

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

Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 000-53316

TRANSBIOTEC, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

26-0731818

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

**194 Marina Drive, Suite 202
Long Beach, CA**

(Address of principal executive offices)

90803

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (949) 285-9454

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

Title of each class

None

Name of each exchange on which registered

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.001
(Title of class)

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 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate 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 and post such files). Yes 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 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 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

Smaller reporting company

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

Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates: \$446,665.85 as based on last reported sales price of such stock on April 9, 2014. The voting stock held by non-affiliates on that date consisted of 27,916,616 shares of common stock.

Applicable Only to Registrants Involved in Bankruptcy Proceedings During the Preceding Five Years:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. As of April 9, 2014, there were 35,438,379 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, issued and outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to rule 424(b) or (c) of the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980).

None.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

ITEM 1 –	BUSINESS	3
ITEM 1A –	RISK FACTORS	9
ITEM 1B –	UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS	13
ITEM 2 –	PROPERTIES	13
ITEM 3 –	LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	13
ITEM 4 –	MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES	14

PART II

ITEM 5 –	MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES	15
ITEM 6 –	SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	16
ITEM 7 –	MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION	16
ITEM 7A –	QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	22
ITEM 8 –	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	22
ITEM 9 –	CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	22
ITEM 9A –	CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	22
ITEM 9B –	OTHER INFORMATION	24

PART III

ITEM 10 –	DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	25
ITEM 11 –	EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	29
ITEM 12 –	SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	32
ITEM 13 –	CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE	32
ITEM 14 –	PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES	33

PART IV

ITEM 15 –	EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES	34
-----------	---	----

PART I

Explanatory Note

This Annual Report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). These statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions, and on information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Company set forth under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition or Plan of Operation." Forward-looking statements also include statements in which words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "estimate," "consider," or similar expressions are used.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. The Company's future results and shareholder values may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1 – BUSINESS

Corporate History

We were incorporated under the name Imagine Media, Ltd. on August 10, 2007. From inception through early 2009, our business was to publish and distribute Image Magazine, a monthly entertainment guide for the Denver, Colorado area. We generated only limited revenue and essentially abandoned our business plan in January 2009.

On September 19, 2011, we acquired approximately 52% of the outstanding shares of TransBiotec, Inc., ("TBT") from TBT's directors in exchange for 12,416,462 shares of our common stock. These directors of TBT were Charles Bennington, Devadatt Mishal, Nicholas Limer, and Sam Satyanarayana. At the time, these shares represented approximately 52% of our outstanding common stock. TBT was a California corporation. In connection with this transaction, two of our officers resigned and Charles Bennington and Nicholas Limer were appointed as directors and as our President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer, and our Secretary, respectively, and Ronald Williams was appointed as our Chief Technology Officer.

On January 17, 2012, our Board of Directors amended our Certificate of Incorporation changing our name from Imagine Media, Ltd. to TransBiotec, Inc. On January 31, 2012, we acquired approximately 45% of the remaining outstanding shares of TBT in exchange for 10,973,678 shares of our common stock. In connection with this transaction two of our directors resigned and Sam Satyanarayana, Ronald Williams and Devadatt Mishal were appointed directors. As a result of the September 2011 and January 2012 acquisitions of TBT common stock, we currently own approximately 97% of the outstanding shares of TBT, and we control its board of directors and officer positions. The remaining 3% are owned by non-affiliated individuals that did not participate in the share exchange.

As a result of the acquisition, TBT's business is our business and, unless otherwise indicated, any references to "us" or "we" includes the business and operations of TBT. Due to our 97% ownership of TBT, its operations are combined with ours in the attached financial statements.

Our offices are located at 194 Marina Drive, Suite 202, Long Beach, CA 90803, telephone number (949) 285-9454.

Business Overview

General

We are a development stage company that has developed an alcohol detection device called "SOBR". The device is a patented device for use in detecting alcohol in a person's system by testing the ethanol content in their perspiration. We plan to market the device to two primary business segments: (i) companies and institutions that employ or contract with vehicle drivers, where the system will be marketed as a preventative drunk driving detection system, with a possible ignition locking device, and (ii) companies and institutions that have an interest in monitoring their employees' or contractors' alcohol level due to their job responsibilities, such as surgeons prior to entering surgery, pilots prior to flying aircraft, and the military for personnel returning to a military base from off-base leave. Currently, we have several "prototype" units fully-developed that we believe are ready for use, but are also constantly looking for ways to improve the device and will develop it further if we find improvements to the device.

Regarding the use in vehicles, we believe SOBR offers a unique solution to the national drunk driving problem and are currently performing beta testing of SOBR for this use. Our objective is to grow our sales and manufacturing of SOBR by aggressively pursuing the original equipment market ("OEM") once final beta testing is completed. We intend to seek an experienced OEM partner to introduce SOBR to the new automotive market. We believe that an increase in public awareness and consumer interest will generate a demand for alcohol sensing technology and we hope that auto manufactures will begin installing SOBR as a factory installed option. We will also market SOBR to international car manufacturers which may want to gain a market advantage over domestic auto manufacturers. We will seek to enter other markets as well, such as commercial trucking, as well as seek to have included in federal legislation a requirement that a alcohol sensing devices with ignition locking systems be retrofitted in all vehicles in the U.S.

Regarding the use in monitoring employees and contractors in certain industries, such as surgeons, pilots and the military, we are in the process of soliciting potential customers interested in purchasing either interlocking or portable devices in various industries.

Currently, we do not have the money or funding to achieve the above goals and based on our revenues, cash on hand and current monthly burn rate of approximately \$25,000, we will need to continue borrowing from our shareholders and other related parties, and/or raise money from the sales of our securities, to fund operations.

Our website is www.transbiotec.com.



(photo of SOBR sensor)

Our only product is SOBR. The SOBR device is a patented device for use in detecting alcohol in a person's system by measuring the ethanol content in their perspiration and determining whether that level is over or under a preset level set by the installer or a trained technician. SOBR works by having an individual touch a sensor for approximately six seconds, the sensor is specific to ethanol. It detects ethanol secreted through sweat that emanates from the hands. The product is produced in two basic forms. The first is an in-vehicle system that can be connected to an interlock system to prevent the operation of the vehicle in the event the sensor detects measurable ethanol content. The second product is a portable unit that can be used anywhere.

The in-vehicle unit can be either retrofitted or built into the steering wheel, yoke or trim of any machine, including automobiles, buses, trucks, boats and aircraft. Once the driver touches the sensor for approximately six seconds, the SOBR device detects ethanol secreted through sweat that emanates from the hands. If the vehicle is fitted with an interlock device, then the ethanol level is instantly translated into an engine "start" or "no-start" signal. SOBR can also initiate random real-time tests while the vehicle is operating to ensure that the operator's ethanol level does not increase over the preset limit after the vehicle is started. If the system is tampered with while parked, the vehicle will not start. If the device is tampered with while driving, alarms will activate, such as the vehicle lights and horn, drawing attention to the vehicle. If a vehicle is equipped with a Global Positioning System, or Data Transmission Module, SOBR can alert fleet operators or others monitoring a vehicle of the detection of alcohol above preset levels.

When SOBR is installed in a vehicle the system is virtually unnoticeable, unlike breathalyzer ignition interlock systems. SOBR requires approximately one hour to install in a vehicle. The control box can be mounted under the dash in the interior of the vehicle. In new vehicles the sensor can be installed as part of the steering wheel. In retrofits, the sensor is installed on the dashboard for easy access. We believe that our cost to manufacture a SOBR device will be approximately \$100, and if the unit is installed in a vehicle the installation cost will be approximately \$75. SOBR requires a semi-annual recalibration much like current smog devices. The recalibration is accomplished with a hand held device plugged into the control box and requires a trained technician approximately one hour to complete.

We plan to license the installation and recalibration rights to the automotive service industry.

The portable unit is similar in size and looks to a black, non-flip mobile telephone and can be temporarily attached to a solid fixture for more convenient usage. The portable unit can be used to test individuals before they are allowed to perform certain functions. As a portable unit the system will signal through the use of lights whether the tested individual is over a preset level. The company utilizing the device may then use the information how it sees fit.

Marketing

We have developed a marketing plan that our management believes will gain market recognition, as well as hopefully generate demand, for the SOBR device, primarily through trade shows, industry publications, general solicitation, social media, and public relations. We plan to sell the SOBR device through the use of selling groups, such as channel sales, distributors, and independent sales contractors. We believe the primary market for the in-vehicle SOBR device initially is the commercial vehicle market, such as trucking companies, taxi cab companies, limousine companies, and bus companies. Many of these companies have a significant financial interest in eliminating drunk drivers from their operations. Secondly, individuals may desire to monitor a family member's vehicle, such as an automobile operated by a minor or a family member with a past alcohol issue.

We believe the primary market for the portable SOBR device is its use by companies and institutions that have an interest in monitoring their employees' or contractors' alcohol level due to their job responsibilities, such as surgeons prior to entering surgery, pilots prior to flying aircraft, mineworkers prior to entering a mine, or the military for personnel returning to a military base from off-base leave.

As a result, we initially plan to market SOBR to the voluntary, commercial market:

- o commercial transportation companies that operate tractor trailers, taxis, construction vehicles, boats, trains, aircraft and other vehicles;
- o local, state and federal government agencies that operate fire trucks, police cars and public transportation systems; and
- o individuals that desire to monitor a family member's vehicle, such as a vehicle operated by a minor.
- o a variety of government and military employees, such as sailors in the Navy who might be tested before boarding a ship after off-base leave.

We plan to establish a distribution system of individuals and companies including value-added resellers (VARs), channel sales teams, and independent contractors, to sell the products to the market.

Manufacturing

We manufactured the prototype SOBR devices we have to date (approximately 10 devices) in-house from over-the-counter components. The primary part is the sensor, which is an over-the-counter sensor, which we program in-house with our proprietary programming to have the sensor perform the necessary functions in the SOBR device. Currently, we use one specific sensor from one manufacturer but we believe that we would be able to use other sensor in the event this manufacturer stopped selling the sensor we currently use.

Eventually, if we grow and need to mass manufacture the device, we are planning to manufacture of all components of the SOBR, as well as component assembly, through subcontracted to third parties and perform the final assembly, testing and calibration of the SOBR device at the company's California location. In order to assemble the SOBR device a manufacturer only needs the space, manpower, and common, non-exotic equipment.

