

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-53057

Zeta Acquisition Corp. II

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

61-1547850

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

c/o Equity Dynamics Inc., 666 Walnut Street, Suite 2116, Des Moines, Iowa 50309

(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (515) 244-5746

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

None.

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

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share

(Title of Class)

Check whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Check whether the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) contained herein, 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.

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller reporting Company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Check whether the issuer is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2015, there were no non-affiliate holders of common stock of the Company.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

As of March 30, 2016, there were 5,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001, outstanding.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are “forward-looking statements” (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II (the “Company”) to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. The Company’s plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving the continued expansion of business. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Although the Company believes its assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance the forward-looking statements included in this Report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives and plans of the Company will be achieved.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Zeta Acquisition Corp. II (“we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” or the “Registrant”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on November 16, 2007. Since inception, the Company has been engaged in organizational efforts and obtaining initial financing. The Company was formed as a vehicle to pursue a business combination and has made no efforts to identify a possible business combination. As a result, the Company has not conducted negotiations or entered into a letter of intent concerning any target business. The business purpose of the Company is to seek the acquisition of, or merger with, an existing company. The Company selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

The Company is currently considered to be a “blank check” company. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) defines those companies as “any development stage company that is issuing a penny stock, within the meaning of Section 3 (a)(51) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and that has no specific business plan or purpose, or has indicated that its business plan is to merge with an unidentified company or companies.” Under SEC Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, the Company also qualifies as a “shell company,” because it has no or nominal assets (other than cash) and no or nominal operations. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of “blank check” companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities, either debt or equity, until we have successfully concluded a business combination. The Company intends to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for so long as it is subject to those requirements.

In addition, the Company is an “emerging growth company”, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (“JOBS Act”), and may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies” including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and exemptions from the requirements of Sections 14A(a) and (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to hold a nonbinding advisory vote of shareholders on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

The Company has also elected to use the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards under Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act. This election allows us to delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until those standards apply to private companies. As a result of this election, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates.

We will remain an “emerging growth company” until the earliest of (1) the last day of the fiscal year during which our revenues exceed \$1 billion, (2) the date on which we issue more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt in a three year period, (3) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common equity securities pursuant to an effective registration statement filed pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or (4) when the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. To the extent that we continue to qualify as a “smaller reporting company”, as such term is defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, after we cease to qualify as an emerging growth company, certain of the exemptions available to us as an emerging growth company may continue to be available to us as a smaller reporting company, including: (1) not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes Oxley Act; (2) scaled executive compensation disclosures; and (3) the requirement to provide only two years of audited financial statements, instead of three years.

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. The Company's principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict its potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the officers and directors of the Company. As of this date the Company has not entered into any definitive agreement with any party regarding business opportunities for the Company. The Company has unrestricted flexibility in seeking, analyzing and participating in potential business opportunities in that it may seek a business combination target located in any industry or location. In its efforts to analyze potential acquisition targets, the Company will consider the following kinds of factors:

- a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products;
- b) Competitive position as compared to other firms of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- c) Strength and diversity of management, either in place or scheduled for recruitment;
- d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Company or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources;

- e) The cost of participation by the Company as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potentials;
- f) The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced; and
- g) The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance and other required items.

In applying the foregoing criteria, no one of which will be controlling, management will attempt to analyze all factors and circumstances and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries, and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Due to the Company's limited capital available for investigation, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired. In evaluating a prospective business combination, we will conduct as extensive a due diligence review of potential targets as possible given the lack of information which may be available regarding private companies, our limited personnel and financial resources and the inexperience of our management with respect to such activities. We expect that our due diligence will encompass, among other things, meetings with the target business's incumbent management and inspection of its facilities, as necessary, as well as a review of financial and other information which is made available to us. This due diligence review will be conducted either by our management or by unaffiliated third parties we may engage, including but not limited to attorneys, accountants, consultants or such other professionals. At this time the Company has not specifically identified any third parties that it may engage. The costs associated with hiring third parties to complete a business combination target may be significant and are difficult to determine as such costs may vary depending on a variety of factors, including the amount of time it takes to complete a business combination, the location of the target company and the size and the complexity of the target company. Our limited funds and the lack of full-time management will likely make it impracticable to conduct a complete and exhaustive investigation and analysis of a target business before we consummate a business combination. Management decisions, therefore, will likely be made without detailed feasibility studies, independent analysis, market surveys and the like which, if we had more funds available to us, would be desirable. We will be particularly dependent in making decisions upon information provided by the promoters, owners, sponsors or others associated with the target business seeking our participation.

