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Blink Couture Inc.  
Form 10-K  
October 28, 2013

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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 1934

for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 333-138951

BLINK COUTURE, INC.

(Exact name of small Business Issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or  
organization)

98-0568153  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

c/o Regent Private Capital II, LLC  
5727 South Lewis Avenue  
Tulsa, Oklahoma  
(Address of principal executive offices)

74105  
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (918) 392-3200

Not Applicable

Former address if changed since last report

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

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

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

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Act. Yes  No

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

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer <input type="radio"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="radio"/>	Non-Accelerated Filer <input type="radio"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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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 stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of January 31, 2013 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$808,667.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share outstanding on October 25, 2013 was 393,169 shares.

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## Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (the “Report”), including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7 contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding future events and the future results of Blink Couture, Inc. (the “Company”) that are based on management’s current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions about the Company’s business. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “sees,” “estimates” and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements due to numerous factors, including, but not limited to, those discussed in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7 and elsewhere in this Report as well as those discussed from time to time in the Company’s other Securities and Exchange Commission filings and reports. In addition, such statements could be affected by general industry and market conditions. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Report or, in the case of any document incorporated by reference, the date of that document, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Report. If we update or correct one or more forward-looking statements, investors and others should not conclude that we will make additional updates or corrections with respect to other forward-looking statements.

## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

#### Background

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on October 23, 2003, under the name Fashionfreakz International Inc. On December 2, 2005, the Company changed its name to Blink Couture, Inc. Until March 4, 2008, the Company’s principal business was the online retail marketing of trendy clothing and accessories produced by independent designers. On March 4, 2008, the Company discontinued its prior business and changed its business plan. The Company’s business plan now consists of exploring potential targets for a business combination through the purchase of assets, share purchase or exchange, merger or similar type of transaction.

#### Termination of Proposed Acquisition of Operating Business

On November 10, 2011, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), pursuant to which we had intended to acquire Latitude Global, Inc. (“Latitude Global”), a company which, through its subsidiaries, operates combined restaurant and entertainment facilities in various locations. For the purpose of entering into the Merger Agreement with Latitude Global, on November 4, 2011, we formed Latitude Global Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary, which was a party to the Merger Agreement. Latitude Global Acquisition Corp. was dissolved in the State of Florida, by administrative dissolution, on September 28, 2012.

On December 5, 2012, we executed and entered into a Termination and Release Agreement (the “Termination Agreement”) with Latitude Global for the purpose of mutually terminating the Merger Agreement, and all proposed transactions relating to the merger. As a condition to the termination of the Merger Agreement, Latitude Global agreed to reimburse the Company \$47,500 for its expenses in connection with the Merger Agreement, including legal fees. Latitude Global agreed to pay this amount in six equal consecutive installments of \$7,917 with the initial payment having been received by us on or around December 11, 2012. The remaining five payments were also evidenced by a promissory note, in the principal amount of \$39,583. Through the date of this Report, we have not received any additional payments from Latitude Global. On June 12, 2013, the Company, through its legal counsel,

sent a demand letter to Latitude Global, notifying Latitude Global that its failure to make the required payments, pursuant to the terms of the Note, constituted an “Event of Default.” The Company demanded payment of \$41,107 in respect of outstanding principal and accrued interest, at a default rate of 8% per annum, through June 12, 2013, plus an additional \$750 to pay for collection costs. This outstanding amount continues to accrue interest in the amount of \$8.80 per day and Latitude Global may be required to pay additional costs incurred by us in connection with our attempts to collect all amounts owed. We are currently considering all of our options in connection with the collection of the amounts owed by Latitude Global, including the commencement of a collection action.

## Business Plan

The Company’s business plan is to seek, investigate, and, if warranted, acquire one or more properties or businesses, and to pursue other related activities intended to enhance shareholder value. The acquisition of a business opportunity may be made by purchase, merger, exchange of stock, or otherwise, and may encompass assets or a business entity, such as a corporation, joint venture, or partnership. The Company has limited capital, and it is unlikely that the Company will be able to take advantage of more than one such business opportunity. The Company intends to seek opportunities demonstrating the potential of long-term growth as opposed to short-term earnings.