Our steps to the point of revenue generation, assuming we have sufficient funding, are as follows: (i) field and clinical testing of the SOBR device, which we estimate to complete in three months at a cost of \$40,000; (ii) adjust the device based on the results of the tests, which we estimate to complete in two months at a cost of \$60,000; (iii) manufacture, in-house, up to 1,000 units to have inventory on hand in the event of an order, which we estimate to complete in three months at a cost of \$100,000; (iv) refine the device based on feedback, if necessary, which we estimate to complete in one month at a cost of \$20,000; and (v) identify and contract with manufacturing facilities to build the device in quantity, when necessary, which we estimate to complete in four months at a cost of \$15,000. Some of the above steps would run in parallel with other steps so we estimate the overall time to revenue generation would be less than 13 months listed above, likely closer to 8-9 months.

Competition

Currently, to our knowledge, breath analyzer ignition interlocks are the only products on the market which can detect alcohol and lock the ignition system of a vehicle. There are several limitations inherent with current design of breath analyzers that can be circumvented and are invasive in their appearance and use. At present, their market is substantially made up of the mandated market (the legal market as a punitive testing device). If breath analyzer sales occur outside the mandated market, to our knowledge, that represents a much smaller sales number as percentage of business.

We believe SOBR has the following advantages over the majority of traditional breath analyzers:

- o Can be programmed to work during the entire operation of the vehicle without distracting the driver;
- o The system can be considered as non-invasive comparatively
- o Easy retro fit installation;
- o Unobtrusive in the vehicle;
- o Difficult to circumvent;
- o Possible opportunity for the consumer to obtain insurance discounts that could offset some costs of the system. Although presently no insurance company is offering a premium discount, nor do we see that happening in the near future.

To date the breath analyzer companies are predominantly focused on the mandated market and are not pursuing the commercial market with the same effort.

Intellectual Property

As a portable unit the system will signal through the use of lights that the tested individual is over a preset level.

When SOBR is installed in a vehicle the system is less noticeable than the most common breathalyzer ignition interlock systems. SOBR requires approximately one hour to install in a vehicle. The control box can be mounted under the dash in the interior of the vehicle. In new vehicles the sensor can be installed as part of the steering wheel as well as many other places in the vehicle that are convenient easily assessable to the driver. In retrofits, the sensor is installed on the dashboard for easy access. We believe that our cost to manufacture a SOBR device will be approximately \$100, and if the unit is installed in a vehicle the installation cost will be approximately \$75. SOBR requires a semi-annual recalibration much like current smog devices. The recalibration is accomplished with a hand held device plugged into the control box and requires a trained technician approximately one hour to complete.

We plan to license the installation and recalibration rights to various retail and service businesses in the automotive service industry.

SOBR is protected by the following three patents, filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

1. Patent 6620108, which expires on December 26, 2021, pertains to the technology that identifies the vehicle's operator.
2. Patent 7173536, which expires on August 28, 2024, pertains to the substance detection and alarm system.
3. Patent 7377186, which expires on April 6, 2025, pertains to the interface system between the substance detection system and vehicle ignition system.

Government Regulation

At the present time, only the judicially-mandated market is regulated. Devices sold into this market must be approved by state government agencies. Since we plan to enter this market last, we will not, initially, be subject to government regulation. Although we realize we would be subject to regulation if and when we were to enter the mandated market.

Regarding the use in vehicles, we believe SOBR offers a unique solution to the national drunk driving problem and have been and are continuing to perform beta testing of SOBR for this use. Our objective is to grow our sales and manufacturing of SOBR by aggressively pursuing the original equipment market ("OEM") once final beta testing is completed. We intend to seek an experienced OEM partner to introduce SOBR to the new automotive market. We believe that an increase in public awareness and consumer interest as well as potential cost savings will generate a demand for alcohol sensing technology. We hope that auto manufacturers will begin installing SOBR as a factory installed option. If that happens we expect it would occur for some time in the future. We will also market SOBR to international car manufacturers which may want to gain a market advantage over domestic auto manufacturers. We will seek to enter other markets as well, such as commercial trucking, as well as seek to have included in federal legislation a requirement that alcohol sensing devices with ignition locking systems be retrofitted in all vehicles in the U.S. France is one country that has created laws that mandate vehicles to have an alcohol detection device on all private vehicles.

Regarding the use in monitoring employees and contractors in certain industries, such as surgeons, pilots and the military, we are in the process of meeting with potential customers in certain identified business segments.

Currently, we do not have the money or funding to achieve the above goals and we will not be able to achieve our goals unless we are successful in obtaining funding through this offering and potentially future offerings as well, all which may serve to dilute the ownership position of our current and future shareholders.

Employees

As of March 31, 2014 we do not have any employees. Our sole officer is an independent contractor.

Available Information

We are a fully reporting issuer, subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our Quarterly Reports, Annual Reports, and other filings can be obtained from the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. You may also obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission at <http://www.sec.gov>.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS.

As a smaller reporting company we are not required to provide a statement of risk factors. However, we believe this information may be valuable to our shareholders for this filing. We reserve the right to not provide risk factors in our future filings. Our primary risk factors and other considerations include:

We have a limited operating history and historical financial information upon which you may evaluate our performance.

You should consider, among other factors, our prospects for success in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies that, like us, are in their early stages of development. We may not successfully address these risks and uncertainties or successfully implement our existing and new products. If we fail to do so, it could materially harm our business and impair the value of our common stock. Even if we accomplish these objectives, we may not generate the positive cash flows or profits we anticipate in the future. We were incorporated in Delaware on August 10, 2007. Our business to date business focused on developing and improving our product, filing patents, and hiring management and staff personnel. Unanticipated problems, expenses and delays are frequently encountered in establishing a new business and developing new products. These include, but are not limited to, inadequate funding, lack of consumer acceptance, competition, product development, and inadequate sales and marketing. The failure by us to meet any of these conditions would have a materially adverse effect upon us and may force us to reduce or curtail operations. No assurance can be given that we can or will ever operate profitably.

We may not be able to meet our future capital needs.

To date, we have not generated any revenue and we have limited cash liquidity and capital resources. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our ability to develop our products, cash flow from operations, and competing market developments. We will need additional capital in the near future. Any equity financings will result in dilution to our then-existing stockholders. Sources of debt financing may result in high interest expense. Any financing, if available, may be on unfavorable terms. If adequate funds are not obtained, we will be required to reduce or curtail operations.

If we cannot obtain additional funding, our product development and commercialization efforts may be reduced or discontinued and we may not be able to continue operations.

We have historically experienced negative cash flows from operations since our inception and we expect the negative cash flows from operations to continue for the foreseeable future. Unless and until we are able to generate revenues, we expect such losses to continue for the foreseeable future. As discussed in our financial statements, there exists substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern.

Product development efforts are highly dependent on the amount of cash and cash equivalents on hand combined with our ability to raise additional capital to support our future operations through one or more methods, including but not limited to, issuing additional equity or debt.

In addition, we may also raise additional capital through additional equity offerings, and licensing our future products in development. While we will continue to explore these potential opportunities, there can be no assurances that we will be successful in raising sufficient capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all, or that we will be successful in licensing our future products. Based on our current projections, we believe we have insufficient cash on hand to meet our obligations as they become due based on current assumptions. The uncertainties surrounding our future cash inflows have raised substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern.

Current economic conditions and capital markets are in a period of disruption and instability which could adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets, and thus adversely affect our business and liquidity.

The current economic conditions and financial crisis have had, and will continue to have, a negative impact on our ability to access the capital markets, and thus have a negative impact on our business and liquidity. The shortage of liquidity and credit combined with the substantial losses in worldwide equity markets could lead to an extended worldwide recession. We may face significant challenges if conditions in the capital markets do not improve. Our ability to access the capital markets has been and continues to be severely restricted at a time when we need to access such markets, which could have a negative impact on our business plans. Even if we are able to raise capital, it may not be at a price or on terms that are favorable to us. We cannot predict the occurrence of future disruptions or how long the current conditions may continue.

Because we face intense competition, we may not be able to operate profitably in our markets.

The market for our product is highly competitive and is becoming more so, which could hinder our ability to successfully market our products. We may not have the resources, expertise or other competitive factors to compete successfully in the future. We expect to face additional competition from existing competitors and new market entrants in the future. Many of our competitors have greater name recognition and more established relationships in the industry than we do. As a result, these competitors may be able to:

- develop and expand their product offerings more rapidly;
- adapt to new or emerging changes in customer requirements more quickly;
- take advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more readily; and
- devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products and adopt more aggressive pricing policies than we can.

If our products do not gain expected market acceptance, prospects for our sales revenue may be affected.

We intend to use the SOBR device in the commercial market, as opposed to the judicially-mandated market. Currently, most alcohol sensing devices are breath analyzers used in the judicially-mandated market where the use is usually required by law as a punishment for the committing a crime. We will be asking commercial industries, auto manufacturers, companies that have commercial vehicles as their primary business (limousine companies, taxi cab companies, truck drivers, etc.), and companies and institutions that have an interest in monitoring their employees' or contractors' alcohol level due to their job responsibilities (such as surgeons, pilots, and the military, adopt a new requirement that their employees or contractors must abide in order to remain employed. While we believe this will be attractive to many companies and industries we must achieve some level of market acceptance to be successful. If we are unable to achieve market acceptance our investors could lose their entire investment.

If critical components become unavailable or contract manufacturers delay their production, our business will be negatively impacted.

Currently, we manufacture the limited number of SOBR™ prototype devices we have developed by applying our proprietary know-how to "off the shelf" parts and components. However, if we are successful in our growth plan, the eventually we will have to contract out our manufacturing of the devices. At that time, the stability of component supply will be crucial to determining our manufacturing process. Due to the fact we currently manufacture the device from "off the shelf" parts and components, all of our critical devices and components are supplied by certain third-party manufacturers, and we may be unable to acquire necessary amounts of key components at competitive prices.

If we are successful in our growth, outsourcing the production of certain parts and components would be one way to reduce manufacturing costs. We plan to select these particular manufacturers based on their ability to consistently produce these products according to our requirements in an effort to obtain the best quality product at the most cost effective price. However, the loss of all or one of these suppliers or delays in obtaining shipments would have an adverse effect on our operations until an alternative supplier could be found, if one may be located at all. If we get to that stage of growth, such loss of manufacturers could cause us to breach any contracts we have in place at that time and would likely cause us to lose sales.

If our contract manufacturers fail to meet our requirements for quality, quantity and timeliness, our business growth could be harmed.

