SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 10-K/A

Annual report pursuant to section 13 and 15(d) [amend]

Filing Date: **2012-04-30** | Period of Report: **2011-12-31**
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FILER

Yacht Finders, Inc.

CIK:**1311673**| IRS No.: **760736467** | State of Incorp.:**DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **10-K/A** | Act: **34** | File No.: **000-52528** | Film No.: **12794109**
SIC: **7389** Business services, nec

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

FORM 10-K/A

First Amendment

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(D) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2011**

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(D) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the transition period from _______________ to _______________

Commission File Number: **000-52528**

YACHT FINDERS, INC.

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

Delaware	**76-0736467**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
56 Laenani Street	
Haiku, HI	**96708**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: **(310) 396-1691**

n/a
____
Former address if changed since last report

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

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

Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share

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

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

Check whether the issuer (1) 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 [X] No [ ]

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ ]

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

Large Accelerated Filer ☐	Accelerated Filer ☐	Non-Accelerated Filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company ☑

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2011)–No sale or bid data was available as of that date.

State the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's $.0001 par value common stock as of the close of business on the latest practicable date (March 6, 2012): 5,199,000

Documents incorporated by reference: None.

Explanatory Note: The sole purpose of this Amendment No. 1 is to update the Company's disclosure under Item 9A–CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. The certifications accompanying this report have also bee updated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Statements

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

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Background

Yacht Finders, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Delaware on August 15, 2000 as Sneeoosh Corporation. On October 20, 2000 the company filed an amended Certificate of Incorporation to change the name to Snohomish Corporation. On April 15, 2003 the company filed a subsequent amendment to change the name to Yacht Finders, Inc. Yacht Finder's Inc. business plan was to create an online database for public buyers and yacht brokers to interface immediately with each other while capturing the benefits of targeting a larger market. Our target market is yacht brokers, yacht. On November 6, 2007, the Company discontinued its prior business and changed its business plan. The

Company' s business plan now consists of exploring potential targets for a business combination through the purchase of assets, share purchase or exchange, merger or similar type of transaction

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

The Company' s principal shareholders are in contact with broker-dealers and other persons with whom they are acquainted who are involved in corporate finance matters to advise them of the Company' s existence and to determine if any companies or businesses they represent have an interest in considering a merger or acquisition with the Company. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in finding or acquiring a desirable business opportunity, given that limited funds are available for acquisitions, or that any acquisition that occurs will be on terms that are favorable to the Company or its stockholders.

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

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

Any entity which has an interest in being acquired by, or merging into the Company, is expected to be an entity that desires to become a public company and establish a public trading market for its securities. In connection with such a merger or acquisition, it is highly likely that an amount of stock constituting control of the Company would be issued by the Company or purchased from the current principal shareholders of the Company by the acquiring entity or its affiliates. If stock is purchased from the current shareholders, the transaction is very likely to result in substantial gains to them relative to their purchase price for such stock. In the Company' s judgment, none of its officers and directors would thereby become an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The sale of a controlling interest by certain principal shareholders of the Company could occur at a time when the other shareholders of the Company remain subject to restrictions on the transfer of their shares.

It is anticipated that business opportunities will come to the Company' s attention from various sources, including its principal shareholders, professional advisors such as attorneys and accountants, securities broker-dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, and others who may present unsolicited proposals. The Company has no plans, understandings, agreements, or commitments with any individual for such person to act as a finder of opportunities for the Company.

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

1. The material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors, and the Board in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum; or

2. The material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or

3. The contract or transaction is fair as to the Company as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors or the stockholders.

Investigation and Selection of Business Opportunities

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

It is anticipated that the Company will not be able to diversify, but will essentially be limited to one such venture because of the Company's limited financial resources. This lack of diversification will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one business opportunity against profits from another, and should be considered an adverse factor affecting any decision to purchase the Company's securities.

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

The analysis of business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the Company's principal shareholders, who are not professional business analysts. Although there are no current plans to do so, the Company might hire outside consultants to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, and might pay a finder's fee. Since the Company has no current plans to use any outside consultants or advisors to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, no policies have been adopted regarding use of such consultants or advisors, the criteria to be used in selecting such consultants or advisors, the services to be provided, the term of service, or regarding the total amount of fees that may be paid. However, because of the limited resources of the Company, it is likely that any such fees the Company agrees to pay would be paid in stock and not in cash. Otherwise, the Company anticipates that it will consider, among other things, the following factors:

1. Potential for growth and profitability, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion, or new products;

2. The Company's perception of how any particular business opportunity will be received by the investment community and by the Company's stockholders;

