

THEGLOBE COM INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NO. 0-25053

THEGLOBE.COM, INC.
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

STATE OF DELAWARE
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

14-1782422
(I.R.S. EMPLOYER
IDENTIFICATION NO.)

110 EAST BROWARD BOULEVARD, SUITE 1400
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

(954) 769 - 5900
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value (the "Common Stock") as of November 9, 2009 was 441,484,838.

THEGLOBE.COM, INC.
FORM 10-Q

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THEGLOBE.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

| | September 30, 2009 (UNAUDITED) | DECEMBER 31, 2008 |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 1,725 | \$ 89,754 |
| Accounts receivable from related parties | — | 75,000 |
| Prepaid expenses | 8,705 | 19,576 |
| Total current assets | 10,430 | 184,330 |
| Other assets | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Total assets | \$ 50,430 | \$ 224,330 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| Current Liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable to related parties | \$ 60,000 | \$ 40,667 |
| Accounts payable | 182,402 | 200,385 |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 459,677 | 567,182 |
| Accrued interest due to related parties | 60,630 | 23,233 |
| Notes payable due to related parties | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Net liabilities of discontinued operations | 1,872,111 | 1,899,110 |
| Total current liabilities | 3,134,820 | 3,230,577 |
| Stockholders' Deficit: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized; 441,484,838 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 | 441,485 | 441,485 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 294,301,845 | 294,298,990 |
| Accumulated deficit | (297,827,720) | (297,746,722) |
| Total stockholders' deficit | (3,084,390) | (3,006,247) |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit | \$ 50,430 | \$ 224,330 |

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

THEGLOBE.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

| | Three Months Ended September 30, | | Nine Months Ended September 30, | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| | (UNAUDITED) | | (UNAUDITED) | |
| Net Revenue | \$ | — | \$ 2,074,562 | \$ 3,165,587 |
| Operating Expenses: | | | | |
| Cost of revenue | | 125,505 | | 274,334 |
| Sales and marketing | (23,130) | 90,263 | (23,130) | 386,664 |
| General and administrative | 37,505 | 435,973 | 85,311 | 1,626,593 |
| Related party transactions | 60,000 | 105,424 | 180,000 | 388,806 |
| Depreciation | | 8,802 | | 30,379 |
| Intangible asset amortization | | 289,753 | | 368,777 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 74,375 | 1,055,720 | 242,181 | 3,075,553 |
| Operating Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations | (74,375) | 1,018,842 | (242,181) | 90,034 |
| Other Income (Expense), net: | | | | |
| Gain on Tralliance Asset Sale | | 2,524,711 | | 2,524,711 |
| Related party interest expense | (12,602) | (115,576) | (37,397) | (346,151) |
| Interest income (expense), net | | (35) | (140) | 3,201 |
| Related party other income | 75,000 | | 225,000 | |
| Other income | 220 | | 264 | 247 |
| | 62,618 | 2,409,100 | 187,727 | 2,182,008 |
| Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Tax | (11,757) | 3,427,942 | (54,454) | 2,272,042 |
| Income Tax Provision | | 44,919 | | 44,919 |
| Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations | (11,757) | 3,383,023 | (54,454) | 2,227,123 |
| Discontinued Operations, net of tax: | | (3,096) | (26,544) | 18,864 |
| Net Income (Loss) | \$ (11,757) | \$ 3,379,927 | \$ (80,998) | \$ 2,245,987 |
| Loss Per Share: | | | | |
| Basic and Diluted: | | | | |
| Continuing Operations | \$ | — | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.01 |
| Discontinued Operations | \$ | — | \$ | — |
| Net Income (Loss) | \$ | — | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.01 |
| Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding | | 441,484,838 | 214,974,068 | 441,484,838 |
| | | | | 189,670,966 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

THEGLOBE.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

| | Nine Months Ended September 30, | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| | (UNAUDITED) | |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities: | | |
| Net Income (Loss) | \$ (80,998) | \$ 2,245,987 |
| Add back: (income) loss from discontinued operations | 26,544 | (18,864) |
| Net income (loss) from continuing operations | (54,454) | 2,227,123 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss from continuing operations: | | |
| Gain on Tralliance Asset Sale | — | (2,524,711) |
| Depreciation and amortization | — | 399,156 |
| Employee stock compensation | 2,429 | 19,429 |
| Compensation related to non-employee stock options | 426 | 1,278 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable from related parties | 75,000 | 404,540 |
| Accounts receivable | — | (116,251) |
| Prepaid and other current assets | 10,871 | 52,124 |
| Accounts payable to related parties | 19,333 | 370,539 |
| Accounts payable | (17,983) | (39,838) |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | (107,505) | (209,427) |
| Accrued interest due to related parties | 37,397 | 346,150 |
| Deferred revenue | — | (1,844,837) |
| Net cash flows used in operating activities of continuing operations | (34,486) | (914,725) |
| Net cash flows used in operating activities of discontinued operations | (53,543) | (17,420) |
| Net cash flows used in operating activities | (88,029) | (932,145) |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities: | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | — | (3,301) |
| Tralliance Asset Sale transaction costs | — | (64,919) |
| Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment | — | 7,000 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | — | (61,220) |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities: | | |
| Borrowing on Notes Payable | — | 500,000 |
| Share Issuance transaction costs | — | (92,778) |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | — | 407,222 |
| Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents | (88,029) | (586,143) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, at beginning of period | 89,754 | 631,198 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, at end of period | \$ 1,725 | \$ 45,055 |

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

THEGLOBE.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (continued)

| | Nine Months Ended September 30, | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| | (UNAUDITED) | |
| Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities: | | |
| Conversion of debt securities into common stock | \$ | —\$ 400,000 |
| Cancellation of debt and other liabilities related to Purchase Transaction | \$ | —\$ 6,409,818 |
| Issuance of common stock related to Purchase Transaction | \$ | —\$ 3,771,088 |

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

THEGLOBE.COM, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

DESCRIPTION OF THEGLOBE.COM

theglobe.com, inc. (the “Company” or “theglobe”) was incorporated on May 1, 1995 (inception) and commenced operations on that date. Originally, theglobe.com was an online community with registered members and users in the United States and abroad. However, due to the deterioration of the online advertising market, the Company was forced to restructure and ceased the operations of its online community on August 15, 2001. The Company then sold most of its remaining online and offline properties. The Company continued to operate its Computer Games print magazine and the associated CGOnline website, as well as the e-commerce games distribution business of Chips & Bits. On June 1, 2002, Chairman Michael S. Egan and Director Edward A. Cespedes became Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, respectively. On November 14, 2002, the Company entered into the Voice over Internet Protocol (“VoIP”) business by acquiring certain VoIP assets.

On May 9, 2005, the Company exercised an option to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of Tralliance Corporation (“Tralliance”), an entity which had been designated as the registry for the “.travel” top-level domain through an agreement with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (“ICANN”).

As more fully discussed in Note 4, “Discontinued Operations,” in March 2007, management and the Board of Directors of the Company made the decision to cease all activities related to its computer games businesses, including discontinuing the operations of its magazine publications, games distribution business and related websites. In addition, in March 2007, management and the Board of Directors of the Company decided to discontinue the operating, research and development activities of its VoIP telephony services business. All of the remaining employees of these businesses were terminated.

On September 29, 2008, the Company sold its Tralliance business and issued 229,000,000 shares of its Common Stock to a company controlled by Michael S. Egan, the Company’s Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (see Note 3, “Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance”). As a result of the sale of its Tralliance business, the Company became a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934) with no material operations or assets. The Company presently intends to continue as a public company and make all the requisite filings under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. However, certain matters, as more fully discussed in Note 2, “Going Concern Considerations,” raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries from their respective dates of acquisition. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as of September 30, 2009 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 included herein have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Article 10 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been

condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations relating to interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company at September 30, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. The results of operations and cash flows for such periods are not necessarily indicative of results expected for the full year or for any future period.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions relate to estimates of collectability of accounts receivable, the valuations of fair values of options and warrants, the impairment of long-lived assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other factors. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, a significant portion of our net liabilities of discontinued operations relate to charges that have been disputed by the Company and for which estimates have been required. Our estimates, judgments and assumptions are continually evaluated based upon available information and experience. Because of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents consist of money market funds and highly liquid short-term investments with qualified financial institutions. The Company considers all highly liquid securities with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The Company reports comprehensive income (loss) in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 220, "Reporting Comprehensive Income." Comprehensive income (loss) generally represents all changes in stockholders' equity during the year except those resulting from investments by, or distributions to, stockholders. The Company's comprehensive loss was approximately \$81 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and the Company's comprehensive income was approximately \$2.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, which amounts approximated the Company's reported net loss and net income for such periods.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company's revenue from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 consists principally of registration fees for Internet domain registrations earned prior to the sale of its Tralliance business. Such registration fees have been reported net of transaction fees paid to an unrelated third party which served as the registry operator for the Company. Payments of registration fees had been deferred when initially received and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the registrations' terms. In connection with the Company's sale of its Tralliance business on September 29, 2008, the remaining balance of deferred revenue related to such registration fees at the date of closing, totaling \$1,527,697, was written off and is included as a component of net revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.

