

FORM 10

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES

Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

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

9454 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 612
Beverly Hills, California 90212

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 202/387-5400
Fax Number: 949/673-4525

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

Securities to be registered
pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock,
\$.0001 Par Value
(Title of class)

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filed Smaller reporting company X

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Silverwood Acquisition Corporation ("Silverwood") was incorporated on September 21, 2011 under the laws of the State of Delaware to engage in any lawful corporate undertaking, including, but not limited to, selected mergers and acquisitions. Silverwood has been in the developmental stage since inception and its operations to date have been limited to issuing shares to its original shareholders and filing this registration statement. Silverwood has been formed to provide a method for a foreign or domestic private company to become a reporting company with a class of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The president of Silverwood is the president, director and shareholder of Tiber Creek Corporation. Tiber Creek Corporation assists companies in becoming public reporting companies and with introductions to the financial community. To become a public company, Tiber Creek Corporation may recommend that a company file a registration statement, most likely on Form S-1, or alternatively that a company first effect a business combination with Silverwood and then subsequently file a registration statement. A company may choose to effect a business combination with Silverwood before filing a registration statement as such method may be an effective way to obtain exposure to the brokerage community.

Tiber Creek will typically enter into an agreement with the target company for assisting it to become a public reporting company and for the preparation and filing of a registration statement and the introduction to brokers and market makers. The target company pays Tiber Creek Corporation for such services. Such services include, if appropriate, the use of Silverwood. Silverwood will only be used as part of such process and is not offered for sale. If the target company chooses to enter into business combination with Silverwood, the registration statement will be prepared after such business combination. The terms of a business combination may provide for redemption of all or part of their stock in Silverwood, usually at par.

A combination will normally take the form of a merger, stock-for-stock exchange or stock-for-assets exchange. In most instances the target company will wish to structure the business combination to be within the definition of a tax-free reorganization under Section 351 or Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

No assurances can be given that Silverwood will be successful in locating or negotiating with any target company.

Silverwood has not generated revenues and has no income or cash flows from operations since inception. The continuation of Silverwood as a going concern is dependent upon financial support from its stockholders, its ability to obtain necessary equity financing to

continue operations, to successfully locate and negotiate with a business entity for the combination of that target company with Silverwood . Tiber Creek Corporation will pay all expenses incurred by Silverwood until a business combination is effected, without repayment. There is no assurance that Silverwood will ever be profitable.

Aspects of a Reporting Company

There are certain perceived benefits to being a reporting company. These are commonly thought to include the following:

- + increased visibility in the financial community;
- + compliance with a requirement for admission to quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board;
- + the facilitation of borrowing from financial institutions;
- + increased valuation;
- + greater ease in raising capital;
- + compensation of key employees through stock options for which there may be a market valuation;
- + enhanced corporate image.

There are also certain perceived disadvantages to being a reporting company. These are commonly thought to include the following:

- + requirement for audited financial statements; required publication of corporate information;
- + required filings of periodic and episodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- + increased rules and regulations governing management, corporate activities and shareholder relations.

Comparison with Direct Public Offering

Certain private companies may find the use of a business combination with a public reporting company prior to filing its initial public offering attractive for several reasons including:

- + easier to obtain an underwriter;
- + establishment of a public record and public filings for use with FINRA application;
- + possible delays in the public offering process;
- + greater visibility to the financial community.

Certain private companies may find a business combination less attractive than an initial public offering of their securities. Reasons for this may include the following:

- + no investment capital raised through a business combination;
- + no underwriter support of trading;
- + increased expenses for meeting reporting requirements.

Potential Target Companies

Business entities, if any, which may be interested in a combination with Silverwood may include the following:

- + a company for which a primary purpose of becoming public is the use of its securities for the acquisition of assets or businesses;
- + a company which is unable to find an underwriter of its securities or is unable to find an underwriter of securities on terms acceptable to it;
- + a company which wishes to become public with less dilution of its securities than would occur upon an underwriting;
- + a company which believes that it will be able to obtain investment capital on more favorable terms after it has become public;
- + a foreign company which may wish an initial entry into the United States securities market;
- + a special situation company, such as a company seeking a public market to satisfy redemption requirements under a qualified Employee Stock Option Plan;
- + a company seeking one or more of the other perceived benefits of becoming a public company.

A business combination with a target company will normally involve the transfer to the target company of the majority of the issued and outstanding common stock of Silverwood and the substitution by the target company of its own management and board of directors.

No assurances can be given that Silverwood will be able to enter into any business combination, as to the terms of a business combination, or as to the nature of a target company.

The proposed business activities described herein classify Silverwood as a "blank check" company. The Securities and Exchange Commission and certain states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the public sale of securities of blank check companies. Silverwood will not make any efforts to cause a market to develop in its securities until such time as Silverwood has successfully implemented a business combination and it is no longer classified as a blank check company.

Silverwood is voluntarily filing this registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is under no obligation to do so

under the Exchange Act. Silverwood will continue to file all reports required of it under the Exchange Act until a business combination has occurred. A business combination will normally result in a change in control and management of Silverwood. Since a principal benefit of a business combination with Silverwood would normally be considered its status as a reporting company, it is anticipated that Silverwood will continue to file reports under the Exchange Act following a business combination. No assurance can be given that this will occur or, if it does, for how long.

James Cassidy is the president and a director of Silverwood and the sole officer, shareholder and director of Tiber Creek Corporation, which is a 50% shareholder of Silverwood. James McKillop is the vice president and a director of Silverwood and the sole manager and member of MB Americus LLC which is a 50% shareholder of Silverwood.

Silverwood has no employees nor are there any other persons than Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop who devote any of their time to its affairs. All references herein to management of Silverwood are to Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop. The inability at any time of either of these individuals to devote sufficient attention to Silverwood could have a material adverse impact on its operations.

Glossary

"Blank check" company	As used herein, a "blank check" company is a development stage company that has no specific business plan or purpose or has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.
Business combination	Normally a merger, stock-for-stock or stock-for-assets exchange with the target company or the shareholders of the target company.
Silverwood or the Registrant	The corporation whose common stock is the subject of this registration statement.
Exchange Act	The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
Securities Act	The Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The business of Silverwood is subject to numerous risk factors, including the following:

Silverwood has no operating history nor revenue with minimal assets and operates at a loss and its continuation as a going concern is dependent upon support from its stockholders or obtaining additional capital.

Silverwood has had no operating history nor any revenues or earnings from operations. Silverwood has no significant assets or financial resources. Silverwood has not generated revenues and has no income or cash flows from operations since inception. Silverwood has sustained losses to date and will, in all likelihood, continue to sustain expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination.

The continuation of Silverwood as a going concern is dependent upon financial support from its stockholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations, successfully locating and negotiate with a business entity for the combination of that target company with Silverwood. Tiber Creek Corporation, a company affiliated with management, will pay all expenses incurred by Silverwood until a business combination is effected, without repayment. There is no assurance that Silverwood will ever be profitable.

Company has only two directors, officers and shareholders

The only officers and directors of Silverwood are James Cassidy and James McKillop. Because management consists of only these two persons, Silverwood does not benefit from multiple judgments that a greater number of directors or officers would provide. Silverwood will rely completely on the judgment of its officers and directors when selecting a target company. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop anticipate devoting only a limited amount of time to the business of Silverwood. Neither Mr. Cassidy nor Mr. McKillop has entered into written employment agreements with Silverwood and they are not expected to do so. Silverwood has not obtained key man life insurance on either officer or director. The loss of the services of either Mr. Cassidy or Mr. McKillop could adversely affect development of the business of Silverwood and its likelihood of commencing operations.

Conflicts of interest.

Mr. Cassidy, the president of Silverwood, participates in other business ventures which may compete directly with Silverwood. Additional conflicts of interest and non-arms length transactions may also arise in the future. The terms of a business combination may include such terms as Tiber Creek Corporation providing services to Silverwood after a business combination. Such services may include the preparation and filing of a registration statement to allow the public trading of Silverwood's securities and the introduction to brokers and market makers. Such benefits may influence management's choice of a target company. The certificate of incorporation of Silverwood provides that Silverwood may indemnify officers and/or directors of Silverwood for liabilities, which can include liabilities arising under the securities laws. Assets of Silverwood could be used or attached to satisfy any liabilities subject to such indemnification.

The proposed operations of Silverwood are speculative.

The success of the proposed business plan of Silverwood will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified target company. While business combinations with entities having established operating histories are preferred, there can be no assurance that Silverwood will be successful in locating candidates meeting such criteria. The decision to enter into a business combination will likely be made without detailed feasibility studies, independent analysis, market surveys or similar information which, if Silverwood had more funds available to it, would be desirable. In the event Silverwood completes a business combination the success of its operations will be dependent upon management of the target company and numerous other factors beyond the control of Silverwood. There is no assurance that Silverwood can identify a target company and consummate a business combination.

The Company will seek only one business combination and as such there is no diversification of investment.

The purpose of Silverwood is to seek, and acquire an interest in a business entity which desires to seek the perceived advantages of a corporation which has a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act. Silverwood may participate in a business venture of virtually any kind or nature and it will not restrict its search to any specific business, industry, or geographical location. Management anticipates that Silverwood will be able to participate in only one potential business venture because Silverwood has nominal assets and limited financial resources. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk to the shareholders of Silverwood because it will not permit Silverwood to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

Possible classification as a penny stock.

In the event that a public market develops for the securities of Silverwood following a business combination, such securities may be classified as a penny stock depending upon their market price and the manner in which they are traded. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock", for purposes relevant to Silverwood, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share whose securities are admitted to quotation but do not trade on the Nasdaq Capital Market or on a national securities exchange. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require delivery by the broker of a document to investors stating the risks of investment in penny stocks, the possible lack of liquidity, commissions to be paid, current quotation and investors' rights and remedies, a special suitability inquiry, regular reporting to the investor and other requirements.

There is a scarcity of and competition for business opportunities and combinations.

Silverwood is and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with and acquisitions of business entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies which may be merger or acquisition target candidates for Silverwood. Nearly all such entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than Silverwood and, consequently, Silverwood will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. Moreover, Silverwood will also compete with numerous other small public companies in seeking merger or acquisition candidates.

There is no agreement for a business combination and no minimum requirements for business combination.

Tiber Creek is continually in discussion with various entities who are considering the use of a reporting company as part of the process of going public. As of the date of this registration statement, Silverwood has no current arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a business combination with a specific entity. When, if at all, Silverwood enters into a business combination it will file the required reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. There can be no assurance that Silverwood will be successful in identifying and evaluating suitable business opportunities or in concluding a business combination. No particular industry or specific business within an industry has been selected for a target company. Silverwood has not established a specific length of operating history or a specified level of earnings, assets, net worth or other criteria which it will require a target company to have achieved, or without which Silverwood would not consider a business combination with such business entity. Accordingly,

Silverwood may enter into a business combination with a business entity having no significant operating history, losses, limited or no potential for immediate earnings, limited assets, negative net worth or other negative characteristics. There is no assurance that Silverwood will be able to negotiate a business combination on terms favorable to Silverwood.