We eventually plan to outsource the manufacturing of SOBR to contract manufacturers. These manufacturers will procure most of the raw materials for us and provide all necessary facilities and labor to manufacture our products. If these companies were to terminate their agreements with us without adequate notice, or fail to provide the required capacity and quality on a timely basis, we would be delayed in our ability or unable to process and deliver our products to our customers.

Our products could contain defects or they may be installed or operated incorrectly, which could reduce sales of those products or result in claims against us.

Although we have quality assurance practices to ensure good product quality, defects still may be found in the future in our future products.

End-users could lose their confidence in our products and Company when they unexpectedly use defective products or use our products improperly. This could result in loss of revenue, loss of profit margin, or loss of market share. Moreover, because our products may be employed in the automotive industry, if one of our products is a cause, or perceived to be the cause, of injury or death in a car accident, we would likely be subject to a claim. If we were found responsible it could cause us to incur liability which could interrupt or even cause us to terminate some or all of our operations.

If we are unable to recruit and retain qualified personnel, our business could be harmed.

Our growth and success highly depend on qualified personnel. Competition in the industry could cause us difficulty in recruiting or retaining a sufficient number of qualified technical personnel, which could harm our ability to develop new products. If we are unable to attract and retain necessary key talents, it would harm our ability to develop competitive product and retain good customers and could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights.

We currently have three "use" patents covering the SOBR device and one other pending with the USPTO. These are not patents over the components of the device, but instead covering the use of those components in the SOBR device. Our ability to compete partly depends on the superiority, uniqueness and value of our intellectual property. To protect our proprietary rights, we will rely on a combination of patent, copyright and trade secret laws, confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties, and protective contractual provisions. Despite these efforts, any of the following occurrences may reduce the value of our intellectual property:

- Our applications for patents relating to our business may not be granted and, if granted, may be challenged or invalidated;
- Issued patents may not provide us with any competitive advantages;
- Our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may not be effective in preventing misappropriation of our technology;
- Our efforts may not prevent the development and design by others of products or technologies similar to or competitive with, or superior to those we develop; or
- Another party may obtain a blocking patent and we would need to either obtain a license or design around the patent in order to continue to offer the contested feature or service in our products.

We may become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our patents that would be expensive and time consuming.

In order to protect or enforce our patent rights, we may initiate patent litigation against third parties. In addition, we may become subject to interference or opposition proceedings conducted in patent and trademark offices to determine the priority and patentability of inventions. The defense of intellectual property rights, including patent rights through lawsuits, interference or opposition proceedings, and other legal and administrative proceedings, would be costly and divert our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. An adverse determination of any litigation or defense proceedings could put our pending patent applications at risk of not being issued.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. For example, during the course of this kind of litigation, confidential information may be inadvertently disclosed in the form of documents or testimony in connection with discovery requests, depositions or trial testimony. This disclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business and our financial results.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls or discover material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or timely or to detect fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

An effective internal control environment is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is an important part of our effort to prevent financial fraud. We are required to periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of our internal controls over financial reporting. Based on these evaluations, we may conclude that enhancements, modifications, or changes to internal controls are necessary or desirable. While management evaluates the effectiveness of our internal controls on a regular basis, these controls may not always be effective. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override, and failure of human judgment. In addition, control procedures are designed to reduce rather than eliminate business risks. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, or if management or our independent registered public accounting firm discovers material weaknesses in our internal controls, we may be unable to produce reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, including subjecting us to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any such actions could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline or limit our access to capital.

Our common stock has been thinly traded and we cannot predict the extent to which a trading market will develop.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. Our common stock is thinly traded compared to larger more widely known companies. Thinly traded common stock can be more volatile than common stock trading in an active public market. We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for our common stock will develop or be sustained after this offering.

Because we are subject to the “penny stock” rules, the level of trading activity in our stock may be reduced.

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. Broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny stocks” are regulated by certain penny stock rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Penny stocks, like shares of our common stock, generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on NASDAQ. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer's presumed control over the market, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, broker-dealers who sell these securities to persons other than established customers and “accredited investors” must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. Consequently, these requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity, if any, in the secondary market for a security subject to the penny stock rules, and investors in our common stock may find it difficult to sell their shares.

ITEM 1B – UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

This Item is not applicable to us as we are not an accelerated filer, a large accelerated filer, or a well-seasoned issuer; however, we have not received written comments from the Commission staff regarding our periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within the last 180 days before the end of our last fiscal year.

ITEM 2 – PROPERTIES

Our executive offices, consisting of approximately 500 square feet, are located at 194 Marina Drive, Suite 202, Long Beach, CA 90803. We currently utilize this space rent free. We do not own our own manufacturing facility but plan to outsource with third party manufacturing companies for our manufacturing.

ITEM 3 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On December 21, 2012, we were mail served with a legal action entitled, Involuntary Petition, Chapter 7, pursuant to which petitioning creditor Bill Bowman filed an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding with the stated purpose of putting TransBiotech, Inc., a California corporation and our wholly-owned subsidiary, into a bankruptcy (the “Involuntary Petition”). Subsequently we entered into a Settlement Agreement with Mr. Bowman (the “Bowman Settlement”) and on April 2, 2013 Mr. Bowman filed a Motion to Dismiss with the Court to have this matter dismissed with prejudice. The Court approved the Motion to Dismiss and issued an Order to Dismiss the legal action, effective July 29, 2013. On August 29, 2013, the parties to the Bowman Settlement amended the Settlement Agreement allowing us to make one final payment of \$75,000 to Bowman as final payment under the Bowman Settlement. We made the payment on or about September 4, 2013, and we do not owe Mr. Bowman any further sums and lawsuits involving Mr. Bowman have been dismissed.

On December 6, 2006, Orange County Valet and Security Patrol, Inc. filed a lawsuit against us in Orange County California State Superior Court for Breach of Contract in the amount of \$9,720.00. A default judgment was taken against us in this matter. In mid-2013 we learned the Plaintiff's perfected the judgment against us, but we have not heard from the Plaintiffs for a long period time.

On May 11, 2012, we sued William Cooper, Travis Cooper and William Bowman, and KULA Management, Inc., an unknown entity in a case entitled, TransBiotech, Inc. v. William Cooper, Travis Cooper, William Bowman, Superior Court of California, County of Orange, Case No. 30-2012-00568440-CU-BC- CJC for breach of contract, intentional interference, with contractual relations, intentional interference with prospective economic relations, defamation, and unfair business practices. According to the Complaint the lawsuit was based on false and misleading claims made by the Defendants, as well as tortious interference with our business and contacts. The Complaint sought unspecified damages to be determined by the Court or trier of fact. William Cooper, Travis Cooper and William Bowman all filed timely Answers. Kula Management, Inc. did not file an Answer and we received a default judgment against Kula Management, Inc. Travis Cooper and William Cooper filed cross-complaints alleging breach of contract. William Cooper's cross-complaint was disallowed due to failure to file timely. As part of the Bowman Settlement mentioned above, this lawsuit was dismissed by all parties, effective March 22, 2013.

We currently have one outstanding judgment against us involving a past employee of the company. The matter is under the purview of the State of California, Franchise Tax Board, Industrial Health and Safety Collections. We currently owe approximately \$28,277, plus accrued interest, to our ex-employee for unpaid wages under these Orders and are working to get this amount paid off.

On November 14, 2005, Fashion Furniture Rental, Inc. filed a lawsuit against TBT in the Orange County California State Superior Court for breach of contract. In 2012 Fashion Furniture Rental obtained a judgment against the Company in the approximate amount of \$61,000. This judgment was subsequently assigned to Mr. Bowman, who asserted it in the aforementioned Involuntary Petition. This judgment has been partially satisfied in conjunction with the Bowman Settlement after paying \$14,535.72 on the amount due. Per the terms of the Bowman Settlement, the remaining amount was to be fully satisfied by the end of 2013. As part of the final settlement with Bowman per the August 29, 2013 amendment to the Bowman Settlement, the remaining amounts due hereunder have been fully satisfied and we received a Satisfaction of Judgment.

On December 5, 2007, a judgment in favor of Vitaly Telishevsky in the amount of \$29,791.43 was entered against TBT. This judgment was entered pursuant to an "Order, Decision or Award of the Labor Commissioner." The judgment was later assigned to Mr. Bowman, who asserted it in the Involuntary Petition. This judgment has been partially satisfied in conjunction with the Bowman Settlement after paying \$14,089.87 on the amount due. Per the terms of the Bowman Settlement, the remaining amount was to be fully satisfied by the end of 2013. As part of the final settlement with Bowman per the August 29, 2013 amendment to the Bowman Settlement, the remaining amounts due hereunder have been fully satisfied and we received a Satisfaction of Judgment.

On September 30, 2006, a judgment in favor of Dai Vu in the amount of \$22,065.44 was entered against TBT. This judgment was entered pursuant to an "Order, Decision or Award of the Labor Commissioner." The judgment was later assigned to Mr. Bowman, who asserted it in the Involuntary Petition. This judgment has been fully satisfied in conjunction with the Bowman Settlement.

In the ordinary course of business, we are from time to time involved in various pending or threatened legal actions. The litigation process is inherently uncertain and it is possible that the resolution of such matters might have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition and/or results of operations. However, in the opinion of our management, other than as set forth herein, matters currently pending or threatened against us are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4 – MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

There is no information required to be disclosed under this Item.

PART II

ITEM 5 – MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “IMLE.” We were listed on March 18, 2009. The following table sets forth the high and low bid information for each quarter within the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, as best we could estimate from publicly-available information. The information reflects prices between dealers, and does not include retail markup, markdown, or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	Period	Bid Prices	
		High	Low
2012	First Quarter	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.51
	Second Quarter	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.23
	Third Quarter	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.30
	Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.06
2013	First Quarter	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.03
	Second Quarter	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.04
	Third Quarter	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02
	Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01

The Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 requires additional disclosure relating to the market for penny stocks in connection with trades in any stock defined as a penny stock. The Commission has adopted regulations that generally define a penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to a few exceptions which we do not meet. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith.

We have not adopted any stock option or stock bonus plans.

Holders

As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 34,146,712 shares of our common stock outstanding held by 140 holders of record and numerous shares held in brokerage accounts. As of April 9, 2014, there were 35,438,379 shares of our common stock outstanding held by 140 holders of record. Of these shares, 27,916,616 were held by non-affiliates. On the cover page of this filing we value the 27,916,616 shares held by non-affiliates at \$446,665.85. These shares were valued at \$0.016 per share, based on our share price on April 9, 2014.