The time and costs required to select and evaluate a target business and to structure and complete a business combination cannot presently be ascertained with any degree of certainty. The amount of time it takes to complete a business combination, the location of the target company and the size and complexity of the business of the target company are all factors that determine the costs associated with completing a business combination transaction. The time and costs required to complete a business combination transaction can be ascertained once a business combination target has been identified. Any costs incurred with respect to evaluation of a prospective business combination that is not ultimately completed will result in a loss to us.

Competition

In identifying, evaluating and selecting a target business, we may encounter intense competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours. There are numerous "public shell" companies either actively or passively seeking operating businesses with which to merge in addition to a large number of "blank check" companies formed and capitalized specifically to acquire operating businesses. Additionally, we are subject to competition from other companies looking to expand their operations through the acquisition of a target business. Many of these entities are well established and have extensive experience identifying and effecting business combinations directly or through affiliates. Many of these competitors possess greater technical, human and other resources than us and our financial resources will be relatively limited when contrasted with those of many of these competitors. Our ability to compete in acquiring certain sizable target businesses is limited by our available financial resources. This inherent competitive limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing the acquisition of a target business.

Any of these factors may place us at a competitive disadvantage in successfully negotiating a business combination. Our management believes, however, that our status as a public entity and potential access to the United States public equity markets may give us a competitive advantage over privately-held entities with a business objective similar to ours to acquire a target business on favorable terms.

If we succeed in effecting a business combination, there will be, in all likelihood, intense competition from competitors of the target business. Many of our target business' competitors are likely to be significantly larger and have far greater financial and other resources than we will. Some of these competitors may be divisions or subsidiaries of large, diversified companies that have access to financial resources of their respective parent companies. Our target business may not be able to compete effectively with these companies or maintain them as customers while competing with them on other projects. In addition, it is likely that our target business will face significant competition from smaller companies that have specialized capabilities in similar areas. We cannot accurately predict how our target business' competitive position may be affected by changing economic conditions, customer requirements or technical developments. We cannot assure you that, subsequent to a business combination, we will have the resources to compete effectively.

Form of Acquisition

The manner in which the Company participates in an opportunity will depend upon the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Company and the promoters of the opportunity, and the relative negotiating strength of the Company and such promoters.

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 Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") depends upon whether the owners of the acquired business own 80% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Code, all prior stockholders would in such circumstances retain 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. Under other circumstances, depending upon the relative negotiating strength of the parties, prior stockholders may retain substantially less than 20% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. This could result in substantial additional dilution to the equity of those who were stockholders of the Company prior to such reorganization.

The stockholders of the Company will likely not have control of a majority of the voting securities of the Company following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, all or a majority of the Company's directors may resign and one or more new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

In the case of an acquisition, the transaction may be accomplished upon the sole determination of management without any vote or approval by stockholders. In the case of a statutory merger or consolidation directly involving the Company, it will likely be necessary to call a stockholders' meeting and obtain the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding securities. The necessity to obtain such stockholder approval may result in delay and additional expense in the consummation of any proposed transaction and will also give rise to certain appraisal rights to dissenting stockholders. Most likely, management will seek to structure any such transaction so as not to require stockholder approval.

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 management time and attention and substantial cost 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. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached for the participation in a specific business opportunity, the failure to consummate that transaction may result in the loss to the Company of the related costs incurred.

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

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

Item 2. Properties.

The Company neither rents nor owns any properties. The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of its management at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial. The Company currently has no policy with respect to investments or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of, or interests in, persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are presently no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company, any of its subsidiaries, any executive officer, any owner of record or beneficially of more than five percent of any class of voting securities is a party or as to which any of its property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to the Company to be threatened or contemplated against it.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Common Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"). The Common Stock is not listed on a publicly-traded market. As of March 30, 2016, there were 4 holders of record of the Common Stock.

Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). The Company has not yet issued any of its preferred stock.

