrangement with Sony DADC US Inc. which gives Sony the right to fulfill the Company's DVD and CD duplication requirements. In consideration for these exclusive rights the Company received a marketing support payment of \$750,000 with an additional \$750,000 to be paid within 12 months. Sony will recoup the marketing support payment through a premium on the physical media unit costs. The Company is obligated to repay a pro-rata portion of the marketing support payment if the Company does not order a minimum number of DVD/CD units during the term. The Company believes the minimum order threshold is achievable over the term based on its productions as well as given that the minimum number will include duplication orders placed with Sony under the arrangement made by the Company's licensees as described below. Although we may sell such inventory at a deeply discounted price toward the end of the distribution term in order to recoup our manufacturing, storage and other costs, there is no guarantee that a market will exist for a given title, even at the deeply discounted price. Additionally, our royalty and/or distribution fee agreements sometimes contain terms, such as minimum royalties per unit and music publishing fees, which effectively prevent us from steeply discounting the price on some titles.

Conversely, if we or our distributors fail to stock sufficient inventory for any particular product or product line, we may be unable to meet customer demand in a timely manner, which may result in loss of accounts, requests for discounts or refusal by the customer to pay.

For the Company's non-direct-to-retail business, the Company seeks to license the DVD and CD rights to third parties for which it will receive a royalty per unit without the obligation to manufacture the units itself. The Company will seek to increase this model of physical goods distribution while seeking to have such third parties licensees fulfill their duplication needs through the Company's arrangement with Sony described above although there is no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

If we are not able to adequately protect our proprietary intellectual property and information, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

The value of our business depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property and information, including our trademarks, trade names, copyrights, patents and trade secrets, in the United States and around the world, as well as our customer, employee, and consumer data. If we fail to protect our proprietary intellectual property and information, including any successful challenge to our ownership of intellectual property or material infringements of intellectual property, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Loss of key personnel may adversely affect our business.

Our success greatly depends on the performance of our executive management team, including Andrew Heyward, our Chief Executive Officer and Amy Moynihan Heyward, our President. The loss of the services of any member of our core executive management team or other key persons could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our management team currently owns an aggregate controlling interest in our voting stock and investors will not have any voice in our management.

Our management team and Board of Directors owns or controls a combined 3,306,044, or 54.7%, of the 6,029,828 shares currently outstanding. It should be assumed that our management team and Board of Directors will maintain a controlling interest in the Company and, as a result, will have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including:

- election of our board of directors;
- removal of any of our directors;
- amendment of our articles of incorporation or bylaws; and
- adoption of measures that could delay or prevent a change in control or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination involving us.

The approval of our directors and executive officers will be required to affect all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. In addition, sales of significant amounts of shares held by our directors and executive officers, or the prospect of these sales, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Management's stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could reduce our

stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

We cannot assure you that the interests of our management team will coincide with the interests of the investors. Our articles of incorporation do not provide for the allocation of corporate opportunities between us, on the one hand, and certain of our founding stockholders, on the other hand, which could prevent us from taking advantage of certain corporate opportunities. So long as our management team collectively controls a significant portion of our common stock, these individuals, or entities controlled by them, will continue to collectively be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

Litigation may harm our business or otherwise distract management.

Substantial, complex or extended litigation could cause us to incur large expenditures and could distract management. For example, lawsuits by licensors, consumers, employees or stockholders could be very costly and disrupt business. While disputes from time to time are not uncommon, we may not be able to resolve such disputes on terms favorable to us.

Our revenues and results of operations may fluctuate significantly.

Cash flow and projections for any entertainment company producing original content can be expected to fluctuate until consumer products are in the market. Unanticipated delays in entertainment production can push back an entire program. Structured retail windows that dictate when new products can be introduced at retail are also out of the Company's control. And the unknown as to the popularity and appeal of a new entertainment product also directly impacts cash flow.

Our revenues and results of operations depend significantly upon the appeal of our content to end customers, which cannot be predicted with certainty, the timing of releases of our products and the commercial success of our products, none of which can be predicted with certainty. Accordingly, our revenues and results of operations may fluctuate significantly from period to period. The results of one period may not be indicative of the results of any future period. Our revenues and results are also significantly influenced by seasonality and in particular the fourth quarter gift-giving season where demand for our products peaks. Any quarterly fluctuations that we report in the future may not match the expectations of market analysts and investors. This could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly.

If we fail to adequately manage our growth, we may not be successful in growing our business and becoming profitable.

Our focus is on maximizing the revenue potential of our existing brand portfolio while strategically working to round-out the portfolio with complementary brands and build our business infrastructure to ensure our brands success in the marketplace.

We expect our business to grow over the next two years. We expect that our growth will place significant stress on our operation, management, employee base and ability to meet capital requirements sufficient to support our growth over that period. Any failure to address the needs of our growing business successfully could have a negative impact on our chance of success.

Failure to successfully market or advertise our products could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our products are marketed worldwide through a diverse spectrum of advertising and promotional programs. Our ability to sell products is dependent in part upon the success of these programs. If we or our distributors do not successfully market our products or if media or other advertising or promotional costs increase, these factors could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may experience indirect increases in the cost of our products as a result of new laws and governmental regulations passed in response to changing climate conditions.

Although we are not directly responsible for compliance with such laws in the manufacturing of our products, and rely on our manufacturers and vendors to ensure that they are in compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, as well as similar laws in other jurisdictions where they do business, the cost of compliance with new or existing laws and regulations may increase and our vendors may pass those costs on to the Company. If that happens, it will have the effect of decreasing our profit margins and we may be forced to either raise our prices or, in response to competitive pressure, experience a decrease in profits which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to various laws and government regulations, violation of which could subject the Company to sanctions. In addition, changes in such laws or regulations may lead to increased costs, changes in our effective tax rate, or the interruption of normal business operations that would negatively impact our financial condition

and results of operations.

We operate in a highly regulated environment in the US and international markets. Federal, state and local governmental entities, and foreign governments regulate many aspects of our business, including our products and the importation and exportation of those products. These regulations may include accounting standards, taxation requirements (including changes in applicable income tax rates, new tax laws and revised tax law interpretations), product safety and other safety standards, trade restrictions, regulations regarding financial matters, environmental regulations, advertising directed toward children, product content, and other administrative and regulatory restrictions. While we take all the steps we believe are necessary to comply with these laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that we will be in compliance in the future. Failure to comply could result in monetary liabilities and other sanctions which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, changes in laws or regulations may lead to increased costs (including costs of compliance passed on to us by manufacturers), changes in our effective tax rate, or the interruption of normal business operations that would negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Inaccurately anticipating changes and trends in popular culture, media and movies, fashion, or technology can negatively affect our sales.

Successful movies and characters in children's literature affect play preferences. Trends in media, movies, and children's characters change swiftly and contribute to the transience and uncertainty of play preferences. Almost all of our products and product lines are based on the Baby Genius brand and related brands. We respond to trends and developments by modifying, refreshing, extending, and expanding our product offerings on an annual basis. However, we operate in extremely competitive industries where demand for children's attention is dynamic. If the interest of children trend away from our current brand or products toward other offerings based on current media, movies and characters, and if we fail to accurately anticipate trends in popular culture, movies, media, fashion, or technology, our products may not be accepted by children, parents, or families and our revenues, profitability, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers.

There are many factors beyond our control which may impact the sale of our products and orders for production of our programming, including but not limited to economic downturns such as the current recession. If we are forced to change the music or content on existing products, which may be costly and time consuming and which may have the result of making our then current inventory undesirable.

We may not be able to keep pace with technological advances.

The entertainment industry in general, and the music and motion picture industries in particular, are continuing to undergo significant changes, primarily due to technological developments. Because of the rapid growth of technology, shifting consumer tastes and the popularity and availability of other forms of entertainment, it is impossible to predict the overall effect these factors could have on potential revenue from, and profitability of, distributing entertainment programming. It is also impossible to predict the overall effect these factors could have on our ability to compete effectively in a changing market.

Others failure to promote our products may adversely affect our business.

The availability of retailer programs relating to product placement, co-op advertising and market development funds, and our ability and willingness to pay for such programs, are important with respect to promoting our exclusive titles. In addition, although we may have agreements for the advertising and promotion of our products through distributors, we will not be in direct control of those marketing efforts. Such efforts may not be done in a manner that will maximize sales of our products and the cost of increasing marketing efforts through our retail customers and distributors may be cost-prohibitive.

We face intense competition from a large variety of retailers that sell similar merchandise and have better resources than we do.

The industries in which we operate are highly and increasingly competitive and our results of operations are sensitive to, and may be adversely affected by, competitive pricing, promotional pressures, additional competitor offerings and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We compete for retailers as well as other outlets for the sale and promotion of our merchandise. Our primary competition comes from competitors, such as The Walt Disney Company and Fisher Price, which have greater financial resources and more developed marketing channels than we do. If we fail to compete successfully, we could face lower sales and may decide or be compelled to offer greater discounts to our customers, which could result in decreased profitability or a failure to attain profitability.

We may not possess satisfactory rights in certain of our properties.

We do not require chain of title information to some of our exclusively licensed content and the risk exists that some content may have a defective chain of title, although we have no reason to believe otherwise and these have never been contested. The validity and ownership of rights to some titles can be uncertain and may be contested by third

parties, which may result in litigation which could result in substantial costs and the diversion of resources, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The Company believes, however, that in the event of such occurrence, it can replace those defective materials with content that is wholly owned by the Company. The Company is already in the process of re-designing certain of the Company's titles to eliminate these risks and to replace the elements owned by third parties with content wholly owned by the Company which can also generate revenue for the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the majority of the Company's intellectual property is wholly owned by the Company.

Protecting and defending against intellectual property claims may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our ability to compete in the home entertainment industry depends, in part, upon successful protection of our proprietary and intellectual property. We protect our property rights to our productions through available copyright and trademark laws and licensing and distribution arrangements with reputable companies in specific territories and media for limited durations. Despite these precautions, existing copyright and trademark laws afford only limited practical protection in some jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions of our distribution, there are no copyright and/or trademark protections available. In addition, although we own most of the music included in our products, and license other content through licensors such as HFA, NAXOS, and the San Diego Zoological Society, there are numerous titles which are available in the public domain and for which it is difficult or even impossible to determine whether anyone has obtained ownership or royalty rights. It is an inherent risk in our industry that people may make such claims with respect to any title already included in our products, whether or not such claims can be substantiated. With respect to the music and other licensed content from third parties the Company is already in the process of re-designing certain of the Company's titles to eliminate these risks and to replace the elements owned by third parties with content wholly owned by the Company which can also generate revenue for the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the majority of the Company's intellectual property is wholly owned by the Company.