Reporting requirements may delay or preclude acquisition.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Exchange Act, Silverwood is required to provide certain information about significant acquisitions including audited financial statements of the acquired company. Obtaining audited financial statements is the economic responsibility of the target company. The additional time and costs that may be incurred by some potential target companies to prepare such financial statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an otherwise desirable acquisition by Silverwood. Prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may not be appropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable.

Notwithstanding a target company's agreement to obtain audited financial statements within the required time frame, such audited financial statements may not be available to Silverwood at the time of entering into an agreement for a business combination. In cases where audited financial statements are unavailable, Silverwood will have to rely upon information that has not been verified by outside auditors in making its decision to engage in a transaction with the business entity. This risk increases the prospect that a business combination with such a target company might prove to be an unfavorable one for Silverwood.

Regulation under Investment Company Act.

In the event Silverwood engages in business combinations which result in Silverwood holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, Silverwood could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Passive investment interests, as used in the Investment Company Act, essentially means investments held by entities which do not provide management or consulting services or are not involved in the business whose securities are held. In such event, Silverwood would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. Silverwood has obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to the status of Silverwood under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Any violation of such Act could subject Silverwood to material adverse consequences.

Probable change in control and management.

A business combination involving the issuance of the common stock of Silverwood will, in all likelihood, result in shareholders of a target company obtaining a controlling interest in Silverwood. As a condition of the business combination agreement, the shareholders of Silverwood may agree to sell, transfer or retire all or a portion of their stock of Silverwood to provide the target company with all or majority control. The resulting change in control of Silverwood will likely result in removal of the present officers and directors of Silverwood and a corresponding reduction in or elimination of their participation in the future affairs of Silverwood.

Possible change in value of shares upon business combination.

A business combination normally will involve the issuance of a significant number of additional shares. Depending upon the value of the assets acquired in such business combination, the per share value of the common stock of Silverwood may increase or decrease, perhaps significantly.

Federal and state tax consequences will, in all likelihood, be major considerations in any business combination Silverwood may undertake.

Currently, such transactions may be structured so as to result in tax-free treatment to both companies, pursuant to various federal and state tax provisions. Silverwood intends to structure any business combination so as to minimize the federal and state tax consequences to both Silverwood and the target company; however, there can be no assurance that such business combination will meet the statutory requirements of a tax-free reorganization or that the parties will obtain the intended tax-free treatment upon a transfer of stock or assets. A non-qualifying reorganization could result in the imposition of both federal and state taxes which may have an adverse effect on both parties to the transaction.

Any potential acquisition or merger with a foreign company may create additional risks.

If Silverwood enters into a business combination with a foreign concern it will be subject to risks inherent in business operations outside of the United States. These risks include, for example, currency fluctuations, regulatory problems, punitive tariffs, unstable local tax policies, trade embargoes, risks related to shipment of raw materials and finished goods across national borders and cultural and language differences. Foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, market development, rate of savings, capital investment,

resource self-sufficiency, balance of payments positions, and in other respects. Any business combination with a foreign company may result in control of Silverwood by individuals who are not resident in the United States and in assets which are located outside the United States, either of which could significantly reduce the ability of the shareholders to seek or enforce legal remedies against Silverwood.

ITEM 2. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PLAN OF OPERATION.

Silverwood has had no operating history nor any revenues or earnings from operations. Silverwood has no significant assets or financial resources. The Company has not generated revenues and has no income or cash flows from operations since inception. Silverwood has sustained losses to date and will, in all likelihood, continue to sustain expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination.

The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon financial support from its stockholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations, successfully locating and negotiate with a business entity for the combination of that target company with Silverwood. Tiber Creek Corporation, a company affiliated with management, will pay all expenses incurred by Silverwood until a business combination is effected, without repayment although no loan agreement or other contract has been entered into regarding such payment by Tiber Creek.

There is no assurance that Silverwood will ever be profitable.

Silverwood has no operations nor does it currently engage in any business activities generating revenues. Silverwood's principal business objective for the following 12 months is to achieve a business combination with a target company.

Silverwood anticipates that during the 12 months following the date of this registration statement, it will incur costs related to (i) filing reports as required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including accounting fee and (ii) payment of annual corporate fees. It is anticipated that such expenses will not exceed \$5,000 although Tiber Creek has not set a limit on the amount of expenses it will pay on behalf of Silverwood. Tiber Creek Corporation will pay all expenses of the Company without repayment until such time as a business combination is effected.

Search for Target Company

Tiber Creek Corporation will supervise the search for target companies as potential candidates for a business combination.

Tiber Creek Corporation has entered, and anticipates that it will enter, into agreements with consultants to assist it in locating a target company and may share stock received by it or an affiliate in Silverwood with, or grant options on such stock to, such referring consultants and may make payment to such consultants from its own resources. There is no minimum or maximum amount of stock, options, or cash that Tiber Creek Corporation may grant or pay to such consultants. Tiber Creek Corporation is solely responsible for the costs and expenses of its activities in seeking a potential target company, including any agreements with consultants, and Silverwood has no obligation to pay any costs incurred or negotiated by Tiber Creek Corporation.

Tiber Creek Corporation may seek to locate a target company through solicitation. Such solicitation may include newspaper or magazine advertisements, mailings and other distributions to law firms, accounting firms, investment bankers, financial advisors and similar persons, the use of one or more web sites and similar methods. Tiber Creek Corporation may utilize consultants in the business and financial communities for referrals of potential target companies. However, there is no assurance that Tiber Creek Corporation will locate a target company for a business combination.

In addition, the officers and directors of Silverwood will seek to locate a target company. It is anticipated that those officers and directors will attempt to locate target companies through the use of contacts and introductions from persons known to them.

Once a target company is located, the board of directors of Silverwood will determine whether to enter into a business combination with such target. The directors of Silverwood are also its only shareholders and will be provided with the information necessary to determine whether to enter into such a business combination.

Tiber Creek Corporation may provide assistance to target companies incident to and following a business combination, and receive payment for such assistance from target companies.

Management of Silverwood

Silverwood has no full time employees. James Cassidy and James McKillop are the officers and directors of Silverwood and its indirect beneficial shareholders. Mr. Cassidy, as president of Silverwood, and Mr. McKillop as vice president, will allocate a limited portion of time to the activities of Silverwood without compensation. Potential conflicts may arise with respect to the limited time commitment by management and the potential demands of the activities of Silverwood.

The amount of time spent by Mr. Cassidy or Mr. McKillop on the activities of Silverwood is not predictable. Such time may vary widely from an extensive amount when reviewing a target company and effecting a business combination to an essentially quiet time when activities of management focus elsewhere. It is impossible to predict the amount of time that will actually be required to spend to review suitable target companies.

General Business Plan

The purpose of Silverwood is to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, effect a business combination with a business entity which desires to seek the perceived advantages of a corporation which has a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act. Silverwood will not restrict its search to any specific business, industry, or geographical location and Silverwood may participate in a business venture of virtually any kind or nature. Management anticipates that it will be able to participate in only one potential business venture because Silverwood has nominal assets and limited financial resources. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk to the shareholders of Silverwood because it will not permit Silverwood to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

Silverwood may seek a business opportunity with entities which have recently commenced operations, or which wish to utilize the public marketplace in order to raise additional capital in order to expand into new products or markets, to develop a new product or service, or for other corporate purposes.

The most likely target companies are those seeking the perceived benefits of a reporting corporation. Such perceived benefits may include facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be sought, providing liquidity for incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, increasing the opportunity to use securities for acquisitions, providing liquidity for shareholders and other factors.

Business opportunities may be available 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.

Silverwood has, and will continue to have, no capital with which to provide the owners of business entities with any cash or other assets. However, Silverwood offers owners of acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in a reporting company.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by, or under the supervision of, the officers and directors of Silverwood. In analyzing prospective business opportunities, Silverwood may consider such matters as the available technical, financial and managerial resources; working capital and other financial requirements; history of operations, if any; prospects for the future; nature of present and expected competition; the quality and experience of management services which may be available and the depth of that management; the potential for further research, development, or exploration; specific risk factors not now foreseeable but which may be anticipated; the potential for growth or expansion; the potential for profit; the perceived public recognition or acceptance of products, services, or trades; name identification; and other relevant factors. This discussion of the proposed criteria is not meant to be restrictive of the virtually unlimited discretion of Silverwood to search for and enter into potential business opportunities.

Silverwood is subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. Included in these requirements is the duty of Silverwood to file audited financial statements reporting a business combination which is required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission upon completion of the combination.

Because of the time required to prepare financial statements, a target company which has entered into a business combination agreement may wish to take control of Silverwood before the target company has completed its audit. Among other things, this will allow the target company to announce the pending combination through filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission which will then be available to the financial community, potential investors, and others. In such case, Silverwood will only have access to unaudited and possibly limited financial information about the target company in making a decision to combine with that company.

Silverwood will not restrict its search for any specific kind of business entities, but may acquire a venture which is in its preliminary or development stage, which is already in operation, or in essentially any stage of its business life. It is impossible to predict at this time the status of any business in which Silverwood may become engaged, whether such business may need to seek additional capital, may desire to have its shares publicly traded, or may seek other perceived advantages which Silverwood may offer.

Following a business combination Silverwood may require the services of others in regard to accounting, legal services, underwritings and corporate public relations. Tiber Creek Corporation may recommend one or more underwriters, financial advisors, accountants, public relations firms or other consultants to provide such services.

Terms of a Business Combination

In implementing a structure for a particular business acquisition, Silverwood may become a party to a merger, consolidation, reorganization, joint venture, licensing agreement or other arrangement with another corporation or entity. On the consummation of a transaction, it is likely that the present management and shareholders of Silverwood will no longer be in control of Silverwood. In addition, it is likely that the officers and directors of Silverwood will, as part of the terms of the business combination, resign and be replaced by one or more new officers and directors.

It is anticipated that any securities issued in any such business combination would be issued in reliance upon exemption from registration under applicable federal and state securities laws. Silverwood will likely register all or a part of such securities for public trading after the transaction is consummated. If such registration occurs, it will be undertaken by the surviving entity after Silverwood has entered into an agreement for a business combination or has consummated a business combination and Silverwood is no longer considered a blank check company. The issuance of additional securities and their potential sale into any trading market which may develop in the securities of Silverwood may depress the market value of the securities of Silverwood in the future if such a market develops, of which there is no assurance.

While the terms of a business transaction to which Silverwood may be a party cannot be predicted, it is expected that the parties to the business transaction will desire to avoid the creation of a taxable event and thereby structure the acquisition in a tax-free reorganization under Sections 351 or 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Silverwood will participate in a business combination only after the negotiation and execution of appropriate agreements. Although the terms of such agreements cannot be predicted, generally such agreements will require certain representations and warranties of the parties thereto, will specify certain events of default, will detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by the parties prior to and after such closing and will include miscellaneous other terms.

James Cassidy and James McKillop, the officers and directors of Silverwood, will provide their services without charge or repayment by Silverwood.