Dividend Policy

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

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

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

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The Company did not sell any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act during the quarter ended December 31, 2015.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

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

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

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

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

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds in our treasury, through deferral of fees by certain service providers and additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors. As of the date of the period covered by this report, the Company has \$18,529 in cash. There are no assurances that the Company will be able to secure any additional funding as needed. Currently, however our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet our obligations and repay our liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. Our ability to continue as a going concern is also dependent on our ability to find a suitable target company and enter into a possible reverse merger with such company. Management's plan includes obtaining additional funds by equity financing through a reverse merger transaction and/or related party advances, however there is no assurance of additional funding being available.

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

Our management has not had any contact or discussions with representatives of other entities regarding a business combination with us. Any target business that is selected may be a financially unstable company or an entity in its early stages of development or growth, including entities without established records of sales or earnings. In that event, we will be subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or potential emerging growth companies. In addition, we may effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high level of risk, and, although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risks. Our management anticipates that it will likely be able to effect only one business combination, due primarily to our limited financing and the dilution of interest for present and prospective stockholders, which is likely to occur as a result of our management's plan to offer a controlling interest to a target business in order to achieve a tax-free reorganization. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk in investing in us, because it will not permit us to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business combination will be complex and extremely risky. Through information received from industry professionals and publications such as the Reverse Merger Report, our management believes that there are numerous firms seeking the perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation. Such perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation include, among other things, facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be obtained, providing liquidity for the principals of and investors in a business, creating a means for providing incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, and offering greater flexibility in structuring acquisitions, joint ventures and the like through the issuance of stock. Potentially available business combinations may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had assets equal to \$18,529, comprised of cash and cash equivalents. This compares with assets equal to \$5,263, comprised of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had liabilities that totaled \$205,010, comprised of accounts payable, accrued interest, accrued expenses and notes payable to stockholders. This compares with total liabilities of \$160,304, comprised of accounts payable, accrued interest, and accrued expenses and notes payable to stockholders as of December 31, 2014. The Company can provide no assurance that it can continue to satisfy its cash requirements for at least the next twelve months.

The following is a summary of the Company's cash flows provided by (used in) operating, investing, and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	\$ (21,734)	\$ (16,020)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	35,000	15,000
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 13,266</u>	<u>\$ (1,020)</u>

The Company has nominal assets and has generated no revenues since inception. The Company is also dependent upon the receipt of capital investment or other financing to fund its ongoing operations and to execute its business plan of seeking a combination with a private operating company. In addition, the Company is dependent upon certain related parties to provide continued funding and capital resources. If continued funding and capital resources are unavailable at reasonable terms, the Company may not be able to implement its plan of operations.

Results of Operations

The Company has not conducted any active operations since inception, except for its efforts to locate suitable acquisition candidates. No revenue has been generated by the Company from November 16, 2007 (Inception) to December 31, 2015. It is unlikely the Company will have any revenues unless it is able to effect an acquisition or merger with an operating company, of which there can be no assurance. It is management's assertion that these circumstances may hinder the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's plan of operation for the next twelve months shall be to continue its efforts to locate suitable acquisition candidates.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, the Company had a net loss of \$31,440, comprised of legal, accounting, audit, and other professional service fees incurred in relation to the preparation and filing of the Company's periodic reports and general, administrative, and interest expenses.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, the Company had a net loss of \$30,799, consisting of legal, accounting, audit, and other professional service fees incurred in relation to the preparation and filing of the Company's periodic reports and general, administrative, and interest expenses.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

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

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 this information.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Financial Statements

December 31, 2015

Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Audited Financial Statements	
Balance Sheets	F-2
Statements of Operations	F-3
Statements of Stockholders' Deficit	F-4
Statements of Cash Flows	F-5
Notes to Financial Statements	F-6 - F-9

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Zeta Acquisition Corp. II

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the two years ended December 31, 2015. Zeta Acquisition Corp. II's management is responsible for these financial statements. 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 our 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 audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ LWBJ, LLP

West Des Moines, Iowa
March 30, 2016

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,529	\$ 5,263
Total assets	\$ 18,529	\$ 5,263
Liabilities and stockholders' deficit		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,674	\$ 2,402
Accrued interest	32,436	24,002
Accrued expenses	8,900	8,900
Notes payable, stockholders	160,000	125,000
Total liabilities	205,010	160,304
Stockholders' deficit		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 5,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	500	500
Additional paid-in capital	49,500	49,500
Accumulated deficit	(236,481)	(205,041)
Total stockholders' deficit	(186,481)	(155,041)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 18,529	\$ 5,263