We will be competing against other entities that possess greater financial, technical and managerial capabilities for identifying and completing business combinations. In evaluating a prospective business combination, we will conduct a reasonable due diligence review of potential targets given the lack of information which may be available regarding private companies, our limited personnel and financial resources and the limited experience of our management with respect to such activities. We expect that our due diligence will encompass, among other things, meetings with the target business’s incumbent management and inspection of its facilities, as necessary, as well as a review of financial and other information which is made available to us. This due diligence review will be conducted either by our management or by unaffiliated third parties we may engage. Our limited funds and the lack of full-time management will likely make it impracticable to conduct a complete and exhaustive investigation and analysis of a target business before we consummate a business combination. Management decisions, therefore, will likely be made without detailed feasibility studies, independent analysis, market surveys and the like which, if we had more funds available to us, would be desirable. Our decision-making will be particularly dependent upon information provided by the promoters, owners, sponsors or others associated with the target business seeking our participation.

Additionally, the Company is in a highly competitive market for a small number of business opportunities which could reduce the likelihood of consummating a successful business combination. We are, and will continue to be, an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with, joint ventures with and acquisitions of small private and public entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including small public companies and venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies that may be desirable target candidates for us. Nearly all these entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than we do; consequently, we will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. These competitive factors may reduce our likelihood of identifying and consummating a successful business combination.

Any business opportunity that is acquired by the Company is expected to have a desire to become a public company and establish a public trading market for its securities. As such, in connection with such business combination, it is likely that control of the Company would be transferred from the current principal shareholders of the Company to the acquiring entity or its affiliates. If such a change of control is affected through the purchase of stock from current shareholders, the transaction is very likely to result in substantial gains.

We anticipate that business opportunities will come to the Company's attention from various sources. These sources may include, but not be limited to, its principal shareholders, professional advisors such as attorneys and accountants, securities broker-dealers, and others who may present unsolicited proposals. Although the Company does not currently have any written agreements, with any individual or entity, to act as a finder for the Company, Regent Private Capital II, LLC ("Regent II"), a company which has made loans to the Company, since January 1, 2013, for the payment of its operating expenses and is the successor to Regent Private Capital, LLC ("Regent"), formerly a principal stockholder of the Company, may introduce business combination targets to us, in the future. Lawrence Field, our sole officer and director, is also a managing director of Regent II.

It is possible that the range of business opportunities that might be available for consideration by the Company could be limited by the impact of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations regarding purchase and sale of "penny stocks." The regulations would affect, and possibly impair, any market that might develop in the Company's securities until such time as they qualify for listing on NASDAQ or on another exchange which would make them exempt from applicability of the "penny stock" regulations.

The Company believes that various types of potential merger or acquisition candidates might find a business combination with the Company to be attractive. These include acquisition candidates desiring to create a public market for their shares in order to enhance liquidity for current shareholders, acquisition candidates which have long-term plans for raising capital through the public sale of securities and believe that the possible prior existence of a public market for their securities would be beneficial, and acquisition candidates which plan to acquire additional assets through issuance of securities rather than for cash, and believe that the possibility of development of a public market for their securities will be of assistance in that process. Acquisition candidates who have a need for an immediate cash infusion are not likely to find a potential business combination with the Company to be an attractive alternative.

The Company's focus is on small and medium-sized enterprises which have a desire to become public companies and which are able to satisfy, or anticipate in the reasonably near future being able to satisfy, the minimum asset and other requirements in order to qualify shares for trading on a senior stock exchange such as the Nasdaq Market or the NYSE MKT (See "Investigation and Selection of Business Opportunities"). The Company anticipates that potential acquisition candidates may (i) be recently organized with no operating history, or a history of losses attributable to under-capitalization or other factors; (ii) be experiencing financial or operating difficulties; (iii) be in need of funds to develop a new product or service or to expand into a new market; (iv) be relying upon an untested product or marketing concept; or (v) have a combination of the characteristics mentioned in (i) through (iv). The Company intends to concentrate its acquisition efforts on properties or businesses that it believes to be undervalued. Given the above factors, investors should expect that any acquisition candidate may have a history of losses or low profitability.

The Company does not propose to restrict its search for investment opportunities to any particular geographical area or industry, and may, therefore, engage in essentially any business, to the extent of its limited resources. This includes industries such as service, finance, natural resources, manufacturing, high technology, product development, medical, communications and others. The Company's discretion in the selection of business opportunities is unrestricted, subject to the availability of such opportunities, economic conditions, and other factors.