Undertakings and Understandings Required of Target Companies

As part of a business combination agreement, Silverwood intends to obtain certain representations and warranties from a target company as to its conduct following the business combination. Such representations and

warranties may include (i) the agreement of the target company to make all necessary filings and to take all other steps necessary to remain a reporting company under the Exchange Act for at least a specified period of time; (ii) imposing certain restrictions on the timing and amount of the issuance of additional free-trading stock, including stock registered on Form S-8 or issued pursuant to Regulation S and (iii) giving assurances of ongoing compliance with the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

A potential target company should be aware that the market price and trading volume of the securities of Silverwood, when and if listed for secondary trading, may depend in great measure upon the willingness and efforts of successor management to encourage interest in Silverwood within the United States financial community. Silverwood does not have the market support of an underwriter that would normally follow a public offering of its securities. Initial market makers are likely to simply post bid and asked prices and are unlikely to take positions in Silverwood's securities for their own account or customers without active encouragement and a basis for doing so. In addition, certain market makers may take short positions in Silverwood's securities, which may result in a significant pressure on their market price. Silverwood may consider the ability and commitment of a target company to actively encourage interest in Silverwood's securities following a business combination in deciding whether to enter into a transaction with such company.

A business combination with Silverwood separates the process of becoming a public company from the raising of investment capital. As a result, a business combination with Silverwood normally will not be a beneficial transaction for a target company whose primary reason for becoming a public company is the immediate infusion of capital. Silverwood may require assurances from the target company that it has or that it has a reasonable belief that it will have sufficient sources of capital to continue operations following the business combination. However, it is possible that a target company may give such assurances in error, or that the basis for such belief may change as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the target company.

Competition

Silverwood will remain an insignificant participant among the firms which engage in the acquisition of business opportunities. There are many established venture capital and financial concerns which have significantly greater financial and personnel resources and technical expertise than Silverwood. In view of Silverwood's combined extremely limited financial resources and limited management availability, Silverwood will continue to be at a significant competitive disadvantage compared to Silverwood's competitors.

ITEM 3. PROPERTIES.

Silverwood has no properties and at this time has no agreements to acquire any properties. Silverwood currently uses the offices of Tiber Creek Corporation in Los Angeles, California, at no cost to Silverwood. Tiber Creek Corporation will continue this arrangement until Silverwood completes a business combination.

ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The following table sets forth each person known by Silverwood to be the beneficial owner of five percent or more of the common stock of Silverwood, all directors individually and all directors and officers of Silverwood as a group. Except as noted, each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
James Cassidy (1) 215 Apolena Avenue Newport Beach, CA 92662	10,000,000	50%
James McKillop (2) 9454 Wilshire Boulevard Beverly Hills, California 90212	10,000,000	50%
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (1 Person)	20,000,000	100%

(1) As the sole shareholder, officer and director of Tiber Creek Corporation, a Delaware corporation, Mr. Cassidy is deemed to be the beneficial owner of the shares of common stock of Silverwood owned by it.

(2) As the sole principal of MB Americus LLC, a California business entity, Mr. McKillop is deemed to be the beneficial owner of the shares of Silverwood owned by it.

ITEM 5. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Silverwood has two directors and officers as follows:

Name	Age	Positions and Offices Held
James Cassidy	76	President, Secretary, Director
James McKillop	52	Vice President, Director

Set forth below are the name of the directors and officers of Silverwood, all positions and offices held and the business experience during at least the last five years:

James Cassidy, Esq., LL.B., LL.M., serves as a director, president and secretary of Silverwood. Mr. Cassidy received a Bachelor of Science in Languages and Linguistics from Georgetown University in 1960, a Bachelor of Laws from The Catholic University School of Law in 1963, and a Master of Laws in Taxation from The Georgetown University School of Law in 1968. From 1963-1964, Mr. Cassidy was law clerk to the Honorable Inzer B. Wyatt of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. From 1964-1965, Mr. Cassidy was law clerk to the Honorable Wilbur K. Miller of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. From 1969-1975, Mr. Cassidy was an associate of the law firm of Kieffer & Moroney and a principal in the law firm of Kieffer & Cassidy, Washington, D.C. From 1975 to date, Mr. Cassidy has been a principal in the law firm of Cassidy & Associates, and its predecessors, specializing in securities law and related corporate and federal taxation matters. Mr. Cassidy also serves as President, sole director and shareholder of Tiber Creek Corporation, which is a shareholder of Silverwood. Tiber Creek also provides services to companies in assisting it them in becoming public companies and with introductions to the financial community. Mr. Cassidy is a member of the bars of the District of Columbia and the State of New York, and is admitted to practice before the United States Tax Court and the United States Supreme Court. Silverwood believes Mr. Cassidy to have the business experience necessary to serve as a director of Silverwood as it seeks to enter into a business combination. As a lawyer involved in business transactions and securities matters, Mr. Cassidy has had ample experience in evaluating companies and management, understanding business plans, assisting in capital raising and determining corporate structure and objectives.

James McKillop serves as a director and vice president of Silverwood. Mr. McKillop began his career at Merrill Lynch. Mr. McKillop has also been involved in financial reporting and did a daily stock market update for KPCC radio in Pasadena, California. Mr. McKillop is the founder of MB Americus LLC which specializes in consulting and public relations. Mr. McKillop has provided consulting services to Tiber Creek Corporation for more than five years. Mr. McKillop has written articles for various publications on financial matters. He has been a past member of the World Affairs Council. Mr. McKillop received his Bachelor of Arts in Economics in 1984 from the University of California at Los Angeles. With his background in financial and securities matters, Silverwood believes Mr. McKillop to have experience and knowledge that will serve Silverwood in seeking, evaluating and determining a suitable target company.

There are no agreements or understandings for the above-named officers or directors to resign at the request of another person and the above-named officers and directors are not acting on behalf of nor will act at the direction of any other person.

Recent Blank Check Companies

James Cassidy, the president and a director of Silverwood and James McKillop, vice president and a director of Silverwood, are involved with other existing blank check companies, and in creating additional similar companies. The initial business purpose of each of these companies was or is to engage in a business combination with an unidentified company or companies and each were or will be classified as a blank check company until completion of a business combination.

The information summarizes the blank check companies with which Mr. Cassidy and/or Mr. McKillop is or has been involved in the past five years which filed a registration statement on Form 10 or Form 10-SB. In most instances that a business combination is transacted with one of these companies, it is required to file a Current Report on Form 8-K describing the transaction. Reference is made to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed for any company listed below and for additional detailed information concerning the business combination entered into by that company.

Cabinet Acquisition Corporation: Form 10-SB filed on 8/28/2000, file number 0-31398. Mr. Cassidy was the sole indirect beneficial shareholder, officer and director of the corporation. On October 8, 2009, the corporation effected a change in control with the redemption of stock and the issuance of additional stock and the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy retained 500,000 shares and resigned from all offices and as a director.

Canistel Acquisition Corporation. Form 10 filed on May 23, 2008, file number 000-53255. Mr. Cassidy was the sole officer and director and Mr. McKillop was an employee of the corporation. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial shareholder. On December 7, 2010, the corporation filed a form 8-K noticing the change of control effected on December 3, 2010 with redemption of 250,000 shares from each of the then two shareholders, the issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each retained 250,000 shares. Mr. Cassidy resigned from all offices and as a director and Mr. McKillop resigned as an employee. On December 3, 2010, Canistel changed its name to Opera Jet International, Ltd.

Console Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on May 23, 2008, file number 000-53257. Mr. Cassidy was the sole officer and director and Mr. McKillop was an employee of the corporation. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial shareholder. On December 22, 2009, the corporation filed a form 8-K noticing the change of control effected on December 21, 2009 with the issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each retained 250,000 shares. Mr. Cassidy resigned from all offices and as a director and Mr. McKillop resigned as an employee.

Hightower Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on May 23, 2008, file number 000-53258. Mr. Cassidy was the sole officer and director and Mr. McKillop was an employee of the corporation. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial shareholder. On May 12, 2010, the corporation filed a form 8-K noticing the change of control effected on May 12, 2010 with redemption of 375,000 shares from each of the then two shareholders, the issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each retained 125,000 shares. Mr. Cassidy resigned from all offices and as a director and Mr. McKillop resigned as an employee. On May 12, 2010, Hightower changed its name to Adelman Enterprises, Inc.

Spinnet Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on May 23, 2008, file number 000-53256. Mr. Cassidy was the sole officer and director and Mr. McKillop was an employee of the corporation. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial shareholder. On October 5, 2009 the corporation filed a form 8-K noticing the change of control effected on September 30, 2010 with redemption of 250,000 shares from each of the then two shareholders, the issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each retained 250,000 shares. Mr. Cassidy resigned from all offices and as a director and Mr. McKillop resigned as an employee. On September 30, 2009, Spinnet changed its name to VanHolt Group, Ltd.

Greenmark Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on May 23, 2008, file number 000-53259. Mr. Cassidy was the sole officer and director and Mr. McKillop was an employee of the corporation. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial shareholder. On December 14, 2010 the corporation filed a form 8-K noticing the change of control effected on December 13, 2010 with the issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each retained 500,000 shares. Mr. Cassidy resigned from all offices and as a director and Mr. McKillop resigned as an employee.

Alderwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on October 7, 2010, file number 000-54148. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were both directors of the corporation and served as president and vice president, respectively. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares. On July 20, 2011 the corporation filed a Form 8-K noticing the change of control effected July 15, 2011 with the redemption of 19,800,000 shares of the 20,000,000 shares of outstanding stock, issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each beneficially retained 100,000 shares of stock. Messrs. Cassidy and McKillop each resigned from all offices and as directors. The name of the corporation has been changed to SGreenTech Group Ltd.

Oakwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on October 7, 2010, file number 000-54148. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are both directors of the corporation and serve as president and vice president, respectively. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are the only shareholders and each is indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares. On May 12, 2011, Oakwood Acquisition Corporation entered into an agreement for a change in control. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, 9,750,000 shares of each two current shareholders of Oakwood Acquisition would be redeemed by Oakwood leaving each such original shareholder with 250,000 shares of common stock and additional shares of common stock would be issued to new shareholders. The current directors will resign and new officers and directors will be appointed. The change in control has not yet occurred and a Form 8-K will be filed when such change does occur.

Pinewood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on October 7, 2010, file number 000-54148. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were both directors of the corporation and served as president and vice president, respectively. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares. On June 1, 2011, Pinewood Acquisition Corporation filed a Form 8-K noticing the change of control effected May 25, 2011 with the redemption of an aggregate of 19,500,000 of the then 20,000,000 shares of outstanding common stock, issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each beneficially retained 250,000 shares of stock. Messrs. Cassidy and McKillop each resigned from all offices and as directors. The name of the corporation has been changed to De Yang International Group Ltd.

Sherwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on October 7, 2010, file number 000-54148. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were both directors of the corporation and served as president and vice president, respectively. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares. On July 22, 2011, Sherwood Acquisition Corporation filed a Form 8-K noticing the change of control effected July 20, 2011 with the redemption of an aggregate of 19,800,000 shares of the then 20,000,000 shares of outstanding common stock, issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers.

Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each beneficially retained 100,000 shares of stock. Messrs. Cassidy and McKillop each resigned from all offices and as directors.

Beachwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on June 2, 2011, file number 000-54423. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were both directors of the corporation and served as president and vice president, respectively, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop were the only shareholders and each was indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares. On August 31, 2011 Beachwood Acquisition Corporation filed a Form 8-K noticing the change of control effected August 31, 2011 with the redemption of an aggregate of 18,500,000 shares of the then outstanding 20,000,000 shares of common stock, issuance of additional shares of common stock, the election of new directors and appointment of new officers. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop each beneficially retained 750,000 shares of stock. Messrs. Cassidy and McKillop each resigned from all offices and as directors. The name of the corporation was changed to BioPharma Manufacturing Solutions Inc.

Boxwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on June 2, 2011, file number 000-54424. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are both directors of the corporation and serve as president and vice president, respectively, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are the only shareholders and each is indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares.

Cottonwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on June 2, 2011, file number 000-54424. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are both directors of the corporation and serve as president and vice president, respectively, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are the only shareholders and each is indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares.

Driftwood Acquisition Corporation: Form 10 filed on June 2, 2011, file number 000-54424. Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are both directors of the corporation and serve as president and vice president, respectively, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are the only shareholders and each is indirect beneficial owner of 10,000,000 shares.

Conflicts of Interest

The officers and directors of Silverwood have organized and expect to organize other companies of a similar nature and with a similar purpose. Consequently, there are potential inherent conflicts of interest. In addition, insofar as either Mr. Cassidy or Mr. McKillop may be engaged in other business activities, they may devote only a portion of time to the affairs of Silverwood.

Messrs. Cassidy and McKillop are also the directors of, and sole beneficial shareholders of the following companies which have filed registration statements on Form 10 for the registration of their common stock pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act concurrently with the filing of this registration statement:

- Amberwood Acquisition Corporation
- Bluewood Acquisition Corporation
- Rosewood Acquisition Corporation
- Yellowwood Acquisition Corporation

In addition to the above listed companies, at the time of the filing of this registration statement, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. McKillop are the sole shareholders of Oakwood Acquisition Corporation which is a blank check company with a purpose similar to that of Silverwood.

A conflict may arise with these listed blank check companies which also seek target companies. It is anticipated that target companies will be located for Silverwood and other blank check companies in chronological order of the date of filing of the Form 10 registration statement of such blank check companies with the Securities and Exchange Commission or, in the case of blank check companies with the same filing date, alphabetically, or by arbitrary selection.

Other blank check companies may differ from Silverwood in certain items such as place of incorporation, number of shares and shareholders, working capital, types of authorized securities, or other items. It may be that a target company may be more suitable for or may prefer a certain blank check company other than Silverwood. In such case, a business combination might be negotiated on behalf of the more suitable or preferred blank check company.

Mr. Cassidy and/or Mr. McKillop may become associated with additional blank check companies prior to the time that Silverwood has effected a business combination.

Mr. Cassidy is the principal of Cassidy & Associates, a securities law firm. As such, demands may be placed on the time of Mr. Cassidy which will detract from the amount of time he is able to devote to Silverwood. Mr. Cassidy intends to devote as much time to the activities of Silverwood as required. However, should such a conflict arise, there is no assurance that Mr. Cassidy would not attend to other matters prior to those of Silverwood.

Mr. Cassidy is the president, sole director and shareholder of Tiber Creek Corporation, which is a shareholder of Silverwood. At the time of a business combination, some or all of the shares of common stock owned by Tiber Creek Corporation may be retired by Silverwood. The amount of common stock which may be sold or continued to be owned by Tiber Creek Corporation cannot be determined at this time.

Mr. McKillop is the manager and sole member of MB Americus LLC which is a shareholder of Silverwood. At the time of a business combination, some or all of the shares of common stock owned by MB Americus LLC may be purchased or retired by Silverwood. The amount of common stock which may be sold or continued to be owned by MB Americus cannot be determined at this time.

The terms of a business combination may provide for a nominal payment by cash to Tiber Creek Corporation and MB Americus LLC for the retirement of all or part of the common stock of Silverwood owned by them.

Investment Company Act of 1940

Although Silverwood will be subject to regulation under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, management believes Silverwood will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 insofar as Silverwood will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities.

In the event Silverwood engages in business combinations which result in Silverwood holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, Silverwood could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In such event, Silverwood would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. Silverwood has obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to the status of Silverwood under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Any violation of such Act would subject Silverwood to material adverse consequences.

ITEM 6. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The officers and directors of Silverwood do not receive any compensation for services to Silverwood, have not received such compensation in the past, and are not accruing any compensation. However, the officers and directors of Silverwood are also indirect beneficial shareholders and anticipate receiving possible benefits as beneficial shareholders if the value of the shares of Silverwood increase after a business transaction is effected as in such business transaction they will likely retain some of their shares in Silverwood and would benefit from any such increase in share value.

Cassidy & Associates may perform legal services for Silverwood after the business combination and Mr. Cassidy is a principal of such law firm.

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

ITEM 7. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Silverwood has issued a total of 20,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act for a total of \$2,000 in cash.

James Cassidy is president and a director of Silverwood and the sole officer, director and the shareholder of Tiber Creek Corporation, which is a 50% shareholder of Silverwood.

James McKillop is vice president and a director of Silverwood and the sole manager and member of MB Americus LLC, which is a 50% shareholder of Silverwood.

As the organizers and developers of Silverwood, James Cassidy and James McKillop may be considered promoters. Mr. Cassidy has provided services to Silverwood without charge consisting of preparing and filing

the charter corporate documents and preparing this registration statement. Tiber Creek Corporation, a company of which Mr. Cassidy is the sole director, officer and shareholder, has paid and will continue to pay all expenses incurred by Silverwood until a business combination is effected, without repayment. Tiber Creek is a shareholder of Silverwood and may receive benefits in the future if the company is able to effect a business combination beneficial to the company.

Silverwood is not currently required to maintain an independent director as defined by Rule 4200 of the Nasdaq Capital Market nor does it anticipate that it will be applying for listing of its securities on an exchange in which an independent directorship is required. It is likely that neither Mr. Cassidy nor Mr. McKillop would not be considered independent directors if it were to do so.

ITEM 8. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There is no litigation pending or threatened by or against Silverwood.

ITEM 9. MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

(a) Market Price. There is no trading market for Silverwood's common stock and there has been no trading market to date. There is no assurance that a trading market will ever develop or, if such a market does develop, that it will continue. There is no common stock or other equity subject to any outstanding options or warrants or any securities convertible into common stock of Silverwood nor is any common stock currently being publicly offered by Silverwood. At the time of this registration, no shares issued by Silverwood are available for sale pursuant to Rule 144 promulgated pursuant to the Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission but after the requisite holding period, the shareholders of Silverwood could offer their shares for sale pursuant to such rule. However, all the shareholders of Silverwood are officers and directors and as such are subject to the rules governing affiliated persons for sales pursuant to Rule 144.

(b) Holders. The issued and outstanding shares of the common stock of Silverwood were issued to two shareholders in accordance with the exemptions from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

(c) Dividends. Silverwood has not paid any dividends to date, and has no plans to do so in the immediate future. Silverwood presently intends to retain all earnings, if any, for use in its business operations and accordingly, the Board of Directors does not anticipate declaring any dividends prior to a business combination. Dividends, if any, would be contingent upon Silverwood's revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and financial conditions. The payment of dividends would be within the discretion of Silverwood's Board of Directors.

ITEM 10. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

During the past three years, Silverwood has issued 20,000,000 common shares pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,000:

On September 27, 2011, Silverwood issued the following shares of its common stock:

Name	Number of Shares	Consideration
Tiber Creek Corporation	10,000,000	\$1,000
MB Americus LLC	10,000,000	\$1,000

ITEM 11. DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED

The authorized capital stock of Silverwood consists of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share, of which there are 20,000,000 issued and outstanding and 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share, of which none have been designated or issued.

The following statements relating to the capital stock set forth the material terms of the securities of Silverwood; however, reference is made to the more detailed provisions of, and such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the certificate of incorporation and the by-laws, copies of which are filed as exhibits to this registration statement.

Common Stock

Holder of shares of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted on by the stockholders. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors in its discretion from funds legally available therefor. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Silverwood, the holders of common stock are entitled to share pro rata all assets remaining after payment in full of all liabilities. All of the outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Holder of common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase the common stock of Silverwood. There are no conversion or redemption rights or sinking fund provisions with respect to the common stock.

Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of shares of preferred stock in series and, by filing a certificate pursuant to the applicable law of Delaware, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, and to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof without any further vote or action by the shareholders. Any shares of preferred stock so issued would have priority over the common stock with respect to dividend or liquidation rights. Any future issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Silverwood without further action by the shareholders and may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. At present, Silverwood has no plans to issue any preferred stock nor adopt any series, preferences or other classification of preferred stock.

The issuance of shares of preferred stock, or the issuance of rights to purchase such shares, could be used to discourage an unsolicited acquisition proposal. For instance, the issuance of a series of preferred stock might impede a business combination by including class voting rights that would enable the holder to block such a transaction, or facilitate a business combination by including voting rights that would provide a required percentage vote of the stockholders. In addition, under certain circumstances, the issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of the common stock.

Although the Board of Directors is required to make any determination to issue such stock based on its judgment as to the best interests of the stockholders of Silverwood, the Board of Directors could act in a manner that would discourage an acquisition attempt or other transaction that some, or a majority, of the stockholders might believe to be in their best interests or in which stockholders might receive a premium for their stock over the then market price of such stock. The Board of Directors does not at present intend to seek stockholder approval prior to any issuance of currently authorized stock, unless otherwise required by law or otherwise. Silverwood has no present plans to issue any preferred stock.

Trading of Securities in Secondary Market

Following a business combination, a target company will normally wish to cause Silverwood's common stock to trade in one or more United States securities markets. The target company may elect to take the steps required for such admission to quotation following the business combination or at some later time. Such steps will normally involve filing a registration statement under the Securities Act. Such registration statement may include securities held by current shareholders or offered by Silverwood, including warrants, shares underlying warrants, and debt securities.

In order to qualify for listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, a company must have at least (i) net tangible assets of \$4,000,000 or market capitalization of \$50,000,000 or net income for two of the last three years of \$750,000; (ii) public float of 1,000,000 shares with a market value of \$5,000,000; (iii) a bid price of \$4.00; (iv) three market makers; (v) 300 round-lot shareholders and (vi) an operating history of one year or, if less than one year, \$50,000,000 in market capitalization. For continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, a company must have at least (i) net tangible assets of \$2,000,000 or market capitalization of \$35,000,000 or net income for two of the last three years of \$500,000; (ii) a public float of 500,000 shares with a market value of \$1,000,000; (iii) a bid price of \$1.00; (iv) two market makers; and (v) 300 round-lot shareholders.

If, after a business combination and qualification of its securities for trading, Silverwood does not meet the qualifications for listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, Silverwood may apply for quotation of its securities on the OTC Bulletin Board.

In order to have its securities quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board a company must (i) be a company that reports its current financial information to the Securities and Exchange Commission, banking regulators or insurance regulators; and (ii) have at least one market maker who completes and files a Form 211 with Regulation, Inc.

The OTC Bulletin Board is a dealer-driven quotation service. Unlike the Nasdaq Stock Market, companies cannot directly apply to be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, only market makers can initiate quotes, and quoted companies do not have to meet any quantitative financial requirements. Any equity security of a reporting company not listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market or on a national securities exchange is eligible.