It may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy and distribute our productions or portions of our productions. In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Any such litigation could result in substantial costs and the resulting diversion of resources could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. From time to time, we may also receive claims of infringement of other parties' proprietary rights. Regardless of the validity or the success of the claims, we could incur significant costs and diversion of resources in defending against such claims, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The adoption or modification of laws or regulations relating to the internet could adversely affect the manner in which the Company conducts its business.

The growth and development of the market for online commerce may lead to more stringent consumer protection laws, both in the United States and abroad, that may impose additional burdens on the Company. Laws and regulations directly applicable to communications or commerce over the internet are becoming more prevalent. The United States Congress has enacted internet laws regarding children's privacy, copyrights, taxation, and the transmission of sexually explicit material. The European Union recently enacted its own privacy regulations. The law of the internet, however, remains largely unsettled, even in areas in which there has been some legislative action. It may take years to determine whether and how existing laws such as those governing intellectual property, privacy, libel, and taxation apply to the internet. In order to comply with new or existing laws regulating online commerce, the Company (i) may need to spend time and money revising its websites, (ii) may need to hire additional personnel to monitor compliance with applicable laws or (iii) may need to modify its software to protect customers' personal information.

In addition to the foregoing, as a publisher of online content, the Company faces potential liability for defamation, negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement or other claims based on the nature and content of materials published or distributed, as do other publishers of such content. If the Company faces such liability, then its reputation and business may suffer. In the past, plaintiffs have brought these types of claims and sometimes successfully litigated them against online services. Although the Company carries general liability insurance, such insurance does not cover claims of these types. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain insurance to protect against such liability in the future or that same will be adequate to indemnify the Company for all liability that may be imposed thereon.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK

Our common stock may be affected by limited trading volume and price fluctuations which could adversely impact the value of our common stock.

Trading in our common stock can fluctuate significantly and there can be no assurance that an active trading market will either develop or be maintained. Our common stock is expected to continue to experience significant price and volume fluctuations. This trading activity could adversely affect the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, we believe that factors such as quarterly fluctuations in our financial results and changes in the overall economy or the condition of the financial markets could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. These fluctuations may also cause short sellers to periodically enter the market in the belief that our stock price will decline in the future. We cannot predict the actions of market participants or the stock market as a whole. We can offer no assurances that the market for our common stock will be stable or that our stock price will fluctuate in a manner that is consistent with our operating results.

If our common stock remains subject to the SEC’s penny stock rules, broker-dealers may experience difficulty in completing customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected.

Unless our common stock is listed on a national securities exchange, including the Nasdaq Capital Market or we have stockholders’ equity of \$5,000,000 or more and our common stock has a market price per share of more than \$4.00, transactions in our common stock will be subject to the SEC’s “penny stock” rules. If our common stock remains subject to the “penny stock” rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, broker-dealers may find it difficult to effectuate customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected.

In accordance with these rules, broker-dealers participating in transactions in low-priced securities must first deliver a risk disclosure document that describes the risks associated with such stocks, the broker-dealer's duties in selling the stock, the customer's rights and remedies and certain market and other information. Furthermore, the broker-dealer must make a suitability determination approving the customer for low-priced stock transactions based on the customer's financial situation, investment experience and objectives. Broker-dealers must also disclose these restrictions in writing to the customer, obtain specific written consent from the customer, and provide monthly account statements to the customer. The effect of these restrictions will probably decrease the willingness of broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock, decrease liquidity of our common stock and increase transaction costs for sales and purchases of our common stock as compared to other securities. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market.

As a result, if our common stock continues to be subject to the penny stock rules, the market price of our securities may be depressed, and you may find it more difficult to sell our securities.

If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, the price of our common stock may be adversely affected.

Our internal control over financial reporting may have weaknesses and conditions that could require correction or remediation, the disclosure of which may have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock. We are required to establish and maintain appropriate internal controls over financial reporting. Failure to establish those controls, or any failure of those controls once established, could adversely affect our public disclosures regarding our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations.

Rules adopted by the SEC pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 require an annual assessment of internal controls over financial reporting, and for certain issuers an attestation of this assessment by the issuer's independent registered public accounting firm. The standards that must be met for management to assess the internal controls over financial reporting as effective are evolving and complex, and require significant documentation, testing, and possible remediation to meet the detailed standards. We expect to incur significant expenses and to devote resources to Section 404 compliance on an ongoing basis. It is difficult for us to predict how long it will take or costly it will be to complete the assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for each year and to remediate any deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. As a result, we may not be able to complete the assessment and remediation process on a timely basis. In addition, management's assessment of internal controls over financial reporting may identify weaknesses and conditions that need to be addressed in our internal controls over financial reporting or other matters that may raise concerns for investors. Any actual or perceived weaknesses and conditions that need to be addressed in our internal control over financial reporting or disclosure of management's assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting may have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

We are authorized to issue "blank check" preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could adversely impact the rights of holders of our common stock.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize our Company to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock. Currently no preferred shares are issued; however, we can issue shares of our preferred stock in one or more series and can set the terms of the preferred stock without seeking any further approval from our common stockholders. Any preferred stock that we issue may rank ahead of our common stock in terms of dividend priority or liquidation premiums and may have greater voting rights than our common stock. In addition, such preferred stock may contain provisions allowing those shares to be converted into shares of common stock, which could dilute the value of common stock to current stockholders and could adversely affect the market price, if any, of our common stock. In addition, the preferred stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of authorized preferred stock, there can be no assurance that we will not do so in the future.

Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market.

From time to time, certain of our stockholders may be eligible to sell all or some of their shares of common stock by means of ordinary brokerage transactions in the open market pursuant to Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act, subject to certain limitations. In general, pursuant to amended Rule 144, non-affiliate stockholders may sell freely after six months subject only to the current public information requirement. Affiliates may sell after six months subject to the Rule 144 volume, manner of sale (for equity securities), current public information and notice requirements. Of the approximately 5,918,704 shares of our common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2013, approximately 1,358,707 shares are freely tradable without restriction, as of December 31, 2013. Any substantial sales of our common stock pursuant to Rule 144 may have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the future and any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We do not currently anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting it at such time as the board of directors may consider relevant. Our current intention is to apply net earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future to increasing our capital base and development and marketing efforts. There can be no assurance that we will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends to the holders of our common stock, and in any event, a decision to declare and pay dividends is at the sole discretion of the our Board of Directors. 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.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

The Company owns no real property. The Company leases approximately 2,807 square feet of general office space at 9401 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 608 Beverly Hills, CA 90212 pursuant to a 36 month lease that commenced May 1, 2012. The Company pays approximately \$135,444 annually in respect of such leased premises with annual increases for expenses.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are presently no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or as to which any of its property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to the Company to be threatened or contemplated against it.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

N/A

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

Commencing in November 2011, our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “GNUS”. Previously transactions in our common stock were reported in the United States under the symbol “PENT” on the OTC Market Groups, Inc. On April 2, 2014, we filed a certificate of amendment to our Articles of Incorporation to affect a reverse split of our issued and outstanding common stock on a one-for-one hundred basis. The reverse stock split was effective with FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) on April 7, 2014. All common stock share and per share information in this Form 10K, including the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, has been adjusted to reflect retrospective application of the reverse split, unless otherwise indicated.

Quarter Ending Quarter High Quarter Low

3/31/2012	\$29.00	\$15.00
6/30/2012	\$26.00	\$15.00
9/30/2012	\$26.00	\$14.00
12/31/2012	\$17.00	\$6.00
3/31/2013	\$11.00	\$5.60
6/30/2013	\$13.00	\$4.50
9/30/2013	\$8.00	\$1.00
12/31/2013	\$7.50	\$2.30

Outstanding Shares and Number of Stockholders

As of April 8, 2014, the number of shares of common stock outstanding was 6,029,828. As of April 8, 2014, there were approximately 198 record holders of our shares of issued and outstanding common stock. This number does not include holders of shares held in securities position listings.

Transfer Agent

The Company's registrar and transfer agent is Globex Transfer LLC, 780 Deltona Blvd, Suite 202, Deltona, FL 32725.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock. Moreover, we currently intend to retain any future earnings for use in our business and, therefore, do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table reflects, as of December 31, 2013, compensation plans pursuant to which the Company is authorized to issue options, warrants or other rights to purchase shares of its common stock, including the number of shares issuable under outstanding options, warrants and rights issued under the plans and the number of shares remaining available for issuance under the plans:

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders(1)	37,150	\$32.00	462,850
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	–	–	–
Total	37,150	\$32.00	462,850

On September 2, 2011, the majority shareholders of the Company adopted an amendment to the Company's 2008 (1) Stock Option Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock issuable under the plan from 160,000 to 500,000.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity and capital resources should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and related notes for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements.

Overview

The MD&A is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make certain estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Our Business

We create and distribute products which we believe are entertaining, educational and beneficial to the well-being of infants and young children under our brands. We create, market and sell children’s videos, music, books and other. We license the use of our intellectual property, both domestically and internationally, to others to manufacture, market and sell products based on our characters and brand. We own, control, distribute and seek to build animated content and brands aimed at kids, and then license the brands and characters onto various products, including toys, publishing video games, music, apparel and soft goods. In most cases, we create our own original content. In other cases, we partner with existing rights holders to develop an idea or an existing brand.

On November 15, 2013, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Merger Agreement”) with A Squared Entertainment LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“A Squared”), A Squared Holdings LLC, a California limited liability company and sole member of A Squared (the “Parent Member”) and A2E Acquisition LLC, our newly formed, wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary (“Acquisition Sub”). Upon closing of the transactions contemplated under the Merger Agreement (the “Merger”), which occurred concurrently with entering into the Merger Agreement, our Acquisition Sub merged with and into A Squared, and A Squared, as the surviving entity, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. As a result of the Merger, the Company acquired the business and operations of A Squared. A Squared is a children’s entertainment production company that produces original content for children and families that provide entertaining and educational media experiences. A Squared also creates

comprehensive consumer product programs in the forms of toys, books and electronics. A Squared works with broadcasters, digital and online distributors and retailers worldwide as well as major toy companies, video game companies and top licensees in the kids and family arena.

On April 2, 2014, we filed a certificate of amendment to our Articles of Incorporation to affect a reverse split of our issued and outstanding common stock on a one-for-one hundred basis. The reverse stock split was effective with FINRA (Financial Industry Regulatory Authority) on April 7, 2014. All common stock share and per share information in this Annual Report, including the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, has been adjusted to reflect retrospective application of the reverse split, unless otherwise indicated.