Warrants

There is currently one outstanding option to purchase TransBiotec, Inc. common stock, with the option purchase 25,000 shares of TransBiotec, Inc.’s common stock at \$0.25 per share, and no warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. We do have convertible debentures outstanding that permit the holder to convert the outstanding obligation into shares of our common stock.

Dividends

There have been no cash dividends declared on our common stock, and we do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Dividends are declared at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase shares of our common stock under any equity compensation plans.

Currently, we do not have any equity compensation plans. As a result, we did not have any options, warrants or rights outstanding as of December 31, 2013.

Recent Issuance of Unregistered Securities

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013 we did not have any issuances of unregistered securities:

If our stock is listed on an exchange we will be subject to the Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 requires additional disclosure relating to the market for penny stocks in connection with trades in any stock defined as a penny stock. The Commission has adopted regulations that generally define a penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to a few exceptions which we do not meet. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith.

ITEM 6 – SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

As a smaller reporting company we are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 7 – MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION**Disclaimer Regarding Forward Looking Statements**

Our Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations contains not only statements that are historical facts, but also statements that are forward-looking. Forward-looking statements are, by their very nature, uncertain and risky. These risks and uncertainties include international, national and local general economic and market conditions; demographic changes; our ability to sustain, manage, or forecast growth; our ability to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; raw material costs and availability; new product development and introduction; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the ability to protect technology; and other risks that might be detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Although the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by them. Consequently, and because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, the actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in the forward-looking statements. You are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this report and in our other reports as we attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations and prospects.

Overview

We are a development stage company that has developed an alcohol detection device called "SOBR". The device is a patented system for use in detecting alcohol in a person's system by measuring the ethanol content in their perspiration. Once SOBR is developed and tested, we plan to market the device to four primary business segments: (i) as an aftermarket-installed device to companies and institutions that employ or contract with vehicle drivers, such as trucking companies, limousine companies, and taxi cab companies, where the system will be marketed as a preventative drunk driving detection system, with a possible ignition locking device, (ii) the original equipment manufacturing (OEM) market, where the device would be installed in new vehicles during the original building of a vehicle, (iii) companies and institutions that have an interest in monitoring their employees' or contractors' alcohol level due to their job responsibilities, such as surgeons prior to entering surgery, pilots prior to flying aircraft, mineworkers prior to entering a mine, or the military for personnel returning to a military base from off-base leave or prior to leaving for a mission, and (iv) companies that would want to provide knowledge to their customers of their current alcohol level, such as lounge and bar owners, or customers attending a golfing event. We believe SOBR offers a unique solution to the national alcohol abuse problem.

We have developed a marketing plan that our management believes will gain market recognition for the SOBR device, primarily through trade shows, industry publications, general solicitation, social media, and public relations, as well as hopefully generating the demand for the SOBR device through the use of selling groups, such as channel sales, distributors, and independent sales contractors. We believe the primary market for the in-vehicle SOBR device initially is the commercial vehicle market, such as trucking companies, taxi cab companies, limousine companies, and bus companies. Many of these companies have a significant financial interest in eliminating drunk drivers from their operations. Secondly, individuals may desire to monitor a family member's vehicle, such as an automobile operated by a minor or a family member with a past alcohol issue.

We believe the primary market for the portable SOBR device is its use by companies and institutions that have an interest in monitoring their employees' or contractors' alcohol level due to their job responsibilities, such as surgeons prior to entering surgery, pilots prior to flying aircraft, mineworkers prior to entering a mine, or the military for personnel returning to a military base from off-base leave.

We are currently performing beta testing of SOBR.

Corporate Overview

We were formed in August 2007 to publish and distribute Image Magazine, a monthly guide and entertainment source for the Denver, Colorado area. We generated only limited revenue and essentially abandoned its business plan in January 2009. On September 19, 2011 we acquired approximately 52% of the outstanding shares of TBT from TBT's directors, in exchange for 12,416,462 shares of our common stock.

On January 31, 2012, we acquired approximately 45% of the remaining outstanding shares of TBT in exchange for 10,973,678 shares of our common stock.

Between the acquisitions in September 2011 and January 2012 we own approximately 97% of the outstanding shares of TBT.

As a result of the acquisition, TBT's business is our business, and, unless otherwise indicated, any references to we or us, include the business and operations of TBT.

TBT as the accounting acquirer in the transaction recorded the acquisition as the issuance of stock for our net monetary assets accompanied by a recapitalization. This accounting for the transaction was identical to that resulting from a reverse acquisition, except that no goodwill or other intangible assets were recorded.

We have developed and patented a high technology, state-of-the-art transdermal sensing system that detects blood alcohol levels through a person's skin.

The following discussion:

- o summarizes our plan of operation; and
- o analyzes our financial condition and the results of our operations for the year ended December 31, 2012.

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with TBT's financial statements included as part of this Annual Report.

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

Results of Operations

Summary of Results of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,		Period from
	2013	2012	July 19, 2004 (Inception) to December 31, 2013
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	783,848	2,886,710	13,351,797
Amortization and Depreciation	777	606	77,126
Total expenses	784,625	2,887,316	13,428,923
Operating loss	(784,625)	(2,887,316)	(13,428,923)
Interest expense	(170,428)	(118,194)	(1,263,420)
Interest expense – beneficial conversion feature	(94,161)	(112,064)	(276,225)
Gain (loss) on fair value adjustment – derivatives	186,202	(448,137)	(261,935)
Gain on debt reversal	99,805	-	99,805
Gain on sale of fixed asset	-	4,790	4,790
Net loss	\$ (763,207)	\$ (3,560,921)	\$ (15,125,908)

Operating Loss: Net Loss

Our net loss decreased by \$2,797,714, from (\$3,560,921) to (\$763,207) from the year ended 2012 compared to 2013. Our operating loss decreased by \$2,102,691, from (\$2,887,316) to (\$784,625) for the same period. The decrease in operating loss and net loss compared to the prior year is primarily a result of our significant decrease in general and administrative expenses, as well as our increase in interest expense. These changes are detailed below.

Revenue.

We have not had any revenues since our inception. Prior to September 2011 we were a company involved in publishing and distributing Image Magazine. Since September 2011, we have been involved in the development, testing and marketing SOBR, our unique alcohol sensing technology. Although we have not had any sales to date, we believe we are close to our first sales and revenue, possibly during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, but we believe that will be dependent upon on our ability to raise sufficient money to bring the SOBR device to market.

General and Administrative Expenses.

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$2,102,862, from \$2,886,710 for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$783,848 for the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to an decrease in our professional fees, as a result of product development costs, a decrease in our research and product development costs, primarily related to the purchase of materials, an decrease in our salary and wages, and a decrease in our travel and marketing expenses.

Interest Income/Expense.

Interest expense increased by \$34,331 to (\$264,589), which includes a beneficial conversion feature of (\$94,161) in 2013 and (\$112,064) in 2012. The slight increase relates to the fact we incurred more interest expense on certain loans where we borrowed money during 2013 compared to 2012.

Loss on Fair Value Adjustment - Derivatives

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred a gain on fair value adjustment – derivatives of \$186,202, compared to a loss of (\$448,137) for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the impact of a decline in our stock price on certain convertible instruments we have outstanding.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Introduction

During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, because of our operating losses, we did not generate positive operating cash flows. Our cash on hand as of December 31, 2013 was \$0 and our monthly cash flow burn rate is approximately \$25,000. As a result, we have significant short term cash needs. These needs are being satisfied through proceeds from the sales of our securities and short terms promissory notes. We currently do not believe we will be able to satisfy our cash needs from our revenues for some time and there is no guarantee will be successful in the future satisfying these needs through the proceeds from the sales of our securities.

Our cash, current assets, total assets, current liabilities, and total liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cash	\$ -	\$ 782	\$ (782)
Total Current Assets	-	782	(782)
Total Assets	1,230	2,278	(1,048)
Total Current Liabilities	2,481,322	2,034,681	446,641
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,648,329	\$ 2,398,569	\$ 249,760

Our current assets decreased by \$782 as of December 31, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012. The decrease in our total assets between the two periods was attributed to a decrease in our cash on hand of \$782.

Our current liabilities increased by \$446,641, as of December 31, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012. A large portion of this increase was due to an increase in our notes payable to related parties and an increase in our notes payable-current, and our other payables, partially offset by a significant decrease in our notes payable – derivative liability payable and related party payables. As a result, our total liabilities also increased by \$249,760.

In order to repay our obligations in full or in part when due, we will be required to raise significant capital from other sources. There is no assurance, however, that we will be successful in these efforts.

Cash Requirements

We had cash available as of December 31, 2013 of \$0 and \$782 on December 31, 2012. Based on our revenues, cash on hand and current monthly burn rate of approximately \$25,000, we will need to continue borrowing from our shareholders and other related parties, and/or raise money from the sales of our securities, to fund operations.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Operations

We had net cash provided (used) by operating activities of (\$444,715) for the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to (\$406,403) for the year ended December 31, 2012. In 2013, the net cash used in operating activities consisted primarily of our net income (loss) of (\$758,416), adjusted primarily by gain on debt reversal of (\$99,805) and change in fair value of derivative liabilities of (\$186,202), offset primarily by compensatory equity issuances of \$77,424, note payable beneficial conversion expense of \$94,161, and original issuance discount – interest expense of \$63,004. In 2011, the net cash used in operating activities consisted primarily of our net income (loss) of (\$3,560,921), adjusted by gain of sale of fixed asset of (\$4,790), and offset primarily by compensatory equity issuances of \$2,325,999, change in fair value of derivative liabilities of \$448,137, and note payable beneficial conversion expense of \$112,064.

Investments

Our net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$511, compared to \$280 for the year ended December 31, 2012. For 2013, our investing activities related to fixed asset purchases of \$511. For 2012, our investing activities related to fixed asset purchases of (\$970) offset by fixed asset sales of \$1,250.

Financing

Our net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$443,422, compared to \$298,886 for the year ended December 31, 2012. For 2013, our financing activities related to notes and loans payable – borrowings of \$525,422, and note and loans payable – payments of (\$82,000). For 2012, our financing activities related to equity issuances of \$122,000, notes and loans payable – borrowings of \$166,886, and stock subscription payable of \$10,000.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2013, we had the following contractual obligations for 2014 through 2018:

	<u>2014 (1)</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Total</u>
Debt obligations	\$ 812,932	\$ 123,709	\$ 43,298	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 979,939
Capital leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 812,932</u>	<u>\$ 123,709</u>	<u>\$ 43,298</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 979,939</u>

(1) The interest amount for the contractual obligation for 2014 has been estimated.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 7A – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company we are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 8 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

For a list of financial statements and supplementary data filed as part of this Annual Report, see the Index to Financial Statements beginning at page F-1 of this Annual Report.