3. Whether, following the business combination, the financial condition of the business opportunity would be, or would have a significant prospect in the foreseeable future of becoming sufficient to enable the securities of the Company to qualify

for listing on an exchange or on a national automated securities quotation system, such as NASDAQ, so as to permit the trading of such securities to be exempt from the requirements of Rule 15c2-6 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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4. Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Company or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements, or from other sources;

5. The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;

6. Competitive position as compared to other companies of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;

7. Strength and diversity of existing management, or management prospects that are scheduled for recruitment;

8. The cost of participation by the Company as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potential; and

9. The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance, and other required items.

In regard to the possibility that the shares of the Company would qualify for listing on one of the NASDAQ Markets, the current standards include the requirements that the issuer of the securities satisfy, among other requirements, certain minimum levels of shareholder equity, market value or net income. Many of the business opportunities that might be potential candidates for a combination with the Company would not satisfy any of the NASDAQ Market listing criteria.

Not one of the factors described above will be controlling in the selection of a business opportunity, and the Company will attempt to analyze all factors appropriate to each opportunity and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities difficult and complex. Potential investors must recognize that, because of the Company's limited capital available for investigation, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

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

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

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

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

There are no loan arrangements or arrangements for any financing whatsoever relating to any business opportunities currently available.

Form of Acquisition

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

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

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

The Company will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of a written agreement. Although the terms of such agreement cannot be predicted, generally such an agreement would require specific representations and warranties by all of the parties thereto, specify certain events of default, detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by

each of the parties thereto prior to such closing, outline the manner of bearing costs if the transaction is not closed, set forth remedies upon default, and include miscellaneous other terms normally found in an agreement of that type.

As a general matter, the Company anticipates that it, and/or its officers and principal shareholders will enter into a letter of intent with the management, principals or owners of a prospective business opportunity prior to signing a binding agreement. Such letter of intent will set forth the terms of the proposed acquisition but will generally not bind any of the parties to consummate the transaction. Execution of a letter of intent will by no means indicate that consummation of an acquisition is probable. Neither the Company nor any of the other parties to the letter of intent will be bound to consummate the acquisition unless and until a definitive agreement concerning the acquisition as described in the preceding paragraph is executed. Even after a definitive agreement is executed, it is possible that the acquisition would not be consummated should any party elect to exercise any right provided in the agreement to terminate it on specified grounds.

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

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

Investment Company Act and Other Regulation

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

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

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

Any securities which the Company might acquire in exchange for its Common Stock are expected to be "restricted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act"). If the Company elects to resell such securities, such sale cannot proceed unless a registration statement has been declared effective by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission or an exemption from registration is available. Section 4(1) of the Act, which exempts sales of securities

not involving a distribution, would in all likelihood be available to permit a private sale. Although the plan of operation does not contemplate resale of securities acquired, if such a sale were to be necessary, the Company would be required to comply with the provisions of the Act to affect such resale.

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

Competition

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had no employees.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Smaller reporting companies are not required to provide the information required by this item.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not own or lease any properties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of December 31, 2011, the Company was not a party to any pending or threatened legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. [REMOVED AND RESERVED]

PART II.

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

Market for Registrant' s Common Equity

The Company became subject to Securities Exchange Act Reporting Requirements in October 2006. The symbol "YTFD" is assigned for our securities. There has never been any market for or trading in our stock. There can be no assurance that a highly-liquid market for our securities will ever develop.

Options and Warrants

None of the shares of our common stock are subject to outstanding options or warrants.

Notes Payable

At December 31, 2011, the Company had loans and notes outstanding from a shareholder in the aggregate amount of $236,797, which represents amounts loaned to the Company to pay the Company' s expenses of operation. On December 31, 2007, a shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,366 due and payable on December 31, 2008. On March 31, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $17,620 due and payable on March 31, 2009. On June 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,669 due and payable on June 30, 2009. On September 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $13,452 due and payable on September 30, 2009. On December 31, 2008, the Company exchanged the convertible promissory notes dated December 31, 2007, March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008, together with an additional shareholder payable in the amount of $13,403 for a promissory note in the amount of $67,510 bearing simple interest at a rate of 6% per annum due and payable on December 31, 2009. On March 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a First Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $13,680 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Second Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $16,483 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Third Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,477 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fourth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,476 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2010. On March 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fifth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,868 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Sixth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,126 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Seventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,777 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eighth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,443 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2011. On March 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Ninth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,731 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Tenth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,466 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eleventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $14,461 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Twelfth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,300 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2012.

Status of Outstanding Common Stock

As of December 31, 2011, we had a total of 5,199,000 shares of our common stock outstanding. Of these shares, 5,120,000 are held by "affiliates" of the Company and the remaining shares are either registered or may be transferred subject to the requirements of Rule 144. We have not agreed to register any additional outstanding shares of our common stock under the Securities Act.