In November 2009, A Squared Entertainment LLC (“A Squared”) formed a joint venture, Stan Lee Comics, LLC, with POW Entertainment Inc. (“POW”), a California corporation, and Archie Comic Publications, Inc. (“Archie”), a New York corporation, to create, distribute, and exploit comic books and other intellectual property based on exclusive properties created by Stan Lee and owned by POW Entertainment, Inc. Each of A Squared, POW, and Archie own one-third of Stan Lee Comics, LLC.

Upon formation, the parties agreed that POW would contribute certain properties to Stan Lee Comics, LLC as consideration for its ownership interest. Similarly, A Squared would contribute certain creative development functions and be entitled to the exercise of all audio-visual development, production and distribution rights in all media, as well as all merchandising rights, in and to the contributed properties as consideration for its ownership interest. Finally, Archie would be entitled to all comic book publication and distribution rights in and to the contributed properties as consideration for its ownership interest. Each party would be entitled to one-third of any net proceeds derived from the contributed properties or their derivative works after recoupment of production cost and fees. Stan Lee Comics, LLC is the owner of the *Stan Lee and the Mighty 7* property.

Upon closing of the Merger, the Company assumed the rights to Stan Lee Comics, LLC held by A Squared Entertainment, LLC.

Results of Operations*Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to December 31, 2012*

Our summary results are presented below:

	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Revenues	\$2,556,538	6,570,199	\$(4,013,661)	-61%
Costs and Operating Expenses	4,757,728	8,382,661	(3,624,933)	-43%
Depreciation and Amortization	160,654	149,823	10,831	7%
Loss from Operations	(2,361,844)	(1,962,285)	(399,559)	20%
Other Income	208	388	(180)	-46%
Interest Expense	(1,663,632)	(332,055)	(1,331,577)	401%
Interest Expense - Related Parties	(30,189)	(50,259)	20,070	-40%
Gain (loss) on distribution contracts	4,997	–	4,997	N/A
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(614,073)	76,280	(690,353)	-905%
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	(251,192)	–	(251,192)	N/A
Gain (loss) on exchange of warrants	(312,144)	–	(312,144)	N/A
Gain (loss) on derivative valuation	(1,886,943)	200,322	(2,087,265)	-1042%
Net Other Income (Expense)	(4,752,968)	(105,324)	(4,647,644)	4413%
Income tax provision	–	–	–	N/A
Net Loss from Continuing Operations	(7,114,812)	(2,067,609)	(5,047,203)	244%
Net Loss from Discontinued Operations	(101,219)	–	(101,219)	N/A
Net Loss	\$(7,216,031)	\$(2,067,609)	\$(5,148,422)	249%
Net Loss per common share	\$(5.10)	\$(3.00)		
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,413,631	689,286		

Revenues. Revenues by product segment and for the Company as a whole were as follows:

	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Product Sales	\$1,682,780	\$6,277,663	\$(4,594,883)	-73%
TV & Home Entertainment	505,552	–	505,552	N/A
Licensing & Royalties	368,206	292,536	75,670	26%
Total Revenue	\$2,556,538	\$6,570,199	\$(4,013,661)	-61%

Product sales represent physical products in which the Company holds intellectual property rights such as trademarks and copyrights, whether registered or unregistered, to the characters and which are manufactured and sold by the Company either directly at wholesale to retail stores or direct to consumers through daily deal sites and our website. Product sales decreased by \$4,594,883 due in part to a general decline in market demand for CDs and DVDs.

TV & Home Entertainment revenue totaled \$505,552 during the twelve months ended 2013, with no comparable amounts in 2012 due to the Merger. TV & Home Entertainment revenue is generated from distribution of our properties for broadcast on TV in domestic and foreign markets and the sale of DVDs for home entertainment.

Licensing and royalty revenue includes items for which we license the rights from other companies to copyrights and trademarks of select brands we feel will do well within our distribution channels as well as for our brands licensed to others to manufacture and/or market, both internationally and domestically. During the twelve month period ended December 31, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012, this category had increased from \$292,536 to \$368,206, or \$75,670 (26%). This increase is due to a general increase in the demand for our merchandising products and the revenue generated from the licensing income realized by those sales.

The 2014 economic outlook is uncertain and although we cannot guarantee, we anticipate continued growth in all areas of revenue. The Company has retained new foreign sales agents to expand the foreign markets for TV distribution and licensing. New projects and continued series productions will expand the US domestic distribution channels. There is also an increasing shift from CD and DVD sales to digital downloading through various digital platforms which we anticipate will increase revenue.

Costs. Costs and expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, consisting primarily of cost of sales, marketing and sales expenses, and general and administrative costs, decreased \$3,624,933 (43%) for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2013 compared to the twelve month period ended December 31, 2012.

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	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Cost of Sales	\$1,504,138	\$4,836,321	\$(3,332,183)	-69%
General and Administrative	2,806,153	2,785,853	20,300	1%
Marketing and Sales	308,355	727,695	(419,340)	-58%
Product Development	139,082	32,792	106,290	324%
Total Costs and Operating Expenses	\$4,757,728	\$8,382,661	\$(3,624,933)	-43%

Cost of Sales decreased \$3,332,183 (69%), during the twelve months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. The decrease was a result of the decrease in product sales discussed above.

General and Administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee benefits and stock based compensation as well as other expenses associated with costs related to the Merger, executive management, finance, legal, facilities, marketing, rent, and other professional services. General and administrative costs for 2013 increased \$20,300 (1%) as compared to the prior year period. The aggregate increase for the category includes increases of professional fees of \$270,365 in professional fees, including \$103,096 attributed to Merger-related activities, and \$275,063 in stock compensation expense offset by decreases of \$359,349 in salaries and wages and \$263,523 in investor relations expense.

Marketing and sales expenses decreased \$419,340 (58%) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012 primarily due to a decreases sales commission expenses, attendance at tradeshows and public relations expenses.

Product development expenses are for routine and periodic alterations to existing products. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, these expenses increased by \$106,290 (324%), primarily due to increased demand for alterations to our existing products.

Interest Expense. Interest expense resulted from the debentures and bridge notes issued and other operating interest expense.

	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Interest expense on Debenture & Reissued Debenture	\$ 144,808	\$ 81,333	\$ 63,475	78%
Interest expense on Bridge Notes	7,999	–	7,999	N/A
Amortization of debenture issuance costs	257,236	65,349	191,887	294%
Accretion of debt discount	1,245,126	163,826	1,081,300	660%
Other operating interest expense	8,463	21,547	(13,084)	-61%
Interest Expense	\$ 1,663,632	\$ 332,055	\$ 1,331,577	401%

On June 27, 2012, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement whereby the Company issued and sold (i) a \$1,000,000 16% senior secured convertible debenture due June 27, 2014 (the “Debenture”), and (ii) a common stock purchase warrant (the “Debenture Warrant”) to purchase up to 50,000 shares of the Company’s common stock. The initial closing of the Debenture and Warrant Transaction occurred on June 27, 2012 (“Original Issue Date”). The Company issued the Debenture and the Debenture Warrant for the purchase price of \$1,000,000. The Debenture is convertible, in whole or in part, into shares of Common Stock upon notice by the holder to the Company, subject to certain conversion limitations set forth in the Debenture. The conversion price for the Debenture is \$21.00 per share, subject to adjustments. Interest on the Debenture accrues at the rate of 16% annually and is payable quarterly on February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1, beginning on November 1, 2012, on any redemption, conversion and at maturity. Interest is payable in cash or at the Company’s option in shares of the Company’s common stock; provided certain conditions are met.

On August 29, 2013, pursuant to an agreement between the Company and certain holders, the original Debenture was assigned and exchanged for an aggregate of \$1,163,333 in new notes with the same provisions (the “Reissued Debenture”). The Reissued Debenture was recorded as a modification of debt in accordance with ASC 470-50-40-6 wherein \$150,000 in prepayment fees and \$13,333 in accrued but unpaid interest at the time of the exchange was added to the principal. The interest rate and maturity date were not changed. Commencing on December 27, 2013, the Company was to be obligated to redeem a certain amount under the Reissued Debentures on a quarterly basis, in an amount equal to \$300,000 on each of December 27, 2013 and March 27, 2014 and \$488,033 on June 27, 2014. At the assignment to the new note holders, the conversion rate of the Reissued Debenture was changed to \$1.212 per share.

On September 6, 2013, a holder of the Reissued Debenture issued notice of voluntary conversion for \$75,000 of the issuance price reducing the aggregate amount of the outstanding debentures to \$1,088,333. The Company issued 61,882 shares of common stock. In conjunction with this issuance there was a reduction in the derivative liability of \$200,495, a reduction in the debt discount of \$67,500, and a loss on the conversion was recorded in the amount of \$67,376.

On November 15, 2013, the Company issued 929,444 shares of common stock to holders of its Reissued Debentures, in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,088,333, plus accrued but unpaid interest in the aggregate amount of \$38,141, in connection with the automatic conversion of the Debentures upon consummation of the Merger. In association with the conversion, the Company recognized a loss on the settlement of debt in the amount of \$807,532, a reduction of the debt discount of \$805,000, and a reduction of the derivative liability of \$2,867,602.

For year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, interest expense for the Debenture and Reissued Debenture was recorded in amounts of \$144,808 and \$81,333, respectively.

On August 30, 2013, the Company issued 12% convertible notes to several parties with a maturity date of October 21, 2013 for an aggregate of \$530,000 ("Bridge Notes"). The Bridge Notes have a stated conversion rate of \$1.212 and can be voluntarily converted at any time by the holder and mandatorily by the Company upon certain conditions. Cash was received in the aggregate of \$309,000 from certain non-related parties. Four officers and directors of the Company converted outstanding salaries payable to the new notes in the aggregate of \$221,000. At issuance, a debt discount of \$530,000 was recorded. Costs related to the issuance of the Bridge Notes were recognized in 2013 totaling \$30,715.

On November 15, 2013, the Company issued an aggregate of 448,613 shares of common stock to both non-related and related party holders of the Company's 12% convertible promissory notes in aggregate principal amount of \$530,000 and accrued, but unpaid, interest of \$13,719 in connection with the automatic conversion of the Bridge Notes upon consummation of the Merger. During 2013, total accretion of the debt discount was \$530,000 resulting in a debt discount balance of \$0. During 2013, interest expense associated with the non-related party holders of these notes totaled \$7,999.

Other interest expense is due to financing arrangements for insurance policies and other vendors who extend terms for materials purchased.

Interest Expense - Related Party. Interest expense resulted from related party loans and notes issued.

	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Interest Expense - Related Parties	\$24,469	\$50,259	\$(25,790)	-51%
Interest Expense on Bridge Notes - Related Parties	5,720	–	5,720	N/A
Interest Expense - Related Parties	\$30,189	\$50,259	\$(20,070)	-40%

Throughout 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company borrowed funds from Messrs. Moeller, Meader, Larry Balaban and Howard Balaban. On December 31, 2009, the Officers agreed to issue new note agreements for the outstanding balances, including accrued but unpaid interest, with a maturity date of December 31, 2010 (the “Officer Loans”). Subsequent agreements amended the stated interest rate to 6% per annum and extended the maturity to January 15, 2015.