See notes to financial statements.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Operating expenses:		
Formation costs	\$ -	\$ -
General and administrative	23,006	23,972
Operating loss	<u>(23,006)</u>	<u>(23,972)</u>
Interest expense	8,434	6,827
Net loss	<u>\$ (31,440)</u>	<u>\$ (30,799)</u>
Net loss per basic and diluted common share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Statements of Stockholders' Deficit

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2013	5,000,000	\$ 500	\$ 49,500	\$ (174,242)	\$ (124,242)
Net loss	-	-	-	(30,799)	(30,799)
Balance at December 31, 2014	5,000,000	500	49,500	(205,041)	(155,041)
Net loss	-	-	-	(31,440)	(31,440)
Balance at December 31, 2015	5,000,000	\$ 500	\$ 49,500	\$ (236,481)	\$ (186,481)

See notes to financial statements.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Statements of Cash Flows

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (31,440)	\$ (30,799)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Decrease in prepaid expenses	-	2,500
Increase in accounts payable	1,272	2,052
Increase in accrued interest	8,434	6,827
Increase in accrued expenses	-	3,400
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(21,734)</u>	<u>(16,020)</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from notes payable, stockholders	35,000	15,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>35,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13,266	(1,020)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,263	6,283
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 18,529</u>	<u>\$ 5,263</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015

1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Zeta Acquisition Corp. II (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on November 16, 2007. The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. The Company's principal business objective for the next twelve (12) months and beyond will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business. The Company will not restrict its potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

Going Concern

Since its inception, the Company has generated no revenues and has incurred a net loss of \$236,481. Since inception, the Company has been dependent upon the receipt of capital investment or other financing to fund its continuing activities. The Company has not identified any business combination and therefore, cannot ascertain with any degree of certainty the capital requirements for any particular transaction. In addition, the Company is dependent upon certain related parties to provide continued funding and capital resources but it is uncertain whether this funding will continue. The accompanying financial statements have been presented on the basis of the continuation of the Company as a going concern and do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three (3) months or less to be cash equivalents.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets at currently enacted tax rates for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. A valuation allowance is recognized to reduce the net deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Pursuant to ASC Topic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, the Company is required to estimate the fair value of all financial instruments included on its balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Company considers the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, accrued expenses, accrued interest, and notes payable to stockholders to approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

Net Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The Company currently has no dilutive securities and as such, basic and diluted loss per share are the same for all periods presented.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2015, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board, (“FASB”), Accounting Standards Update, (“ASU”), No. 2014-10, which eliminates the concept of a development stage entity, (“DSE”), in its entirety from United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, (“U.S. GAAP”). In accordance with ASU No. 2014-10, the Company has removed labeling the financial statements as a DSE and has eliminated inception-to-date information in the financial statements.

2. Notes Payable, Stockholders

During 2015, various stockholders loaned the Company \$35,000 and were issued unsecured promissory notes which bear interest at 6% and are due on demand. Similar stockholder loans amounted to \$15,000 during 2014, \$25,000 during 2013, \$25,000 during 2012, \$35,000 during 2010, and \$25,000 during 2009. Interest of \$32,436 and \$24,002 was accrued and unpaid at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During 2007, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note to a stockholder and officer of the Company in the amount of \$10,000. The note was non-interest bearing and was repaid from the proceeds of the sale of common stock.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors.

4. Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. During December 2007, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of its common stock pursuant to a private placement for \$50,000.

5. Income Taxes

The Company has reviewed its tax positions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and has not identified any positions that are uncertain. Income tax returns filed and to be filed for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014, and 2015 are open to review by the Internal Revenue Service.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's net deferred tax asset at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Deferred tax asset:		
Capitalized formation costs	\$ 69,400	\$ 61,600
Net operating loss carryforward	11,000	8,200
Valuation allowance	(80,400)	(69,800)
Net deferred tax asset recognized	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

A full valuation allowance has been recorded against the Company's deferred tax asset because, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that such benefits will not be realized. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$32,400. The net operating loss carryforward will begin to expire in 2029.