NET LOSS PER SHARE

The Company reports net loss per common share in accordance with ASC Topic 260, "Computation of Earnings Per Share." In accordance with ASC Topic 260 and the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 98, basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Common equivalent shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants (using the treasury stock method). Common equivalent shares are excluded from the calculation if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Due to the anti-dilutive effect of common stock equivalents that could be issued, such securities were excluded from the diluted net loss per common share calculation for all periods presented. Such common stock equivalents consisted of the following for the periods ended September 30:

| | 2009 | 2008 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Options to purchase common stock | 13,597,000 | 14,964,000 |
| Common shares issuable upon exercise of warrants | 12,725,000 | 13,439,000 |
| Total | 26,322,000 | 28,403,000 |

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13 Multiple-Deliverable Arrangements which amends FASB ASC Topic 605 Revenue Recognition to provide another alternative for determining the selling price of deliverables, allowing entities to allocate revenue in multiple deliverable arrangements based on their relative selling prices. This

ASU is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified after January 1, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this new accounting guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ (Codification) as the single source of authoritative US GAAP. The Codification was not intended to modify or alter prior authoritative guidance and only affected how specific references to US GAAP literature are disclosed in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure (“ASC Topic 820”) that provides guidance on how to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities in the current economic environment and reemphasizes that the objective of a fair value measurement remains the determination of an exit price. If the Company were to conclude that there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity of the asset or liability in relation to normal market activities, quoted market values may not be representative of fair value and we may conclude that a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. The adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-05 Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value to provide guidance on measuring the fair value of liabilities under ASC Topic 820. This ASU clarifies the fair value measurements for a liability in an active market and the valuation techniques in the absence of a Level 1 measurement. This ASU is effective for the interim period beginning October 1, 2009. The adoption of this ASU is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB ASC Topic 320 Investments—Debt and Equity Securities that modifies the requirements for recognizing other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and revises the existing impairment model for such securities by modifying the current intent and ability indicator in determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. The adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB ASC Topic 825 Financial Instruments that requires disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements; it also requires those disclosures in all interim financial statements. Reporting entities are required to disclose the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, the method and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value and a discussion of changes in methods and significant assumptions during the period. The adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB ASC Topic 855 Subsequent Events that establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This new accounting standard provides guidance on the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company evaluated subsequent events through November 9, 2009, the date the accompanying financial statements were issued. Noting no events that require adjustment and/or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2009.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 142-3, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets.” 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

During the first quarter of 2009, the Company adopted ASC 805 “Business Combinations” (ASC 805) which requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. ASC 805 requires, among other things, that in a business combination achieved through stages (sometimes referred to as a “step acquisition”) that the acquirer recognize the

identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values (or other amounts determined in accordance with this guidance).

ASC 805 also requires the acquirer to recognize goodwill as of the acquisition date, measured as a residual, which in most types of business combinations will result in measuring goodwill as the excess of the consideration transferred plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired. ASC 805 will have an impact on the Company's accounting for future business combinations, but the effect is dependent upon acquisitions that may be made in the future.

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company adopted ASC Topic 810-10-65-1, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements." This guidance changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented and requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the non-controlling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated statement of income, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest. Currently, net income attributable to the non-controlling interest generally is reported as an expense or other deduction in arriving at consolidated net income. It also is often presented in combination with other financial statement amounts. This guidance results in more transparent reporting of the net income attributable to the non-controlling interest. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT'S PLAN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. However, for the reasons described below, Company management does not believe that cash on hand and cash flow generated internally by the Company will be adequate to fund its limited overhead and other cash requirements beyond a short period of time. These reasons raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

During its recent past, the Company was able to continue operating as a going concern due principally to funding of \$500,000 received during 2008 under a Revolving Loan Agreement with an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (See Note 5, "Debt" for further details) and income of \$300,000 received during the first nine months of 2009 under an Earn-out Agreement with an entity also controlled by Mr. Egan (See Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" for further details).

At September 30, 2009, the Company had a net working capital deficit of approximately \$3,124,000, inclusive of a cash and cash equivalents balance of approximately \$1,725. Such working capital deficit included (i) a total of approximately \$561,000 in principal and accrued interest owed under the aforementioned Revolving Loan Agreement and a total of \$60,000 in management service fees owed under a Master Services Agreement to an entity controlled by Mr. Egan, and (ii) an aggregate of approximately \$2,500,000 in unsecured accounts payable and accrued expenses owed to vendors and other non-related third parties (of which approximately \$1,700,000 relates to liabilities of our VoIP telephony service discontinued business, with a significant portion of such liabilities related to charges which have been disputed by theglobe). theglobe believes that its ability to continue as a going concern for any significant length of time in the future will be heavily dependent, among other things, on its ability to prevail and avoid making any payments with respect to such disputed vendor charges and/or to negotiate favorable settlements (including deeply discounted payment and/or payment term concessions) with the aforementioned creditors.

As more fully discussed in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance," on September 29, 2008, the Company (i) sold the business and substantially all of the assets of its Tralliance Corporation subsidiary to Tralliance Registry Management, and (ii) issued 229,000,000 shares of its Common Stock (the "Shares") to Registry Management (the "Purchase Transaction"). Tralliance Registry Management and Registry Management are entities controlled by Michael S. Egan. The closing of the Purchase Transaction resulted in the cancellation of all of the Company's remaining Convertible Debt, related accrued interest and rent and accounts payable owed to entities controlled by Mr. Egan as of the date of closing (totaling approximately \$6,400,000). However, the Company continues to be obligated to repay its principal borrowings totaling \$500,000, plus accrued interest at the rate of 10% per annum, due to an entity controlled by Mr. Egan under the aforementioned Revolving Loan Agreement. All unpaid borrowings under the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended on May 7, 2009 (See Note 5, "Debt"), including accrued interest, are due and payable by the Company in one lump sum on the earlier of (i) five business days following demand for payment, which demand can be made at anytime, or (ii) the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Revolving Loan Agreement. The Company currently has no ability to repay this loan should a demand for payment be made by the noteholder. All borrowings under the Revolving Loan Agreement are secured by a pledge of all of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries. After giving effect to the closing of the Purchase Transaction and the issuance of the Shares thereunder, Mr. Egan now beneficially owns approximately 77% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Stock.

As additional consideration under the Purchase Transaction, Tralliance Registry Management is obligated to pay an earn-out to theglobe equal to 10% (subject to certain minimums) of Tralliance Registry Management's net revenue (as defined) derived from ".travel" names registered by Tralliance Registry Management from September 29, 2008 through

May 5, 2015 (the “Earn-out”). The minimum Earn-out payable by Tralliance Registry Management to theglobe was \$300,000 in the first year of the Earn-Out, increasing by \$25,000 in each subsequent year (pro-rated for the final year of the Earn-out).

In connection with the closing of the Purchase Transaction, the Company also entered into a Master Services Agreement with an entity controlled by Mr. Egan whereby for a fee of \$20,000 per month (\$240,000 per annum) such entity will provide personnel and services to the Company so as to enable it to continue its existence as a public company without the necessity of any full-time employees of its own. Additionally, commensurate with the closing of the Purchase Transaction, Termination Agreements with each of its current executive officers, which terminated their previous and then existing employment agreements, were executed. Notwithstanding the termination of these employment agreements, each of our current executive officers and directors remain as executive officers and directors of the Company.

Immediately following the closing of the Purchase Transaction, theglobe became a shell company with no material operations or assets, and no source of revenue other than under the Earn-out. It is expected that theglobe’s future operating expenses as a public shell company will consist primarily of expenses incurred under the aforementioned Master Services Agreement and other customary public company expenses, including legal, audit and other miscellaneous public company costs.

MANAGEMENT'S PLANS

As a shell company, management believes that theglobe will most likely continue to incur net and cash flow losses for the foreseeable future. However, assuming that no significant unplanned costs are incurred, management believes that theglobe's future losses will be limited. Further, in the event that Registry Management is successful in substantially increasing net revenue derived from ".travel" name registrations (and as the result maximizing theglobe's Earn-out revenue) in the future, theglobe's prospects for achieving profitability will be enhanced. To date the Company has received only the minimum payments pursuant to the Earn-out.