In certain cases Silverwood may elect to have its securities initially quoted in the Pink Sheets published by Pink OTC Markets Inc.

In general there is greatest liquidity for traded securities on the Nasdaq Capital Market, less on the OTC Bulletin Board, and least through quotation on the Pink Sheets. It is not possible to predict where, if at all, the securities of Silverwood will be traded following a business combination and qualification of its securities for trading.

The National Securities Market Improvement Act of 1996 limited the authority of states to impose restrictions upon resales of securities made pursuant to Sections 4(1) and 4(3) of the Securities Act of companies which file reports under Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Upon effectiveness of this registration statement, Silverwood will be required to, and will, file reports under Section 13 of the Exchange Act. As a result, sales of Silverwood's common stock in the secondary market by the holders thereof may then be made pursuant to Section 4(1) of the Securities Act (sales other than by an issuer, underwriter or broker) without qualification under state securities acts. The resale of such shares may be subject to the holding period and other requirements of Rule 144 of the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Transfer Agent

It is anticipated that StockTrans, Inc., Ardmore, Pennsylvania will act as transfer agent for the common stock of Silverwood.

Additional Information

This registration statement and all other filings of Silverwood when made with the Securities and Exchange Commission may be viewed and downloaded at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. Silverwood will be subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Act of 1934 automatically 60 days after filing of this registration statement.

ITEM 12. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware provides that a certificate of incorporation may contain a provision eliminating the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director provided that such provision shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 (relating to liability for unauthorized acquisitions or redemptions of, or dividends on, capital stock) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. Silverwood's certificate of incorporation contains such a provision.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the company pursuant to the foregoing provisions, it is the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission that such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is therefore unenforceable.

ITEM 13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Silverwood is a smaller reporting company in accordance with Regulation S-X.

ITEM 14. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Silverwood has not changed accountants since its formation and there are no disagreements with the findings of its accountants.

ITEM 15. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS.

Set forth below are the audited financial statements for Silverwood for the period ended October 31, 2011. The following financial statements are attached to this report and filed as a part thereof.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
Period from September 21, 2011
(Inception) to October 31, 2011

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Balance Sheet as of October 31, 2011	F-2
Statement of Operations for the Period from September 21, 2011 (Inception) to October 31, 2011	F-3
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Period from September 21, 2011 (Inception) to October 31, 2011	F-4
Statement of Cash Flows for the Period from September 21, 2011 (Inception) to October 31, 2011	F-5
Notes to Financial Statements	F6-F9

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Silverwood Acquisition Corporation (A Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Silverwood Acquisition Corporation (the "Company") as of October 31, 2011, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the period from September 21, 2011 (Inception) through October 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 audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with 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 was not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 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. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our 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 the Company as of October 31, 2011 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from September 21, 2011 (Inception) through October 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. The Company has a loss from operations and an accumulated deficit of \$750 from September 21, 2011 (Inception) through October 31, 2011. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company is in the development stage and a significant amount of additional capital will be necessary to advance operations to the point at which the Company is profitable. These conditions, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding these matters are also described in Note 2, which includes the raising of additional equity financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Anton & Chia, LLP
Newport Beach, CA
November 8, 2011

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

October 31, 2011

Current Assets

Cash

\$ 2,000

TOTAL ASSETS

\$ 2,000
=====

STOCKHOLDERS' Equity

Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value,
20,000,000 shares authorized; none
outstanding

\$ -

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 100,000,000
shares authorized; 20,000,000 shares issued
and outstanding

2,000

Additional paid-in capital

750

Deficit accumulated during the
development stage

(750)

TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

\$ 2,000
=====

See accompanying notes to financial statements

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the period from
September 21, 2011
(Inception) to
October 31, 2011

Operating expenses	\$	750

Net loss	\$	(750)
		=====
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$	(0.00)

Weighted average shares-basic and diluted		20,000,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, September 21, 2011 (Inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Common stock issued	20,000,000	2,000	-	-	2,000
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	750	-	750
Net loss	-	-	-	(750)	(750)
Balance, October 31, 2011	20,000,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 750	\$ (750)	\$ 2,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period from
September 21, 2011
(Inception) to
October 31, 2011

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net loss	\$	(750)

Cash used in operating activities		(750)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from the issuance of common stock		2,000
Proceeds from stockholders' additional paid-in capital		750

Cash provided by financing activities		2,750

Net increase in cash		2,000
Cash, beginning of period		-

Cash, end of period	\$	2,000
		=====

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Silverwood Acquisition Corporation
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT POLICIES

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Silverwood Acquisition Corporation ("Silverwood" or "the Company") was incorporated on September 21, 2011 under the laws of the State of Delaware to engage in any lawful corporate undertaking, including, but not limited to, selected mergers and acquisitions. Silverwood has been in the developmental stage since inception and its operations to date have been limited to issuing shares to its original shareholders and filing this registration statement. Silverwood will attempt to locate and negotiate with a business entity for the combination of that target company with Silverwood. The combination will normally take the form of a merger, stock-for-stock exchange or stock-for-assets exchange. In most instances the target company will wish to structure the business combination to be within the definition of a tax-free reorganization under Section 351 or Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. No assurances can be given that Silverwood will be successful in locating or negotiating with any target company. Silverwood has been formed to provide a method for a foreign or domestic private company to become a reporting company with a class of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The summary of significant accounting policies presented below is designed to assist in understanding the Company's financial statements. Such financial statements and accompanying notes are the representations of the Company's management, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") in all material respects, and have been consistently applied in preparing the accompanying financial statements.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Silverwood Acquisition Corporation
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT POLICIES
(CONTINUED)

LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic loss per common share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per common share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the loss of the entity. As of October 31, 2011, there were no outstanding dilutive securities.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FASB ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

These tiers include:

- Level 1: defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2: defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3: defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions

The carrying amount of the financial asset approximates its fair value because of the short maturity of the instrument.

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

The Company is in the development stage and has incurred a net loss and an accumulated deficit of \$750 since inception of the Company on September 21, 2011. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its obligations, which it has not been able to accomplish to date, and /or obtain additional financing from its stockholders and/or other third parties.

Silverwood Acquisition Corporation
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next fiscal year. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon financial support from its stockholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations, successfully locating and negotiating with a business entity for the combination of that target company with the Company.

Tiber Creek Corporation, a company affiliated with management, will pay all expenses incurred by the Company until a business combination is effected, without repayment. There is no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 3 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations. This proposed ASU reflects the consensus-for-exposure in EITF Issue No. 10-G, "Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations." The Amendments in this proposed ASU specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity would disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. This ASU would also expand the supplemental pro forma disclosures under Codification Topic 805, Business Combinations, to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination. This proposed ASU would be effective prospectively for business combinations that are consummated on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption would be permitted. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact to our financial statements. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective now, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

Silverwood Acquisition Corporation
(A Development Stage Company)
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 3 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued a new accounting standard on fair value measurements that clarifies the application of existing guidance and disclosure requirements, changes certain fair value measurement principles and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this accounting guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On September 27, 2011, the Company issued 20,000,000 common shares to two directors and officers for \$2,000 in cash.

NOTE 5 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through November 8, 2011, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Silverwood Acquisition Corporation
3.2	By-Laws of Silverwood Acquisition Corporation
3.3	Specimen stock certificate of Silverwood Acquisition Corporation

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION

By: /s/ James Cassidy, President

Date: November 8, 2011

See Legend on Reverse

Number _____ Shares

Incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION

Authorized to issue 120,000,000 shares

100,000,000 common shares
par value \$.0001 each

20,000,000 preferred shares
par value \$.0001 each

This certifies that _____ is the owner of
(_____) fully paid and non-assessable Shares of the
Common Shares of SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION

transferrable only on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof
in person or by duly authorized Attorney upon surrender of this
Certificate properly endorsed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Corporation has caused this
Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and to be
sealed with the Seal of the Corporation

this _____ day of _____ A.D. 2011

/s/ James M. Cassidy
President

[SEAL]

(Reverse side of stock certificate)

LEGEND:

THESE SECURITIES CANNOT BE SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED
OF BY ANY INVESTOR TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY UNLESS SUBSEQUENTLY
REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, AND UNDER
APPLICABLE LAW OF THE STATE OR JURISDICTION WHERE SOLD, TRANSFERRED
OR DISPOSED OF, UNLESS SUCH SALE, TRANSFER OR DISPOSITION SHALL
QUALIFY UNDER AN ALLOWED EXEMPTION TO SUCH REGISTRATION. ANY SALE,
TRANSFER OR DISPOSITION OF THESE SECURITIES BY AN INVESTOR WILL
NORMALLY REQUIRE THE APPROVAL BY COUNSEL TO THE ISSUER.

The following abbreviations, when used in the inscription on the face
of this certificate, shall be construed as though they were written out in
full according to applicable laws or regulations. Additional abbreviations
may also be used though not in the list.

- TEN COM --as tenants in common
- TEN ENT --as tenants by the entireties
- JT TEN --as joint tenants with right of survivorship and not
as tenants in common
- UNIF GIFT MIN ACT -- _____Custodian
_____ (Minor) under Uniform Gifts to
Minors Act
_____ (State)

For value received, the undersigned hereby sells, assigns and transfers
unto _____ (please insert social security or other
identifying number of assignee) _____

(please print or typewrite name and address of
assignee)

_____ Shares represented by the within Certificate,
and hereby irrevocably constitutes and appoints _____
Attorney to transfer the said shares on the books of the within-named
Corporation with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated, _____

In presence of _____

NOTICE: The signature to this assignment must correspond with the name as
written upon the face of the certificate in every particular without
alteration or enlargement, or any change whatever.

Article I

The Stockholders

Section 1.1. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the stockholders of Silverwood Acquisition Corporation (the "Corporation") shall be held on the third Thursday in May of each year at 10:30 a.m. local time, or at such other date or time as shall be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors and stated in the notice of the meeting, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Section 1.2. Special Meetings. A special meeting of the stockholders may be called at any time by the written resolution or request of two-thirds or more of the members of the Board of Directors, the president, or any executive vice president and shall be called upon the written request of the holders of two-thirds or more in amount, of each class or series of the capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting on the matters(s) that are the subject of the proposed meeting, such written request in each case to specify the purpose or purposes for which such meeting shall be called, and with respect to stockholder proposals, shall further comply with the requirements of this Article.

Section 1.3. Notice of Meetings. Written notice of each meeting of stockholders, whether annual or special, stating the date, hour and place where it is to be held, shall be served either personally or by mail, not less than fifteen nor more than sixty days before the meeting, upon each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting, and to any other stockholder to whom the giving of notice may be required by law. Notice of a special meeting shall also state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called and shall indicate that it is being issued by, or at the direction of, the person or persons calling the meeting. If, at any meeting, action is proposed to be taken that would, if taken, entitle stockholders to receive payment for their stock, the notice of such meeting shall include a statement of that purpose and to that effect. If mailed, notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail or with any private express mail service, postage or delivery fee prepaid, and shall be directed to each such stockholder at his address, as it appears on the records of the stockholders of the Corporation, unless he shall have previously filed with the secretary of the Corporation a written request that notices intended for him be mailed to some other address, in which case, it shall be mailed to the address designated in such request.