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. **Income Taxes (continued)**

The benefit from income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the United States (US) federal income tax rate of thirty-four percent (34%) in 2015 and 2014 to loss before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
US federal income tax benefit at statutory rate	\$ (10,700)	\$ (10,500)
Other	100	(100)
Change in valuation allowance	10,600	10,600
Benefit from income taxes	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

6. **Commitment**

The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of an officer and director at no cost on a month-to-month basis. Management estimates such amounts to be di minimis.

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

There are not and have not been any disagreements between the Company and its accountants on any matter of accounting principles, practices or financial statement disclosure.

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) and 15d-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 procedures include, without limitation, 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 under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's President 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 management including the President and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, were effective in providing reasonable assurance that 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.

Evaluation of Internal Controls and Procedures

Our management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting 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 generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on financial statements.

As of December 31, 2015, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding our internal controls over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to Section 404(c) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no significant changes to the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter of the year ended December 31, 2015, that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

(a) Identification of Directors and Executive Officers. The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Company's directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
John Pappajohn	87	President and Director
Matthew P. Kinley	48	Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Director

The Company's officers and directors are elected annually for a one year term or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal.

John Pappajohn has served as our President and Director since inception. Mr. Pappajohn currently serves as the President and principal stockholder of Equity Dynamics, Inc., a financial consulting firm, and has served as such since 1969. He is also the sole owner of Pappajohn Capital Resources, a venture capital firm. Since January 6, 2014, Mr. Pappajohn has been the chairman of the board of directors of Cancer Genetics, Inc., which is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "CGIX." Mr. Pappajohn has been involved in the development and financing of more than one hundred companies during his career and has served as a director of more than 40 public companies. Mr. Pappajohn currently serves as a director of the following public companies: American CareSource Holdings, Inc., and CNS Response, Inc., which trade under the symbols "NASDAQ: GNOW," and "NASDAQ OTCBB:CNSO," respectively. Mr. Pappajohn received his B.S.C. from the University of Iowa in 1952.

Matthew P. Kinley has served as our Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and a Director since inception. Mr. Kinley currently serves as the Senior Vice President of Equity Dynamics, Inc., a financial consulting firm, and Pappajohn Capital Resources, a venture capital firm. He has served as such since 1995. Mr. Kinley served as President and as a director of Healthcare Acquisition Corp. from April 2005 through August 2007. Healthcare Acquisition Corp. is now the public company known as PharmAthene, Inc., which trades under the symbol "AMEX:PIP." Mr. Kinley has also served as a director of American CareSource Holdings, Inc. (NASDAQ: GNOW) since December 2011. Mr. Kinley has been involved in the financing and development of more than 25 companies in the past ten years. From 1990 through 1995, Mr. Kinley was manager and held various positions at KPMG Peat Marwick, working on tax, audit and merger and acquisition issues. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of several private companies. Mr. Kinley also serves on the College of Business Executive Advisory Board and the Entrepreneurial Center Advisory Board at the University of Northern Iowa. Mr. Kinley received his B.A. in Business, with highest honors, from the University of Northern Iowa in May 1990.

(b) Significant Employees.

As of the date hereof, the Company has no significant employees.

(c) Family Relationships.

There are no family relationships among directors, executive officers, or persons nominated or chosen by the issuer to become directors or executive officers.

(d) Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director, executive officer, promoter or control person of Registrant during the past ten years.

(e) Prior Blank Check Company Experience.

As indicated below, members of the management also serve as officers and directors of:

Name	Filing Date Registration Statement	Operating Status	SEC File Number	Pending Business Combinations	Additional Information
Healthcare Acquisition Corp.	April 25, 2005	Effective July 28, 2005	001-32587	Completed August 3, 2007	Mr. Pappajohn has served as Chairman of the company since inception and continued as Chairman of the combined entity until he resigned on July 15, 2011. Mr. Pappajohn also served as Secretary of the company until he resigned on August 3, 2007. Mr. Kinley served as President, Treasurer and director of the company until he resigned on August 3, 2007.
Zeta Acquisition Corp. I, Inc.	January 31, 2008	Effective April 1, 2008	000-53056 000-53058	None.	Messrs. Pappajohn and Kinley have been officers and directors of these companies since inception.
Zeta Acquisition Corp. III Inc.	January 31, 2008	Effective April 1, 2008	000-53058	Completed March 6, 2015	Mr. Pappajohn served as a director and president of the Company until he resigned on March 6, 2015. Mr. Kinley served as Secretary, Treasurer and director of the company until he resigned on March 6, 2015.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's directors and officers, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of beneficial ownership and changes in beneficial ownership of the Company's securities with the SEC on Forms 3, 4 and 5. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely on the Company's review of the copies of the forms received by it during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 and written representations that no other reports were required, the Company believes that no person who, at any time during such fiscal year, was a director, officer or beneficial owner of more than 10% of the Company's common stock failed to comply with all Section 16(a) filing requirements during such fiscal years.