Holders

We have issued an aggregate of 5,199,000 shares of our common stock to approximately 50 record holders.

Dividends

We have not paid any dividends to date, and have no plans to do so in the immediate future.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company has never purchased nor does it own any equity securities of any other issuer.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Year Ended

	12/31/11	12/31/10
Revenues	$ -	$ -

Net Income (Loss)	$	(72,676)	$	(64,994)
Net Income (Loss) Per Share, Basic and Diluted	$	(0.01)	$	(0.01
Weighted Average No. Shares, Basic and Diluted		5,199,000		5,199,000
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	$	(267,682)	$	(195,006)
Total Assets	$	-	$	-
Total Liabilities	$	267,682	$	195,006

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

Overview

Yacht Finders, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Delaware on August 15, 2000 as Sneeoosh Corporation. On October 20, 2000 the company filed an amended Certificate of Incorporation to change the name to Snohomish Corporation. On April 15, 2003 the company filed a subsequent amendment to change the name to Yacht Finders, Inc. Yacht Finder's Inc. business plan was to create an online database for public buyers and yacht brokers to interface immediately with each other while capturing the benefits of targeting a larger market. On November 6, 2007, the Company discontinued its prior business and changed its business plan. The Company's business plan now

consists of exploring potential targets for a business combination through the purchase of assets, share purchase or exchange, merger or similar type of transaction

The Company's current business plan is to seek, investigate, and, if warranted, acquire one or more properties or businesses, and to pursue other related activities intended to enhance shareholder value. The acquisition of a business opportunity may be made by purchase, merger, exchange of stock, or otherwise, and may encompass assets or a business entity, such as a corporation, joint venture, or partnership.

Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2011, we had no cash, a working capital deficit of $267,682 and an accumulated deficit during the development stage of $317,482 through December 31, 2011. Our operating activities used $57,958 in cash for the fiscal year period ended December 31, 2011, while our operations used $56,214 cash in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. We earned $0.00 in revenue during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Management believes that the Company will require a cash infusion of at least $50,000 for the next twelve months. Historically, we have depended on loans from our principal shareholders and their affiliated companies (to provide us with working capital as required. There is no guarantee that such funding will be available when required and there can be no assurance that our stockholders, or any of them, will continue making loans or advances to us in the future.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had loans and notes outstanding from a shareholder in the aggregate amount of $236,797, which represents amounts loaned to the Company to pay the Company's expenses of operation. On December 31, 2007, a shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,366 due and payable on December 31, 2008. On March 31, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $17,620 due and payable on March 31, 2009. On June 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,669 due and payable on June 30, 2009. On September 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $13,452 due and payable on September 30, 2009. On December 31, 2008, the Company exchanged the convertible promissory notes dated December 31, 2007, March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008, together with an additional shareholder payable in the amount of $13,403 for a promissory note in the amount of

$67,510 bearing simple interest at a rate of 6% per annum due and payable on December 31, 2009. On March 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a First Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $13,680 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Second Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $16,483 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Third Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,477 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fourth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,476 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2010. On March 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fifth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,868 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Sixth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,126 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Seventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that

additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,777 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eighth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,443 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2011. On March 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Ninth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,731 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Tenth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,466 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eleventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $14,461 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Twelfth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,300 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2012.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to December 31, 2010

The following table summarizes the results of our operations during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase or (decrease) from the current 12-month period to the prior 12-month period:

Line Item	12/31/11 (audited)	12/31/10 (audited)	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Revenues	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
Operating Expenses	60,498	56,214	4,284	7.62%
Net (loss)	(72,676)	(64,994)	7,682	11.82%
Loss per share of common stock	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	--

We recorded a net loss of $72,676 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 as compared with a net loss of $64,994 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Seasonality

Our operating results are not affected by seasonality.

Inflation

Our business and operating results are not affected in any material way by inflation.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Set forth below are the audited financial statements for the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the period from April 15, 2003 (inception) through December 31, 2011 and the reports thereon of Paritz & Co., P.A.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yacht Finders, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Yacht Finders, Inc. (a development stage company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and from April 15, 2003 (inception) through December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our 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 financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yacht Finders, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and from April 15, 2003 (inception) through December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has incurred operating losses since inception and has a net capital deficit at December 31, 2011, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plan in regard to these matters is also discussed in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Paritz & Co., P.A.
Hackensack, NJ
March 23, 2012