It is the Company's preference to avoid filing for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. However, based upon the Company's current financial condition as discussed above, management believes that additional debt or equity capital will need to be raised in order for theglobe to continue to operate as a going concern on a long-term basis. Such capital will be needed both to (i) fund its expected limited future net losses and (ii) repay the \$561,000 of secured debt and related accrued interest due under the Revolving Loan Agreement and the \$60,000 of management services fees due under the Master Services Agreement, and a portion of the \$2,500,000 unsecured indebtedness (assuming theglobe is successful in favorably resolving and settling certain disputed and non-disputed vendor charges related to such unsecured indebtedness). Any such capital would likely come from Mr. Egan, or affiliates of Mr. Egan, as the Company currently has no access to credit facilities and had traditionally relied upon borrowings from related parties to meet short-term liquidity needs. Any such capital raised would likely result in very substantial dilution in the number of outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock.

On a short-term liquidity basis, the Company must be successful in collecting the quarterly Earn-out payments contractually due from Tralliance Registry Management on a timely basis, and must receive the continued indulgence of substantially all of its creditors, in order to continue to operate as a going concern in the near term. Given theglobe's current financial condition and the state of the current United States capital markets and economy, it has no current intent to seek to acquire, or start, any other businesses.

(3) SALE OF TRALLIANCE AND SHARE ISSUANCE

On September 29, 2008, theglobe closed upon a Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") dated as of June 10, 2008, by and between theglobe.com, its subsidiary, Tralliance, Registry Management and Tralliance Registry Management, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Registry Management. In connection with the closing, Registry Management assigned certain of its rights and obligations with respect to the purchased assets of Tralliance to Tralliance Registry Management. Pursuant to the provisions of the Purchase Agreement, theglobe (i) issued two hundred twenty nine million (229,000,000) shares of its Common Stock (the "Shares") (the "Share Issuance") and (ii) sold the business and substantially all of the assets of its subsidiary, Tralliance to Tralliance Registry Management (the "Asset Sale" and, together with the Share Issuance, the "Sale" or "Purchase Transaction") for (i) consideration totaling approximately \$6,409,800 and consisting of surrender to theglobe and satisfaction of secured demand convertible promissory notes issued by theglobe and held by the Registry Management in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,250,000, together with all accrued and unpaid interest of approximately \$1,290,300 through the date of the closing of the Purchase Transaction and satisfaction of approximately \$869,500 in outstanding rent and miscellaneous fees due and unpaid to Registry Management through the date of closing of the Purchase Transaction, and (ii) an earn-out equal to 10% of Tralliance Registry Management's "net revenue" (as defined) derived from ".travel" names registered by Tralliance Registry Management from September 29, 2008 through May 5, 2015 (the "Earn-out"). Registry Management and Tralliance Registry Management are directly or indirectly controlled by Michael S. Egan, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and principal stockholder and each of our two remaining Board members own a minority interest in Registry Management. After giving effect to the closing of the Purchase Transaction, and the issuance of the Shares thereunder, Mr. Egan now beneficially owns approximately 77% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Stock.

Due to various factors related to the collectability of Earn-out payments from Tralliance Registry Management, including the current weak financial condition of Tralliance Registry Management, the uncertainty of its ability to become profitable in the future, and the fact that such Earn-out payments are payable to theglobe over an extended period of time (approximately 6 ½ years), no portion of the Earn-out was included in the purchase price for the Purchase Transaction as of the closing of the transaction. Instead, the Company intends to recognize income related to the Earn-out on a prospective basis as and to the extent that future Earn-out payments are collected. During January 2009, the Company received its initial minimum Earn-out installment payment from Tralliance Registry Management in the amount of \$75,000, with such amount recognized as Other Income in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company received additional minimum Earn-out installment payments from Tralliance Registry Management, in the amount of \$75,000 each during March 2009, June 2009 and September 2009, which were each recorded as credits to Other Income in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. To date, the Company has only received and is only due the minimum payments pursuant to the Earn-out.

Commensurate with the closing of the Purchase Agreement on September 29, 2008, the Company also entered into several ancillary agreements. These agreements included an Earn-out Agreement pursuant to which the aforementioned “net revenue” Earn-out would be paid (the “Earn-out Agreement”), and Termination Agreements with each of our executive officers (each a “Termination Agreement”). The minimum Earn-out amount payable under the Earn-out Agreement was \$300,000 in the first year of the Earn-out Agreement increasing by \$25,000 in each subsequent year (pro-rated for the final year of the Earn-out) with incremental Earn-out payments to be determined and paid to the Company on an annual basis to the extent that 10% of Tralliance Registry Management’s “net revenue” (as defined) exceeds the minimum Earn-out amount payable for such year. Pursuant to the Termination Agreements, the Company’s employment agreements with each of Michael S. Egan, Edward A. Cespedes and Robin Segaul Lebowitz, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, President and Vice President of Finance, all dated August 1, 2003, respectively, were terminated. Notwithstanding the termination of these employment agreements, each of Messrs. Egan, Cespedes and Ms. Lebowitz remains as an officer and director of the Company.

In connection with the closing of the Purchase Agreement, the Company also entered into a Master Services Agreement (“Services Agreement”) with Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. (“Dancing Bear”), which is controlled by Mr. Egan. Under the terms of the Services Agreement, for a fee of \$20,000 per month (\$240,000 per annum), Dancing Bear will provide personnel and services to the Company so as to enable it to continue its existence as a public company without the necessity of any full-time employees of its own. The Services Agreement has an initial term of one year and is subject to renewal or early termination under certain events. Services under the Services Agreement include, without limitation, accounting, assistance with financial reporting, accounts payable, treasury/financial planning, record retention and secretarial and investor relations functions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a total of \$180,000 related to such Services Agreement has been expensed, of which \$60,000 remains unpaid and accrued at September 30, 2009.

After giving effect to the closing of the Purchase Transaction, theglobe has no material operations or assets and no source of revenue other than the Earn-out. The Purchase Transaction was not intended to result in theglobe “going private” and theglobe, subject to its financial wherewithal, presently intends to continue as a public company and make all requisite filings under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to remain a public company.

(4) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In March 2007, management and the Board of Directors of the Company made the decision to cease all activities related to its Computer Games businesses, including discontinuing the operations of its magazine publications, games distribution business and related websites. The Company’s decision to shutdown its computer games businesses was based primarily on the historical losses sustained by these businesses during the recent past and management’s expectations of continued future losses. As of September 30, 2009, all significant elements of its computer games business shutdown plan have been completed by the Company, except for the resolution and payment of remaining outstanding accounts payables.

In addition, in March 2007, management and the Board of Directors of the Company decided to discontinue the operating, research and development activities of its VoIP telephony services business and terminate all of the remaining employees of the business. The Company’s decision to discontinue the operations of its VoIP telephony services business was based primarily on the historical losses sustained by the business during the past several years, management’s expectations of continued losses for the foreseeable future and estimates of the amount of capital required to attempt to successfully monetize its business. As of September 30, 2009, all significant elements of its VoIP telephony services business shutdown plan have been completed by the Company, except for the resolution of certain vendor disputes and the payment of remaining outstanding vendor payables.

In October 2005, the Company completed the sale of the business and substantially all of the assets of SendTec, Inc., its former Marketing Services subsidiary. In September 2009, the Company settled and agreed to pay approximately \$87,000 in income taxes and interest due in connection with prior year audits of this subsidiary. The Company is not currently aware of any other pending or unsettled Marketing Services business liabilities at this time.

Results of operations for the Computer Games, VoIP telephony services and Marketing Services businesses have been reported separately as “Discontinued Operations” in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. There are no discontinued operations assets included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. The liabilities of the Computer Games, VoIP telephony services and Marketing Services businesses have been included in the caption, “Liabilities of Discontinued Operations” in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following is a summary of the net liabilities of the discontinued operations of the Computer Games, VoIP telephony services and Marketing Services businesses as included in the accompanying condensed consolidated

balance sheets. A significant portion of the net liabilities of discontinued operations at September 30, 2009 relate to charges that have been disputed by the Company and for which estimates have been required.

| | September 30, 2009 | December 31, 2008 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Net liabilities of discontinued operations: | | |
| Computer Games | \$ 40,554 | \$ 40,555 |
| VoIP Telephony Services | 1,744,557 | 1,794,555 |
| Marketing Services | 87,000 | 64,000 |
| Total net liabilities of discontinued operations | \$ 1,872,111 | \$ 1,899,110 |

Summarized results of operations financial information for the discontinued operations of our Computer Games, VoIP telephony services and Marketing Services businesses was as follows:

| | Three Months Ended September 30, | | Nine Months Ended September 30, | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Income (Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax: | | | | |
| Computer Games | \$ — | \$ (979) | \$ (3,095) | \$ 16,810 |
| VoIP Telephony Services | — | (2,117) | (449) | 2,054 |
| Marketing Services | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (23,000) | \$ — |
| Total Income (Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax | \$ — | \$ (3,096) | \$ (26,544) | \$ 18,864 |

(5) DEBT

Debt consists of notes payable due to related parties, as summarized below:

| | September 30, 2009 | December 31, 2008 |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2008 Revolving Loan Notes due to affiliates | \$ 500,000 | \$ 500,000 |
| LESS: Short-term portion | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Long-term portion | \$ — | \$ — |

On May 7, 2009, the Company entered into a Note Modification Agreement with Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. (“Dancing Bear”), which amended the repayment terms of the Revolving Loan Agreement dated June 6, 2008 by and between the Company and Dancing Bear (see Note 8, “Related Party Transactions”). Under the terms of the Note Modification Agreement, from and after June 6, 2009 (the original maturity date of the Revolving Loan Agreement), all amounts due under the Revolving Loan Agreement, including principal and accrued interest, will be due and payable on the earlier of (i) five (5) business days following any demand for payment, which demand can be made by Dancing Bear at any time; or (ii) the occurrence of an event of default, as defined in the Revolving Loan Agreement.