On November 15, 2013, in connection with the Merger, the Company issued an aggregate of 73,238 shares of common stock to members of the pre-merger management team as consideration for the cancellation of an aggregate of \$194,163 in principal and \$62,167 in accrued but unpaid interest thereon made to the Company by such individuals in connection with the Merger. The Company recognized a gain on the settlement of debt in the amount of \$7,324.

For the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, interest expense for these Officer Loans were recorded in amounts of \$13,080 and \$14,132, respectively.

On March 31, 2011, four of the Company’s officers agreed to convert accrued but unpaid salaries through December 31, 2010 to subordinated long term notes payable (the “Subordinated Officer Loans”). In February 2011, as a result of an agreement by each of the four officers to retroactively decrease the amount of the annual salary for 2010 from \$125,000 per annum per officer to \$80,000, the amount of the Subordinated Officer Loans was reduced to an aggregate of \$1,620,137. In March 2012, the officers agreed to convert the aggregate sum of \$1,572,161 to shares of common stock of the Company. The remaining note, with a principal balance of \$159,753, has a maturity of January 15, 2015 and a stated interest rate of six percent (6%) per annum.

On October 31, 2013, 43,207 shares of restricted common stock were issued in full payment of the remaining Subordinated Officer Loan with a principal amount of \$159,753 and accrued but unpaid interest in the amount of \$56,278. The Company recognized a gain on the settlement of debt of \$90,733.

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the interest recorded for these Subordinated Officer Loans was \$11,390 and \$33,565, respectively.

On August 30, 2013, the Company issued 12% convertible notes to several parties with a maturity date of October 21, 2013 for an aggregate of \$530,000 ("Bridge Notes"). The Bridge Notes have a stated conversion rate of \$1.212 and can be voluntarily converted at any time by the holder and mandatorily by the Company upon certain conditions. Cash was received in the aggregate of \$309,000 from certain non-related parties. Four officers and directors of the Company, related parties, converted outstanding salaries payable to the new notes in the aggregate of \$221,000. At issuance, a debt discount of \$530,000 was recorded. Costs related to the issuance of the Bridge Notes were recognized in 2013 totaling \$30,715.

On November 15, 2013, the Company issued an aggregate of 448,613 shares of common stock to both non-related and related party holders of the Company's 12% convertible promissory notes in aggregate principal amount of \$530,000 and accrued, but unpaid, interest of \$13,719 in connection with the automatic conversion of the Bridge Notes upon consummation of the Merger. Additional expense related to the issuance costs associated with the Bridge Notes was recognized in 2013 totaling \$30,715. During 2013, total accretion of the debt discount was \$530,000 resulting in a debt discount balance of \$0. During 2013, interest expense associated with the related-party holders of these notes totaled \$5,720.

On February 1, 2008, Isabel Moeller, sister of our former Chief Executive Officer, Klaus Moeller, loaned \$310,000 to the Company at an interest rate equal to 8% per annum. The funds were borrowed from Ms. Moeller in order to reduce outstanding obligations due to Genius Products, Inc. at that time. Subsequent agreements extended the maturity date to January 15, 2015 and reduced the stated interest rate to six (6%) percent per annum. Repayments on the principle balance were made in the aggregate of \$24,000 during February and April 2011. On April 1, 2011, Ms. Moeller agreed to convert \$200,000 of the outstanding balance to shares of common stock of the Company. On March 31 2012, Ms. Moeller agreed to convert the remaining balance of outstanding principal and interest, in the amount of \$173,385, to shares of common stock of the Company. Interest expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$0 and \$2,562, respectively, as the note was paid in full in 2012.

Liquidity

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to December 31, 2012

Cash totaled \$527,110 and \$447,548 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The change in cash is as follows:

	2013	2012	Change
Cash used in operating activities	\$(1,120,317)	\$(935,323)	\$(184,994)
Cash provided (used) in investing activities	212,913	(59,637)	272,550
Cash provided by financing activities	986,966	1,037,167	(50,201)
Increase (decrease) in cash	\$79,562	\$42,207	\$37,355

During our fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, our primary sources of cash were from investing and financing activities. During 2013, our investing activities related primarily to cash provided by and assumed in the Merger. During the comparable period in 2012, our investing activities related to investment in intangible assets and purchases of other fixed assets. During 2013, our financing activities related primarily to the sale of common stock as well as the issuance of short term debt. During the comparable period in 2012, our financing activities related to the sale of common stock as well as the issuance of a certain Debenture. During both periods, these funds were primarily used to fund operations.

Operating Activities

Cash used by operations in the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 was \$1,120,317 as compared to a use of \$935,323 during the same period of 2012, representing an increase in cash used in operations of \$184,994 based on the operating results discussed above.

Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 of \$212,913 as compared to a use of funds of \$59,637 for the comparable period in 2012 is the result of the assumption of \$283,199 in cash from the Merger. This source of cash was offset by additional uses of cash from investments in intangible assets of \$67,461 and \$2,825 from the acquisitions of certain fixed assets.

Financing Activities

Cash generated from financing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 was \$986,966 as compared to \$1,037,167 generated in the prior period. This relates to the sale of common stock as well as the issuance of short term debt.

Throughout the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company sold 296,429 shares of its common stock in a private placement to certain investors at \$3.50 per share. Through December 31, 2013, the Company received gross proceeds of \$1,037,500, offset by offering costs of \$68,962. During 2012, the Company issued 10,000 shares of common stock for cash in the amount of \$200,000, or \$20.00 per share, to an accredited investor.

During 2013, the Company issued 12% convertible notes to several parties with a maturity date of October 21, 2013 for an aggregate of \$530,000. Cash was received in the aggregate of \$309,000. Four officers and directors of the Company converted outstanding salaries payable to the new notes in the aggregate of \$221,000. During 2013, the Company also paid an additional \$275,000 in debenture issuance costs. During 2012, the Company issued debentures for total gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 less issuance costs of \$162,833.

Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2013, the Company does not have any material commitments for capital expenditures.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting policies are described in the notes to the financial statements. Below is a summary of the critical accounting policies, among others, that management believes involve significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation - The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Genius Brands International, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary A Squared Entertainment, LLC. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Intangible Assets - Intangible Assets acquired, either individually or with a group of other assets, are initially recognized and measured based on fair value. In the 2005 acquisition of the assets from Genius Products, fair value was calculated using a discounted cash flow analysis of the revenue streams for the estimated life of the assets. In the 2013 acquisition of the identifiable artistic-related assets from A Squared, fair value was determined through an independent appraisal. The Company determined that these assets are indefinite-lived. Additionally, the Merger transaction with A Squared gave rise to goodwill representing the future economic benefits arising from the assets of A Squared that could not be individually identified and recognized.

The Company develops new video, music, books and digital applications, in addition to adding content, improved animation and songs/features to their existing productions. The costs of new product development and significant improvement to existing products are capitalized while routine and periodic alterations to existing products are expensed as incurred. The Company begins amortization of new products when it is available for general release. Annual amortization cost of intangible assets are computed based on the straight-line method over the remaining economic life of the product, generally such deferred costs are amortized over five years.

The Company reviews all intangible assets periodically to determine if the value has been impaired following the guidance of ASC 350-20 – Goodwill and ASC 350-30 – General Intangibles Other Than Goodwill.

Capitalized Production Cost - The Company capitalizes production costs for episodic series produced in accordance with ASC 926-20, Entertainment-Films - Other Assets - Film Costs. Accordingly, production costs are capitalized at actual cost and then charged against revenue based on the initial market revenue evidenced by a firm commitment over the period of commitment. The Company expenses all capitalized costs that exceed the initial market firm commitment revenue in the period of delivery of the episodes.

The Company capitalizes production costs for films produced in accordance with ASC 926-20, Entertainment-Films - Other Assets - Film Costs. Accordingly, production costs are capitalized at actual cost and then charged against revenue quarterly as a cost of production based on the relative fair value of the film(s) delivered and recognized as revenue. The Company evaluates their capitalized production costs annually and limits recorded amounts by their ability to recover such costs through expected future sales.

The Company also develops new videos, music, books and digital applications in addition to adding content, improved animation and bonus songs/features to its existing product catalog. In accordance with ASC 350 - Intangible Assets and ASC 730 - Research and Development, the costs of new product development and significant improvement to existing products are capitalized while routine and periodic alterations to existing products are expensed as incurred.

Revenue Recognition - The Company recognized revenue related to product sales when (i) the seller's price is substantially fixed, (ii) shipment has occurred causing the buyer to be obligated to pay for product, (iii) the buyer has economic substance apart from the seller, and (iv) there is no significant obligation for future performance to directly bring about the resale of the product by the buyer as required by ASC 605 - Revenue Recognition.

Revenues associated with the sale of products, are recorded when shipped to customers pursuant to approved customer purchase orders resulting in the transfer of title and risk of loss. Cost of sales, rebates and discounts are recorded at the time of revenue recognition or at each financial reporting date.

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 926-605, Entertainment-Films - Revenue Recognition. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue when (i) persuasive evidence of a sale with customer exists, (ii) the film is complete and has been delivered or is available for delivery, (iii) the license period of the arrangement has begun and the customer can begin its exploitation, exhibition, or sale, (iv) the arrangement fee is fixed or determinable, and (v) collection of the arrangement fee is reasonably assured.

For its distribution, TV, and home entertainment income the Company generally enters in to flat fee arrangements to deliver multiple films or episodes. The Company allocates revenue to each film or episode based on their relative fair market values and recognizes revenue as each film or episode is complete and available for delivery.

The Company's licensing and royalty revenue represents both (a) variable payments based on net sales from brand licensees for content distribution rights. These license agreements are held in conjunction with third parties that are responsible for collecting fees due and remitting to the Company its share after expenses. Revenue from licensed products is recognized when realized or realizable based on royalty reporting received from licensees and (b) licensing income the Company recognizes revenue as an agent in accordance with ASC 605-45, Revenue Recognition - Principal Agent. Accordingly, the Company's revenue is its gross billings to its customers less the amounts it pays to suppliers for their products and services.

Other Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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 periods.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements are included herein commencing on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, these disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective to ensure that all information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is: (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rule and forms; and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our evaluation of internal control over financial reporting includes using the COSO framework, an integrated framework for the evaluation of internal controls issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, to identify the risks and control objectives related to the evaluation of our control environment.

Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on our evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was ineffective as of December 31, 2013 due to three material weaknesses. A material weakness in internal control over financial reporting is defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's Audit Standard No. 5 as 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. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of our financial reporting.