The Company does not currently intend to enter into a merger or acquisition transaction with any business with which any of the Company's officers, directors or principal shareholders are affiliated. Notwithstanding the foregoing, should the Company determine, in the future, that a transaction with an affiliated company would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders, the Company is, in general, permitted by Delaware law to enter into such a transaction if:

1. The material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors, and the Board in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum; or
2. The material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or
3. The contract or transaction is fair as to the Company as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors or the stockholders.



## Investigation and Selection of Business Opportunities

To a large extent, a decision to participate in a specific business opportunity may be made upon the principal shareholders' analysis of the quality of the other company's management and personnel, the anticipated acceptability of new products or marketing concepts, the merit of technological changes, the perceived benefit the Company will derive from becoming a publicly held entity, and numerous other factors which are difficult, if not impossible, to analyze through the application of any objective criteria. In many instances, it is anticipated that the historical operations of a specific business opportunity may not necessarily be indicative of the potential for the future because of the possible need to access capital, shift marketing approaches substantially, expand significantly, change product emphasis, change or substantially augment management, or make other changes. The Company will be dependent upon the owners of a potential acquisition candidate to identify any such problems which may exist and to implement, or be primarily responsible for the implementation of, required changes. Because the Company may participate in a business opportunity with a newly organized firm or with a firm which is entering a new phase of growth, it is possible that the Company could incur further risks, because management in many instances will not have proved its abilities or effectiveness, the eventual market for such company's products or services will likely not be established, and such company may not be profitable when acquired.

It is anticipated that the Company will not be able to diversify, but will essentially be limited to one such venture because of the Company's limited financial resources. This lack of diversification will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one business opportunity against profits from another.

The Company may consummate transactions having a potentially adverse impact upon the Company's shareholders pursuant to the authority and discretion of the Company's management and board of directors to complete acquisitions without submitting any proposal to the stockholders for their consideration. Holders of the Company's securities should not anticipate that the Company will necessarily furnish such holders, prior to any merger or acquisition, with financial statements, or any other documentation, concerning a target company or its business. In some instances, however, the proposed participation in a business opportunity may be submitted to the stockholders for their consideration, either voluntarily by such directors to seek the stockholders' advice and consent or because state law so requires.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of our management and the Company's principal shareholders. Current or future management of the Company may decide to hire outside consultants to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, and might pay a finder's fee, in stock in cash, as allowed by law. Since the Company has no current plans to use any outside consultants, no criteria or policies have been adopted. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in finding or acquiring a desirable business opportunity, given that limited funds are available for acquisitions, or that any acquisition that occurs will be on terms that are favorable to the Company or its stockholders.

The Company has unrestricted flexibility in seeking, analyzing and participating in other potential business opportunities. In its efforts to analyze potential acquisition targets, the Company will consider the following kinds of factors:

- (a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products;
- (b) Competitive position as compared to other firms of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- (c) Strength and diversity of management, either in place or scheduled for recruitment;

- (d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Company or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources;
- (e) The cost of participation by the Company as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potentials;
- (f) The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;
- (g) The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance and other required items; and
- (h) Other relevant factors.

In applying the foregoing criteria, no one of which will be controlling, management will attempt to analyze all factors and circumstances and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries, and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Due to the Company's limited capital available for investigation, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

Prior to making a decision to participate in a business opportunity, the Company will generally request that it be provided with written materials regarding the business opportunity containing such items as a description of products, services and company history; management resumes; financial information; available projections, with related assumptions upon which they are based; an explanation of proprietary products and services; evidence of existing patents, trademarks, or services marks, or rights thereto; present and proposed forms of compensation to management; a description of transactions between such company and its affiliates during relevant periods; a description of present and required facilities; an analysis of risks and competitive conditions; a financial plan of operation and estimated capital requirements; audited financial statements, or if they are not available, unaudited financial statements, together with reasonable assurances that audited financial statements would be able to be produced within a reasonable period of time following completion of a merger transaction; and other information deemed relevant.

As part of the Company's investigation, the Company's principal shareholders may meet personally with management and key personnel of a potential acquisition candidate, visit and inspect material facilities, obtain independent analysis or verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and take other reasonable investigative measures, to the extent of the Company's limited financial resources.