YACHT FINDERS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
TOTAL ASSETS	$ -	$ -
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accrued Liabilities	2,540	-
Accrued interest-related party	28,345	16,166
Note payable–related party	236,797	178,840
Total liabilities	267,682	195,006
Stockholders' deficit		
Preferred stock, par value $0.001, 20,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	-	-
Common stock, par value $0.001, 80,000,000 shares authorized, 5,199,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	520	520
Additional paid-in capital	49,280	49,280
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(317,482)	(244,806)
Total stockholders' deficit	(267,582)	(195,006)

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements

YACHT FINDERS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		FROM INCEPTION (APRIL 15, 2003) TO
	2011	2010	DEC. 31, 2011
REVENUES	**$ --**	**$ --**	**$ --**
OPERATING AND EXPENSES:			
Contributed rent	--	--	5,400
General and administrative	20,498	16,214	113,737
Management Fees–related party	40,000	40,000	170,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**60,498**	**56,214**	**289,137**
OTHER EXPENSES:			
Interest expense	12,178	8,780	28,345
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES:	12,178	8,780	28,345
NET (LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	**(72,676)**	**(64,994)**	**(317,482)**
Provision for Income Taxes	-	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**$ (72,676)**	**$ (64,994)**	**$ (317,482)**
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE			
Net income (loss)	**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.01)**	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING–BASIC AND DILUTED	**5,199,000**	**5,199,000**	

See accompanying notes to financial statements

YACHT FINDERS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total
Balance at April 15, 2003 (inception)	–	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
April 2003, common stock sold to an officer ($.0001/share) (Note 2)	5,000,000	500	–	–	500
July through September 2003, common stock sold through a private offering ($.10/share) (Note 3)	139,000	14	13,886	–	13,900
Office space contributed by an officer (Note 2)	–	–	900	–	900
Net loss	–	–	–	(6,668)	(6,668)
Balance at December 31, 2003	5,139,000	514	14,786	(6,668)	8,632
Office space contributed by an officer (Note 2)	–	–	1,200	–	1,200
Net loss	–	–	–	(10,880)	(10,880)
Balance at December 31, 2004	5,139,000	514	15,986	(17,548)	(1,048)
Office space contributed by an officer (Note 2)	–	–	1,200	–	1,200
Net loss	–	–	–	(8,746)	(8,746)
Balance at December 31, 2005	5,139,000	514	17,186	(26,294)	(8,594)
September 2006, common stock sold in private offering ($.50/share) (unaudited) (Note 3)	40,000	4	19,996	–	20,000
Office space contributed by an officer (Note 2)	–	–	1,200	–	1,200
Net loss	–	–	–	(13,117)	(13,117)
Balance at December 31, 2006	5,179,000	518	38,382	(39,411)	(511)
March 2007, common stock sold pursuant to SB-2 registered offering at $.50 per share (Note 3)	20,000	2	9,998	–	10,000
Office space contributed by an officer	–	–	900	–	900
Net loss	–	–	–	(21,755)	(21,755)
Balance at December 31, 2007	5,199,000	520	49,280	(61,166)	(11,366)
Net loss	--	--	--	(58,171)	(58,171)
Balance at December 31, 2008	5,199,000	520	49,280	(119,337)	(69,537)
Net loss	--	--	--	(60,475)	(60,475)

Balance at December 31, 2009	5,199,000	$ 520	$ 49,280	$ (179,812)	$ (130,012)
Net loss	--	--	--	(64,994)	(64,994)
Balance at December 31, 2010	5,199,000	$ 520	$ 49,280	$ (244,806)	$ (195,006)
Net loss	--	--	--	(72,676)	(72,676)
Balance at December 31, 2011	5,199,000	$ 520	$ 49,280	$ (317,482)	$ (267,682)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

YACHT FINDERS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED DEC. 31		FROM INCEPTION (APRIL 15, 2003) TO
	2011	2010	DEC. 31, 2011
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (loss)	$ (72,676)	$ (64,994)	$ (317,482)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Office space contribution	--	--	5,400
Loss on website development fees	--	--	2,500
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accrued interest	12,178	8,780	28,345
Accounts payable	2,540	-	2,540
NET CASH (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(57,958)**	**(56,214)**	**(278,697)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for website development	--	--	(2,500)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**--**	**--**	(2,500)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from note payable-related party	57,958	56,214	236,797
Payments for officer loan	--	--	--
Common stock issued for cash	--	--	44,400
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**57,958**	**56,214**	**281,197**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	**--**	**--**	**--**
CASH – BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**--**	**--**	**--**
CASH – END OF PERIOD	**$ --**	**$ --**	**$ --**
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid for interest	**$ --**	**$ --**	**$ -**

Cash paid for taxes	$ --	$ --	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements

YACHT FINDERS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Yacht Finders, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Delaware on August 15, 2000 as Sneeoosh Corporation. On October 20, 2000 the company filed an amended Certificate of Incorporation to change the name to Snohomish Corporation. The Company did not conduct any operations until April 15, 2003, the date the Company entered the development stage. On April 15, 2003 the company filed a subsequent amendment to change the name to Yacht Finders, Inc. Yacht Finder's Inc. business plan was to create an online database for public buyers and yacht brokers to interface immediately with each other while capturing the benefits of targeting a larger market. On November 6, 2007, the Company discontinued its prior business and changed its business plan. The Company' s business plan now consists of exploring potential targets for a business combination through the purchase of assets, share purchase or exchange, merger or similar type of transaction. The Company is a development stage enterprise in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 915 (Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 7).