(6) STOCK OPTION PLANS

We have several stock option plans under which nonqualified stock options may be granted to officers, directors, other employees, consultants and advisors of the Company. In general, options granted under the Company’s stock option plans expire after a ten-year period and generally vest no later than three years from the date of grant. Incentive options granted to stockholders who own greater than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company must be issued at 110% of the fair market value of the stock on the date the options are granted. As of September 30, 2009, there were approximately 9,388,000 shares available for grant under the Company’s stock option plans.

There were no stock option grants or exercises during each of the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

Stock option activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was as follows:

| Total Options | Weighted |
|---------------|----------|
|---------------|----------|

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| | | Average Exercise Price |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| Outstanding at December 31, 2008 | \$ 14,963,660 | \$ 0.33 |
| Granted | | |
| Exercised | | — |
| Canceled | (1,367,080) | 1.74 |
| Outstanding at September 30, 2009 | 13,596,580 | 0.18 |
| Options exercisable at September 30, 2009 | \$ 13,596,580 | \$ 0.18 |

The weighted-average remaining contractual term of both stock options outstanding and stock options exercisable at September 30, 2009 was 5 years. The aggregate intrinsic value of both options outstanding and stock options exercisable at September 30, 2009 was \$0.

Stock compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Stock compensation expense totaling \$2,855 was charged to operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, including \$426 of expense resulting from the vesting of non-employee stock options. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, stock compensation expense of \$20,707 charged to operations included \$1,278 of expense related to the vesting of non-employee stock options.

At September 30, 2009, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options.

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option at the grant date by using the Black Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions: no dividend yield; a risk free interest rate based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of grant; an expected option life based on historical and expected exercise behavior; and expected volatility based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock price, over a time period that is consistent with the expected life of the option.

(7) LITIGATION

On and after August 3, 2001 six putative shareholder class action lawsuits were filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors (the "Individual Defendants"), and several investment banks that were the underwriters of the Company's initial public offering and secondary offering. The lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. A Consolidated Amended Complaint, which is now the operative complaint, was filed in the Southern District of New York on April 19, 2002.

The lawsuit purports to be a class action filed on behalf of purchasers of the stock of the Company during the period from November 12, 1998 through December 6, 2000. The purported class action alleges violations of Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") and Sections 10(b), Rule 10b-5 and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act"). Plaintiffs allege that the underwriter defendants agreed to allocate stock in the Company's initial public offering and its secondary offering to certain investors in exchange for excessive and undisclosed commissions and agreements by those investors to make additional purchases of stock in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices. Plaintiffs allege that the Prospectuses for the Company's initial public offering and its secondary offering were false and misleading and in violation of the securities laws because it did not disclose these arrangements. The action seeks damages in an unspecified amount. On October 9, 2002, the Court dismissed the Individual Defendants from the case without prejudice. This dismissal disposed of the Section 15 and 20(a) control person claims without prejudice.

At the Court's request, plaintiffs selected six "focus" cases, which do not include the Company. The Court indicated that its decisions in the six focus cases are intended to provide strong guidance for the parties in the remaining cases. On December 5, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated a decision by the District Court granting class certification in the focus cases. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied a petition for rehearing filed by plaintiffs, but noted that plaintiffs could ask the District Court to certify more narrow classes than those that were rejected.

The parties in the approximately 300 coordinated cases, including ours, reached a settlement. The insurers for the issuer defendants in the coordinated cases will make the settlement payment on behalf of the issuers, including theglobe. On October 5, 2009, the Court granted final approval of the settlement. The thirty day deadline to appeal the final approval order will start to run when the judgment is filed. The judgment has not yet been filed. A group of

three objectors has filed a petition to the Second Circuit seeking permission to appeal the District Court's final approval order on the basis that the settlement class is broader than the class previously rejected by the Second Circuit in its December 5, 2006 order vacating the District Court's order certifying classes in the focus cases. Plaintiffs have filed an opposition to the petition. Two notices of appeal to the Second Circuit have also been filed by different groups of objectors.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, the Company cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of the matter. If the settlement does not survive appeal and the Company is found liable, we are unable to estimate or predict the potential damages that might be awarded, whether such damages would be greater than the Company's insurance coverage, and whether such damages would have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition in any future period.

The Company is currently a party to certain other claims and disputes arising in the ordinary course of business, including certain disputes related to vendor charges incurred primarily as the result of the failure and subsequent shutdown of its discontinued VoIP telephony services business. The Company believes that it has recorded adequate accruals on its balance sheet to cover such disputed charges and is seeking to resolve and settle such disputed charges for amounts substantially less than recorded amounts. An adverse outcome in any of these matters, however, could materially and adversely effect our financial position and prospects, utilizing all or a significant portion of our limited cash resources, and adversely affect our ability to continue as a going concern (see Note 4, "Discontinued Operations").

(8) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company received minimum Earn-out installment payments totaling \$300,000 from Tralliance Registry Management Company LLC (“Tralliance Registry Management”) under an Earn-out Agreement entered into on September 29, 2008 by and between Tralliance Registry Management and the Company. Tralliance Registry Management is an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, and each of our two remaining executive officers and Board members, Edward A. Cespedes, our President, and Robin S. Lebowitz, our Vice President of Finance, own minority interests in The Registry Management Company, LLC, the parent company of Tralliance Registry Management. In accounting for such proceeds, \$225,000 was recorded as Related Party Other Income in the Company’s Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, and \$75,000 served to reduce Account Receivables from Related Parties which had been recorded on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2008.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company paid management services fees totaling \$160,667 to Dancing Bear under a Master Services Agreement entered into on September 29, 2008 by and between Dancing Bear and the Company. In this connection, \$180,000 was recorded as Related Party Transactions Expense in the Company’s Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. An accrual for \$60,000 related to unpaid management service fees has also been recorded in the Accounts Payable to Related Parties account on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2009.

On June 6, 2008, the Company entered into a Revolving Loan Agreement with Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. (“Dancing Bear”), pursuant to which Dancing Bear may loan up to \$500,000 to the Company on a revolving basis (the “Credit Line”). Dancing Bear is an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, the Company’s Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. During 2008 the Company made borrowings totaling the full amount of the \$500,000 Credit Line. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded interest expense of \$37,397 and \$10,630, respectively, related to the Credit Line. At September 30, 2009, accrued interest of \$60,630 related to the Credit Line has been recorded on the Company’s balance sheet. All borrowings under the Credit Line, including accrued interest on borrowed funds at the rate of 10% per annum, were initially due and payable in one lump sum on the first anniversary of the Credit Line, or June 6, 2009, or sooner upon the occurrence of an event of default under the loan documentation. On May 7, 2009 such repayment terms were amended so as to require the Company to repay any or all amounts due under the Credit Line in one lump sum on the earlier of (i) five business days following demand for payment, which demand can be made at any time, or (ii) the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement.

During 2008, an entity owned solely by the sister of the Company’s President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer and Director provided certain administrative services to the Company. During the nine month period ended September 30 2008, \$33,750 of expense related to these services was recorded.

During 2008, several entities controlled by the Company’s Chairman and Chief Executive Officer provided services to the Company, including the lease of office space and the outsourcing of customer services, human resources and payroll processing functions. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, \$354,389 of expense related to these services was recorded.