#### Form of Acquisition

It is not possible to predict the manner in which the Company may participate in another business opportunity with any degree of certainty. Specific business opportunities will be reviewed as well as the respective needs and desires of the Company and the promoters of the opportunity and, upon the basis of that review and the relative negotiating strength of the Company and such promoters, the legal structure or method deemed by management to be suitable will be selected. Such structure may include, but is not limited to leases, purchase and sale agreements, licenses, joint ventures and other contractual arrangements. The Company may act directly or indirectly through an interest in a partnership, corporation or other form of organization. Implementing such structure may require the merger, consolidation or reorganization of the Company with other corporations or forms of business organization, and although it is likely, there is no assurance that the Company would be the surviving entity. In addition, the present management, board of directors and stockholders of the Company most likely will not have control of a majority of the voting shares of the Company following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, the Company's existing management and directors may resign and new management and directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

It is likely that the Company will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of common stock or other securities of the Company. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "tax free" reorganization under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, depends upon the issuance to the stockholders of the acquired company of a controlling interest (i.e. 80% or more) of the common stock of the combined entities immediately following the reorganization. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Internal Revenue Code, the Company's current stockholders would retain in the aggregate 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares. This could result in substantial additional dilution in the equity of those who were stockholders of the Company prior to such reorganization. Any such issuance of additional shares might also be done simultaneously with a sale or transfer of shares representing a controlling interest in the Company by the principal shareholders.

It is anticipated that any new securities issued in any reorganization would be issued in reliance upon exemptions, if any are available, from registration under applicable federal and state securities laws. In some circumstances, however, as a negotiated element of the transaction, the Company may agree to register such securities either at the time the transaction is consummated, or under certain conditions or at specified times thereafter. The issuance of substantial additional securities and their potential sale into any trading market that might develop in the Company's

securities may have a depressive effect upon such market.

The Company will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of a written agreement. Although the terms of such agreement cannot be predicted, generally such an agreement would require specific representations and warranties by all of the parties thereto, specify certain events of default, detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by each of the parties thereto prior to such closing, outline the manner of bearing costs if the transaction is not closed, set forth remedies upon default, and include miscellaneous other terms normally found in an agreement of that type.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in any other specific business opportunity, the costs theretofore incurred might not be recoverable. Moreover, because many providers of goods and services require compensation at the time or soon after the goods and services are provided, the inability of the Company to pay until an indeterminate future time may make it impossible to procure such goods and services.

In all probability, upon completion of an acquisition or merger, there will be a change in control through issuance of substantially more shares of common stock. Further, in conjunction with an acquisition or merger, it is likely that the principal shareholders may offer to sell a controlling interest at a price not relative to or reflective of a price which could be achieved by individual shareholders at the time.

## Investment Company Act and Other Regulation

The Company may participate in a business opportunity by purchasing, trading or selling the securities of such business. The Company does not, however, intend to engage primarily in such activities. Specifically, the Company intends to conduct its activities so as to avoid being classified as an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Investment Act”), and therefore to avoid application of the costly and restrictive registration and other provisions of the Investment Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Section 3(a) of the Investment Act contains the definition of an “investment company,” and it excludes any entity that does not engage primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, or that does not engage in the business of investing, owning, holding or trading “investment securities” (defined as “all securities other than government securities or securities of majority-owned subsidiaries”) the value of which exceeds 40% of the value of its total assets (excluding government securities, cash or cash items). The Company intends to implement its business plan in a manner which will result in the availability of this exception from the definition of “investment company.” Consequently, the Company’s participation in a business or opportunity through the purchase and sale of investment securities will be limited.

The Company’s plan of business may involve changes in its capital structure, management, control and business, especially if it consummates a reorganization as discussed above. Each of these areas is regulated by the Investment Act, in order to protect purchasers of investment company securities. Since the Company will not register as an investment company, stockholders will not be afforded these protections.

Any securities which the Company might acquire in exchange for its Common Stock are expected to be “restricted securities” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Act”). If the Company elects to resell such securities, such sale cannot proceed unless a registration statement has been declared effective by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission or an exemption from registration is available. Although the plan of operation does not contemplate resale of securities acquired, if such a sale were to be necessary, the Company would be required to comply with the provisions of the Act to effect such resale.

An acquisition made by the Company may be in an industry which is regulated or licensed by federal, state or local authorities. Compliance with such regulations can be expected to be a time-consuming and expensive process.