Section 1.4. Fixing Date of Record. (a) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders, or any adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall not be more than sixty nor less than ten days before the date of such meeting. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of, or to vote at, a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

(b) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting (to the extent that such action by written consent is permitted by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws), the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which date shall not be more than ten days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board of Directors is required by law, shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in its state of incorporation, its principal place of business, or an

officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the Corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors and prior action by the Board of Directors is required by law, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action.

(c) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the stockholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall be not more than sixty days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

Section 1.5. Inspectors. At each meeting of the stockholders, the polls shall be opened and closed and the proxies and ballots shall be received and be taken in charge. All questions touching on the qualification of voters and the validity of proxies and the acceptance or rejection of votes, shall be decided by one or more inspectors. Such inspectors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors before or at the meeting, or, if no such appointment shall have been made, then by the presiding officer at the meeting. If for any reason any of the inspectors previously appointed shall fail to attend or refuse or be unable to serve, inspectors in place of any so failing to attend or refusing or unable to serve shall be appointed in like manner.

Section 1.6. Quorum. At any meeting of the stockholders, the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum of the stockholders for all purposes, unless the representation of a larger number shall be required by law, and, in that case, the representation of the number so required shall constitute a quorum.

If the holders of the amount of stock necessary to constitute a quorum shall fail to attend in person or by proxy at the time and place fixed in accordance with these By-Laws for an annual or special meeting, a majority in interest of the stockholders present in person or by proxy may adjourn, from time to time, without notice other than by announcement at the meeting, until holders of the amount of stock requisite to constitute a quorum shall attend. At any such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

Section 1.7. Business. The chairman of the Board, if any, the president, or in his absence the vice-chairman, if any, or an executive vice president, in the order named, shall call meetings of the stockholders to order, and shall act as chairman of such meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors or executive committee may appoint any stockholder to act as chairman of any meeting in the absence of the chairman of the Board. The secretary of the Corporation shall act as secretary at all meetings of the stockholders, but in the absence of the secretary at any meeting of the stockholders, the presiding officer may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 1.8. Stockholder Proposals. No proposal by a stockholder shall be presented for vote at a special or annual meeting of stockholders unless such stockholder shall, not later than the close of business on the fifth day following the date on which notice of the meeting is first given to stockholders, provide the Board of Directors or the secretary of the Corporation with written notice of intention to present a proposal for action at the forthcoming meeting of stockholders, which notice shall include the name and address of such stockholder, the number of voting securities that he holds of record and that he holds beneficially, the text of the proposal to be presented to the meeting and a statement in support of the proposal.

Any stockholder who was a stockholder of record on the applicable record date may make any other proposal at an annual meeting or special meeting of stockholders and the same may be discussed and considered, but unless stated in writing and filed with the Board of Directors or the secretary prior to the date set forth herein above, such proposal shall be laid over for action at an adjourned, special, or annual meeting of the stockholders taking place sixty days or more thereafter. This provision

shall not prevent the consideration and approval or disapproval at the annual meeting of reports of officers, directors, and committees, but in connection with such reports, no new business proposed by a stockholder, qua stockholder, shall be acted upon at such annual meeting unless stated and filed as herein provided.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these By-Laws, the Corporation shall be under no obligation to include any stockholder proposal in its proxy statement materials or otherwise present any such proposal to stockholders at a special or annual meeting of stockholders if the Board of Directors reasonably believes the proponents thereof have not complied with Sections 13 or 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder; nor shall the Corporation be required to include any stockholder proposal not required to be included in its proxy materials to stockholders in accordance with any such section, rule or regulation.

Section 1.9. Proxies. At all meetings of stockholders, a stockholder entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the stockholder or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. Such proxy shall be filed with the secretary before or at the time of the meeting. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

Section 1.10. Voting by Ballot. The votes for directors, and upon the demand of any stockholder or when required by law, the votes upon any question before the meeting, shall be by ballot.

Section 1.11. Voting Lists. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the Corporation shall prepare and make, at least ten days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares of stock registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours for a period of at least ten days prior to the meeting, either at a place within the city where the meeting is to be held, which place shall be specified in the notice of the meeting, or if not so specified, at the place where the meeting is to be held. The list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present.

Section 1.12. Place of Meeting. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the state of incorporation, as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or any special meeting called by the Board of Directors. If no designation is made or if a special meeting is otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the principal office of the Corporation.

Section 1.13. Voting of Stock of Certain Holders. Shares of capital stock of the Corporation standing in the name of another corporation, domestic or foreign, may be voted by such officer, agent, or proxy as the by-laws of such corporation may prescribe, or in the absence of such provision, as the board of directors of such corporation may determine.

Shares of capital stock of the Corporation standing in the name of a deceased person, a minor ward or an incompetent person may be voted by his administrator, executor, court-appointed guardian or conservator, either in person or by proxy, without a transfer of such stock into the name of such administrator, executor, court-appointed guardian or conservator. Shares of capital stock of the Corporation standing in the name of a trustee may be voted by him, either in person or by proxy.

Shares of capital stock of the Corporation standing in the name of a receiver may be voted, either in person or by proxy, by such receiver, and stock held by or under the control of a receiver may be voted by such receiver without the transfer thereof into his name if authority to do so is contained in any appropriate order of the court by which such receiver was appointed.

A stockholder whose stock is pledged shall be entitled to vote such stock, either in person or by proxy, until the stock has been transferred into the name of the pledgee, and thereafter the pledgee shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, the stock so transferred.

Shares of its own capital stock belonging to this Corporation shall not be voted, directly or indirectly, at any meeting and shall not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding stock at any given time, but shares of its own stock held by it in a fiduciary capacity may be voted and shall be counted in determining the total number of

outstanding stock at any given time.

Article II

Board of Directors

Section 2.1. General Powers. The business, affairs, and the property of the Corporation shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Directors (the "Board"), and, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, all of the powers of the Corporation shall be vested in the Board.

Section 2.2. Number of Directors. The number of directors which shall constitute the whole Board shall be not fewer than one nor more than five. Within the limits above specified, the number of directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office.

Section 2.3. Election, Term and Removal. Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders to succeed those directors whose terms have expired. Each director shall hold office for the term for which elected and until his or her successor shall be elected and qualified. Directors need not be stockholders. A director may be removed from office at a meeting expressly called for that purpose by the vote of not less than a majority of the outstanding capital stock entitled to vote at an election of directors.

Section 2.4. Vacancies. Vacancies in the Board of Directors, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors, may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, though less than a quorum; except that vacancies resulting from removal from office by a vote of the stockholders may be filled by the stockholders at the same meeting at which such removal occurs provided that the holders of not less than a majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation (assessed upon the basis of votes and not on the basis of number of shares) entitled to vote for the election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall vote for each replacement director. All directors elected to fill vacancies shall hold office for a term expiring at the time of the next annual meeting of stockholders and upon election and qualification of his successor. No decrease in the number of directors constituting the Board of Directors shall shorten the term of an incumbent director.

Section 2.5. Resignations. Any director of the Corporation may resign at any time by giving written notice to the president or to the secretary of the Corporation. The resignation of any director shall take effect at the time specified therein and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 2.6. Place of Meetings, etc. The Board of Directors may hold its meetings, and may have an office and keep the books of the Corporation (except as otherwise may be provided for by law), in such place or places in or outside the state of incorporation as the Board from time to time may determine.

Section 2.7. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held as soon as practicable after adjournment of the annual meeting of stockholders at such time and place as the Board of Directors may fix. No notice shall be required for any such regular meeting of the Board.

Section 2.8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at places and times fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors, or upon call of the chairman of the Board, if any, or vice-chairman of the Board, if any, the president, an executive vice president or two-thirds of the directors then in office.

The secretary or officer performing the secretary's duties shall give not less than twenty-four hours' notice by letter, telegraph or telephone (or in person) of all special meetings of the Board of Directors, provided that notice need not be given of the annual meeting or of regular meetings held at times and places fixed by resolution of the Board. Meetings may be held at any time without notice if all of the directors are present, or if those not present waive notice in writing either before or after the meeting. The notice of meetings of the Board need not state the purpose of the meeting.

Section 2.9. Participation by Conference Telephone. Members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or any committee thereof, may participate in a regular or special or any other meeting of the Board or committee by means of conference telephone or similar communications

equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and such participation shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 2.10. Action by Written Consent. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if prior or subsequent to such action all the members of the Board or such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing, and the writing or writings are filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the Board or committee.

Section 2.11. Quorum. A majority of the total number of directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but if at any meeting of the Board there be less than a quorum present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time.

Section 2.12. Business. Business shall be transacted at meetings of the Board of Directors in such order as the Board may determine. At all meetings of the Board of Directors, the chairman of the Board, if any, the president, or in his absence the vice-chairman, if any, or an executive vice president, in the order named, shall preside.

Section 2.13. Interest of Directors in Contracts. (a) No contract or transaction between the Corporation and one or more of its directors or officers, or between the Corporation and any other corporation, partnership, association, or other organization in which one or more of the Corporation's directors or officers, are directors or officers, or have a financial interest, shall be void or voidable solely for this reason, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the Board or committee which authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because his or their votes are counted for such purpose, if:

(1) The material facts as to his relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors or the committee, and the Board or committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative votes of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors be less than quorum; or

(2) The material facts as to his relationship or interest 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 Corporation as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors, a committee of the Board of Directors or the stockholders.

(b) Interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board of Directors or of a committee which authorizes the contract or transaction.

Section 2.14. Compensation of Directors. Each director of the Corporation who is not a salaried officer or employee of the Corporation, or of a subsidiary of the Corporation, shall receive such allowances for serving as a director and such fees for attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors or the executive committee or any other committee appointed by the Board as the Board may from time to time determine.

Section 2.15. Loans to Officers or Employees. The Board of Directors may lend money to, guarantee any obligation of, or otherwise assist, any officer or other employee of the Corporation or of any subsidiary, whether or not such officer or employee is also a director of the Corporation, whenever, in the judgment of the directors, such loan, guarantee, or assistance may reasonably be expected to benefit the Corporation; provided, however, that any such loan, guarantee, or other assistance given to an officer or employee who is also a director of the Corporation must be authorized by a majority of the entire Board of Directors. Any such loan, guarantee, or other assistance may be made with or without interest and may be unsecured or secured in such manner as the Board of Directors shall approve, including, but not limited to, a pledge of shares of the Corporation, and may be made upon such other terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 2.16. Nomination. Subject to the rights of holders of any class or series of stock having a preference over the common stock as to dividends or upon liquidation, nominations for the election of directors may be made by the Board of Directors or by any stockholder entitled to

vote in the election of directors generally. However, any stockholder entitled to vote in the election of directors generally may nominate one or more persons for election as directors at a meeting only if written notice of such stockholder's intent to make such nomination or nominations has been given, either by personal delivery or by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the secretary of the Corporation not later than (i) with respect to an election to be held at an annual meeting of stockholders, the close of business on the last day of the eighth month after the immediately preceding annual meeting of stockholders, and (ii) with respect to an election to be held at a special meeting of stockholders for the election of directors, the close of business on the fifth day following the date on which notice of such meeting is first given to stockholders. Each such notice shall set forth: (a) the name and address of the stockholder who intends to make the nomination and of the person or persons to be nominated; (b) a representation that the stockholder is a holder of record of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the person or persons specified in the notice; (c) a description of all arrangements or understandings between the stockholder and each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the nomination or nominations are to be made by the stockholder; (d) such other information regarding each nominee proposed by such stockholder as would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to the proxy rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, had the nominee been nominated, or intended to be nominated, by the Board of Directors, and; (e) the consent of each nominee to serve as a director of the Corporation if so elected. The presiding officer at the meeting may refuse to acknowledge the nomination of any person not made in compliance with the foregoing procedure.