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of 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 had $-0- cash and no cash equivalents at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The Company considers all highly liquid securities with original maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents.

LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

The Company reports loss per share using a dual presentation of basic and diluted loss per share. Basic loss per share excludes the impact of common stock equivalents and is determined by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities and other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. At December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were no variances between the basic and diluted loss per share as there were no potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") ASC-740 "Accounting for Income Taxes". ASC-740 requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this

YACHT FINDERS, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CON' T)

method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

In addition ASC-740 seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement related to accounting for income taxes and has analyzed filing positions in all of the federal and state jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. The Company has identified its federal tax return and its state tax return in California as "major" tax jurisdictions, as defined. The Company believes that its income tax filing positions and deductions will be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flow. Therefore, no reserves for uncertain income tax positions have been recorded pursuant to ASC-740. The Company did not record a cumulative effect adjustment related to the adoption of ASC-740.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all subsequent events through March 6, 2012, the date the financial statements were issued, and no additional items were noted that need to be disclosed.

FISCAL YEAR-END

The Company operates on a December 31 year-end.

WARRANTS AND OPTIONS

There are no warrants or options outstanding to acquire any additional shares of common or preferred stock.

GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company generated net losses of $317,482 during the period of April 15, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2011. This condition raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to meet its obligations, to obtain additional financing as may be required and ultimately to attain profitability. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon working capital advances provided by the Company's majority shareholder. There is no assurance that the working capital advances will continue in the future nor that Company will be successful in raising additional funds through other sources.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", which defines fair value as used in numerous accounting pronouncements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements.

The estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, payables to related parties, and accounts payable and accrued expenses are carried at historical

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(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CON'T)

cost basis, which approximates their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 − quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 − quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable

Level 3 − inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions)

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard setting bodies that may have an impact on the Company' s accounting and reporting. The Company believes that such recently issued accounting pronouncements and other authoritative guidance for which the effective date is in the future either will not have an impact on its accounting or reporting or that such impact will not be material to its financial position, results of operations, and cash flows when implemented.

(2) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The stockholders' equity section of the Company contains the following classes of capital stock as of December 31, 2011:

* Preferred stock, $0.0001 par value: 20,000,000 shares authorized; -0- shares issued and outstanding.

* Common stock, $0.0001 par value: 80,000,000 shares authorized; 5,199,000 shares issued and outstanding.

During March 2007, the Company sold 20,000 shares of its common stock at a price of $.50 per share for total proceeds of $10,000. The offering was made pursuant to the Company's SB-2 registration statement that became effective in 2006. All sales were conducted through the Company's then officer and director.

(3) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In March 2007, the Company sold 5,000 shares of its common stock to the brother of the Company's former president for $2,500, or $.50 per share.

From inception through September 30, 2007, the Company's former president advanced the Company $11,100 for working capital. These advances were non-interest bearing and were fully repaid during the first quarter of 2008.

The Company's former president contributed office space to the Company for the periods presented through September 30, 2007. The office space was valued at $100 per month based on the market rate in the local area and is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as contributed rent expense with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had loans and notes outstanding from a shareholder in the aggregate amount of $236,797, which represents amounts loaned to the Company to pay the Company' s expenses of operation. On December 31, 2007, a shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,366 due and payable on December 31, 2008. On March 31, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $17,620 due and payable on March 31, 2009. On June 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,669 due and payable on June 30, 2009. On September 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $13,452 due and payable on September 30, 2009. On December 31, 2008, the Company exchanged the convertible promissory notes dated December 31, 2007, March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008, together with an additional shareholder payable in the amount of $13,403 for a promissory note in the amount of $67,510 bearing simple interest at a rate of 6% per annum due and payable on December 31, 2009. On March 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a First Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $13,680 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the

Note. On June 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Second Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $16,483 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Third Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,477 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fourth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,476 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2010. On March 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fifth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,868 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Sixth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,126 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Seventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,777 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eighth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,443 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2011. On March 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Ninth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,731 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Tenth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,466 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eleventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $14,461 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Twelfth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,300 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that

the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2012.