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

There are no items required to be reported under this Item.

ITEM 9A – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our Principal Accounting Officer), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined) in Exchange Act Rules 13a – 15(c) and 15d – 15(e)). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, who are our principal executive officer and principal financial officers, respectively, concluded that, as of the end of the period ended December 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective (1) to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (2) to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to us, including our chief executive and chief financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our Principal Accounting Officer) do not expect that our disclosure controls or internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. No matter how well conceived and operated, our disclosure controls and procedures can provide only a reasonable level of assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented if there exists in an individual a desire to do so. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

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

(b) 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 defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act, as amended, as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our Principal 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 in the United States and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and any disposition of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, Management has identified the following three material weaknesses that have caused management to conclude that, as of December 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures, and our internal control over financial reporting, were not effective at the reasonable assurance level:

1. We do not have sufficient segregation of duties within accounting functions, which is a basic internal control. Due to our size and nature, segregation of all conflicting duties may not always be possible and may not be economically feasible. However, to the extent possible, the initiation of transactions, the custody of assets and the recording of transactions should be performed by separate individuals. Management evaluated the impact of our failure to have segregation of duties on our assessment of our disclosure controls and procedures and has concluded that the control deficiency that resulted represented a material weakness.

2. We have not documented our internal controls. We have limited policies and procedures that cover the recording and reporting of financial transactions and accounting provisions. As a result we may be delayed in our ability to calculate certain accounting provisions. While we believe these provisions are accounted for correctly in the attached audited financial statements our lack of internal controls could lead to a delay in our reporting obligations. We were required to provide written documentation of key internal controls over financial reporting beginning with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2009. Management evaluated the impact of our failure to have written documentation of our internal controls and procedures on our assessment of our disclosure controls and procedures and has concluded that the control deficiency that resulted represented a material weakness.

3. Effective controls over the control environment were not maintained. Specifically, a formally adopted written code of business conduct and ethics that governs our employees, officers, and directors was not in place. Additionally, management has not developed and effectively communicated to our employees its accounting policies and procedures. This has resulted in inconsistent practices. Further, our Board of Directors does not currently have any independent members and no director qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. Since these entity level programs have a pervasive effect across the organization, management has determined that these circumstances constitute a material weakness.

To address these material weaknesses, management performed additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that the financial statements included herein fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Accordingly, we believe that the consolidated 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.

(c) Remediation of Material Weaknesses

In order to remediate the material weakness in our documentation, evaluation and testing of internal controls, we hope to hire additional qualified and experienced personnel to assist us in remedying this material weakness.

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There are no changes to report during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2013.

ITEM 9B – OTHER INFORMATION

There are no events required to be disclosed by the Item.

PART III

ITEM 10 – DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our directors, director nominees, and executive officers as of December 31, 2013, the principal offices and positions with the Company held by each person and the date such person became a director or executive officer of the Company. The executive officers of the Company are elected annually by the Board of Directors. The directors serve one-year terms until their successors are elected. The executive officers serve terms of one year or until their death, resignation, or removal by the Board of Directors. Unless described below, there are no family relationships among any of the directors and officers.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position(s)</u>
Charles Bennington	67	President, Chief Operating Officer, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer, Secretary (July 2013) and a Director (December 2006)
Ronald Williams	66	Chief Technology Officer and Director (October 2005)
Devadatt Mishal	63	Director (June 2010)
Daljit Khangura	45	Director (November 2013)

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of each director and executive officer during at least the past five years, indicating each person's principal occupation during the period, and the name and principal business of the organization by which he was employed.

Charles Bennington has been our President and its Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting Officer since December 2006 and its Secretary since July 2013. Between May 2005 and December 2006 Mr. Bennington was TBT's Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Bennington has been a director of TBT since April 2005. Mr. Bennington holds a Degree in Finance and Banking from the University of Miami, Ohio. Mr. Bennington's over 35 years of experience of positions held in senior executive management and/or as a member of the Board of Directors, combined with the fact he was TBT's President at the time we acquired TBT and had experience with managing TBT's development of the SOBR™ device led us to believe Mr. Bennington is an ideal director for our company considering where we are in our development, as well as our dependence on successfully implementing a strategy to further develop the SOBR™ device and attempt to sell it in various marketplaces.

Ronald Williams has been our Chief Technology Officer since October 28, 2005. Mr. Williams has been a director of TBT since June 3, 2010. Since 1993, Mr. Williams has owned and operated a mixed fruit tree orchard in Fallbrook, California. Since 1972, Mr. Williams has worked as an aerospace engineer and since 2005 Mr. Williams has been employed by the Aerospace Corporation in El Segundo, California. Mr. Williams holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in physics from the University of California at Los Angeles and has performed graduate studies in mechanical and material engineering at Cal State Northridge. Mr. Williams' experience of over 35 years of engineering experience, combined with the fact he was TBT's Chief Technology Officer at the time we acquired TBT and had assisted with designing and developing the SOBR™ device led us to believe Mr. Williams is an ideal director for our company considering where we are in developing the SOBR™ device.

Devadatt Mishal has been a director since June 3, 2010. Dr. Mishal has been practicing as an Obstetrician and Gynecologist since March 1982 in Downey, California. Dr. Mishal received his medical degree from Lokmanya Tilak. Mr. Mishal's experience of over 30 years of experience managing his own business, combined with the fact he was one of TBT's Directors at the time we acquired TBT and had experience with TBT's development of the SOBR™ device led us to believe Mr. Mishal is an ideal director for our company.

Daljit Khangura has been a director since November 2013. Mr. Khangura has been Sr. Finance Logistics Operations for AT&T, Inc. since June 2010. In this position, Mr. Khangura has managed inventory to approve, write, track and transfer jobs totaling hundreds of millions dollars managing over 900 field project orders, for field engineers and technician and third party vendors, as well as handling a multitude of other functions involving inventory, supply orders, and implementing various software and hardware rollouts. Prior to this position, Mr. Khangura was the Manager Procurement/Transportation for Clorox, Inc. from July 2009 to December 2010. In this position, Mr. Khangura prepared annual department operating budgets, managed expenses based on department budget, and approved budget spending targets, as well as spearheaded a strategic optimization project team consisting of 50 members with multiple functions. Mr. Khangura received a Bachelor of Science in Electrical/Mechanical and Business Management, as a double major, from West Bromwich College, England, UK University of the London, England, United Kingdom. Mr. Khangura's extensive managerial experience in managing inventory and project orders led us to believe Mr. Khangura is an ideal director for our company.

Term of Office

Our directors hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors have been elected and qualified, or until they resign or are removed. Our board of directors appoints our officers, and our officers hold office until their successors are chosen and qualify, or until their resignation or their removal.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among our directors or officers.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Our directors and executive officers have not been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

1. Other than the involuntary bankruptcy proceeding mentioned herein, no bankruptcy petition has been filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
2. any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
3. being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities;

4. being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated;
5. being the subject of, or a party to, any federal or state judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of: (i) any federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation; or (ii) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or (iii) any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or
6. being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Committees

All proceedings of the board of directors for the year ended December 31, 2013 were conducted by resolutions consented to in writing by the board of directors and filed with the minutes of the proceedings of our board of directors. Our company currently does not have nominating, compensation or audit committees or committees performing similar functions nor does our company have a written nominating, compensation or audit committee charter. Our board of directors does not believe that it is necessary to have such committees because it believes that the functions of such committees can be adequately performed by the board of directors.

We do not have any defined policy or procedural requirements for shareholders to submit recommendations or nominations for directors. The board of directors believes that, given the stage of our development, a specific nominating policy would be premature and of little assistance until our business operations develop to a more advanced level. Our company does not currently have any specific or minimum criteria for the election of nominees to the board of directors and we do not have any specific process or procedure for evaluating such nominees. The board of directors will assess all candidates, whether submitted by management or shareholders, and make recommendations for election or appointment.

A shareholder who wishes to communicate with our board of directors may do so by directing a written request addressed to our president at the address appearing on the first page of this annual report.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that it does not have an audit committee member that qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. We believe that the audit committee members are collectively capable of analyzing and evaluating our financial statements and understanding internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. In addition, we believe that retaining an independent director who would qualify as an "audit committee financial expert" would be overly costly and burdensome and is not warranted in our circumstances given the early stages of our development and the fact that we have not generated revenues to date.

Nomination Procedures For Appointment of Directors

As of December 31, 2013, we did not effect any material changes to the procedures by which our stockholders may recommend nominees to our board of directors.

Code of Ethics

We do not have a code of ethics.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's directors and executive officers and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of the Company. Officers, directors and greater than ten percent shareholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

During the most recent fiscal year, to the Company's knowledge, the following delinquencies occurred:

Name	No. of Late Reports	No. of Transactions Reported Late	No. of Failures to File
Charles Bennington	0	0	0
Ronald Williams	0	0	0
Nicholas Limer	0	0	0
Sam Satyanarayana	0	0	0
Devadatt Mishal	0	0	0
Daljit Khangura	0	0	1

ITEM 11 – EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The particulars of compensation paid to the following persons:

- (a) all individuals serving as our principal executive officer during the year ended December 31, 2013;
- (b) each of our two most highly compensated executive officers other than our principal executive officer who were serving as executive officers at December 31, 2013 who had total compensation exceeding \$100,000; and
- (c) up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided under (b) but for the fact that the individual was not serving as our executive officer at December 31, 2013,

who we will collectively refer to as the named executive officers, for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, are set out in the following summary compensation table:

Summary Compensation

The following table provides a summary of the compensation received by the persons set out therein for each of our last three fiscal years:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE										
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)	
Charles Bennington President, CFO, COO, Secretary (former CEO)	2013	120,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	120,000	
	2012	120,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	120,000	
	2011	120,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	120,000	
Ronald Williams CTO	2013	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2012	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2011	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Nicholas Limer (Former Secretary) ⁽¹⁾	2013	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2012	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2011	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Scott Painter ⁽²⁾ (Former Chief Executive Officer)	2012	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Gregory Bloom ⁽³⁾ (Former President)	2011	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	

- (1) Mr. Limer resigned as our Secretary on July 30, 2013.
- (2) We terminated Mr. Painter as our CEO effective December 28, 2012.
- (3) Mr. Bloom resigned as our President in May 2011.
- (4) Includes amounts paid and/or accrued.