(9) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the close of business day on November 9, 2009, the date these financial statements were issued. There were none.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws that relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology, such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "project," "predict," "intend," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain such terms. In addition, these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding:

- the outcome of pending litigation;
- our ability to negotiate favorable settlements with unsecured creditors;

- our ability to successfully resolve certain disputed liabilities;
- our estimates or expectations of continued losses;
- our expectations regarding future revenue and expenses;
- our ability to raise additional and sufficient capital; and
- our ability to continue to operate as a going concern.

These statements are only predictions. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We are not required to and do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Form 10-Q or to conform these statements to actual results. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this Form 10-Q might not occur. Actual results, levels of activity, performance, achievements and events may vary significantly from those implied by the forward-looking statements. A description of risks that could cause our results to vary appears under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. The following discussion should be read together in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes to those statements contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

OVERVIEW

As more fully discussed in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" in the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, on September 29, 2008, theglobe.com, inc. consummated the sale of the business and substantially all of the assets of its Tralliance Corporation subsidiary to Tralliance Registry Management Company, LLC, an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. As a result of and on the effective date of the sale of its Tralliance business, which was theglobe's remaining operating business, theglobe became a "shell company," as that term is defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, with no material operations or assets.

As part of the consideration for the sale of its Tralliance business, theglobe received earn-out rights from Tralliance Registry Management ("Earn-Out"), which constitutes the only source of revenue for theglobe as a shell company. theglobe's operating expenses as a shell company consist of customary public company expenses, including accounting, financial reporting, legal, audit and other related public company costs.

In connection with the sale of its Tralliance business and Share Issuance, the Company entered into a Master Services Agreement with Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., an entity which is controlled by Mr. Egan. Under the terms of the Services Agreement, for a fee of \$20 thousand per month (\$240 thousand per annum), Dancing Bear provides personnel and services to the Company so as to enable it to continue its existence as a public company without the necessity of any full-time employees of its own. Services under the Services Agreement include, without limitation, accounting, assistance with financial reporting, accounts payable, treasury/financial planning, record retention and secretarial and investor relations functions.

In March 2007, management and the Board of Directors of the Company made the decision to cease all activities related to its computer games and VoIP telephony services businesses. Results of operations for the computer games and VoIP telephony services businesses have been reported separately as "Discontinued Operations" in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. The assets and liabilities of the computer games and VoIP telephony services businesses have been included in the captions, "Assets of

Discontinued Operations” and “Liabilities of Discontinued Operations” in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We received a report from our independent registered public accountants, relating to our December 31, 2008 audited financial statements, containing an explanatory paragraph regarding our ability to continue as a going concern. As a shell company, management believes that theglobe will not be able to generate operating cash flows sufficient to fund its operations and pay its existing current liabilities (including those liabilities related to its discontinued operations) in the foreseeable future. Based upon our current limited cash resources and without the infusion of additional capital and/or the continued indulgence of its creditors, management does not believe the Company can operate as a going concern beyond a short period of time. See “Future and Critical Need for Capital” section of this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further details.

Our condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, our condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

Due to the Sale of our Tralliance business and Share Issuance on September 29, 2008, we have no continuing business operations. Accordingly, the results of our operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily comparable.

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 COMPARED TO
THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

NET REVENUE. Net revenue totaled \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$2.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Net revenue for the third quarter of 2008 included approximately \$1.5 million related to the write-off of deferred revenue as a result of the sale of the Company's Tralliance business on September 29, 2008. See Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" in the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

COST OF REVENUE. Cost of revenue totaled \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$125 thousand reported for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2008 included approximately \$101 thousand related to the write-off of prepaid registration fees which were deemed to have no future value as a result of the sale of the Company's Tralliance business on September 29, 2008.

SALES AND MARKETING. As the result of the adjustment of estimated accruals, sales and marketing expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 totaled approximately \$(23) thousand compared to expenses of approximately \$90 thousand for the same three month period of 2008.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Prior to the Sale of Tralliance, general and administrative expenses consisted primarily of salaries and other personnel costs related to management, finance and accounting functions, facilities, outside legal and audit fees, insurance, and general corporate overhead costs. Subsequent to the sale of Tralliance, general and administrative expenses include only those customary public company expenses, including outside legal and audit fees, insurance and other related public company costs. Expenses relating to management, finance and accounting functions that were previously included within the general and administrative expense caption are now included within the related party transactions expense caption. General and administrative expenses totaled approximately \$37 thousand in the third quarter of 2009 as compared to approximately \$436 thousand for the same quarter of the prior year.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS. Related party transaction expense totaled \$60 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$105 thousand for the same period of 2008, a decrease of approximately \$45 thousand. Subsequent to the Sale of Tralliance, the Company's related party expenses consist of management services fees payable to Dancing Bear for accounting, finance, administrative and managerial support. During 2008, the Company's related party expenses consisted of related party charges for the leasing of office space, and the outsourcing of customer service, human resources and payroll processing functions.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$299 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2008, including approximately \$250 thousand related to the write-off of the remaining net book value of intangible assets which were deemed to have no future value as the result of the sale of the Company's Tralliance business on September 29, 2008.

GAIN ON TRALLIANCE ASSET SALE. During the three months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded a gain of approximately \$2.5 million related to the sale of its Tralliance business on September 29, 2008.

RELATED PARTY INTEREST EXPENSE. Related party interest expense for the third quarter of 2009 was approximately \$13 thousand as compared to approximately \$116 thousand for the same quarter of 2008, reflecting the

decrease in outstanding related party debt resulting from the Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance.

RELATED PARTY OTHER INCOME. Related party other income consists of the minimum Earn-Out payable quarterly by Tralliance Registry Management to the Company as further discussed in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" in the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Related party other income for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was \$75 thousand.

INCOME TAXES. The provision for income taxes for the third quarter of 2009 was \$0 as compared to approximately \$45 thousand for the same period the prior year which included federal alternative minimum taxes resulting from the Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Discontinued operations generated a net loss of \$0 for the third quarter of 2009 as compared to a net income of approximately \$3 thousand during the third quarter of 2008.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 COMPARED TO
THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

NET REVENUE. Net revenue totaled \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$3.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Net revenue for the third quarter of 2008 included approximately \$1.5 million related to the write-off of deferred revenue as a result of the sale of the Company's Tralliance business on September 29, 2008. See Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" in the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

COST OF REVENUE. Cost of revenue totaled \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$274 thousand reported for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Cost of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 included approximately \$101 thousand related to the write-off of prepaid registration fees which were deemed to have no future value as a result of the sale of the Company's Tralliance business on September 29, 2008.

SALES AND MARKETING. As the result of the adjustment of estimated accruals, sales and marketing expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 totaled approximately \$(23) thousand compared to expenses of approximately \$387 thousand for the same nine month period of 2008.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Prior to the Sale of Tralliance, general and administrative expenses consisted primarily of salaries and other personnel costs related to management, finance and accounting functions, facilities, outside legal and audit fees, insurance, and general corporate overhead costs. Subsequent to the sale of Tralliance, general and administrative expenses include only those customary public company expenses, including outside legal and audit fees, insurance and other related public company costs. Expenses relating to management, finance and accounting functions that were previously included within the general and administrative expense caption are now included within the related party transactions expense caption. General and administrative expenses totaled approximately \$85 thousand in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$1.6 million for the same period of 2008.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS. Related party transaction expense totaled \$180 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$389 thousand for the same period of 2008, a decrease of approximately \$209 thousand. Subsequent to the Sale of Tralliance, the Company's related party expenses consist of management services fees payable to Dancing Bear for accounting, finance, administrative and managerial support. During 2008, the Company's related party expenses consisted of related party charges for the leasing of office space, and the outsourcing of customer service, human resources and payroll processing functions.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to approximately \$399 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, including approximately \$250 thousand related to the write-off of the remaining net book value of intangible assets which were deemed to have no future value as the result of the sale of the Company's Tralliance business on September 29, 2008.

GAIN ON TRALLIANCE ASSET SALE. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded a gain of approximately \$2.5 million related to the sale of its Tralliance business on September 29, 2008.

RELATED PARTY INTEREST EXPENSE. Related party interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was approximately \$37 thousand as compared to approximately \$346 thousand for the same period of 2008,

reflecting the decrease in outstanding related party debt resulting from the Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance.

INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Net interest expense of \$140 was reported for the first nine months of 2009 compared to total net interest income of approximately \$3 thousand reported for the same period of the prior year.

RELATED PARTY OTHER INCOME. Related party other income consists of the minimum Earn-Out payable quarterly by Tralliance Registry Management to the Company as further discussed in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" in the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Related party other income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$225 thousand.