The following table details related party debt on a year-by-year basis and since inception:

	As of 12/31/2011	As of 12/31/2010	Inception to 12/31/2011
Principal balance	$236,797	$178,840	--
Interest expense	$12,178	$8,780	$28,345

Effective as of October 1, 2007, the Company entered into a Services Agreement with Fountainhead Capital Management Limited (“FHM”), a shareholder who owns 83.68% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company. The term of the Services Agreement is one year and the Company is obligated to pay FHM a quarterly fee in the amount of $10,000, in cash or in kind, on the first day of each calendar quarter commencing October 1, 2007. This agreement extends automatically on a year-to-year basis until terminated by mutual agreement of the parties.

The following table details related party management fees on a year-by-year basis and since inception:

	Period ended 12/31/2011	Period ended 12/31/2010	Inception to 12/31/2011
Management fees	$40,000	$40,000	$170,000

(4) INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
U.S. statutory federal rate	16.56%	15,56%
State income tax rate, net of federal benefit	7.38%	7.38%
Contributed rent	--%	--%
Net operating loss for which no tax benefit is currently available	-23.94%	-23.94%
	0.00%	0.00%

At December 31, 2011, deferred tax assets consisted of a net tax asset of $76,005, due to operating loss carryforwards of $317,482, which was fully allowed for, in the valuation allowance of $76,005 The valuation allowance offsets the net deferred tax asset for which there is no assurance of recovery. The changes in the valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 totaled $20,376 and $15,558, respectively. The current tax benefit for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 also totaled $20,376 and $15,558, respectively. The net operating loss carryforward expires through the year 2031.

The valuation allowance will be evaluated at the end of each year, considering positive and negative evidence about whether the deferred tax asset will be realized. At that time, the allowance will either be increased or reduced; reduction could result in the complete elimination of the allowance if

positive evidence indicates that the value of the deferred tax assets is no longer impaired and the allowance is no longer required.

Should the Company undergo an ownership change as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company's tax net operating loss carryforwards generated prior to the ownership change will be subject to an annual limitation, which could reduce or defer the utilization of these losses.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company' s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission' s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedure include, without limitations, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer' s management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In accordance with Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, an evaluation was completed by the Company' s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company' s disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on that evaluation, the Company' s sole officer concluded that the Company' s disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the Company' s reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission' s rules and forms.

Management' s 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 Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company' s principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company' s 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be

effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

As of December 31, 2011 management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Based on that evaluation, they concluded that, during the period covered by this report, such internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of US GAAP rules as more fully described below. This was due to deficiencies that existed in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting that adversely affected our internal controls and that may be considered to be material weaknesses.

The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: (1) lack of a functioning audit committee, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; (2) inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives; and (3) ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes. The aforementioned material weaknesses were identified by our management in connection with the review of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Management believes that the material weaknesses set forth in items (2) and (3) above did not have an effect on our financial results. However, management believes that the lack of a functioning audit committee and the lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors results in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures, which could result in a material misstatement in our financial statements in future periods.

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

Management's Remediation Initiatives

Given the financial resources available to the Company, the Company is not in a position to institute any realistic remediation of the identified material weaknesses and other deficiencies and enhance our internal controls. As such time as the Company commences operations and has the financial resources to address and eliminate the identified weaknesses, we intend to create take action to do so. Unfortunately, until the Company has such financial resources, the identified weaknesses will continue to exist.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the last quarter of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Set forth below is the name of our sole director and executive officer, his age, all positions and offices that he held with us, the period during which he has served as such, and his business experience during at least the last five years.

Name	Age	Positions Held
Thomas W. Colligan	39	CEO, CFO President, Treasurer and Secretary since 2007

Thomas W. Colligan has been our director, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, president, treasurer and secretary since October 2007. He is also currently the business development manager of Adventist Healthcare, Inc. and has held such position since June 2005. Mr. Colligan has also been an adjunct professor of psychology at Montgomery College, Maryland, since 2003 and a Group Psychotherapist with J&E Associates in Maryland since November 2001. Mr. Colligan holds a Masters Degree in Social Work and specializes in the delivery of quality behavioral healthcare to individuals and groups. Prior to joining Adventist, Mr. Colligan's work focused on the investigation and analysis of clinical data relating to behavioral health through his work as a Clinical Research Coordinator and Psychotherapist with the Centers for Behavioral Health in Maryland. Mr. Colligan has also co-authored three works: "Understanding Workplace Stress - Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health;" "Measuring cultural climate in a uniformed services medical center, *Military Medicine*, 164(3), 202-208;" and "Spouse abuse: Physician guidelines to identification, diagnosis, and management in the uniformed services, *Military*

Medicine, 164(1), 30-36." Mr. Colligan is currently an MBA candidate at Frostburg State University in Maryland. He expects to matriculate in August 2006. Other than Yacht Finders, Inc., Mr. Colligan is not a director, executive officer or significant shareholder of any other public reporting company.