Code of Ethics

We have not adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions in that our officers and directors serve in these capacities.

Nominating Committee

We have not adopted any procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Audit and Compensation Committee

The Board of Directors acts as the audit committee. The Company does not have a qualified financial expert at this time because it has not been able to hire a qualified candidate. Further, the Company believes that it has inadequate financial resources at this time to hire such an expert. The Company intends to continue to search for a qualified individual for hire.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The following table sets forth the cash and other compensation paid by the Company to its officers and directors during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and through the date of this filing.

Name and Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Option Awards	All Other Compensation	Total
John Pappajohn, President and Director	2015	None	None	None	None	None
	2014	None	None	None	None	None
Matthew P. Kinley, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director	2015	None	None	None	None	None
	2014	None	None	None	None	None

The following compensation discussion addresses all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to the Company's officers and directors. The Company's officers and directors have not received any cash or other compensation since inception. They will not receive any compensation until the consummation of an acquisition. No compensation of any nature has been paid for on account of services rendered by the officers and directors in such capacity. Our officers and directors intend to devote very limited time to our affairs.

It is possible that, after the Company successfully consummates a business combination with an unaffiliated entity, that entity may desire to employ or retain our management for the purposes of providing services to the surviving entity.

No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted by the Company for the benefit of its employees.

There are no understandings or agreements regarding compensation our management will receive after a business combination.

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

(a) The following tables set forth certain information as of March 30, 2016, regarding (i) each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, (ii) each director, nominee and executive officer of the Company and (iii) all officers and directors as a group.

Name and Address	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class(1)
John Pappajohn (2) c/o Equity Dynamics Inc. 666 Walnut Street, Suite 2116 Des Moines, Iowa 50309	2,000,000	40%
Matthew P. Kinley (3) c/o Equity Dynamics Inc. 666 Walnut Street, Suite 2116 Des Moines, Iowa 50309	2,000,000	40%
AANA Ltd. c/o Argyris Vassiliou 94 Nathan Hale Drive Stamford, Connecticut 06902	625,000(4)	12.5%
NICAL Partners c/o Argyris Vassiliou 94 Nathan Hale Drive Stamford, Connecticut 06902	375,000(5)	7.5%
All Directors and Officers as a Group (2 individuals)	4,000,000	80%

(1) Based on 5,000,000 shares outstanding as of March 30, 2016.

(2) Mr. Pappajohn serves as President and director of the Company.

(3) Mr. Kinley serves as Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and director of the Company.

(4) Represents shares of common stock owned by AANA Ltd. Mr. Vassiliou, his wife and his two minor children are the owners of AANA Ltd. Mr. Vassiliou has sole investment and voting power of these shares. Therefore, Mr. Vassiliou may be deemed the beneficial owner of the shares of common stock held by AANA Ltd.

(5) Represents shares of common stock owned by NICAL Partners. Mr. Vassiliou's minor children are the owners of NICAL Partners. Mr. Vassiliou has sole investment and voting power of these shares. Therefore, Mr. Vassiliou may be deemed the beneficial owner of the shares of common stock held by NICAL Partners.

(b) The Company currently has not authorized any compensation plans or individual compensation arrangements.

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

The Company currently utilizes the office space and equipment of its management at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial.

On June 20, 2013, the Company issued a promissory note to John Pappajohn, our President, director and a stockholder in the amount of \$10,000. On June 28, 2013, the Company issued promissory notes to Matt Kinley, our Chief Financial Officer, director and stockholder, AANA Ltd., and NICAL Partners in amounts equal to \$10,000, \$3,125, and \$1,875, respectively. AANA Ltd. and NICAL Partners are stockholders of the Company.