INCOME TAXES. The provision for income taxes for the nine month ended September 30, 2009 was \$0 as compared to approximately \$45 thousand for the same period the prior year which included federal alternative minimum taxes resulting from the Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The net loss from discontinued operations totaled approximately \$27 thousand in the first nine months of 2009 as compared to a net income of approximately \$19 thousand during the first nine months of 2008. The 2009 loss was due primarily to interest accruals related to a prior year SendTec, Inc. income tax assessment. The 2008 income was due primarily to the recording of Computer Games revenue based upon the collection of delinquent accounts receivables.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

CASH FLOW ITEMS

As of September 30, 2009, theglobe had approximately \$2 thousand in cash and cash equivalents as compared to approximately \$90 thousand as of December 31, 2008. Net cash flows used in operating activities of continuing operations totaled approximately \$34 thousand and \$915 thousand, for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, or a decrease of approximately \$881 thousand. Such decrease was attributable primarily to a lower net loss from continuing operations (after adjustments for the non-cash impacts attributable to the Tralliance Asset Sale in the current period and the non-cash impact related to beneficial conversion features of debt in the prior year) for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Approximately \$54 thousand in net cash flows were used in the operating activities of discontinued operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to a net cash flow usage of approximately \$17 thousand during the same period of the prior year.

Net cash flows from investing activities and net cash flows from financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, included allocations of \$65 thousand and \$93 thousand, respectively, related to transaction costs incurred in connection with the Purchase Transaction that was consummated on September 29, 2008. Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 also included proceeds of \$500 thousand borrowed under a Revolving Loan Agreement with Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., an entity controlled by the Company Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

FUTURE AND CRITICAL NEED FOR CAPITAL

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. However, for the reasons described below, Company management does not believe that cash on hand and cash flow generated internally by the Company will be adequate to fund its limited overhead and other cash requirements beyond a short period of time. These reasons raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

During its recent past, the Company was able to continue operating as a going concern due principally to funding of \$500 thousand received during 2008 under a Revolving Loan Agreement with an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (See Note 5, "Debt" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for further details) and income of \$300 thousand received during the first nine months of 2009 under an Earn-out Agreement with an entity also controlled by Mr. Egan (See Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for further details).

At September 30, 2009, the Company had a net working capital deficit of approximately \$3.1 million, inclusive of a cash and cash equivalents balance of approximately \$2 thousand. Such working capital deficit included (i) a total of approximately \$561 thousand in principal and accrued interest owed under the aforementioned Revolving Loan Agreement and a total of \$60 thousand in management service fees owed under a Master Services Agreement to an entity controlled by Mr. Egan, and (ii) an aggregate of approximately \$2.5 million in unsecured accounts payable and accrued expenses owed to vendors and other non-related third parties (of which approximately \$1.7 million relates to liabilities of our VoIP telephony service discontinued business, with a significant portion of such liabilities related to charges which have been disputed by theglobe). theglobe believes that its ability to continue as a going concern for any significant length of time in the future will be heavily dependent, among other things, on its ability to prevail and avoid making any payments with respect to such disputed vendor charges and/or to negotiate favorable settlements (including deeply discounted payment and/or payment term concessions) with the aforementioned creditors.

As more fully discussed in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, on September 29, 2008, the Company (i) sold the business and substantially all of the assets of its Tralliance Corporation subsidiary to Tralliance Registry Management, and (ii) issued 229 million shares of its Common Stock (the "Shares") to Registry Management (the "Purchase Transaction"). Tralliance Registry Management and Registry Management are entities controlled by Michael S. Egan. The closing of the Purchase Transaction resulted in the cancellation of all of the Company's remaining Convertible Debt, related accrued interest and rent and accounts payable owed to entities controlled by Mr. Egan as of the date of closing (totaling approximately \$6.4 million). However, the Company continues to be obligated to repay its principal borrowings totaling \$500 thousand, plus accrued interest at the rate of 10% per annum, due to an entity controlled by Mr. Egan under the aforementioned Revolving Loan Agreement. All unpaid borrowings under the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended on May 7, 2009 (See Note 5, "Debt" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements), including accrued interest, are due and payable by the Company in one lump sum on the earlier of (i) five business days following demand for payment, which demand can be made at anytime, or (ii) the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Revolving Loan Agreement. The Company currently has no ability to repay this loan should a demand for payment be made by the noteholder. All borrowings under the Revolving Loan Agreement are secured by a pledge of all of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries. After giving effect to the closing of the Purchase Transaction and the issuance of the Shares thereunder, Mr. Egan now beneficially owns approximately 77% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Stock.

As additional consideration under the Purchase Transaction, Tralliance Registry Management is obligated to pay an earn-out to theglobe equal to 10% (subject to certain minimums) of Tralliance Registry Management's net revenue (as defined) derived from ".travel" names registered by Tralliance Registry Management from September 29, 2008 through May 5, 2015 (the "Earn-out"). The minimum Earn-out payable by Tralliance Registry Management to theglobe was \$300 thousand in the first year of the Earn-Out, increasing by \$25 thousand in each subsequent year (pro-rated for the final year of the Earn-out).

In connection with the closing of the Purchase Transaction, the Company also entered into a Master Services Agreement with an entity controlled by Mr. Egan whereby for a fee of \$20 thousand per month (\$240 thousand per annum) such entity will provide personnel and services to the Company so as to enable it to continue its existence as a public company without the necessity of any full-time employees of its own. Additionally, commensurate with the closing of the Purchase Transaction, Termination Agreements with each of its current executive officers, which terminated their previous and then existing employment agreements, were executed. Notwithstanding the termination of these employment agreements, each of our current executive officers and directors remain as executive officers and directors of the Company.

Immediately following the closing of the Purchase Transaction, theglobe became a shell company with no material operations or assets, and no source of revenue other than under the Earn-out. It is expected that theglobe's future operating expenses as a public shell company will consist primarily of expenses incurred under the aforementioned Master Services Agreement and other customary public company expenses, including legal, audit and other miscellaneous public company costs.

As a shell company, management believes that theglobe will most likely continue to incur net and cash flow losses for the foreseeable future. However, assuming that no significant unplanned costs are incurred, management believes that theglobe's future losses will be limited. Further, in the event that Registry Management is successful in substantially increasing net revenue derived from ".travel" name registrations (and as the result maximizing theglobe's Earn-out revenue) in the future, theglobe's prospects for achieving profitability will be enhanced. To date the Company has received only the minimum payments pursuant to the Earn-out.

It is the Company's preference to avoid filing for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. However, based upon the Company's current financial condition as discussed above, management believes that additional debt or equity capital will need to be raised in order for theglobe to continue to operate as a going concern on a long-term basis. Such capital will be needed both to (i) fund its expected limited future net losses and (ii) repay the \$561 thousand of secured debt and related accrued interest due under the Revolving Loan Agreement and the \$60 thousand of management services fees due under the Master Services Agreement, and a portion of the \$2.5 million unsecured indebtedness (assuming theglobe is successful in favorably resolving and settling certain disputed and non-disputed vendor charges related to such unsecured indebtedness). Any such capital would likely come from Mr. Egan, or affiliates of Mr. Egan, as the Company currently has no access to credit facilities and had traditionally relied upon borrowings from related parties to meet short-term liquidity needs. Any such capital raised would likely result in very substantial dilution in the number of outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock.

On a short-term liquidity basis, the Company must be successful in collecting the quarterly Earn-out payments contractually due from Tralliance Registry Management on a timely basis, and must receive the continued indulgence of substantially all of its creditors, in order to continue to operate as a going concern in the near term. Given theglobe's current financial condition and the state of the current United States capital markets and economy, it has no current intent to seek to acquire, or start, any other businesses.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION

Management believes that inflation has not had a significant effect on our results of operations since inception.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, a significant portion of our net liabilities of discontinued operations relate to charges that have been disputed by the Company and for which estimates have been required. Our estimates, judgments and assumptions are continually evaluated based on available information and experience. Because of the use of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain of our accounting policies have required higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. These include revenue recognition, valuation of receivables, valuation of intangible assets and other long-lived assets and capitalization of computer software costs. Our accounting policies and procedures related to these areas are summarized below.

IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13 Multiple-Deliverable Arrangements which amends FASB ASC Topic 605 Revenue Recognition to provide another alternative for determining the selling price of deliverables, allowing entities to allocate revenue in multiple deliverable arrangements based on their relative selling prices. This ASU is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified after January 1, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this new accounting guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ (Codification) as the single source of authoritative US GAAP. The Codification was not intended to modify or alter prior authoritative guidance and only affected how specific references to US GAAP literature are disclosed in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure (“ASC Topic 820”) that provides guidance on how to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities in the current economic environment and reemphasizes that the objective of a fair value measurement remains the determination of an exit price. If the Company were to conclude that there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity of the asset or liability in relation to normal market activities, quoted market values may not be representative of fair value and we may conclude that a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. The adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-05 Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value to provide guidance on measuring the fair value of liabilities under ASC Topic 820. This ASU clarifies the fair value measurements for a liability in an active market and the valuation techniques in the absence of a Level 1 measurement. This ASU is effective for the interim period beginning October 1, 2009. The adoption of this ASU is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB ASC Topic 320 Investments—Debt and Equity Securities that modifies the requirements for recognizing other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and revises the existing impairment model for such securities by modifying the current intent and ability indicator in determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. The adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB ASC Topic 825 Financial Instruments that requires disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements; it also requires those disclosures in all interim financial statements. Reporting entities are required to disclose the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, the method and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value and a discussion of changes in methods and significant assumptions during the period. The adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard included in FASB ASC Topic 855 Subsequent Events that establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This new accounting standard provides guidance on the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company evaluated subsequent events through November 9, 2009, the date the accompanying financial statements were issued. Noting no events that require adjustment and/or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2009.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets." 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

During the first quarter of 2009, the Company adopted ASC 805 "Business Combinations" (ASC 805) which requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. ASC 805 requires, among other things, that in a business combination achieved through stages (sometimes referred to as a "step acquisition") that the acquirer recognize the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values (or other amounts determined in accordance with this guidance).

ASC 805 also requires the acquirer to recognize goodwill as of the acquisition date, measured as a residual, which in most types of business combinations will result in measuring goodwill as the excess of the consideration transferred plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired. ASC 805 will have an impact on the Company's accounting for future business combinations, but the effect is dependent upon acquisitions that may be made in the future.

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company adopted ASC Topic 810-10-65-1, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements." This guidance changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented and requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the non-controlling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated statement of income, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest. Currently, net income attributable to the non-controlling interest generally is reported as an expense or other deduction in arriving at consolidated net income. It also is often presented in combination with other financial statement amounts. This guidance results in more transparent reporting of the net income attributable to the non-controlling interest. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure (1) that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") rules and forms, and (2) that this information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them in a timely manner to material information regarding us (including our consolidated subsidiaries) that is required to be included in our periodic reports to the SEC.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting, and have determined there to be no reportable changes.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 7, "Litigation," of the Financial Statements included in this Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information in this report and the risk factors set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, the following factors should be carefully considered in evaluating our business

and prospects.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS GENERALLY

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. However, for the reasons described below, Company management does not believe that cash on hand and cash flow generated internally by the Company will be adequate to fund its limited overhead and other cash requirements beyond a short period of time. These reasons raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

During its recent past, the Company was able to continue operating as a going concern due principally to funding of \$500 thousand received during 2008 under a Revolving Loan Agreement with an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (See Note 5, "Debt" for further details) and income of \$300 thousand received during the first nine months of 2009 under an Earn-out Agreement with an entity also controlled by Mr. Egan (See Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" for further details).

At September 30, 2009, the Company had a net working capital deficit of approximately \$3.1 million, inclusive of a cash and cash equivalents balance of approximately \$1,725. Such working capital deficit included (i) a total of approximately \$561 thousand in principal and accrued interest owed under the aforementioned Revolving Loan Agreement and a total of \$60 thousand in management service fees owed under a Master Services Agreement to an entity controlled by Mr. Egan, and (ii) an aggregate of approximately \$2.5 million in unsecured accounts payable and accrued expenses owed to vendors and other non-related third parties (of which approximately \$1.7 million relates to liabilities of our VoIP telephony service discontinued business, with a significant portion of such liabilities related to charges which have been disputed by theglobe). theglobe believes that its ability to continue as a going concern for any significant length of time in the future will be heavily dependent, among other things, on its ability to prevail and avoid making any payments with respect to such disputed vendor charges and/or to negotiate favorable settlements (including deeply discounted payment and/or payment term concessions) with the aforementioned creditors.

As more fully discussed in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance," on September 29, 2008, the Company (i) sold the business and substantially all of the assets of its Tralliance Corporation subsidiary to Tralliance Registry Management, and (ii) issued 229 million shares of its Common Stock (the "Shares") to Registry Management (the "Purchase Transaction"). Tralliance Registry Management and Registry Management are entities controlled by Michael S. Egan. The closing of the Purchase Transaction resulted in the cancellation of all of the Company's remaining Convertible Debt, related accrued interest and rent and accounts payable owed to entities controlled by Mr. Egan as of the date of closing (totaling approximately \$6.4 million). However, the Company continues to be obligated to repay its principal borrowings totaling \$500 thousand, plus accrued interest at the rate of 10% per annum, due to an entity controlled by Mr. Egan under the aforementioned Revolving Loan Agreement. All unpaid borrowings under the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended on May 7, 2009 (See Note 5, "Debt"), including accrued interest, are due and payable by the Company in one lump sum on the earlier of (i) five business days following demand for payment, which demand can be made at anytime, or (ii) the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Revolving Loan Agreement. The Company currently has no ability to repay this loan should a demand for payment be made by the noteholder. All borrowings under the Revolving Loan Agreement are secured by a pledge of all of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries. After giving effect to the closing of the Purchase Transaction and the issuance of the Shares thereunder, Mr. Egan now beneficially owns approximately 77% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Stock.

As additional consideration under the Purchase Transaction, Tralliance Registry Management is obligated to pay an earn-out to theglobe equal to 10% (subject to certain minimums) of Tralliance Registry Management's net revenue (as defined) derived from ".travel" names registered by Tralliance Registry Management from September 29, 2008 through May 5, 2015 (the "Earn-out"). The minimum Earn-out payable by Tralliance Registry Management to theglobe was \$300 thousand in the first year of the Earn-Out, increasing by \$25 thousand in each subsequent year (pro-rated for the final year of the Earn-out).

In connection with the closing of the Purchase Transaction, the Company also entered into a Master Services Agreement with an entity controlled by Mr. Egan whereby for a fee of \$20 thousand per month (\$240 thousand per annum) such entity will provide personnel and services to the Company so as to enable it to continue its existence as a public company without the necessity of any full-time employees of its own. Additionally, commensurate with the closing of the Purchase Transaction, Termination Agreements with each of its current executive officers, which terminated their previous and then existing employment agreements, were executed. Notwithstanding the termination

of these employment agreements, each of our current executive officers and directors remain as executive officers and directors of the Company.

Immediately following the closing of the Purchase Transaction, theglobe became a shell company with no material operations or assets, and no source of revenue other than under the Earn-out. It is expected that theglobe's future operating expenses as a public shell company will consist primarily of expenses incurred under the aforementioned Master Services Agreement and other customary public company expenses, including legal, audit and other miscellaneous public company costs.

As a shell company, management believes that theglobe will most likely continue to incur net and cash flow losses for the foreseeable future. However, assuming that no significant unplanned costs are incurred, management believes that theglobe's future losses will be limited. Further, in the event that Registry Management is successful in substantially increasing net revenue derived from ".travel" name registrations (and as the result maximizing theglobe's Earn-out revenue) in the future, theglobe's prospects for achieving profitability will be enhanced. To date the Company has received only the minimum payments pursuant to the Earn-out.

It is the Company's preference to avoid filing for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. However, based upon the Company's current financial condition as discussed above, management believes that additional debt or equity capital will need to be raised in order for theglobe to continue to operate as a going concern on a long-term basis. Such capital will be needed both to (i) fund its expected limited future net losses and (ii) repay the \$561 thousand of secured debt and related accrued interest due under the Revolving Loan Agreement and the \$60 thousand of management services fees due under the Master Services Agreement, and a portion of the \$2.5 million unsecured indebtedness (assuming theglobe is successful in favorably resolving and settling certain disputed and non-disputed vendor charges related to such unsecured indebtedness). Any such capital would likely come from Mr. Egan, or affiliates of Mr. Egan, as the Company currently has no access to credit facilities and had traditionally relied upon borrowings from related parties to meet short-term liquidity needs. Any such capital raised would likely result in very substantial dilution in the number of outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock.

On a short-term liquidity basis, the Company must be successful in collecting the quarterly Earn-out payments contractually due from Tralliance Registry Management on a timely basis, and must receive the continued indulgence of substantially all of its creditors, in order to continue to operate as a going concern in the near term. Given theglobe's current financial condition and the state of the current United States capital markets and economy, it has no current intent to seek to acquire, or start, any other businesses.

WE MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN SETTLING DISPUTED VENDOR CHARGES.

Our balance sheet at September 30, 2009 includes certain material estimated liabilities related to disputed vendor charges incurred primarily as the result of the failure and subsequent shutdown of our discontinued VoIP telephony services business. Although we are seeking to resolve and settle these disputed charges for amounts substantially less than recorded amounts, there can be no assurances that we will be successful in this regard. Additionally, the legal and administrative costs of resolving these disputed charges may be expensive. An adverse outcome in any of these matters could materially and adversely affect our financial position, utilize a significant portion of our cash resources and/or require additional capital to be infused into the Company and adversely affect our ability to continue to operate as a going concern. See Note 4, "Discontinued Operations" in the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for future details.