Mr. Colligan devotes less than 5% of his business time to the affairs of the Company. The time Mr. Colligan spends on the business affairs of the Company varies from week to week and is based upon the needs and requirements of the Company.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

We do not currently have an audit committee financial expert, nor do we have an audit committee. Our entire board of directors, which currently consists of Mr. Colligan, handles the functions that would otherwise be handled by an audit committee. We do not currently have the capital resources to pay director fees to a qualified independent expert who would be willing to serve on our board and who would be willing to act as an audit committee financial expert. As our business expands and as we appoint others to our board of directors we expect that we will seek a qualified independent expert to become a member of our board of directors. Before retaining any such expert our board would make a determination as to whether such person is independent.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

Section 16(a) of the Securities Act of 1934 requires the Company's officers and directors, and greater than 10% stockholders, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of its securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Copies of the reports are required by SEC regulation to be furnished to the Company. Based on management's review of these reports during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, all reports required to be filed were filed on a timely basis.

Code of Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a code of ethics that our officers, directors and any person who may perform similar functions are subject to. Currently Mr. Colligan is our only officer and our sole director, therefore, he is the only person subject to the Code of Ethics. If we retain additional officers in the future to act as our principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller or persons serving similar functions, they would become subject to the Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics does not indicate the consequences of a breach of the code. If there is a breach, the board of directors would review the facts and circumstances surrounding the breach and take action that it deems appropriate, which action may include dismissal of the employee who breached the code. Currently, since Mr. Colligan serves as the sole director and sole officer, he is responsible for reviewing his own conduct under the Code of Ethics and determining what action to take in the event of his own breach of the Code of Ethics.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

No past officer or director of the Company has received any compensation and none is due or payable. Our sole current officer and director, Thomas W. Colligan, does not receive any compensation for the services he renders to the Company, has not received compensation in the past, and is not accruing any compensation pursuant to any agreement with the Company. We currently have no formal written salary arrangement with our sole officer. Mr. Colligan may receive a salary or other compensation for services that he provides to the Company in the future. No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted by the Company for the benefit of the Company' s employees.

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

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial stock ownership as of December 31, 2011 of (i) all persons known to us to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock; (ii) each director of our company and our executive officers, and (iii) all of our officers and directors as a group. Each of the persons in the table below has sole voting power and sole dispositive power as to all of the shares shown as beneficially owned by them, except as otherwise indicated.

Name	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percent of Outstanding Shares(1)
Fountainhead Capital Management Limited Portman House Hue Street St Helier Jersey JE4 5RP	4,350,500	83.68%
La Pergola Investments Limited Portman House Hue Street St Helier Jersey JE4 5RP	769,500	14.80%
Thomas Colligan 5528 Westcott Circle Frederick, Maryland	0	0.00%
Officers and directors as a group (one person)	0	0.00%

(1) For the purposes of this table, a person is deemed to have "beneficial ownership" of any shares of capital stock that such person has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2011. All percentages for common stock are calculated based upon a total of 5,199,000 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2011, plus, in the case of the person for whom the calculation is made, that number of shares of common stock that such person has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2011.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

At December 31, 2011, the Company had loans and notes outstanding from a shareholder in the aggregate amount of $236,797, which represents amounts loaned to the Company to pay the Company's expenses of operation. On December 31, 2007, a shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,366 due and payable on December 31, 2008. On March 31, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $17,620 due and payable on March 31, 2009. On June 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $11,669 due and payable on June 30, 2009. On September 30, 2008, an additional shareholder payable was exchanged for a convertible promissory note with a principal balance of $13,452 due and payable on September 30, 2009. On December 31, 2008, the Company exchanged the convertible promissory notes dated December 31, 2007, March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008, together with an additional shareholder payable in the amount of $13,403 for a promissory note in the amount of $67,510 bearing simple interest at a rate of 6% per annum due and payable on December 31, 2009. On March 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a First Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $13,680 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Second Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $16,483 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Third Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,477 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2009, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Fourth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,476 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2010. On March 31, 2010, the Payee under the

Note and the Company executed a Fifth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,868 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Sixth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,126 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Seventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,777 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2010, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eighth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,443 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be

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extended to December 31, 2011. On March 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Ninth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $18,731 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On June 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Tenth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,466 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On September 30, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Eleventh Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $14,461 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. On December 31, 2011, the Payee under the Note and the Company executed a Twelfth Amendment to the Note whereby they agreed that additional shareholder advances in the amount of $12,300 would be considered as additional principal payable under the terms of the Note. The parties also agreed that the Due Date of the Note would be extended to December 31, 2012.