## Competition

The Company expects to encounter substantial competition in its efforts to locate attractive opportunities, primarily from business development companies, venture capital partnerships and corporations, venture capital affiliates of large industrial and financial companies, small investment companies, and wealthy individuals. Many of these entities will have significantly greater experience, resources and managerial capabilities than the Company and will therefore be in a better position than the Company to obtain access to attractive business opportunities.

## Employees

We presently have no employees apart from our management. Our officers and directors are engaged in outside business activities and anticipate that they will devote to our business very limited time until the acquisition of a successful business opportunity has been identified. We expect no significant changes in the number of our employees other than such changes, if any, incident to a business combination.



ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Company neither rents nor owns any properties. The Company uses the office space and equipment of Regent II rent free. The Company currently has no policy with respect to investments or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of, or interests in, persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Company was not a party to any pending legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

PART II.

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

Common Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"). As of October 25, 2013, there were 393,169 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding which were held by 50 holders of record.

Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). The Company has not yet issued any of its Preferred Stock.

Options and Warrants

None of the shares of our Common Stock are subject to outstanding options or warrants.

Dividend Policy

The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its Common Stock and does not intend to declare or pay any cash dividend in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends, if any, is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on the Company's earnings, if any, its capital requirements and financial condition and such other factors as the Board of Directors may consider.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Company does not have any equity compensation plans or any individual compensation arrangements with respect to its Common Stock or Preferred Stock. The issuance of any of our Common Stock or Preferred Stock is within the discretion of our Board of Directors, which has the power to issue any or all of our authorized but unissued shares without stockholder approval.

Market for Our Shares of Common Stock

Our Common Stock is quoted on the OTCQB, under the trading symbol "BLKU". The market for our Common Stock is highly volatile. We cannot assure you that there will be a market in the future for our Common Stock. OTCQB securities are not listed and traded on the floor of an organized national or regional stock exchange. Instead, OTCQB securities transactions are conducted through a telephone and computer network connecting dealers in stocks. OTCQB stocks are traditionally smaller companies that do not meet the financial and other listing requirements of a regional or national stock exchange.

The following table shows the high and low prices of our shares of Common Stock on the OTCQB Tier of the OTC Markets, for each quarter during our fiscal years ended July 31, 2012 and 2013. The following quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions:



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Period	High	Low
August 1, 2011 – October 31, 2011	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.75
November 1, 2011 – January 31, 2012	\$ 10.01	\$ 1.75
February 1, 2012 – April 30, 2012	\$ 10.01	\$ 3.00
May 1, 2012 – July 31, 2012	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.01
August 1, 2012 – October 31, 2012	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.01
November 1, 2012 – January 31, 2013	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.01
February 1, 2013 – April 30, 2013	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.01
May 1, 2013 – July 31, 2013	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.01

#### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

#### Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company did not purchase or redeem any of its equity securities during the fourth quarter of its fiscal year ended July 31, 2013.

#### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and the notes thereto.

##### Overview

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on October 23, 2003, under the name Fashionfreakz International Inc. On December 2, 2005, the Company changed its name to Blink Couture, Inc. Until March 4, 2008, the Company’s principal business was the online retail marketing of trendy clothing and accessories produced by independent designers. On March 4, 2008, the Company discontinued its prior business and changed its business plan. The Company’s business plan now consists of exploring potential targets for a business combination through the purchase of assets, share purchase or exchange, merger or similar type of transaction.

The Company is currently considered to be a “blank check” company. The SEC defines those companies as “any development stage company that is issuing a penny stock, within the meaning of Section 3(a)(51) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and that has no specific business plan or purpose, or has indicated that its business plan is to merge with an unidentified company or companies.” Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of “blank check” companies in their respective jurisdictions. The Company is also a “shell company,” defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act as a company with no or nominal assets (other than cash) and no or nominal operations.

We will not be restricted in our search for business combination candidates to any particular geographical area, industry or industry segment, and may enter into a combination with a private business engaged in any line of business, including service, finance, mining, manufacturing, real estate, oil and gas, distribution, transportation, medical, communications, high technology, biotechnology or any other. Management’s discretion is, as a practical matter, unlimited in the selection of a combination candidate. Management will seek combination candidates in the United States and other countries, as available time and resources permit, through existing associations and by word of mouth. This plan of operation has been adopted in order to attempt to create value for our stockholders.