OUR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYFORWARDS MAY BE SUBSTANTIALLY LIMITED.

As of December 31, 2008, we had net operating loss carryforwards which may be potentially available for U.S. tax purposes of approximately \$166 million. These carryforwards expire through 2028. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating losses and tax credits in the event of an "ownership change" of a corporation. Due to various significant changes in our ownership interests, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that occurred prior to December 31, 2008, we have substantially limited the availability of our net operating loss carryforwards. We believe that we have sufficient net operating loss carryforwards available to offset taxable income generated during the year ended December, 2008 (except for approximately \$15 thousand in federal alternative minimum taxes that we paid in March 2009).

OUR OFFICERS, INCLUDING OUR CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRESIDENT HAVE OTHER INTERESTS AND TIME COMMITMENTS; WE HAVE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WITH OUR DIRECTORS; ALL OF OUR DIRECTORS ARE EMPLOYEES OR STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY OR AFFILIATES OF OUR LARGEST STOCKHOLDER.

Our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Michael Egan, is an officer or director of other companies. Mr. Egan became our Chief Executive Officer effective June 1, 2002. Mr. Egan is also the controlling investor of The Registry Management Company, LLC, Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., E&C Capital Partners LLLP, and E&C Capital Partners II, LLC, which are our largest stockholders. Mr. Egan is also the controlling investor of Certified Vacations Group, Inc. and Labigroup Holdings, LLC, entities which have had various ongoing business relationships with the Company. Additionally, Mr. Egan is the controlling investor of Tralliance Registry Management Company, LLC, an entity which has recently acquired our Tralliance business (see Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details).

Our President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer and Director, Mr. Edward A. Cespedes, is also an officer, director or shareholder of other companies, including E&C Capital Partners LLLP, E&C Capital Partners II, LLC, Labigroup Holdings LLC and The Registry Management Company, LLC. Accordingly, we must compete for his time.

Our Vice President of Finance and Director, Ms. Robin Lebowitz is also an officer of Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. and director of Certified Vacations Group, Inc. She is also an officer, director or shareholder of other companies or entities controlled by Mr. Egan and Mr. Cespedes, including The Registry Management Company, LLC.

Due to the relationships with his related entities, Mr. Egan will have an inherent conflict of interest in making any decision related to transactions between the related entities and us. Furthermore, the Company's Board of Directors presently is comprised entirely of individuals which are executive officers of theglobe, and therefore are not "independent."

WE CURRENTLY HAVE NO BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND ARE A SHELL COMPANY.

Immediately following the closing of the Purchase Transaction, theglobe became a shell company with no material operations or assets, and no source of revenue other than under the "net revenue" earn-out arrangement with Tralliance Registry Management. It is expected that theglobe's future operating expenses as a public shell company will consist primarily of expenses incurred under the aforementioned Master Services Agreement and other customary public company expenses, including legal, audit and other miscellaneous public company costs. Given theglobe's current financial condition and the state of the current United States capital markets and economy, the Company has no current intent to seek to acquire, or start, any other business.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK

WE ARE CONTROLLED BY OUR CHAIRMAN.

On September 29, 2008, in connection with the closing of the Purchase Transaction more fully described in Note 3, "Sale of Tralliance and Share Issuance," in the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company issued 229 million shares of its Common Stock to Registry Management, an entity controlled by Michael S. Egan, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Previously on June 10, 2008, Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., also an entity controlled by Mr. Egan, converted an aggregate of \$400 thousand of outstanding convertible secured promissory notes due to them by the Company into 40 million shares of our Common Stock. As a result of the issuance of the 269 million shares under the transactions described above, Mr. Egan's beneficial ownership has been increased to approximately 77% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Stock. Accordingly, Mr. Egan is now in a position to control the vote on all corporate actions in the future.

DELISTING OF OUR COMMON STOCK MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR INVESTORS TO SELL SHARES. THIS MAY POTENTIALLY LEAD TO FUTURE MARKET DECLINES.

The shares of our Common Stock were delisted from the NASDAQ national market in April 2001 and are now traded in the over-the-counter market on what is commonly referred to as the electronic bulletin board or "OTCBB." As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of the securities. The delisting has made trading our shares more difficult for investors, potentially leading to further declines in share price and making it less likely our stock price will increase. It has also made it more difficult for us to raise additional capital. We may also incur additional costs under state blue-sky laws if we sell equity due to our delisting.

OUR COMMON STOCK IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN "PENNY STOCK" RULES WHICH MAY MAKE IT A LESS ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.

Since the trading price of our Common Stock is less than \$5.00 per share and our net tangible assets are less than \$2.0 million, trading in our Common Stock is subject to the requirements of Rule 15g-9 of the Exchange Act. Under Rule 15g-9, brokers who recommend penny stocks to persons who are not established customers and accredited investors, as defined in the Exchange Act, must satisfy special sales practice requirements, including requirements that they make an individualized written suitability determination for the purchaser; and receive the purchaser's written consent prior to the transaction. The Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 also requires additional disclosures in connection with any trades involving a penny stock, including the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with that market. Such requirements may severely limit the market liquidity of our Common Stock and the ability of purchasers of our equity securities to sell their securities in the secondary market. For all of these reasons, an investment in our equity securities may not be attractive to our potential investors.

AS A RESULT OF THE CLOSING OF THE PURCHASE AGREEMENT, WE ARE A SHELL COMPANY AND ARE SUBJECT TO MORE STRINGENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND CERTAIN RULE 144 RESTRICTIONS.

As a result of the consummation of the Purchase Transaction, we have no or nominal operations and assets, and pursuant to Rule 405 and Exchange Act Rule 12b-2, we are a shell company. Applicable securities rules prohibit shell companies from using a Form S-8 to register securities pursuant to employee compensation plans. However, the rules do not prevent us from registering securities pursuant to certain other registration statements. Additionally, Form 8-K requires shell companies to provide more detailed disclosure upon completion of a transaction that causes it to cease being a shell company. To the extent we acquire a business in the future, we must file a current report on Form 8-K

containing the information required in a registration statement on Form 10, within four business days following completion of the transaction together with financial information of the private operating company. In order to assist the SEC in the identification of shell companies, we are also required to check a box on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K indicating that we are a shell company. To the extent that we are required to comply with additional disclosure because we are a shell company, we may be delayed in executing any mergers or acquiring other assets that would cause us to cease being a shell company. In addition, the SEC adopted amendments to Rule 144 effective February 15, 2008, which do not allow a holder of restricted securities of a “shell company” to resell their securities pursuant to Rule 144. Preclusion from any prospective purchaser using the exemptions from registration afforded by Rule 144 may make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE TRANSACTION AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE TRALLIANCE BUSINESS

THE ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF THE PURCHASE TRANSACTION MAY NOT BE REALIZED; WE WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE A NEED FOR CAPITAL.

As a result of the closing of the Purchase Transaction, the Company has been relieved of over \$6.4 million of obligations under convertible secured demand promissory notes and unsecured accounts payables. Additionally, the Company received Earn-out rights equal to 10% (subject to certain minimums) of Tralliance Registry Management’s “net revenue” (as defined) derived from “.travel” names registeted by Tralliance Registry Management from September 29, 2008 through May 5, 2015. The minimum Earn-out payable by Tralliance Registry Management to theglobe was \$300 thousand in the first year, increasing by \$25 thousand in each subsequent year (pro-rated for the final year of the Earn-out).

However, notwithstanding the fact that the Company's total liabilities have been significantly reduced as a result of the consummation of the Purchase Transaction, the Company's remaining liabilities and obligations are expected to significantly exceed its assets for the foreseeable future. Additionally, although the consummation of the Purchase Transaction is expected to significantly reduce our future losses, we expect to continue to incur operating and cash flow losses for the foreseeable future, and be dependent upon our ability to raise equity or borrow funds in order to remain in business. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising equity or borrowing funds in order to continue as a going concern. Further, as a result of the sale of its Tralliance business, the Company no longer has any active business operations and is a shell company with no present ability to generate future revenue or profits other than through the Earn-out arrangement with Tralliance Registry Management.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities.

None.

(b) Use of Proceeds From Sales of Registered Securities.

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

10.1 Note Modification Agreement dated as of May 7, 2009 by and between Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. and theglobe.com (1).

31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).

31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).

32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(1) Incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2009.

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SIGNATURES

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

theglobe.com, inc.

Dated : November 9, 2009

By: /s/ Michael S. Egan
Michael S. Egan
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Edward A. Cespedes
Edward A. Cespedes
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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