Employment Contracts

In May 2011 we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Bennington which expires on the earlier of December 31, 2016 or Mr. Bennington's death. The employment agreement provides that we will pay Mr. Bennington a salary of \$120,000 during the first year of the agreement, \$156,000 during the second year of the agreement, \$172,000 during the third year of the agreement, \$190,000 during the fourth year of the agreement and \$208,000 during the fifth year of the agreement. In addition the agreement allows Mr. Bennington to participate in all employee benefit plans generally available to our employees.

Long-Term Incentive Plans. We do not provide its officers or employees with pension, stock appreciation rights, long-term incentive or other plans and has no intention of implementing any of these plans for the foreseeable future.

Employee Pension, Profit Sharing or other Retirement Plans. We do not have a defined benefit, pension plan, profit sharing or other retirement plan, although it may adopt one or more of such plans in the future.

Director Compensation

The following table sets forth director compensation for 2013:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)</u>	<u>Stock Awards (\$)</u>	<u>Option Awards (\$)</u>	<u>Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)</u>	<u>Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)</u>	<u>All Other Compensation (\$)</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
Charles Bennington	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ronald Williams	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Nicholas Limer ⁽¹⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Sam Satyanarayana ⁽²⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Devadatt Mishal	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Daljit Khangura	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

(1) Mr. Limer resigned from our Board of Directors effective July 30, 2013.

(2) Mr. Satyanarayana resigned from our Board of Directors effective July 31, 2013.

No director received compensation for the fiscal years December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. We have no formal plan for compensating our directors for their service in their capacity as directors, although such directors are expected in the future to receive stock options to purchase common shares as awarded by our board of directors or (as to future stock options) a compensation committee which may be established. Directors are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of our board of directors. Our board of directors may award special remuneration to any director undertaking any special services on our behalf other than services ordinarily required of a director.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth certain information concerning outstanding stock awards held by the Named Executive Officers on December 31, 2013:

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards				
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised 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, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)	
Charles Bennington	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Ronald Williams	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Nicholas Limer ⁽¹⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Sam Satyanarayana ⁽²⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Devadatt Mishal	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Daljit Khangura	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	

(1) Mr. Limer resigned from our Board of Directors effective July 30, 2013.

(2) Mr. Satyanarayana resigned from our Board of Directors effective July 31, 2013.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

There were no outstanding stock options or stock appreciation rights granted to our executive officers and directors at December 31, 2013.

Aggregated Option Exercises

There were no options exercised by any officer or director of our company during our twelve month period ended December 31, 2013.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Currently, our company does not have a long-term incentive plan in favor of any director, officer, consultant or employee of our company.

ITEM 12 – SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth, as of April 9, 2014, certain information with respect to our equity securities owned of record or beneficially by (i) each Officer and Director of the Company; (ii) each person who owns beneficially more than 5% of each class of the Company's outstanding equity securities; and (iii) all Directors and Executive Officers as a group.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner⁽²⁾	Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Amount	Percent of Class⁽¹⁾
Common Stock	Charles Bennington ⁽³⁾	President, CFO, Secretary and Director	1,004,422	2.8%
Common Stock	Ronald Williams ⁽³⁾	Chief Technology Officer and Director	0	0%
Common Stock	Devadatt Mishal ⁽³⁾	Director	384,811	1.0%
Common Stock	Daljit Khangura ⁽³⁾	Director	496,357	1.4%
	All Officers and Directors as a Group (4 persons)		1,885,590	5.3%

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, based on 35,438,379 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days, are deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of the person holding such options or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for the purposes of computing the percentage of any other person.

(2) Unless indicated otherwise, the address of the shareholder is 194 Marina Drive, Suite 202, Long Beach, CA 90803.

(3) Indicates one of our officers or directors.

The issuer is not aware of any person who owns of record, or is known to own beneficially, ten percent or more of the outstanding securities of any class of the issuer, other than as set forth above. The issuer is not aware of any person who controls the issuer as specified in Section 2(a)(1) of the 1940 Act. There are no classes of stock other than common stock issued or outstanding. The Company does not have an investment advisor.

ITEM 13 – CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

On April 10, 2012, we issued 12,416,462 shares of our common stock to our certain individuals, some of whom are now our officers and directors (Charles Bennington – 1,004,422 shares; Devadatt Mishal – 309,053 shares; Nicholas Limer – 5,466,720 shares; Sam Satyanarayana – 5,636,267 shares) pursuant to an Agreement to Exchange Securities dated September 19, 2011, in exchange for 52% of the outstanding shares of TransBiotec, Inc., ("TBT"). The shares issued in connection with the acquisition of TBT were restricted securities, as that term is defined in Rule 144 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We relied upon the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to the issuance of these shares. The persons who acquired these shares were all provided with information concerning the Company prior to the acquisition of their shares. The certificates representing the shares bear standard Rule 144 restrictive legends stating that the shares may not be offered, sold or transferred other than pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration.

On March 22, 2012, we issued 75,758 shares our common stock to Devadatt Mishal, one of our directors, in exchange for \$25,000. These shares were issued with a standard Rule 144 restrictive legend. Based on the representations of the investors in the stock purchase agreements the issuance of the shares was exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. The investors were sophisticated and familiar with our operations.

On February 10, 2010, our Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 10,000 shares to each of the Company's then three directors for services to us during 2009. The shares were valued at \$1.00 per share resulting in total compensation expense of \$30,000, which was recorded as stock based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Corporate Governance

As of December 31, 2013, our Board of Directors consisted of Charles Bennington, Ronald Williams, and Devadatt Mishal. As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Satyanarayana and Mr. Mishal qualified as "independent directors" as the term is used in NASDAQ rule 5605(a)(2).

ITEM 14 – PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Audit fees

The aggregate fees billed for the two most recently completed fiscal periods ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 for professional services rendered by Anton & Chia, LLP (2013 - audit only) and Ronald R. Chadwick (2012 – all filings and 2013 – quarterly reviews only) for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements, quarterly reviews of our interim consolidated financial statements and services normally provided by the independent accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for these fiscal periods were as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2013</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2012</u>
Audit Fees and Audit Related Fees	\$ 16,900	\$ 14,500
Tax Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0
All Other Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total	<u>\$ 16,900</u>	<u>\$ 14,500</u>

In the above table, "audit fees" are fees billed by our company's external auditor for services provided in auditing our company's annual financial statements for the subject year. "Audit-related fees" are fees not included in audit fees that are billed by the auditor for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit review of our company's financial statements. "Tax fees" are fees billed by the auditor for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. "All other fees" are fees billed by the auditor for products and services not included in the foregoing categories.

Policy on Pre-Approval by Audit Committee of Services Performed by Independent Auditors

The board of directors pre-approves all services provided by our independent auditors. All of the above services and fees were reviewed and approved by the board of directors before the respective services were rendered.

The board of directors has considered the nature and amount of fees billed by Anton & Chia, LLP and believes that the provision of services for activities unrelated to the audit is compatible with maintaining Anton & Chia, LLP's independence.

PART IV

ITEM 15 – EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial Statements

For a list of financial statements and supplementary data filed as part of this Annual Report, see the Index to Financial Statements beginning at page F-1 of this Annual Report.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

We do not have any financial statement schedules required to be supplied under this Item.

(a)(3) Exhibits

Refer to (b) below.

(b) Exhibits

3.1 (1)	Articles of Incorporation of Imagine Media, Ltd.
3.2	Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation to TransBiotec, Inc.
3.3 (1)	Bylaws of Imagine Media, Ltd.
10.1 (1)	Spin-of Trust Agreement by and between Gregory A. Bloom and Imagine Holding Corp. dated August 10, 2007
10.2 (1)	Form of Work For Hire Agreement
10.3 (1)	Assignment and Assumption Agreement by and between Imagine Holding Corp. and Imagine Media, Ltd. dated August 23, 2007
10.4 (2)	Investment Agreement by and between TransBiotec, Inc. and Kodiak Capital Group, LLC dated August 15, 2012
10.5 (3)	Amendment No. 1 to Investment Agreement by and between TransBiotec, Inc. and Kodiak Capital Group, LLC dated October 18, 2012
10.6 (2)	Registration Rights Agreement by and between TransBiotec, Inc. and Kodiak Capital Group, LLC dated August 15, 2012

31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer (filed herewith)
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Accounting Officer (filed herewith)
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (filed herewith).
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Accounting Officer (filed herewith).
101.INS **	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) Incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, filed with the Commission on January 31, 2008.

(2) Incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on September 11, 2012

(3) Incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the Commission on November 6, 2012

** XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TransBiotec, Inc.

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Charles Bennington
Charles Bennington
Its: President (Principal Executive Officer) and Principal Accounting Officer

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Charles Bennington
Charles Bennington
Director, President, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer), Secretary

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Ronald Williams
Ronald Williams
Director and Chief Technology Officer

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Daljit Khangura
Daljit Khangura
Director

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Devadatt Mishal
Devadatt Mishal
Director

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Financial Statements:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheet	F-3
Consolidated Statement of Operations	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss	
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	F-5
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7
 Supplementary Data	
Not applicable	



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

TransBiotech, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of TransBiotech (the "Company"- a development stage company) as of December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2012 and for the year then ended and for the period from July 19, 2004 (inception) through December 31, 2012 were audited by other auditors, whose report dated April 25, 2013, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and also included an explanatory paragraph that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has had no revenues and incurred an accumulated deficit of \$15,032,660 since inception. The Company is also in default under certain of its loan agreements. These conditions, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 7, which includes the raising of additional equity financing or merger with another entity. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Anton & Chia, LLP

Newport Beach

April 15, 2014

TransBiotec, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>Dec. 31,</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>Dec. 31,</u> <u>2012</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 782
Total current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>782</u>
Fixed assets - net	1,230	1,496
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 2,278</u>
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 421,597	\$ 298,994
Accrued interest payable	268,950	159,355
Notes payable - current - related parties	573,516	390,915
Notes payable - current, net	612,342	187,064
Derivative liability	150,067	463,037
Stock subscription payable - current	26,000	26,000
Related party payables	190,765	351,310
Other payables	238,085	158,006
Total current liabilities	<u>2,481,322</u>	<u>2,034,681</u>
Notes payable - related parties	167,007	363,888
Total Liabilities	<u>2,648,329</u>	<u>2,398,569</u>
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common stock, \$.00001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 34,146,712 and 30,315,554 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	342	303
Additional paid in capital	12,415,639	11,903,279
Accumulated deficit	(15,032,660)	(14,274,244)
Total Transbiotec, Inc. stockholders' deficit	<u>(2,616,679)</u>	<u>(2,370,662)</u>
Noncontrolling interest	(30,420)	(25,629)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(2,647,099)</u>	<u>(2,396,291)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 2,278</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