Article III

Committees

Section 3.1. Committees. The Board of Directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the number of directors then fixed by these By-Laws or resolution thereto, may establish such standing or special committees of the Board as it may deem advisable, and the members, terms, and authority of such committees shall be set forth in the resolutions establishing such committee.

Section 3.2. Executive Committee Number and Term of Office. The Board of Directors may, at any meeting, by majority vote of the Board of Directors, elect from the directors an executive committee. The executive committee shall consist of such number of members as may be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may designate a chairman of the committee who shall preside at all meetings thereof, and the committee shall designate a member thereof to preside in the absence of the chairman.

Section 3.3. Executive Committee Powers. The executive committee may, while the Board of Directors is not in session, exercise all or any of the powers of the Board of Directors in all cases in which specific directions shall not have been given by the Board of Directors; except that the executive committee shall not have the power or authority of the Board of Directors to (i) amend the Certificate of Incorporation or the By-Laws of the Corporation, (ii) fill vacancies on the Board of Directors, (iii) adopt an agreement or certification of ownership, merger or consolidation, (iv) recommend to the stockholders the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the Corporation's property and assets, or a dissolution of the Corporation or a revocation of a dissolution, (v) declare a dividend, or (vi) authorize the issuance of stock.

Section 3.4. Executive Committee Meetings. Regular and special meetings of the executive committee may be called and held subject to the same requirements with respect to time, place and notice as are specified in these By-Laws for regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors. Special meetings of the executive committee may be called by any member thereof. Unless otherwise indicated in the notice thereof, any and all business may be transacted at a special or regular meeting of the executive meeting if a quorum is present. At any meeting at which every member of the executive committee shall be present, in person or by telephone, even though without any notice, any business may be transacted. All action by the executive committee shall be reported to the Board of Directors at its meeting next succeeding such action.

The executive committee shall fix its own rules of procedure, and shall meet where and as provided by such rules or by resolution of the Board of Directors, but in every case the presence of a majority of the total number of members of the executive committee shall be necessary to

constitute a quorum. In every case, the affirmative vote of a quorum shall be necessary for the adoption of any resolution.

Section 3.5. Executive Committee Vacancies. The Board of Directors, by majority vote of the Board of Directors then in office, shall fill vacancies in the executive committee by election from the directors.

Article IV

The Officers

Section 4.1. Number and Term of Office. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of, as the Board of Directors may determine and appoint from time to time, a chief executive officer, a president, one or more executive vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a controller, and/or such other officers as may from time to time be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, including such additional vice-presidents with such designations, if any, as may be determined by the Board of Directors and such assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers. In addition, the Board of Directors may elect a chairman of the Board and may also elect a vice-chairman as officers of the Corporation. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person. In its discretion, the Board of Directors may leave unfilled any office except as may be required by law.

The officers of the Corporation shall be elected or appointed from time to time by the Board of Directors. Each officer shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly elected or appointed or until his death or until he shall resign or shall have been removed by the Board of Directors.

Each of the salaried officers of the Corporation shall devote his entire time, skill and energy to the business of the Corporation, unless the contrary is expressly consented to by the Board of Directors or the executive committee.

Section 4.2. Removal. Any officer may be removed by the Board of Directors whenever, in its judgment, the best interests of the Corporation would be served thereby.

Section 4.3. The Chairman of the Board. The chairman of the Board, if any, shall preside at all meetings of stockholders and of the Board of Directors and shall have such other authority and perform such other duties as are prescribed by law, by these By-Laws and by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may designate the chairman of the Board as chief executive officer, in which case he shall have such authority and perform such duties as are prescribed by these By-Laws and the Board of Directors for the chief executive officer.

Section 4.4. The Vice-Chairman. The vice-chairman, if any, shall have such authority and perform such other duties as are prescribed by these By-Laws and by the Board of Directors. In the absence or inability to act of the chairman of the Board and the president, he shall preside at the meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors and shall have and exercise all of the powers and duties of the chairman of the Board. The Board of Directors may designate the vice-chairman as chief executive officer, in which case he shall have such authority and perform such duties as are prescribed by these By-Laws and the Board of Directors for the chief executive officer.

Section 4.5. The President. The president shall have such authority and perform such duties as are prescribed by law, by these By-Laws, by the Board of Directors and by the chief executive officer (if the president is not the chief executive officer). The president, if there is no chairman of the Board, or in the absence or the inability to act of the chairman of the Board, shall preside at all meetings of stockholders and of the Board of Directors. Unless the Board of Directors designates the chairman of the Board or the vice-chairman as chief executive officer, the president shall be the chief executive officer, in which case he shall have such authority and perform such duties as are prescribed by these By-Laws and the Board of Directors for the chief executive officer.

Section 4.6. The Chief Executive Officer. Unless the Board of Directors designates the chairman of the Board or the vice-chairman as chief executive officer, the president shall be the chief executive officer. The chief executive officer of the Corporation shall have, subject to the supervision and direction of the Board of Directors, general supervision of the business, property and affairs of the Corporation, including the power to appoint and discharge agents and employees, and the powers vested in him by the Board of Directors, by law or by these By-Laws or which usually attach or pertain to such office.

Section 4.7. The Executive Vice-Presidents. In the absence of the chairman of the Board, if any, the president and the vice-chairman, if any, or in the event of their inability or refusal to act, the executive vice-president (or in the event there is more than one executive vice-president, the executive vice-presidents in the order designated, or in the absence of any designation, then in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the chairman of the Board, of the president and of the vice-chairman, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the chairman of the Board, the president and the vice-chairman. Any executive vice-president may sign, with the secretary or an authorized assistant secretary, certificates for stock of the Corporation and shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the chairman of the Board, the president, the vice-chairman, the Board of Directors or these By-Laws.

Section 4.8. The Vice-Presidents. The vice-presidents, if any, shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by the chairman of the Board, the president, the vice-chairman, the Board of Directors, or these By-Laws.

Section 4.9. The Treasurer. Subject to the direction of chief executive officer and the Board of Directors, the treasurer shall have charge and custody of all the funds and securities of the Corporation; when necessary or proper he shall endorse for collection, or cause to be endorsed, on behalf of the Corporation, checks, notes and other obligations, and shall cause the deposit of the same to the credit of the Corporation in such bank or banks or depository as the Board of Directors may designate or as the Board of Directors by resolution may authorize; he shall sign all receipts and vouchers for payments made to the Corporation other than routine receipts and vouchers, the signing of which he may delegate; he shall sign all checks made by the Corporation (provided, however, that the Board of Directors may authorize and prescribe by resolution the manner in which checks drawn on banks or depositories shall be signed, including the use of facsimile signatures, and the manner in which officers, agents or employees shall be authorized to sign); unless otherwise provided by resolution of the Board of Directors, he shall sign with an officer-director all bills of exchange and promissory notes of the Corporation; whenever required by the Board of Directors, he shall render a statement of his cash account; he shall enter regularly full and accurate account of the Corporation in books of the Corporation to be kept by him for that purpose; he shall, at all reasonable times, exhibit his books and accounts to any director of the Corporation upon application at his office during business hours; and he shall perform all acts incident to the position of treasurer. If required by the Board of Directors, the treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such sureties as the Board of Directors may require.

Section 4.10. The Secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors, the minutes of all meetings of the stockholders and (unless otherwise directed by the Board of Directors) the minutes of all committees, in books provided for that purpose; he shall attend to the giving and serving of all notices of the Corporation; he may sign with an officer-director or any other duly authorized person, in the name of the Corporation, all contracts authorized by the Board of Directors or by the executive committee, and, when so ordered by the Board of Directors or the executive committee, he shall affix the seal of the Corporation thereto; he may sign with the president or an executive vice-president all certificates of shares of the capital stock; he shall have charge of the certificate books, transfer books and stock ledgers, and such other books and papers as the Board of Directors or the executive committee may direct, all of which shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the examination of any director, upon application at the secretary's office during business hours; and he shall in general perform all the duties incident to the office of the secretary, subject to the control of the chief executive officer and the Board of Directors.

Section 4.11. The Controller. The controller shall be the chief accounting officer of the Corporation. Subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, the chief executive officer and the treasurer, the controller shall provide for and maintain adequate records of all assets, liabilities and transactions of the Corporation, shall see that accurate audits of the Corporation's affairs are currently and adequately made and shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him.

Section 4.12. The Assistant Treasurers and Assistant Secretaries. The assistant treasurers shall respectively, if required by the Board of Directors, give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties in such sums and with such sureties as the Board of Directors may determine. The assistant secretaries as thereunto authorized by the Board of Directors

may sign with the chairman of the Board, the president, the vice-chairman or an executive vice-president, certificates for stock of the Corporation, the issue of which shall have been authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The assistant treasurers and assistant secretaries, in general, shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the treasurer or the secretary, respectively, or chief executive officer, the Board of Directors, or these By-Laws.

Section 4.13. Salaries. The salaries of the officers shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors, and no officer shall be prevented from receiving such salary by reason of the fact that he is also a director of the Corporation.

Section 4.14. Voting upon stocks. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors or by the executive committee, any officer, director or any person or persons appointed in writing by any of them, shall have full power and authority in behalf of the Corporation to attend and to act and to vote at any meetings of stockholders of any corporation in which the Corporation may hold stock, and at any such meeting shall possess and may exercise any and all the rights and powers incident to the ownership of such stock, and which, as the owner thereof, the Corporation might have possessed and exercised if present. The Board of Directors may confer like powers upon any other person or persons.

Article V

Contracts and Loans

Section 5.1. Contracts. The Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

Section 5.2. Loans. No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation and no evidences of indebtedness shall be issued in its name unless authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

Article VI

Certificates for Stock and Their Transfer

Section 6.1. Certificates for Stock. Certificates representing stock of the Corporation shall be in such form as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Such certificates shall be signed by the chairman of the Board, the president, the vice-chairman or an executive vice-president and/or by the secretary or an authorized assistant secretary and shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation. The seal may be a facsimile. If a stock certificate is countersigned (i) by a transfer agent other than the Corporation or its employee, or (ii) by a registrar other than the Corporation or its employee, any other signature on the certificate may be a facsimile. In the event that any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent, or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if he were such officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue. All certificates for stock shall be consecutively numbered or otherwise identified. The name of the person to whom the shares of stock represented thereby are issued, with the number of shares of stock and date of issue, shall be entered on the books of the Corporation. All certificates surrendered to the Corporation for transfer shall be canceled and no new certificates shall be issued until the former certificate for a like number of shares of stock shall have been surrendered and canceled, except that, in the event of a lost, destroyed or mutilated certificate, a new one may be issued therefor upon such terms and indemnity to the Corporation as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Section 6.2. Transfers of Stock. Transfers of stock of the Corporation shall be made only on the books of the Corporation by the holder of record thereof or by his legal representative, who shall furnish proper evidence of authority to transfer, or by his attorney thereunto authorized by power of attorney duly executed and filed with the secretary of the Corporation, and on surrender for cancellation of the certificate for such stock. The person in whose name stock stands on the books of the Corporation shall be deemed the owner thereof for all purposes as regards the Corporation.