On September 30, 2014, the Company issued promissory notes to Mr. Pappajohn, Mr. Kinley, AANA Ltd., and NICAL Partners in the amounts of \$6,000, \$6,000, \$1,875, and \$1,125, respectively.

On March 31, 2015, the Company issued promissory notes to Mr. Pappajohn, Mr. Kinley, AANA Ltd., and NICAL Partners in the amounts of \$8,000, \$8,000, \$2,500, and \$1,500, respectively.

On December 21, 2015, the Company issued promissory notes to Mr. Pappajohn and Mr. Kinley in the amounts of \$6,000 each. On December 22, 2015, the Company issued promissory notes to AANA Ltd. and NICAL Partners in the amounts of \$1,875, and \$1,125, respectively.

All of the notes accrue interest at a rate of 6% per annum, are unsecured and due on demand.

Interest of \$32,436 and \$24,002 was accrued and unpaid at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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

Director Independence

The Company is not a listed issuer whose securities are listed on a national securities exchange, or an inter-dealer quotation system which has requirements that a majority of the board of directors be independent. Under NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2)(A), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she also is an executive officer or employee of the corporation. Under such definition, our directors, John Pappajohn and Matthew Kinley would not be considered independent as they also serve as executive officers of the Company.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

LWBJ, LLP ("LWBJ") is the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by LWBJ for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings were approximately \$10,000 and \$10,000 respectively, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Audit-Related Fees

There were no fees billed by LWBJ for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Tax Fees

There were no fees billed by LWBJ for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

All Other Fees

There were no fees billed by LWBJ for other products and services for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Process

The Board of Directors acts as the audit committee of the Company, and accordingly, all services are approved by all the members of the Board of Directors.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) We set forth below a list of our audited financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Statement	Page*
Index to Financial Statements	9
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Balance Sheets	F-2
Statements of Operations	F-3
Statement of Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)	F-4
Statements of Cash Flows	F-5
Notes to Financial Statements	F-6

*Page F-1 follows page 9 to this annual report on Form 10-K.

(b) Index to Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit	Description
*3.1	Certificate of Incorporation
*3.2	By-laws
31.1	Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, with respect to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015
31.2	Certification of the Company's Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, with respect to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015
32.1	Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Company's Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL INSTANCE DOCUMENT
101.SCH	XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION SCHEMA DOCUMENT
101.CAL	XBRL TAXONOMY CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT
101.DEF	XBRL TAXONOMY DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT
101.LAB	XBRL TAXONOMY LABEL LINKBASE DOCUMENT
101.PRE	XBRL TAXONOMY PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

* Filed as an exhibit to the Company's registration statement on Form 10, as filed with the SEC on February 1, 2008, and incorporated herein by this reference.

SIGNATURES

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

ZETA ACQUISITION CORP. II

Dated: March 30, 2016

By: /s/ John Pappajohn
John Pappajohn
President and Director
Principal Executive Officer

Dated: March 30, 2016

By: /s/ Matthew P. Kinley
Matthew P. Kinley
Secretary, Chief Financial Officer
Principal Accounting Officer
Principal Financial Officer

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

	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ John Pappajohn</u> John Pappajohn	President and Director	March 30, 2016
<u>/s/ Matthew P. Kinley</u> Matthew P. Kinley	Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Director	March 30, 2016

**CERTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, John Pappajohn, President of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual 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 annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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 I 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 annual 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 annual 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 annual report any change in registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of 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: March 30, 2016

/s/ John Pappajohn

John Pappajohn
President
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Matthew P. Kinley, Chief Financial Officer of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II;

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual 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 annual report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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 I 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 annual 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 annual 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 annual report any change in registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of 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: March 30, 2016

/s/ Matthew P. Kinley

Matthew P. Kinley

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John Pappajohn, President of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350, as adopted pursuant to ss. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

/s/ John Pappajohn

John Pappajohn

President

(Principal Executive Officer)

March 30, 2016

**CERTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Zeta Acquisition Corp. II (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Matthew P. Kinley, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350, as adopted pursuant to ss. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

/s/ Matthew P. Kinley

Matthew P. Kinley
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
March 30, 2016