On November 4, 2011, we formed Latitude Global Acquisition Corp. in the State of Florida, which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, formed for the sole purpose of acquiring Latitude Global. Latitude Global Acquisition Corp. was dissolved in the State of Florida, by administrative dissolution, on September 28, 2012. On November 10, 2011, we entered into the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which we had intended to acquire Latitude Global through our subsidiary, Latitude Global Acquisition Corp. On December 5, 2012, we executed and entered

into a Termination and Release Agreement with Latitude Global for the purpose of mutually terminating the Merger Agreement, and all proposed transactions relating to the merger.

#### Results of Operations

The Company has not conducted any active operations since March 4, 2008, except for its efforts to locate suitable acquisition candidates. No revenue has been generated by the Company from October 23, 2003 (Inception) to July 31, 2013. It is unlikely the Company will have any revenues unless it is able to effect an acquisition or merger with an operating company. There can be no assurance that we will be able to consummate an acquisition of an operating company. It is management's assertion that these circumstances may hinder the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's plan of operation for the next twelve months shall be to continue its efforts to locate suitable acquisition candidates.

Year ended July 31, 2013 Compared to Year ended July 31, 2012

For the year ended July 31, 2013, the Company had a net loss of \$123,037 compared to a net loss of \$136,156 for the year ended July 31, 2012. This reduction in net loss of \$13,119 (9.6%) between the comparable periods was primarily attributable to (a) (i) non-operating income recognized by the Company of \$7,917, during the year ended July 31, 2013, (ii) a reduction in professional fees from \$65,220 for the year ended July 31, 2012 to \$57,770 for the year ended July 31, 2013 (\$7,450) and (iii) a reduction in tax expense from \$4,889 for the year ended July 31, 2012 to \$522 for the year ended July 31, 2013 (\$4,367), which was partially offset by (b) (i) an increase in interest expense from \$16,841 for the year ended July 31, 2012 to \$23,384 for the year ended July 31, 2013 (\$6,543) and (ii) an increase in general and administrative expenses from \$9,206 for the year ended July 31, 2012 to \$9,278 for the year ended July 31, 2013 (\$72).

The non-operating income recognized by the Company, during the year ended July 31, 2013, reflects the first installment payment made to the Company by Latitude Global, in December 2012, of a total of \$47,500 payable by Latitude Global to the Company, to reimburse the Company for its expenses in connection with the proposed merger, as a result of Latitude Global's termination of the Merger Agreement. Additional installment payments, each in the same amount, were due and payable by Latitude Global to the Company on January 5, 2013, February 5, 2013, March 5, 2013, April 15, 2013 and May 5, 2013. As of the date of this Report, Latitude Global has failed to make any additional payments. Under the provisions of the promissory note covering the installment payments still due and payable to the Company, an "Event of Default" has occurred with respect to Latitude's failure to pay each such installment, on a timely basis, and the Company has made a demand for full payment immediately, along with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the payment default date of each such installment. The Company is currently considering all of its options in connection with the collection of the amounts owed by Latitude Global, including the commencement of a collection action.

The reduction in professional fees between the comparable periods is primarily attributable to a reduction in legal fees incurred by the Company, as a result of the termination of the proposed merger transaction with Latitude Global in December 2012.

The reduction in tax expense between the comparable periods is attributable to reduced state income tax liabilities, which were a result of the Company having paid past due state tax obligations late during the year ended July 31, 2012, as compared to paying current state tax obligations on a timely basis for the year ended July 31, 2013.

The increase in interest expense between the comparable periods reflects additional interest payable by the Company with respect to additional loans made to the Company by Regent and Regent II, since July 31, 2012, to pay all expenses incurred by the Company.

The increase in general and administrative expenses between the comparable periods was nominal (.7%) and, therefore, does not reflect any material changes in the Company's incurrence of general and administrative expenses.

#### Plan of Operation

The Company currently does not engage in any business activities that provide cash flow. During the next twelve months we anticipate incurring costs related to:

- (i) filing Exchange Act reports, and
- (ii) investigating, analyzing and consummating an acquisition.

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds in our treasury, through deferral of fees by certain service providers and additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

The Company may consider acquiring a business which has recently commenced operations, is a developing company in need of additional funds for expansion into new products or markets, is seeking to develop a new product or service, or is an established business which may be experiencing financial or operating difficulties and is in need of additional capital. In the alternative, a business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares while avoiding, among other things, the time delays, significant expense, and loss of voting control which may occur in a public offering.