Article VII

Fiscal Year

Section 7.1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall begin on the first day of January in each year and end on the last day of December in each year.

Article VIII

Seal

Section 8.1. Seal. The Board of Directors shall approve a corporate seal which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the Corporation.

Article IX

Waiver of Notice

Section 9.1. Waiver of Notice. Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of these By-Laws or under the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation or under the provisions of the corporation law of the state of incorporation, waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice. Attendance of any person at a meeting for which any notice is required to be given under the provisions of these By-Laws, the Certificate of Incorporation or the corporation law of the state of incorporation shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except when the person attends for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

Article X

Amendments

Section 10.1. Amendments. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed and new By-Laws may be adopted at any meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board, or by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation (assessed upon the basis of votes and not on the basis of number of shares) entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

Article XI

Indemnification

Section 11.1. Indemnification. The Corporation shall indemnify its officers, directors, employees and agents to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of Delaware, as amended from time to time.

[END]

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF

SILVERWOOD ACQUISITION CORPORATION

ARTICLE ONE

Name

The name of the Corporation is Silverwood Acquisition Corporation.

ARTICLE TWO

Duration

The Corporation shall have perpetual existence.

ARTICLE THREE

Purpose

The purpose for which this Corporation is organized is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware.

ARTICLE FOUR

Shares

The total number of shares of stock which the Corporation shall have authority to issue is 120,000,000 shares, consisting of 100,000,000 shares of Common Stock having a par value of \$.0001 per share and 20,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock having a par value of \$.0001 per share.

The Board of Directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of the shares of Preferred Stock in series and, by filing a certificate pursuant to the applicable law of the State of Delaware, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, and to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof.

The authority of the Board of Directors with respect to each series of Preferred Stock shall include, but not be limited to, determination of the following:

A. The number of shares constituting that series and the distinctive designation of that series;

B. The dividend rate on the shares of that series, whether dividends shall be cumulative, and, if so, from which date or dates, and the relative rights of priority, if any, of payment of dividends on share of that series;

C. Whether that series shall have voting rights, in addition to the voting rights provided by law, and, if so, the terms of such voting rights;

D. Whether that series shall have conversion privileges, and, if so, the terms and conditions of such conversion, including provision for adjustment of the conversion rate in such events as the Board of Directors shall determine;

E. Whether or not the shares of that series shall be redeemable, and, if so, the terms and conditions of such redemption, including the date or dates upon or after which they shall be redeemable, and the amount per share payable in case of redemption, which amount may vary under different conditions and at different redemption dates;

F. Whether that series shall have a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of shares of that series, and, if so, the terms and amount of such sinking fund;

G. The rights of the shares of that series in the event of

voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation, and the relative rights of priority, if any, of payment of shares of that series; and

H. Any other relative rights, preferences and limitations of that series.

ARTICLE FIVE

Commencement of Business

The Corporation is authorized to commence business as soon as its certificate of incorporation has been filed.

ARTICLE SIX

Principal Office and Registered Agent

The post office address of the initial registered office of the Corporation and the name of its initial registered agent and its business address is

Inc. Plan (USA)
Trolley Square
Suite 20 C
Wilmington, Delaware 19806 (County of New Castle)

The initial registered agent is a resident of the State of Delaware.

ARTICLE SEVEN

Incorporator

Lee W. Cassidy, 215 Apolena Avenue, Newport Beach, California 92662

ARTICLE EIGHT

Pre-Emptive Rights

No Shareholder or other person shall have any pre-emptive rights whatsoever.

ARTICLE NINE

By-Laws

The initial by-laws shall be adopted by the Shareholders or the Board of Directors. The power to alter, amend, or repeal the by-laws or adopt new by-laws is vested in the Board of Directors, subject to repeal or change by action of the Shareholders.

ARTICLE TEN

Number of Votes

Each share of Common Stock has one vote on each matter on which the share is entitled to vote.

ARTICLE ELEVEN

Majority Votes

A majority vote of a quorum of Shareholders (consisting of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy) is sufficient for any action which requires the vote or concurrence of Shareholders, unless otherwise required or permitted by law or the by-laws of the Corporation.

ARTICLE TWELVE

Non-Cumulative Voting

Directors shall be elected by majority vote. Cumulative voting shall not be permitted.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN

Interested Directors, Officers and Securityholders

A. Validity. If Paragraph (B) is satisfied, no contract or other transaction between the Corporation and any of its directors, officers or securityholders, or any corporation or firm in which any of them are directly or indirectly interested, shall be invalid solely because of this relationship or because of the presence of the director, officer or securityholder at the meeting of the Board of Directors or committee authorizing the contract or transaction, or his participation or vote in the meeting or authorization.

B. Disclosure, Approval, Fairness. Paragraph (A) shall apply only if:

(1) The material facts of the relationship or interest of each such director, officer or securityholder are known or disclosed:

(a) to the Board of Directors or the committee and it nevertheless authorizes or ratifies the contract or transaction by a majority of the directors present, each such interested director to be counted in determining whether a quorum is present but not in calculating the majority necessary to carry the vote; or

(b) to the Shareholders and they nevertheless authorize or ratify the contract or transaction by a majority of the shares present, each such interested person to be counted for quorum and voting purposes; or

(2) the contract or transaction is fair to the Corporation as of the time it is authorized or ratified by the Board of Directors, the committee or the Shareholders.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN

Indemnification and Insurance

A. Persons. The Corporation shall indemnify, to the extent provided in Paragraphs (B), (D) or (F) and to the extent permitted from time to time by law:

(1) any person who is or was director, officer, agent or employee of the Corporation, and

(2) any person who serves or served at the Corporation's request as a director, officer, agent, employee, partner or trustee of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

B. Extent--Derivative Suits. In case of a suit by or in the right of the Corporation against a person named in Paragraph (A) by reason of his holding a position named in Paragraph (A), the Corporation shall indemnify him, if he satisfies the standard in Paragraph (C), for expenses (including attorney's fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of the suit.

C. Standard--Derivative Suits. In case of a suit by or in the right of the Corporation, a person named in Paragraph (A) shall be indemnified only if:

(1) he is successful on the merits or otherwise, or

(2) he acted in good faith in the transaction which is the subject of the suit, and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation. However, he shall not be indemnified in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which he has been adjudged liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duty to the Corporation unless (and only to the extent that) the court in which the suit was brought shall determine, upon application, that despite the adjudication but in view of all the circumstances, he is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses as the court shall deem proper.

D. Extent--Nonderivative Suits. In case of a suit, action or proceeding (whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative), other than a suit by or in the right of the Corporation against a person named in Paragraph (A) by reason of his holding a position named in Paragraph (A), the Corporation shall indemnify him, if he satisfies the

standard in Paragraph (E), for amounts actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of the suit as

- (1) expenses (including attorneys' fees),
- (2) amounts paid in settlement
- (3) judgments, and
- (4) fines.

E. Standard--Nonderivative Suits. In case of a nonderivative suit, a person named in Paragraph (A) shall be indemnified only if:

(1) he is successful on the merits or otherwise, or

(2) he acted in good faith in the transaction which is the subject of the nonderivative suit, and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, he had no reason to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of a nonderivative suit by judgement, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person failed to satisfy this Paragraph (E) (2).

F. Determination That Standard Has Been Met. A determination that the standard of Paragraph (C) or (E) has been satisfied may be made by a court of law or equity or the determination may be made by:

(1) a majority of the directors of the Corporation (whether or not a quorum) who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding, or

(2) independent legal counsel (appointed by a majority of the directors of the Corporation, whether or not a quorum, or elected by the Shareholders of the Corporation) in a written opinion, or

(3) the Shareholders of the Corporation.

G. Proration. Anyone making a determination under Paragraph (F) may determine that a person has met the standard as to some matters but not as to others, and may reasonably prorate amounts to be indemnified.

H. Advance Payment. The Corporation may pay in advance any expenses (including attorney's fees) which may become subject to indemnification under paragraphs (A) - (G) if:

(1) the Board of Directors authorizes the specific payment and

(2) the person receiving the payment undertakes in writing to repay unless it is ultimately determined that he is entitled to indemnification by the Corporation under Paragraphs (A) - (G).

I. Nonexclusive. The indemnification provided by Paragraphs (A) - (G) shall not be exclusive of any other rights to which a person may be entitled by law or by by-law, agreement, vote of Shareholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise.

J. Continuation. The indemnification and advance payment provided by Paragraphs (A) - (H) shall continue as to a person who has ceased to hold a position named in paragraph (A) and shall inure to his heirs, executors and administrators.

K. Insurance. The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who holds or who has held any position named in Paragraph (A) against any liability incurred by him in any such positions or arising out of this status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have power to indemnify him against such liability under Paragraphs (A) - (H).

L. Reports. Indemnification payments, advance payments, and insurance purchases and payments made under Paragraphs (A) - (K) shall be reported in writing to the Shareholders of the Corporation with the next notice of annual meeting, or within six months, whichever is sooner.

M. Amendment of Article. Any changes in the General Corporation Law of Delaware increasing, decreasing, amending, changing or otherwise effecting the indemnification of directors, officers, agents, or employees of the Corporation shall be incorporated by reference in this Article as of the date of such changes without further action by the Corporation, its Board of Directors, of

Shareholders, it being the intention of this Article that directors, officers, agents and employees of the Corporation shall be indemnified to the maximum degree allowed by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware at all times.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN

Limitation On Director Liability

A. Scope of Limitation. No person, by virtue of being or having been a director of the Corporation, shall have any personal liability for monetary damages to the Corporation or any of its Shareholders for any breach of fiduciary duty except as to the extent provided in Paragraph (B).

B. Extent of Limitation. The limitation provided for in this Article shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director to the Corporation or its Shareholders (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its Shareholders (ii) for any acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law (iii) for any unlawful payment of dividends or unlawful stock purchases or redemptions in violation of Section 174 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware or (iv) for any transaction for which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the incorporator hereunto has executed this certificate of incorporation on this 21st day of September, 2011.

/s/ Lee W. Cassidy,
Incorporator

Cassidy & Associates
Attorneys at Law
215 Apolena Avenue
Newport Beach, California 92662

Email: CassidyLaw@aol.com

Telephone: 202/387-5400

Fax: 949/673-4525

November 8, 2011

United States Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: Silverwood Acquisition Corporation

Gentlemen:

I attach for filing the registration on Form 10-12g
for Silverwood Acquisition Corporation

Sincerely,

/s/ Lee W. Cassidy