TransBiotec, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	<u>Year Ended Dec. 31, 2013</u>	<u>Year Ended Dec. 31, 2012</u>	<u>Period From July 19, 2004 (Inception) To Dec. 31, 2013</u>
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses:			
Amortization & depreciation	777	606	77,126
General and administrative	783,848	2,886,710	13,351,797
	<u>784,625</u>	<u>2,887,316</u>	<u>13,428,923</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(784,625)</u>	<u>(2,887,316)</u>	<u>(13,428,923)</u>
Other income (expense):			
Gain (Loss) on fair value adjustment - derivatives	186,202	(448,137)	(261,935)
Gain on sale of fixed asset	-	4,790	4,790
Gain on debt reversals	99,805	-	99,805
Interest expense	(170,428)	(118,194)	(1,263,420)
Interest expense - beneficial conversion feature	(94,161)	(112,064)	(276,225)
	<u>21,418</u>	<u>(673,605)</u>	<u>(1,696,985)</u>
Loss before provision for income taxes	<u>(763,207)</u>	<u>(3,560,921)</u>	<u>(15,125,908)</u>
Provision for income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>(763,207)</u>	<u>(3,560,921)</u>	<u>(15,125,908)</u>
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	<u>4,791</u>	<u>7,615</u>	<u>93,248</u>
Net loss attributable to TranBioTec, Inc.	<u>\$ (758,416)</u>	<u>\$ (3,553,306)</u>	<u>\$ (15,032,660)</u>
Net loss per share			
(Basic and fully diluted)	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	<u>32,540,568</u>	<u>28,275,127</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

TransBiotech, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional</u>	<u>Accumulated</u>	<u>Stockholders'</u>	<u>Noncontrolling</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Paid in</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Deficit -</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Stockholders'</u>
		<u>(\$,0001 Par)</u>	<u>Capital</u>		<u>TransBiotech</u>		<u>Deficit</u>
					<u>Inc.</u>		<u>Total</u>
Balances at December 31, 2011	25,471,672	\$ 254	\$ 9,266,959	\$ (10,720,938)	\$ (1,453,725)	\$ (34,880)	\$ (1,488,605)
Stock issued for cash	326,667	3	121,997	-	122,000	-	122,000
Stock issued for services	3,805,950	38	2,321,919	-	2,321,957	-	2,321,957
Stock conversion of note payable	460,160	5	69,995	-	70,000	-	70,000
Paid in capital - beneficial conversion feature	-	-	39,929	-	39,929	207	40,136
Paid in capital - Stock option expense	-	-	4,042	-	4,042	-	4,042
Paid in capital - Equity obligation settlement at fair value	-	-	95,100	-	95,100	-	95,100
Share exchange - noncontrolling interest	251,105	3	(16,662)	-	(16,659)	16,659	-
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(3,553,306)	(3,553,306)	(7,615)	(3,560,921)
Balances at December 31, 2012	30,315,554	303	11,903,279	(14,274,244)	(2,370,662)	(25,629)	(2,396,291)
Stock issued for services	833,333	9	77,424	-	77,433	-	77,433
Stock conversion of note payable	2,997,825	30	48,970	-	49,000	-	49,000
Paid in capital - beneficial conversion feature	-	-	76,951	-	76,951	-	76,951
Paid in capital - stock option expense	-	-	145,997	-	145,997	-	145,997
Paid in capital - Equity obligation settlement at fair value	-	-	163,018	-	163,018	-	163,018
Share exchange - noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(4,791)	(4,791)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(758,416)	(758,416)	-	(758,416)
Balances at December 31, 2013	34,146,712	342	\$ 12,415,639	\$ (15,032,660)	\$ (2,616,679)	\$ (30,420)	\$ (2,647,099)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

TransBiotec, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For Years Ended December 31,		Period From
	2013	2012	July 19, 2004
			(Inception) To
			December 31,
			2013
Operating Activities:			
Net loss	\$ (758,416)	\$ (3,560,921)	\$ (15,032,660)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Amortization & depreciation	777	606	77,126
Compensatory equity issuances	77,424	2,325,999	8,857,847
Asset write offs	-	-	37,513
Gain on sale of fixed asset	-	(4,790)	(4,790)
Gain on debt reversal	(99,805)	-	(99,805)
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(186,202)	448,137	261,935
Note pay. beneficial conversion expense	94,161	112,064	276,225
Original issue discount - interest expense	63,004	21,501	124,505
Other	(4,791)	292	(4,499)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable	369,133	250,709	2,619,344
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(444,715)</u>	<u>(406,403)</u>	<u>(2,887,259)</u>
Investing Activities:			
Fixed asset purchases	511	(970)	(77,334)
Fixed asset sales	-	1,250	1,250
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>511</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>(76,084)</u>
Financing Activities:			
Notes & loans payable - borrowings	525,422	166,886	1,548,569
Notes & loans payable - payments	(82,000)	-	(120,726)
Repurchase of equity	-	-	(250,000)
Stock subscription payable	-	10,000	10,000
Equity issuances	-	122,000	1,775,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>443,422</u>	<u>298,886</u>	<u>2,963,343</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	(782)	(107,237)	-
Cash At The Beginning Of The Period	782	108,019	-
Cash At The End Of The Period	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 782</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Schedule Of Non-Cash Investing And Financing Activities			
Debt converted to capital	\$ 96,470	\$ 70,000	\$ 1,654,345
Note to stock subscription payable	\$ -	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000
Supplemental Disclosure			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 13,396	\$ 7,159	\$ 27,790
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

TransBiotech, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

TransBiotech, Inc. ("TransBiotech - DE"), formerly Imagine Media LTD., was incorporated August, 2007 in the State of Delaware. A corporation also named TransBiotech, Inc. ("TransBiotech - CA") was formed in the state of California July 4, 2004. Effective September 19, 2011 TransBiotech - DE was acquired by TransBiotech - CA in a transaction classified as a reverse acquisition as the shareholders of TransBiotech - CA retained the majority of the outstanding common stock of TransBiotech - DE after the share exchange. The financial statements represent the activity of TransBiotech - CA from July 4 2004 forward, and the consolidated activity of TransBiotech - DE and TransBiotech - CA from September 19, 2011 forward. TransBiotech - DE and TransBiotech - CA are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Company". The Company has developed and plans to market and sell a non-invasive alcohol sensing system which includes an ignition interlock. The Company is currently considered to be in the development stage, and has not generated revenues from its activities.

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the amounts of the Company and its majority owned subsidiary. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents.

Accounts receivable

The Company reviews accounts receivable periodically for collectability and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts and records bad debt expense when deemed necessary. At December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013 the Company had no balance in accounts receivable or the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated under straight line methods over each item's estimated useful life.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis as earned under contract terms. The Company has had no revenues to date

Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. The Company recorded no material advertising costs in 2012 or 2013.

Income tax

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to ASC 740. Under ASC 740 deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss carry forwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Net income (loss) per share

The net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common outstanding. Warrants, stock options, and common stock issuable upon the conversion of the Company's preferred stock (if any), are not included in the computation if the effect would be anti-dilutive and would increase the earnings or decrease loss per share.

Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, as reported in the accompanying balance sheets, approximates fair value.

Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 350, the Company regularly reviews the carrying value of intangible and other long-lived assets for the existence of facts or circumstances, both internally and externally, that may suggest impairment. If impairment testing indicates a lack of recoverability, an impairment loss is recognized by the Company if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value.

Products and services, geographic areas and major customers

The Company is currently in the developmental stage and has no revenue.

Stock based compensation

The Company accounts for employee and non-employee stock awards under ASC 718, whereby equity instruments issued to employees for services are recorded based on the fair value of the instrument issued and those issued to non-employees are recorded based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument, whichever is more reliably measurable.

Minority interest (Noncontrolling interest)

A subsidiary of the Company has minority members, representing ownership interests of 1.38% and 1.38% at December 31, 2012 and 2013. The Company accounts for these minority, or noncontrolling interests pursuant to ASC 810-10-65 whereby gains and losses in a subsidiary with a noncontrolling interest are allocated to the noncontrolling interest based on the ownership percentage of the noncontrolling interest, even if that allocation results in a deficit noncontrolling interest balance.

NOTE 2. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At year end 2012 and 2013, the Company had payables due to officers, shareholders and former management for accrued compensation and services of \$351,310 and \$190,765 respectively.

NOTE 3. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed asset values recorded at cost are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Automobile	\$ -	\$ -
Office and Lab Equipment	32,127	31,616
Furniture and fixtures	<u>11,556</u>	<u>11,556</u>
	<u>43,683</u>	<u>43,172</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(42,453)	(41,676)
Total	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,496</u>

Depreciation expense in 2012 and 2013 was \$606 and \$777 respectively.

NOTE 4. NOTES PAYABLE

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2012</u>
Note payable to related party, unsecured, due 8/3/2012, interest rate 0%	\$ 1,950	\$ 1,950
Notes payable to related parties, unsecured, due 12/31/2012, interest rate 0%	\$ 11,810	\$ 11,810
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/8/12, quarterly interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 30%	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/8/12, quarterly interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 30%	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/17/12, quarterly interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 30%	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/18/12, quarterly interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 30%	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/18/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 18%	\$ 750	\$ 750
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/18/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 18%	\$ 6,875	\$ 6,875
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/15/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 12%	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/20/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 12%	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,750
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 2/21/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 12%	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,625
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 3/20/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 12%	\$ 5,433	\$ 5,433
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 3/22/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at \$0.3235688 per TBT-DE share, interest rate 12%	\$ 3,203	\$ 3,203
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 1/05/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at 51% of market as defined, interest rate 8%, conversion limited to total beneficial ownership of 4.99% (fully converted as of 12/31/2013)	\$ -	\$ 10,500

Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 1/05/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at 51% of market as defined, interest rate 8%, conversion limited to total beneficial ownership of 4.99% (fully converted as of 12/31/2013)	\$	23,904	\$	37,500
Note payable to related party, unsecured, \$731,763, 5-years at 0% simple interest, due 7/1/2016, payment amounts vary each monthvarious late penalties.	\$	726,763	\$	726,763
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 4/19/13, annual interest due, convertible at holder's option at 51% of market as defined, interest rate 8%, conversion limited to total beneficial ownership of 4.99%	\$	52,500	\$	35,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 08/29/2013, simple interest 8% convertible at holder's option at \$.249 per TBT-CA share.	\$	15,000	\$	15,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 03/01/2013, simple interest 9%.	\$	5,000	\$	5,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 01/31/2013, \$12,000 in interest (2 months) (fully paid as of 12/31/2013)	\$	-	\$	32,000
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 12/13/2013, simple interest 7%.	\$	5,342	\$	5,342
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 01/31/2013, simple interest 18%.	\$	3,938	\$	3,938
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due on demand, simple interest 7%, convertible at anytime into common stock at 65% of market closing price on previous day	\$	25,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party unsecured, due 01/07/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	15,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 01/15/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	5,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 01/20/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	65,272	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 03/28/2013, \$13,000 in interest (1 month)	\$	32,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 01/23/2014, simple interest 9%.	\$	50,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 04/28/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	9,440	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 05/25/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	50,060	\$	-

Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 07/02/2014, simple interest 9%,	\$	15,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 10/25/2013, simple interest 18%,	\$	2,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 07/29/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	1,900	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 09/19/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	10,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 09/19/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	65,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 09/29/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	20,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 12/27/2013, simple interest 9%,	\$	15,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 10/28/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	2,500	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 10/29/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	10,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 11/10/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	5,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 11/12/2014, simple interest 9%, Convertible up to the due date	\$	11,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 11/20/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	20,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 12/02/2014, simple interest 7%, default interest 10%, stock option	\$	5,000	\$	-
Note payable to non-related party, unsecured, due 01/27/2014, simple interest 10%	\$	5,000	\$	-
	\$	<u>1,375,861</u>	\$	<u>979,939</u>
Less current portion		<u>(1,208,854)</u>		<u>(616,051)</u>
Less note discount	\$	<u>22,996</u>	\$	<u>38,072</u>
Long-term portion	\$	<u>167,007</u>	\$	<u>363,888</u>

Required principal payments from December 31, 2013 forward are as follows:

2014	\$	812,932
2015	\$	123,709
2016	\$	43,298
2017	\$	-
	\$	<u>979,939</u>

Interest expense under notes payable for the year ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 was \$118,194 and \$170,428, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 the Company recognized a beneficial conversion feature expense on borrowing from convertible notes of \$112,064 and \$94,161, respectively. During the year December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 the unamortized note discount from the beneficial conversion feature was \$38,072 and \$22,996, respectively.

In 2012 the company borrowed \$110,000 under convertible notes with a variable conversion price based on a percentage of market price. Notes converted at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 were \$27,000 and \$47,500, respectively. The Company determined that these notes have an embedded derivative and are therefore accounted for at fair value. The Company recorded fair market value adjustments at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 of \$448,137 and \$11,969, respectively. The fair market value adjustments were based on the Black-Sholes method using the following assumptions: risk free rate of 0.08%, dividend yield of 0%, expected life of 1 year, volatility of 172% - 197%. The fair value equity obligation liability under the notes at December 31 2012 and December 31, 2013 were \$463,037 and \$150,067, respectively.

NOTE 5. INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes arise from the temporary differences between financial statement and income tax recognition of net operating losses. These loss carryovers are limited under the Internal Revenue Code should a significant change in ownership occur.

At December 31, 2012 and 2013 the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$5,063,000 and \$5,765,000 respectively, which begin to expire in 2033. The deferred tax asset of at each date of \$1,013,000 and \$1,153,000 created by the net operating losses has been offset by a 100% valuation allowance. The change in the valuation allowance in 2012 and 2013 was approximately \$605,000 and \$140,000.

NOTE 6. STOCK OPTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE

The Company accounts for employee and non-employee stock options under ASC 718, whereby option costs are recorded based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Unless otherwise provided for, the Company covers option exercises by issuing new shares.

The Company's stock option activity is described below.

Non-employee stock options

At the beginning of 2012, the Company had 22,500 options outstanding for shares in Transbiotec – CA. During the year ended December 31, 2012 no options were exercised or expired, leaving a December 31, 2012 outstanding balance of 22,500 non-employee stock options, exercisable at prices from \$0.10 - \$0.15 per share with the option terms expiring from January 2012 through January 2015. All of these options are for the stock of TransBiotech - CA. During the year ended December 31, 2013 no options were exercised, and no options expired, leaving a December 31, 2013 outstanding balance of 22,500 non-employee stock options, exercisable at \$0.10 per share with the option terms expiring in January 2015. All of these options are for the stock of TransBiotech - CA.

During 2012 the Company granted 29,678 stock options for shares in Transbiotec - DE. The fair value of the option grants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 0.8%, dividend yield of 0%, expected life of five years, volatility of 189%. No options were exercised or expired, leaving a December 31, 2012 outstanding balance of 29,678 options for Transbiotec – DE. The Company incurred and recorded compensation expense under these stock option grants of \$4,042 in 2012.

During 2013 the Company granted 5,321,735 stock options for shares in Transbiotec - DE. The fair value of the option grants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rates between 7% - 14%, dividend yield of 0%, expected life of five years, volatility between 179% - 186%. No options were exercised or expired, leaving a December 31, 2013 outstanding balance of 5,351,413 options for Transbiotec – DE. The Company incurred and recorded compensation expense under these stock option grants of \$145,997 in 2013.

A summary of stock option activity for California is as follows:

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	22,500	\$.35
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	<u>22,500</u>	<u>\$.35</u>

Following is a summary of the status of options for California outstanding at December 31, 2013:

<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Contractual Life</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Exercised at December 31, 2013</u>
\$ 0.15	20,000	5 years	0.15	-
\$ 0.10	1,500	5 years	0.10	-
\$ 0.10	1,000	5 years	0.10	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>22,500</u>		<u>\$ 0.35</u>	<u>-</u>

A summary of stock option activity for Delaware is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	29,678	\$.09
Granted	5,321,735	1.12
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	<u>5,351,413</u>	<u>\$ 1.21</u>

Following is a summary of the status of options for Delaware outstanding at December 31, 2013:

Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercised at December 31, 2013
\$ 0.09	29,678	5 years	0.09	-
\$ 0.17	83,333	5 years	0.17	-
\$ 0.17	27,778	5 years	0.17	-
\$ 0.17	362,624	5 years	0.17	-
\$ 0.13	80,914	5 years	0.13	-
\$ 0.13	429,086	5 years	0.13	-
\$ 0.06	38,000	5 years	0.06	-
\$ 0.04	250,000	5 years	0.04	-
\$ 0.04	1,625,000	5 years	0.04	-
\$ 0.05	400,000	5 years	0.05	-
\$ 0.04	75,000	5 years	0.04	-
\$ 0.04	300,000	5 years	0.04	-
\$ 0.02	300,000	5 years	0.02	-
\$ 0.02	1,200,000	5 years	0.02	-
\$ 0.04	150,000	5 years	0.04	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>5,351,413</u>		<u>\$ 1.21</u>	<u>-</u>

Employee stock options

The Company had no outstanding employee stock options in 2012 or 2013.

Stock subscriptions payable

At December 31, 2013 the Company had stock subscriptions payable of \$26,000 for 80,696 common shares to be issued.

NOTE 7. GOING CONCERN

The Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a working capital deficit and stockholders' deficit, and in all likelihood will be required to make significant future expenditures in connection with continuing marketing efforts along with general administrative expenses. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has accumulated deficit of \$15,032,660.

The Company may raise additional capital through the sale of its equity securities, through an offering of debt securities, or through borrowings from financial institutions or others. By doing so, the Company hopes to generate revenues from sales of its alcohol sensing and ignition lock systems. Management believes that actions presently being taken to obtain additional funding provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 8. OTHER MATTERS

In 2012 the Company filed an action in the Superior Court of California, Orange County against a shareholder group for business interference and breach of contract. The shareholder group had alleged various accusations of malfeasance toward the Company and filed an involuntary bankruptcy action against the Company in US Bankruptcy Court, Santa Ana Division. In January 2013 the parties reached a settlement whereby the Company agreed to pay various judgments held by the shareholder group of approximately \$65,000 in exchange for the shareholder group surrendering its shares in the Company.

NOTE 9. COMMON STOCK

During 2012, the Company exchanged 32,500 of TBT-CA shares for 251,105 TBT-Publico shares at an exchange rate of \$7.7263 per share.

During 2012, the Company raised \$122,000 and issued 326,667 shares of its common stock.

During 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party consultant. As payment for the consultant's services, the Company issued 3,805,950 shares of its common stock valued at \$2,321,957.

On June 18, 2012, the Company converted a note payable of \$43,000 into 172,000 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.25 per share.

On October 18, 2012, the Company converted a note payable of \$12,000 into 88,692 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.1353 per share.

On November 20, 2012, the Company converted a note payable of \$15,000 into 199,468 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.0752 per share.

On February 1, 2013, the Company converted a note payable of \$12,000 into 291,262 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.0412 per share.

On February 6, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party consultant. As payment for the consultant's services, the Company issued 150,000 shares of its common stock on said date valued at \$22,500 with a purchase price of \$0.15 per share.

On February 26, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party consultant. As payment for the consultant's services, the Company issued 450,000 shares of its common stock on said date valued at \$30,600 with a purchase price of \$0.068 per share.

On February 27, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party consultant. As payment for the consultant's services, the Company issued 50,000 shares of its common stock on said date valued at \$16,000 with a purchase price of \$0.32 per share.

On February 27, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party consultant. As payment for the consultant's services, the Company issued 33,333 shares of its common stock on said date valued at \$2,333 with a purchase price of \$0.07 per share.

On May 9, 2013, the Company converted a note payable of \$12,000 into 759,494 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.0158 per share.

On July 8, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party consultant. As payment for the consultant's services, the Company issued 150,000 shares of its common stock on said date valued at \$6,000 with a purchase price of \$0.04 per share.

On July 12, 2013, the Company converted a note payable of \$10,000 into 775,194 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.0129 per share.

On August 12, 2013, the Company converted a note payable of \$15,000 into 1,171,875 shares of its common stock, with a purchase price \$0.0128 per share.

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer

I, Charles Bennington, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of TransBiotech, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exhibit Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Charles Bennington

Charles Bennington
Chief Executive Officer

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer

I, Charles Bennington, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of TransBiotech, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exhibit Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Charles Bennington

Charles Bennington
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 USC, SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of TransBiotech, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Charles Bennington, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Sec. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) Information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Charles Bennington

Charles Bennington

Its: Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to TransBiotech, Inc. and will be retained by TransBiotech, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 USC, SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of TransBiotech, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Charles Bennington, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Sec. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) Information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 15, 2014

By: /s/ Charles Bennington

Charles Bennington

Its: Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to TransBiotech, Inc. and will be retained by TransBiotech, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.