Effective as of October 1, 2007, the Company entered into a Services Agreement with FHM. The term of the Services Agreement is one year and the Company is obligated to pay FHM a quarterly fee in the amount of $10,000, in cash or in kind, on the first day of each calendar quarter commencing September 30, 2007. A copy of the Services Agreement was attached to the Company' s Form 10-Q for the period ended April 30, 2008 filed on June 9, 2008 as Exhibit 10.1 thereto. The term of the Services Agreement has been extended to December 31, 2012.

Director Independence

As of November 8, 2007, Thomas W. Colligan was the sole director of the Company. Mr. Colligan is not considered "independent" in accordance with rule 4200(a)(15) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. We are not currently traded on NASDAQ and are therefore not required to comply with the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

AUDIT FEES

The aggregate fees billed by our auditors, Paritz & Co., P.A., for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements for fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and review our interim financial statements for the first, second and third quarters of 2012 are approximately $4,500.00. The aggregate fees billed by our auditors for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements for fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 were approximately $8,250.00.

AUDIT-RELATED FEES

During the last two fiscal years, no fees were billed or incurred for assurance or related services by our auditors that were reasonably related to the audit or review of financial statements reported above.

TAX FEES

There were no tax preparation fees billed for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 or 2010.

ALL OTHER FEES

During the last two fiscal years, no other fees were billed or incurred for services by our auditors other than the fees noted above. Our board, acting as an audit committee, deemed the fees charged to be compatible with maintenance of the independence of our auditors.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES

We do not have a separate audit committee. Our full board of directors performs the functions of an audit committee. Before an independent auditor is engaged by us to render audit or non-audit services, our board of directors pre-approves the engagement. Board of directors pre-approval of audit and non-audit services will not be required if the engagement for the services is entered into pursuant to pre-approval policies and procedures established by our board of directors regarding our engagement of the independent auditor, provided the policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service, our board of directors is informed of each service provided, and such policies and procedures do not include delegation of our board of directors' responsibilities under the Exchange Act to our management. Our board of directors may delegate to one or more designated members of our board of directors the authority to grant pre-approvals, provided such approvals are presented to the board of directors at a subsequent meeting. If our board of directors elects to establish pre-approval policies and procedures regarding non-audit services, the board of directors must be informed of each non-audit service provided by the independent auditor. Board of directors pre-approval of non-audit services, other than review and attest services, also will not be required if such services fall within available exceptions established by the SEC. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, 100% of audit-related services, tax services and other services performed by our independent auditors were pre-approved by our board of directors.

Our board has considered whether the services described above under the caption "All Other Fees", which are currently none, is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence.

The board approved all fees described above.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following documents are filed as part of this 10-K:

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following documents are filed in Part II, Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K:

- Report of Paritz & Co. P.A., Independent Registered Certified Public Accounting Firm
- Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010
- Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the period from April 15, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2011
- Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the period from April 15, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2011
- Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the period from April 15, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2011
- Notes to Financial Statements

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

All financial statement schedules have been omitted as they are not required, not applicable, or the required information is otherwise included.

3. EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of or incorporated by reference in this report.

Exhibit No.	Identification of Exhibit
31.1.	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2.	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Officers pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

Yacht Finders, Inc.
(Registrant)

By

/s/ Thomas W. Colligan

Thomas W. Colligan
President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief
Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

Date

April 27, 2012

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following person on behalf of the registrant and in the capacity and on the date indicated.

By

/s/ Thomas W. Colligan

Thomas W. Colligan
Sole Director

Date

April 27, 2012

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)

I, Thomas W. Colligan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Amended Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2011 of Yacht Finders, 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 and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange 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

I have disclosed, based on my 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.

Date: April 27, 2012

/s/ Thomas W. Colligan

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Thomas W. Colligan
Principal Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)

I, Thomas W. Colligan, certify that:

5. I have reviewed this Amended Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2011 of Yacht Finders, Inc.;

6. 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;

7. 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;

8. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange 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:

   c. 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;

   d. 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;

   e. 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

   f. 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

3.

I have disclosed, based on my 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.

Date: April 27, 2012

/s/ Thomas W. Colligan

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Thomas W. Colligan
Principal Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)

Pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of section 1350, chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code), the undersigned officer of Yacht Finders, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), does hereby certify, to such officer's knowledge, that:

The amended annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 (the "Form 10-K") of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 27, 2012

/s/ Thomas W. Colligan

Thomas W. Colligan
Principal Executive Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer

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