Management's assessment identified the following material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting:

- The Company did not have the necessary process in place to ensure that year end cutoff procedures were observed.
1. This included recording the accruals necessary to capture costs in the proper periods and appropriately analyzing intangible asset values.
 2. The Company's controls did not operate effectively to ensure the proper valuation of beneficial conversion features immediately prior to conversion of the underlying debt into share of common stock.

- The Company did not have the necessary processes in place to ensure that Board of Directors and Management actions impacting the financial statements were properly recorded and that they would be properly disclosed and presented on Form 10-K as required by the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- 3.

In light of the material weaknesses described above, we performed additional analysis and other post-closing procedures to ensure our financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, we believe that the financial statements included in this report fairly present, in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

The Company has taken the following steps to correct the material weaknesses identified in this report:

1. The Company has closed its San Diego office and consolidated all accounting activities into one location at our Beverly Hills location.
A new Controller has been hired with the proper accounting and auditing background and experience to establish
2. procedures for the proper recognition of revenue and expenses and to properly document the delivery of products to customer.
3. With the consolidation of the accounting activities into one office, the segregation of duties has been expanded so that several people perform the various accounting duties necessary to insure proper internal control.
While there are no debt instruments on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2013, in the future, should the Company issue certain complex debt or equity instruments, Management intends to mitigate any risks by utilizing
4. external financial consulting services prior to the review by our principal independent accounting firm to ensure that all information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported accurately and within the time periods specified in the Commission's rule and forms.
5. Management intends to ensure that all actions of Management and the Board of Directors are communicated to the internal accounting staff for proper disclosure and, if necessary, will utilize the services of external financial consultants with technical accounting expertise to assess the impact.

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 requirements 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.

Inherent Limitations Over Internal Controls

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error and circumvention by collusion or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system may not prevent or detect material misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons

The following table sets forth information about our Directors and Executive Officers:

Name	Age	Position
Andrew Heyward	65	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board/Director
Amy Moynihan Heyward	47	President and Director
Gregory Payne	59	Corporate Secretary
Richard Staves	64	Interim Chief Financial Officer
Klaus Moeller	52	Director
Lynne Segal*	61	Director
Jeffrey Weiss*	50	Director
Joseph “Gray” Davis*	70	Director
Bernard Cahill	48	Director
Anthony Thomopoulos *	75	Director

* Denotes directors who meet our criteria for “independence”.

Our directors hold office until the earlier of their death, resignation or removal or until their successors have been qualified.

Background Information

Andrew Heyward, 65, co-founded DIC Animation City in 1983 and served as its Chief Executive Officer until its sale in 1993 to Capital Cities/ ABC, Inc. which was eventually bought by The Walt Disney Company in 1995. Mr. Heyward ran the company while it was owned by The Walt Disney Company until 2000 when Mr. Heyward purchased DIC Entertainment L.P. and DIC Productions L.P, corporate successors to the DIC Animation City business, with the assistance of Bain Capital and served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of their acquiring company DIC Entertainment Corporation, until he took the company public on the AIM. He sold the

company in 2008. Mr. Heyward co-founded A Squared Entertainment LLC in 2009 and has served as its Co-President since inception. Mr. Heyward earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy from UCLA and is a member of the Producers Guild of America, the National Academy of Television Arts and the Paley Center (formerly the Museum of Television and Radio). Mr. Heyward gave the Commencement address in 2011 for the UCLA College of Humanities, and was awarded the 2002 UCLA Alumni Association's Professional Achievement Award. He has received multiple Emmys and other awards for Children's Entertainment. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Cedars Sinai Medical Center. Mr. Heyward was chosen as a director because of his extensive experience in children's entertainment and as co-founder of A Squared Entertainment. Mr. Heyward has produced over 5,000 half hour episodes of award winning entertainment, among them *Inspector Gadget*; *The Real Ghostbusters*; *Strawberry Shortcake*; *Care Bears*; *Alvin and the Chipmunks*; *Hello Kitty's Furry Tale Theater*; *The Super Mario Brothers Super Show*; *The Adventures of Sonic the Hedgehog*; *Sabrina The Animated Series*; *Captain Planet and the Planeteers*; *Liberty's Kids*, and many others.

Amy Moynihan Heyward, 47, is the founder and has been the President of A Squared since 2009. Prior the formation of A Squared, Ms. Heyward served as the Vice President of Marketing at the Los Angeles Times from 2006 to 2008 and from 2003 to 2006, Ms. Heyward served as the director of global marketing for McDonald's Corporation. From 2002 to 2003, Ms. Moynihan handled promotions and sponsorships for Hasbro, Inc. and from 1994 to 2000, Ms. Heyward worked in various marketing posts for Disney. Ms. Heyward received degrees in Marketing Communications and Journalism from Northeastern University and sits on the Boards of Directors of LA's Best and After School All-Stars. Ms. Heyward was chosen as a director because of her experience in brand creation and as co-founder of A Squared Entertainment.

Gregory Payne, 59, has been the Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel to A Squared Entertainment LLC since October 2011 and A Squared Holdings LLC since March 2009. He was an attorney in private practice and the Chairman of Foothill Entertainment, Inc. from 2000 to present. Mr. Payne served as Senior Vice President Legal and Business Affairs to DIC Animation City, DIC Entertainment L.P. and DIC Productions L.P. variously during the period from 1986 to 1998 and was an attorney in private practice from 1978 until 1986. Mr. Payne is a director and 50% shareholder of Foothill Entertainment Inc. Mr. Payne received his Juris Doctorate from Stanford Law School.

Richard Staves, 64, has served as the President of Cherry Creek Wealth Management since November 2013 and from January 2010 to October 2013 was the owner of Cambridge Financial Services, an accounting, tax preparation and wealth management services firm. Prior to this position, Mr. Staves was a Senior Wealth Advisor for Wells Fargo Wealth Management Group from April 2008 to December 2009. Mr. Staves has held various positions with Arthur Anderson from 1971 to 1976, including Tax Manager. Subsequently, Mr. Staves founded a Certified Public Accounting firm and provided accounting services to companies on a consulting basis. Mr. Staves served as the Chief Financial Officer of Armstrong, Hirsch & Levine, an entertainment law firm, for three years and also previously served as the Controller and Chief Financial Officer of DIC Entertainment. Mr. Staves received his Bachelor of Arts from California State University and is a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Staves is a Personal Financial Specialist (PFS), as designated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accounts (AICPA) and holds Series 7, 63 and 65 securities licenses.

Klaus Moeller, 52, was elected to serve on the board of directors of the Company at inception and has acted as its Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board up until November 2013. In May 2008, he was also appointed interim Chief Financial Officer of the Company, a position he held until April 26, 2011. Mr. Moeller currently sits on the Board of Directors of Capital Art, Inc., which operates an art business. Mr. Moeller was a Founder and the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and a Director of Genius Products, Inc. from 1998 to 2005. Mr. Moeller served as Interim Chief Financial Officer of Genius from May 2001 until August of 2004. Mr. Moeller grew up and was educated in Germany, England, and Portugal. He worked as an auditor for Eluma S.A. in Sao Paulo Brazil, for the Ted Bates Advertising Agency and BHF Bank in Frankfurt. Mr. Moeller is nominated because he has extensive experience in governance and leadership roles on the boards of public companies on which he has served, as well as extensive background in finance, both as an auditor and as chief executive officer and chief financial officer at Genius Products Inc.

Lynne Segall, 61, has served as the Senior Vice President and Publisher of The Hollywood Reporter since June 2011. From 2010 to 2011, Ms. Segall was the Senior Vice President of Deadline Hollywood. From June 2006 to May 2010, Ms. Segall served as the Vice President of Entertainment, Fashion & Luxury advertising at the Los Angeles Times. In 2005, Ms. Segall received the Women of Achievement Award from The Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and the Women in Excellence Award from the Century City Chamber of Commerce. In 2006, Ms. Segall was recognized by the National Association of Women with its Excellence in Media Award. Ms. Segall was chosen to be a director based on her expertise in the entertainment industry.

Jeffrey Weiss, 50, is the Co-Chief Executive Officer of American Greetings Corporations and has been an employee of such company since 1988. Mr. Weiss is also a member of American Greetings Corporation's Board of Directors. Mr. Weiss received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Finance from Yeshiva University and his Master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. Mr. Weiss was chosen to be a director of the Company based on his experience in retail, product development, merchandizing, marketing and entertainment development.

Joseph "Gray" Davis, 70, served as the 37th governor of California from 1998 until 2003. Mr. Davis currently serves as "Of Counsel" in the Los Angeles, California office of Loeb & Loeb LLP. Mr. Davis has served on the Board of

Directors of DIC Entertainment and is a member of the bi-partisan Think Long Committee, a Senior Fellow at the UCLA School of Public Affairs and Co-Chair of the Southern California Leadership Counsel. Mr. Davis received his undergraduate degree from Stanford University and received his Juris Doctorate from Columbia Law School. Mr. Davis served as lieutenant governor of California from 1995-1998, California State Controller from 1987-1995 and California State Assemblyman from 1982-1986. Mr. Davis was chosen as a director of the Company based on his knowledge of corporate governance.

Bernard Cahill, 48, is the founding partner of ROAR, LLC, an entertainment consulting firm, which he founded in 2004 and is the founding partner of Cahill Law Offices, an entertainment law firm, which he founded in 1995. Mr. Cahill is the founder of Unicorn Games LLC, which was sold to Hasbro, Inc. in 2000. Mr. Cahill holds a Bachelor's of Science degree in Biology from Illinois State University and a Juris Doctorate from the John Marshall Law School. Mr. Cahill is a member of the Tennessee State and Illinois State Bar. Mr. Cahill was chosen to be a director based on his expertise in the entertainment field.