Any target business that is selected may be a financially unstable company or an entity in its early stages of development or growth, including entities without established records of sales or earnings. In that event, we will be subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or potential emerging growth companies. In addition, we may effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high level of risk, and, although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risks.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business combination will be complex and extremely risky. Because of general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, our management believes that there are numerous firms seeking even the limited additional capital which we will have and/or the perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation. Such perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation include, among other things, facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be obtained, providing liquidity for the principals of and investors in a business, creating a means for providing incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, and offering greater flexibility in structuring acquisitions, joint ventures and the like through the issuance of stock. Potentially available business combinations may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had no cash on hand at July 31, 2013 and had no other assets to meet ongoing expenses or debts that may accumulate. Since inception, we have accumulated a deficit of \$583,620. As of July 31, 2013 we had total liabilities of \$509,894.

We have no commitment for any capital expenditure and foresee none. However, we have incurred certain transaction expenses, in connection with our terminated merger transaction with Latitude Global, for which Latitude Global agreed to reimburse us, but is currently in default of its obligations. In addition, we continue to incur routine fees and expenses incident to our reporting duties as a public company. We will continue to incur expenses in finding and investigating possible acquisitions and other fees and expenses in the event we make an acquisition or attempt, but are unable to complete an acquisition. If we do not consummate a business transaction with another company, our cash requirements for the next twelve months are relatively modest, principally legal fees accounting expenses and other expenses relating to making filings required under the Exchange Act, which should not exceed \$100,000 in the fiscal year ending July 31, 2014. Any travel, lodging or other expenses which may arise related to finding, investigating and attempting to complete a combination with one or more potential acquisitions could also amount to thousands of dollars.

We will only be able to pay our future obligations and meet operating expenses by raising additional funds, acquiring a profitable company or otherwise generating positive cash flow. As a practical matter, we are unlikely to generate positive cash flow by any means other than acquiring a company with such cash flow. We believe that management, stockholders or affiliates will lend funds to us as needed for operations prior to completion of an acquisition.

Management, stockholders and any such affiliates are not obligated to provide funds to us, however, and it is not certain they will always want or be financially able to do so. Our stockholders, management and/or affiliates who advance funds to us to cover operating expenses will expect to be reimbursed, either by us or by the company acquired, prior to or at the time of completing a combination. As of July 31, 2013, we have incurred an outstanding indebtedness to Regent II and certain of our stockholders, in the principal amount of \$447,546.

We have no intention of borrowing money to reimburse or pay salaries to any of our officers, directors or stockholders or their affiliates. There currently are no plans to sell additional securities to raise capital, although sales of securities may be necessary to obtain needed funds. Our current management has agreed to continue their services to us and to accrue sums owed them for services and expenses and expect payment reimbursement only.

Should existing management, stockholders or our affiliates refuse to advance needed funds, however, we would be forced to turn to outside parties to either lend funds to us or buy our securities. There is no assurance whatsoever that we will be able to raise necessary funds, when needed, from outside sources. Such a lack of funds could result in severe consequences to us, including among others:

failure to make timely filings with the SEC as required by the Exchange Act, which may also result in suspension of trading or quotation of our stock and could result in fines and penalties to us under the Exchange Act;

curtailing or eliminating our ability to locate and perform suitable investigations of potential acquisitions; or

inability to complete a desirable acquisition due to lack of funds to pay legal and accounting fees and acquisition-related expenses.

It is our intention to seek reimbursement from potential acquisition candidates for professional fees and travel, lodging and other due diligence expenses incurred by our management, in connection with our investigation, negotiation and consummation of a business combination with such acquisition candidates. There is no assurance that any potential candidate will agree to reimburse us for such costs.

#### Going Concern

Our independent auditors have added an explanatory paragraph to their opinion issued in connection with the financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2013, relative to our ability to continue as a going concern. We had a working capital deficit of \$509,894 at July 31, 2013; we had an accumulated deficit of \$583,620 incurred through July 31, 2013; and recorded losses of \$123,037 for the year ended July 31, 2013. The going concern opinion issued by our auditors means that there is substantial doubt that we can continue as an ongoing business for the twelve month period ending July 31, 2014 and thereafter. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the uncertainty about our ability to continue our business.

#### Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to an investor in our securities.

#### Contractual Obligations

As a "smaller reporting company" as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" suggesting that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In Financial Reporting Release No. 60, the Securities and Exchange Commission has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. The nature of our business generally does not call for the preparation or use of estimates. Due to the fact that the Company does not have any operating business, we do not believe that we have any such critical accounting policies.



ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide information required by this Item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Set forth below are the audited financial statements for the Company for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 and the reports thereon of Paritz & Co, PA.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors  
Blink Couture,  
Inc.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Tulsa, Oklahoma

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Blink Couture, Inc. (A Development Stage Company) for the years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of operations, change in stockholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, and the period from inception (October 23, 2003) to July 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Blink Couture, Inc. as of July 31, 2013 and 2012 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, and for the period from inception (October 23, 2003) to July 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As disclosed in Note 3, the Company has no revenue since inception and has generated net losses of \$583,620 during the period of October 23, 2003 (inception) to July 31, 2013 has no assets, and its current liabilities and total liabilities exceed its current assets and total assets by \$509,894. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Paritz & Co.,  
P.A.  
Hackensack, New  
Jersey  
October 24, 2013

BLINK COUTURE, INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
BALANCE SHEETS

(in US\$)	July 31, 2013	July 31, 2012
Total Assets	\$0	\$0
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts Payable	\$1,810	\$-
Accrued Interest - Related Parties	60,538	37,154
Notes Due to Related Parties	447,546	349,703
Total Current Liabilities & Total Liabilities	\$509,894	\$386,857
<b>Stockholders' Deficiency</b>		
Preferred stock, (\$.0001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding)	\$-	\$-
Common stock, (\$.0001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 393,169 shares outstanding as of July 31, 2013 and July 31, 2012)	39	39
Additional Paid-in Capital	73,687	73,687
Deficit Accumulated during the Development Stage	(583,620 )	(460,583 )
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	\$(509,894 )	\$(386,857 )
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Deficiency	\$0	\$0

See accompanying notes to financial statements

BLINK COUTURE, INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in US\$)	Year Ended July 31,		October 23, 2003 (Date of commencement as a Development Stage Company) through July 31, 2013
	2013	2012	
Revenues	\$-	\$-	\$ -
Operating Expenses			
General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 107,570	\$ 119,315	\$ 530,999
Other Expense (Income)			
Interest Expense-Related Parties	\$ 23,384	\$ 16,841	\$ 60,538
Expense Reimbursement	(7,917 )	0	(7,917 )
Total Other Expense (Income)	\$ 15,467	\$ 16,841	\$ 52,621
Total Expenses	\$ 123,037	\$ 136,156	\$ 583,620
Net Loss	\$(123,037 )	\$(136,156 )	\$ (583,620 )
Basic Loss per share	\$(0.31 )	\$(0.35 )	
Weighted Average Shares	393,169	393,169	

See accompanying notes to financial statements

BLINK COUTURE, INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in US\$)	Year Ended July 31,		October 23, 2003 (Date of commencement as a Development Stage Company) through July 31, 3013
	2013	2012	
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net Loss	\$(123,037 )	\$(136,156 )	\$ (583,620 )
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities			
Amortization	–	–	741
Common Stock Issued for Services	–	–	300
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
Change in Accounts Payable	1,810	(3,415 )	1,810
Change in Accrued Interest - Related Parties	23,384	16,841	60,538
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$(97,843 )	\$(122,730 )	\$ (520,231 )
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of Property & Equipment	–	–	(741 )
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$-	\$-	\$ (741 )
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from Notes Due to Related Parties	97,843	122,730	447,546
Donated Capital	–	–	23,636
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock	–	–	49,790
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$97,843	\$122,730	\$ 520,972
Net (decrease) increase in Cash	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Cash Beginning of Year	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Cash End of Year	\$0	\$0	\$ 0

See accompanying notes to financial statements



BLINK COUTURE, INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance – October 23, 2003 (Date of Inception)	–	–	–	–	–
October 25, 2003 – issue of common stock for services at \$0.0001 per share	45,717	5	235	–	240
July 25, 2004 – issue of common stock for services at \$0.0001 per share	342,876	34	1,766	–	1,800
Net loss for the period	–	–	–	(3,075 )	(3,075 )
Balance – July 31, 2004	388,593	39	2,001		