Anthony Thomopoulos, 75, was appointed as a director of the Company on February 27, 2014.. Mr. Thomopoulos served as the Chairman of United Artist Pictures from 1986 to 1989 and formed Thomopoulos Pictures, an independent production company of both motion pictures and television programs in 1989 and has served as its Chief Executive Officer since 1989. From 1991 to 1995, Mr. Thomopoulos was the President of Amblin Television, a division of Amblin Entertainment. Mr. Thomopoulos served as the President of International Family Entertainment, Inc. from 1995 to 1997. From June 2001 to January 2004, Mr. Thomopoulos served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Media Arts Group, a NYSE listed company. Mr. Thomopoulos served as a state commissioner of the California Service Corps. under Governor Schwarzenegger from 2005 to 2008. Mr. Thomopoulos is also a founding partner of Morning Light Productions. Since he founded it in 2008, Mr. Thomopoulos has operated Thomopoulos Productions and has served as a consultant to BKSEms, USA, a digital signage company. Mr. Thomopoulos is an advisor and a member of the National Hellenic Society and holds a degree in Foreign Service from Georgetown University and sat on its Board of Directors from 1978 to 1988. Mr. Thomopoulos was chosen as a director of the Company based on his entertainment industry experience.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships between any of our directors and our executive officers with the exception of Andrew Heyward and Amy Moynihan Heyward, whom are married.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To our knowledge, our directors and executive officers have not been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

1. any bankruptcy petition filed by or against such person or any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
2. any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from or otherwise limiting his involvement in
3. any type of business, securities or banking activities or to be associated with any person practicing in banking or securities activities;

being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action, the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading
4. Commission to have violated a Federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated;

being subject of, or a party to, any Federal or state judicial or administrative order, judgment decree, or finding, not
5. subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of any Federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies, or any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or

being subject of or party to any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, of any
6. self-regulatory organization, any registered entity or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Corporate Governance

General

We believe that good corporate governance is important to ensure that the Company is managed for the long-term benefit of our stockholders. This section describes key corporate governance practices that we have adopted.

Board Leadership Structure and Role in Risk Oversight

The Board of Directors has responsibility for establishing broad corporate policies and reviewing our overall performance rather than day-to-day operations. The primary responsibility of our Board of Directors is to oversee the management of our company and, in doing so, serve the best interests of the company and our stockholders. The Board of Directors selects, evaluates and provides for the succession of executive officers and, subject to stockholder election, directors. It reviews and approves corporate objectives and strategies, and evaluates significant policies and proposed major commitments of corporate resources. Our Board of Directors also participates in decisions that have a potential major economic impact on our company. Management keeps the directors informed of company activity through regular communication, including written reports and presentations at Board of Directors and committee meetings.

Although we have not adopted a formal policy on whether the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions should be separate or combined, we have traditionally determined that it is in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders to partially combine these roles. Due to the small size of the Company, we believe it is currently most effective to have the Chairman and Chief Executive Officers positions combined.

The Company currently has eight directors, including Mr. Heyward, its Chairman, who also serves as the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Chairman and the Board are actively involved in the oversight of the Company's day to day activities.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's directors, executive officers and persons who own more than 10% of the Company's stock (collectively, "Reporting Persons") to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and changes in ownership of the Company's common stock. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. To the Company's knowledge, based solely on its review of the copies of such reports received or written representations from certain Reporting Persons that no other reports were required, the Company believes that during its fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 all Reporting Persons timely complied with all applicable filing requirements, except for Form 4s filed by Messrs. Klaus Moeller, Howard Balaban, Larry Balaban, Michael Meader and Jeanene Morgan on June 21, 2013 which were not timely filed.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Officers, Directors and Employees that applies to all of our officers, directors and employees. A copy of the Code of Ethics may be obtained, free of charge, by submitting written request to the Company or on our website at <http://ir.stockpr.com/babygenius/governance-documents>.

Board Committees

We currently do not maintain any committees of the Board of Directors. Given our size and the development of our business to date, we believe that the board, through its meetings, can perform all of the duties and responsibilities which might be contemplated by a committee. None of our directors meet the definition of an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in Item 407 of Regulation S-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the long-term compensation earned for services in all capacities for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 paid to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and each other officer earning in excess of \$100,000 per year.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Stock Awards (\$ (1))	Option Awards (\$ (1))	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Andrew Heyward Chief Executive Officer (2)	2013	23,077	–	–	–	23,077
	2012	–	–	–	–	–
Amy Moynihan Heyward President (3)	2013	20,769	–	–	–	20,769
	2012	–	–	–	–	–
Gregory Payne Corporate Secretary (4)	2013	17,308	–	–	–	17,308
	2012	–	–	–	–	–

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Klaus Moeller	2013	173,950	34,000	67,473	8,550	283,973
Former Chief Executive Officer (5)	2012	195,000	–	48,819	11,400	255,219
Michael Meader	2013	56,250	–	67,473	3,508	127,231
President (6)	2012	195,000	–	48,819	11,400	255,219
Larry Balaban	2013	171,550	34,000	67,473	8,550	281,573
Former Chief Creative Officer and Corporate Secretary (7)	2012	195,000	-	48,819	11,400	255,219
Howard Balaban	2013	171,550	34,000	67,473	8,550	281,573
Former VP of Business Development (8)	2012	195,000	-	48,819	11,400	255,219
Jeanene Morgan	2013	190,000	34,000	32,145	–	256,415
Former Chief Financial Officer (9)	2012	165,000	–	19,515	–	184,515

(1) The aggregate fair value of the stock awards and stock option awards on the date of grant was computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

In association with the Merger, Mr. Heyward was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Company on (2) November 15, 2013. Per his November 15, 2013 Employment Agreement, Mr. Heyward is entitled to an annual salary of \$200,000.

In association with the Merger, Ms. Heyward was appointed President of the Company on November 15, (3) 2013. Per her November 15, 2013 Employment Agreement, Ms. Heyward is entitled to an annual salary of \$180,000.

In association with the Merger, Mr. Payne was appointed Corporate Secretary of the Company for which he is (4) entitled to an annual salary of \$175,000.

(5) Klaus Moeller's compensation includes:

- Salaried compensation pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement; the April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement as amended on January 10, 2013; his October 29, 2013 Employment Agreement, and his Termination Agreement.
- 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, granted in association with the Merger, for services to the Company.
- Stock options including:

Pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement, the Company granted up to 10,000 shares of common stock and vesting as to 2,500 shares on the date of the agreement, 2,500 shares on the first anniversary date, 2,500 shares on the second anniversary date and 2,500 on the third anniversary date. The option was granted at an exercise price of \$44.00.

On December 31, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 1,000 shares, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00.

On May 15, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 7,500 shares of common stock, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00 per share.

- Annual car allowance of \$11,400

In association with the Merger, Mr. Moeller resigned from his position as Chief Executive Officer effective November 15, 2013.

(6) Michael Meader's compensation includes:

- Salaried compensation pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement and the April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement as amended on January 10, 2013.

- Stock options including:

Pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement, the Company granted up to 10,000 shares of common stock and vesting as to 2,500 shares on the date of the agreement, 2,500 shares on the first anniversary date, 2,500 shares on the second anniversary date and 2,500 on the third anniversary date. The option was granted at an exercise price of \$44.00.

On December 31, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 1,000 shares, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00.

- Annual car allowance of \$11,400

On March 28, 2013, Mr. Meader resigned from his position as President effective April 5, 2013.

(7) Larry Balaban's compensation includes:

- Salaried compensation pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement.

- 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, granted in association with the Merger, for services to the Company.

- Stock options including:

Pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement, the Company granted up to 10,000 shares of common stock and vesting as to 2,500 shares on the date of the agreement, 2,500 shares on the first anniversary date, 2,500 shares on the second anniversary date and 2,500 on the third anniversary date. The option was granted at an exercise price of \$44.00.

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On December 31, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 1,000 shares, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00.

On May 15, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 7,500 shares of common stock, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00 per share.

· Annual car allowance of \$11,400

In association with the Merger, Mr. Larry Balaban resigned from his positions as Chief Creative Officer and Corporate Secretary effective November 15, 2013.

(8) Howard Balaban's compensation includes:

· Salaried compensation pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement and the April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement as amended on January 10, 2013.

· 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, granted in association with the Merger, for services to the Company.

· Stock options including:

Pursuant to his April 26, 2011 Employment Agreement, the Company granted up to 10,000 shares of common stock and vesting as to 2,500 shares on the date of the agreement, 2,500 shares on the first anniversary date, 2,500 shares on the second anniversary date and 2,500 on the third anniversary date. The option was granted at an exercise price of \$44.00.

On December 31, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 1,000 shares, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00.

On May 15, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 7,500 shares of common stock, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00 per share.

· Annual car allowance of \$11,400

In association with the Merger, Mr. Howard Balaban resigned from his position as EVP of Corporate Development effective November 15, 2013.

(9) Jeanene Morgan's compensation includes:

· Salaried compensation pursuant to her May 2, 2012 and her October 29, 2013 Employment Agreement.

· 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, granted in association with the Merger, for services to the Company.

· Stock options including:

Pursuant to her original offer of employment, the Company granted up to 4,500 shares of common stock and vesting 1,500 shares on the date of the agreement, 1,000 shares on the first anniversary date, 1,000 shares on the second anniversary date and 1,000 on the third anniversary date. The option was granted at an exercise price of \$34.00.

On May 2, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 2,000 shares, vesting on December 31, 2014, at an exercise price of \$44.00.

On December 31, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 1,000 shares, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00.

On May 15, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 7,500 shares of common stock, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00 per share.

Pursuant to the October 29, 2013 Employment Agreement, all options granted to Ms. Morgan were vested immediately.

· Effective March 7, 2014, Ms. Morgan resigned from the Company.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year

The following table sets forth outstanding equity awards as of December 31, 2013.

Name	Option awards					Stock awards			
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable	Number of securities underlying exercised options (#) unexercisable	Equity incentive plan awards: Number of securities underlying unearned options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested (\$)	Equity incentive plan awards: Number of unearned shares, unit or other rights that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: Market or payout value of unearned shares or other rights that have not vested (\$)
Andrew Heyward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amy Moynihan Heyward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gregory Payne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klaus Moeller (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michael Meader (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larry Balaban (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howard Balaban (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeanene Morgan	500	—	—	\$ 55.00	12/31/2014	—	—	—	—
	1,500(2)	—	—	\$ 34.00	12/31/2015	—	—	—	—
	1,000(2)	—	—	\$ 34.00	12/31/2016	—	—	—	—
	1,000(2)	—	—	\$ 34.00	12/31/2017	—	—	—	—
	1,000(2)	—	—	\$ 34.00	12/31/2018	—	—	—	—
	2,000(2)	—	—	\$ 44.00	12/31/2019	—	—	—	—

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1,000	–	–	\$ 22.00	12/31/2016	–	–	–	–
1,000	–	–	\$ 20.00	12/31/2017	–	–	–	–
7,500	–	–	\$ 20.00	5/14/2018	–	–	–	–

(1) In association with the Merger, Messrs. Moeller, Meader, L. Balaban, and H. Balaban each agreed to the cancellation of options to purchase up to 19,500 shares of the Company's common stock.

Options were granted as part of offer of employment. Options to purchase up to 4,500 shares of common stock were granted on December 31, 2010, with 1,500 vesting on issuance and 1,000 vesting per annum on December (2) 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013. On May 2, 2012, an additional option to purchase up to 2,000 shares was granted pursuant to an employment agreement vesting on December 31, 2014. On October 1, 2013, pursuant to an employment agreement, all options granted were immediately vested.

Employment Agreements

On April 26, 2011, the Company and each of Messrs. Moeller, Meader, Larry Balaban and Howard Balaban (the “Executives”) agreed to terminate all then existing employment agreements for the Executives and enter into new five-year employment agreements unless written termination is provided by either party. Each employment agreement provides for a graduated base salary beginning at \$165,000 per annum retroactive to March 20, 2011, continuing to December 31, 2011, increasing to \$195,000 for 2012 and \$225,000 for 2013. After 2013, the agreement provides for base salary increases at the discretion of the Board of Directors, with a minimum 5% increase. In addition to base salary, each Executive will receive an annual car allowance of \$11,400, and four weeks paid vacation per annum.

Each agreement also provides for a cash incentive bonus determined at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors which shall not be less than 4.5% of the Company’s EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Taxes and Amortization) if the Company is EBITDA positive nor be more than 100% of the Executive’s base salary, although the Board has retained discretion to waive the 100% cap. In addition, pursuant to the agreements each Executive has been granted a non-qualified stock option to purchase up to 10,000 shares of the Company’s common stock, vesting as to 2,500 shares on the grant date and 2,500 shares per year on the anniversary date of the agreements. The exercise price of options is \$44.00 per share and the options will expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant except in the event of a termination for cause under the respective employment agreement, in which case the option will expire in its entirety ninety days after termination of employment. Each Executive has granted the Company a right of first refusal to repurchase any shares of common stock acquired by the Executive pursuant to the option in the event of a termination for cause. The purchase price on the right of first refusal would be the bid price on the date of termination.

The employment agreement provides for payment of severance compensation equal to eighteen months of the Executive’s base salary on the date of termination of the Executive’s employment by the Company other than for cause. Subject to the provisions of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, severance will be paid over the course of eighteen months following the termination date and will be made on the Company’s normal payroll dates during the severance period. Severance compensation is in addition to his base salary through the date of termination, accrued vacation and bonus compensation earned but not yet paid on the date of termination.

In addition, the agreements each provide that, upon termination without cause or as a result of a change of control, the unvested portion of any options then held by the Executive will immediately vest. For purposes of these agreements, a “change of control” includes the sale of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets, a merger or consolidation resulting in securities representing 50% of the combined voting power of the outstanding common stock being transferred to persons who are different from the holders immediately preceding the transaction, the acquisition (directly or indirectly) of 50% of the total combined voting power of the common stock pursuant to a tender or exchange offer, or a majority of the members of the Board is replaced during any 12-month period by directors whose appointment or election is not endorsed by a majority of the members of the Board before the date of the appointment or election.

Each of the employment agreements includes standard confidentiality, non-competition (including during any severance period), non-solicitation and non-disparagement provisions, provides for twenty days of vacation time per annum, and provides for indemnification of the Executive to the fullest extent allowed by the California Corporations Code and the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

On January 10, 2013, Messrs. Moeller, Meader and Howard Balaban agreed to reduce the amount of payments for salary effective January 1, 2013 through January 19, 2013 to \$165,000 and a further reduction to \$140,000 commencing January 20, 2013, continuing until further notice by each one to the Board of Directors. The agreements with each of Messrs. Moeller, Meader and Howard Balaban include the accrual of unpaid salary, the right to convert any or all of the accrued but unpaid salary to common stock of the Company at a conversion price of \$21.00 per share and an amendment to all outstanding stock option grant notices to allow each to retain all rights until the expiration date upon termination unless for cause, as defined in the employment agreement.

On March 28, 2013, Mr. Meader voluntarily resigned his position as President effective April 5, 2013. The Company agreed that Mr. Meader will retain all stock options granted to him as of the date of termination, with no changes in the vesting and expiration dates in accordance with the original grant notices, in exchange for a general release of all claims against the Company. The Company has entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Meader to provide continued services for an initial period of twelve months.

On October 29, 2013, the Company entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Moeller effective as of October 1, 2013. Pursuant to Mr. Moeller's employment agreement (the "October Moeller Employment Agreement"), Mr. Moeller shall serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer for a period of two years in consideration for (i) an annual salary of \$20,800 (except that if the Company generates cash flow from operations of at least \$300,000 on an annual basis, Mr. Moeller's annual salary shall be \$100,000 plus an additional payment of \$75,000 per annum, payable in cash or shares of the Company's common stock, in quarterly installments of \$18,750 each, and (ii) the acceleration of vesting of all previously issued option grants to Mr. Moeller under the Company's 2008 Stock Option Plan as well as participation in other Company benefit plans and the ability to receive a year-end performance bonus, at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. In the event Mr. Moeller's employment is terminated by the Company without "Cause" (as defined in the October Moeller Employment Agreement), Mr. Moeller shall be entitled to severance payments for twelve months, based on the annual salary rate of \$100,000.

In connection with the Merger, the Company and Mr. Moeller entered into a termination agreement to terminate Mr. Moeller's employment agreement dated as of October 29, 2013 (the "Moeller Employment Termination Agreement").

On May 2, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year "at will" employment agreement with Jeanene Morgan to serve as the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The agreement provides a base salary of \$165,000 per annum from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012, increasing to \$190,000 on January 1, 2013 and \$215,000 on January 1, 2014. After 2014, the agreement provides for base salary increases at the discretion of the Board of Directors with a minimum 5% increase. Ms. Morgan shall be permitted to participate in all benefit plans of the Company and receive 4 weeks paid vacation.

The agreement also provides for a cash incentive bonus determined at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors which shall not be less than 2.0% of the Company's EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Taxes and Amortization) if the Company is EBITDA positive nor be more than 100% of the base salary, although the Board has retained discretion to waive the 100% cap. In addition, pursuant to the agreement Ms. Morgan has been granted a qualified stock option to purchase up to 2,000 shares of the Company's common stock, vesting on December 31, 2014. The exercise price of option is \$44.00 per share and the option will expire on the fifth anniversary of the date of vesting except in the event of a termination for cause under the employment agreement, in which case the option will expire in its entirety ninety days after termination of employment.

The employment agreement provides for payment of severance compensation equal to twelve months of the base salary on the date of termination of employment by the Company other than for cause. Subject to the provisions of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, severance will be paid over the course of twelve months following the termination date and will be made on the Company's normal payroll dates during the severance period. Severance compensation is in addition to her base salary through the date of termination, accrued vacation and bonus compensation earned but not yet paid on the date of termination.

In addition, the agreement provides that, upon termination without cause or as a result of a change of control, the unvested portion of any options then held by Ms. Morgan will immediately vest. For purposes of this agreement, a "change of control" includes the sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets, a merger or consolidation resulting in securities representing 50% of the combined voting power of the outstanding common stock being transferred to persons who are different from the holders immediately preceding the transaction, the acquisition (directly or indirectly) of 50% of the total combined voting power of the common stock pursuant to a tender or exchange offer, or a majority of the members of the Board is replaced during any 12-month period by directors whose appointment or election is not endorsed by a majority of the members of the Board before the date of the appointment or election.

The employment agreement includes standard confidentiality, non-competition (including during any severance period), non-solicitation and non-disparagement provisions, provides for twenty days of vacation time per annum, and

provides for indemnification of the Executive to the fullest extent allowed by the California Corporations Code and the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

On January 10, 2013, Ms. Morgan agreed to defer the payment of the salary increase which would have become effective January 1, 2013. The deferral will continue until further notice by Ms. Morgan to the Board of Directors. The agreement includes the accrual of unpaid salary, the right to convert any or all of the accrued but unpaid salary to common stock of the Company at a conversion price of \$21.00 per share and an amendment to all outstanding stock option grant notices to allow Ms. Morgan to retain all rights until the expiration date upon termination unless for cause, as defined in the employment agreement.

On October 29, 2013, the Company entered into a new employment agreement with Ms. Morgan effective as of October 1, 2013. Pursuant to Ms. Morgan's employment agreement (the "October Morgan Employment Agreement"), Ms. Morgan shall serve as the Company's Chief Financial Officer for a period of two years in consideration for (i) an annual salary of \$175,000 and (ii) the acceleration of vesting of all previously issued option grants to Ms. Morgan under the Company's 2008 Stock Option Plan as well as participation in other Company benefit plans and the ability to receive a year-end performance bonus, at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. In the event Ms. Morgan's employment is terminated by the Company without "Cause" (as defined in the October Morgan Employment Agreement), Ms. Morgan shall be entitled to severance payments for twelve months. Effective March 7, 2014, Ms. Morgan resigned from her position as Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

On November 15, 2013, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Andrew Heyward (the "Andrew Heyward Employment Agreement"), whereby Mr. Heyward agreed to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer for a period of five years, subject to renewal, in consideration for an annual salary of \$200,000. Additionally, under the terms of the Andrew Heyward Employment Agreement, Mr. Heyward shall be eligible for an annual bonus if the Company meets certain criteria, as established by the Board of Directors. Mr. Heyward shall be entitled to reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in connection with his employment and the Company may take out and maintain during the term of his tenure, a life insurance policy in the amount of \$1,000,000. During the term of his employment and under the terms of the Andrew Heyward Employment Agreement, Mr. Heyward shall be entitled to be designated as composer on all music contained in the programming produced by the Company and to receive composer's royalties from applicable performing rights societies.

On November 15, 2013, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Amy Moynihan Heyward (the “Amy Heyward Employment Agreement”), whereby Ms. Heyward agreed to serve as the Company’s President for a period of five years, subject to renewal, in consideration for an annual salary of \$180,000. Additionally, under the terms of the Amy Heyward Employment Agreement, Ms. Heyward shall be eligible for an annual bonus if the Company meets certain criteria, as established by the Board of Directors. Ms. Heyward shall be entitled to reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in connection with her employment and the Company may take out and maintain during the term of her tenure, a life insurance policy in the amount of \$1,000,000. During the term of her employment and under the terms of the Amy Heyward Employment Agreement, Ms. Heyward shall be entitled to be designated as composer on all music contained in the programming produced by the Company and to receive composer’s royalties from applicable performing rights societies.

On November 15, 2013, as a closing condition to the Merger, each of Messrs. Moeller, Larry Balaban and Howard Balaban resigned their executive positions with Company. Accrued but unpaid salaries and benefits payable to these individuals were converted into the Company’s common stock. Under the terms of their termination agreements, Messrs. Moeller, L. Balaban, and H. Balaban each agreed to cancel options to purchase an aggregate of up to 19,500 shares of the Common Stock. Also in connection with the Merger, Mr. Meader agreed to cancel options to purchase an aggregate of up to 19,500 shares of the Company’s common stock.

In connection with the Merger, the Company entered into Salary Conversion Agreements with each of Klaus Moeller, Jeanene Morgan, Larry Balaban, Howard Balaban and Michael Meader pursuant to which such individuals agreed to convert an aggregate of approximately \$612,443 in accrued but unpaid salaries into an aggregate of 124,146 shares of Common Stock.

Director Compensation

The following table sets forth with respect to the named directors, compensation information inclusive of equity awards and payments made for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 in the director's capacity as director. The Company intends to implement a Directors Stock Option plan and provide certain directorship fees in the future.

Name		Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Andrew Heyward (1)	2013	\$ –	\$–	\$ –	\$ –	\$–
	2012	\$ –	\$–	\$ –	\$ –	\$–

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Amy Moynihan Heyward (1)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Klaus Moeller	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Lynne Segal (2)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Jeffrey Weiss (2)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Joseph "Gray" Davis (2)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
William McDonough (2)(5)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Bernard Cahill (2)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Michael Meader (2)(3)	2013	\$ -	\$35,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$35,000
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Saul Hyatt (2)(4)	2013	\$ -	\$17,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$17,500
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ 388	\$ -	\$388
Larry Balaban (2)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Howard Balaban (2)	2013	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
	2012	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-

(1) Upon closing of the Merger, on November 15, 2013, Andrew Heyward and Amy Moynihan Heyward were appointed to the Board of Directors.

(2) On December 9, 2013, in association with the Merger, Messrs. Meader, Hyatt, L. Balaban, and H. Balaban resigned from the Board of Directors. Concurrently, Ms. Segal as well as Messrs. Weiss, Davis, McDonough, and Cahill were appointed to the Board of Directors.

(3) In association with the Merger, Mr. Meader received 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock for services to the Board of Directors. Additionally, on May 15, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of a stock option to purchase up to 7,500 shares of common stock, fully vesting on the grant date, at an exercise price of \$20.00 per share.

(4) In association with the Merger, Mr. Hyatt received 5,000 shares of the Company's common stock for service to the Board of Directors.

(5) On February 27, 2014, Mr. McDonough resigned from the Board of Directors of the Company.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table shows the beneficial ownership of shares of our \$0.001 par value common stock as of April 8, 2014 known by us through transfer agent and other records held by: (i) each person who beneficially owns 5% or more of the shares of common stock then outstanding; (ii) each of our directors; (iii) each of our named executive officers; and (iv) all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

The information in this table reflects “beneficial ownership” as defined in Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act. To our knowledge and unless otherwise indicated, each stockholder has sole voting power and investment power over the shares listed as beneficially owned by such stockholder, subject to community property laws where applicable. Percentage ownership is based on 6,029,828 shares of common stock outstanding as April 8, 2014. 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 9401 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 608, Beverly Hills, California 90212.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percent of Class(1)
A Squared Holdings, LLC	2,972,183	49.3%
Andrew Heyward (2)	2,972,183	49.3%
Amy Moynihan Heyward (2)	2,972,183	49.3%
Gregory Payne	–	*
Richard Staves	–	*
Klaus Moeller	163,380	2.7%
Bernie Cahill	170,136 (3)	2.8%
Lynne Segal	–	*
Jeffrey Weiss	–	*
Joseph “Gray” Davis	–	*
Anthony Thomopoulos	345	*
Melechdavid, Inc. (4)	312,100	5.2%
Erick Richardson (5)	306,990	5.1%
All Officers and Directors (Consisting of 10 persons)	3,306,044	54.7%

* Indicates ownership less than 1%

(1) Applicable percentage ownership is based on 6,029,828 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 8, 2014, together with securities exercisable or convertible into shares of common stock within 60 days of April 8, 2014. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock that a person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of upon the exercise or conversion of options,

convertible stock, warrants or other securities that are currently exercisable or convertible or that will become exercisable or convertible within 60 days of March 31, 2014 are deemed to be beneficially owned by the person holding such securities for the purpose of computing the number of shares beneficially owned and percentage of ownership of such person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person

(2) Represents shares held by A Squared Holdings LLC over which Andrew Heyward and Amy Moynihan Heyward hold voting and dispositive power.

Consists of (a) 160,136 shares of common stock beneficially owned by ROAR LLC and (b) 10,000 shares of (3) common stock beneficially owned by Girlilla Marketing LLC. Bernie Cahill is the founder of ROAR LLC, and ROAR LLC owns 65% of Girlilla Marketing LLC.

(4) The address of this beneficial owner is 100 S. Pointe Drive #1405, Miami Beach, FL 33139

(5) The address of this beneficial owner is 11290 Chalon Road, Los Angeles, California 90049

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Related Parties

Our Chief Executive Officer, Andrew Heyward, is the spouse of our President, Amy Moynihan Heyward. Our former Creative Director, Larry Balaban, and our former EVP of Business Development, Howard Balaban, are brothers.

Bernard Cahill, a director of the Company appointed on December 9, 2013, is the founder of ROAR and ROAR owns 65% of Girlilla. In connection with the Merger, the Company entered into a marketing consultation agreement with Girlilla Marketing LLC (“Girlilla” and the agreement the “Girlilla Consulting Agreement”) pursuant to which Girlilla agreed to provide certain strategic digital marketing services in consideration for 10,000 shares of Common Stock (the “Girlilla Shares”), which shall vest as follows: 2,000 shares upon execution of the Girlilla Consulting Agreement, 2,000 shares on January 15, 2014, 2,000 shares on March 15, 2014, 2,000 shares on June 15, 2014 and 2,000 shares on September 14, 2014. Additionally, the Company entered into an engagement letter with ROAR LLC (“ROAR” and the engagement letter, the “ROAR Engagement Letter”) pursuant to which ROAR agreed to provide the Company will services, including the development of a business development strategy, for a period of 18 months. In consideration for its services, the Company agreed to pay ROAR 67,492 shares of Common Stock (the “ROAR Shares”) which shall vest as follows: 20,000 shares upon execution of the ROAR Engagement Letter, 20,000 shares on January 15, 2014, 13,746 shares on September 15, 2014 and 13,746 shares on March 15, 2015.

Throughout 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company borrowed funds from Messrs. Moeller, Meader, Larry Balaban and Howard Balaban. On December 31, 2009, the Officers agreed to issue new note agreements for the outstanding balances, including accrued but unpaid interest, with a maturity date of December 31, 2010. Subsequent agreements amended the stated interest rate to 6% per annum and extended the maturity to January 15, 2015. On November 15, 2013, in connection with the Merger, the Company issued an aggregate of 73,238 shares of Common Stock to Klaus Moeller, Michael Meader, Larry Balaban and Howard Balaban in consideration for the cancellation of these notes for an aggregate of \$194,163 in principal and \$62,167 in accrued but unpaid interest.

On March 31, 2011, four of the Company’s officers agreed to convert accrued but unpaid salaries through December 31, 2010 to subordinated long term notes payable. In February 2011, as a result of an agreement by each of the four officers to retroactively decrease the amount of the annual salary for 2010 from \$125,000 per annum per officer to \$80,000, the amount of the notes were reduced to an aggregate of \$1,620,137. In March 2012, the officers agreed to convert the aggregate sum of \$1,572,161 to shares of common stock of the Company. The remaining note, with a principal balance of \$159,753, has a maturity of January 15, 2015 and a stated interest rate of six percent (6%) per annum. On October 31, 2013, 43,207 shares of restricted common stock were issued in full payment of the note payable.

On August 30, 2013, the Company issued 12% convertible notes to several parties with a maturity date of October 21, 2013 for an aggregate of \$530,000 ("Bridge Notes"). The Bridge Notes have a stated conversion rate of \$0.01212 and can be voluntarily converted at any time by the holder and mandatorily by the Company upon certain conditions. Cash was received in the aggregate of \$309,000. Four former officers and directors of the Company converted outstanding salaries payable to the new notes in the aggregate of \$221,000. On November 15, 2013, in connection with the automatic conversion of the Bridge Notes upon consummation of the Merger, the Company issued an aggregate of 448,613 shares of common stock to all holders of the Bridge Notes, in the aggregate principal amount of \$530,000, plus accrued but unpaid interest of \$13,719. Of this amount, 187,063 shares of the Company's common stock were issued to the four officers and directors.

On November 15, 2013, in association with the Merger, the Company issued 124,146 shares of common stock for the conversion of \$612,443 in accrued salaries and benefits to Messrs. Moeller, Balaban, Balaban, and Meader as well as Ms. Morgan.

On November 15, 2013, as part of the Merger, the Company acquired these liabilities from A Squared Entertainment, LLC. From time to time, A Squared Entertainment, LLC required short-term advances to fund its operations and provide working capital from its founder, the Company's current Chief Executive Officer, Andrew Heyward. As of December 31, 2013, these advances totaled \$516,659. No interest is due on these advances.

Except as otherwise indicated herein, there have been no other related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 and Item 407(a) of Regulation S-K.

Director Independence

Our Common Stock is not quoted or listed on any national exchange or interdealer quotation system with a requirement that a majority of our board of directors be independent and, therefore, the Company is not subject to any director independence requirements. Under NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2)(A), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she also is an executive officer or employee of the corporation. Under such definition, each of Messrs. Weiss, Davis, and Thomopoulos as well as Ms. Segall would be considered an independent director, because none serve as an executive officer or employee of the Company, none have been an employee of the Company during the past three years, and none has received compensation from the Company at any time during the past three years.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The following table sets forth fees billed to us by our independent auditors for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 for (i) services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our quarterly financial statements, (ii) services rendered that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements that are not reported as Audit Fees, and (iii) services rendered in connection with tax preparation, compliance, advice and assistance.

	2013	2012
Audit Fees	\$ 139,300	\$ 79,000
Tax Fees	4,300	2,375
Other Fees	–	–
Total Fees	\$ 143,600	\$ 81,375

Our policy is to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services performed by the independent accountants. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. Under our policy, pre-approval is generally provided for particular services or categories of services, including planned services, project based services and routine consultations. In addition, the Board of Directors may also pre-approve particular services on a case-by-case basis. Our Board of Directors approved all services that our independent accountants provided to us in the past two fiscal years.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission on May 4, 2011)
3.2	Bylaws (Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission on May 4, 2011)
3.3	Articles of Incorporation of Genius Brands International, Inc., a Nevada corporation (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Schedule 14C Information Statement, filed with the SEC on September 21, 2011)
3.4	Certificate of Correction to the Articles of Incorporation of Genius Brands International, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on December 12, 2011)
3.5	Articles of Merger, filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 21, 2011)
3.6	Articles of Merger, filed with the Secretary of State of the State of California (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 21, 2011)
3.7	Amendment to Bylaws dated November 15, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 20, 2013)
3.8	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 17, 2013)
3.9	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 7, 2014)
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission on May 4, 2011)
4.2	2008 Stock Option Plan (Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission on May 4, 2011)