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THEGLOBE COM INC
Form 10QSB
November 14, 2003

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

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.

(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

33301

(ZIP CODE)

(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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value (the "Common Stock"), as of October 27, 2003 was 49,369,793.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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SEPTEMBER 30,
2003

(UNAUDITED)

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,277,108	\$
Marketable securities.....	4,414,796	
Accounts receivable, net	924,074	
Inventory, net	493,182	
Prepaid and other current assets	1,409,590	

Total current assets 8,518,750

Intangible assets	508,086	
Goodwill	554,315	
Property and equipment, net	1,052,819	
Other assets	76,204	

Total assets \$ 10,710,174

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 1,315,329	\$
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	521,893	
Deferred revenue	174,199	
Current portion of long-term debt and notes payable.....	1,644,117	

Total current liabilities 3,655,538

Long-term debt	187,852	
Other long-term liabilities	141,077	

Total liabilities 3,984,467

Stockholders' equity:

Common stock	50,019	
Preferred stock, at liquidation value	500,000	
Additional paid-in capital	237,820,203	
Common stock, 699,281 common shares, held in treasury, at cost ..	(371,458)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss.....	(49,049)	
Accumulated deficit	(231,224,008)	

Total stockholders' equity 6,725,707

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$ 10,710,174

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
	UNAUDITED	
Net revenue:		
Advertising	\$ 660,864	\$ 807,066
Electronic commerce and other	775,782	1,452,197
Telephony services.....	280,816	--
	-----	-----
Total net revenue	1,717,462	2,259,263
Operating expenses:		
Cost of products and publications sold.....	815,916	1,184,889
Data communications, telecom and network operations..	527,327	--
Sales and marketing	775,584	774,850
Product development	203,520	138,647
General and administrative	1,637,014	666,685
Depreciation.....	61,012	21,835
Amortization of intangibles.....	25,624	--
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	4,045,997	2,786,906
	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(2,328,535)	(527,643)
	-----	-----
Other income (expense), net:		
Interest income (expense), net	(123,160)	(1,648)
Other income (expense), net	(65,919)	37,245
	-----	-----
Other income (expense), net	(189,079)	35,597
	-----	-----
Loss before income tax benefit	(2,517,614)	(492,046)
Income tax benefit	--	--
	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (2,517,614)	\$ (492,046)
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.02)
	=====	=====
Weighted average basic and diluted shares outstanding....	44,496,302	31,081,574
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net loss	\$ (5,95
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	14
Provisions for excess and obsolete inventory.....	4
Non-cash interest expense	1,62
Reserve against amounts loaned to Internet venture	33
Contributed officer compensation	10
Employee stock compensation.....	23
Compensation related to non-employee stock options	3
(Gain)/loss on sale of property and equipment	
Gain on sale of Happy Puppy assets	
Non-cash favorable settlements of liabilities	(6
Stock options granted in connection with termination	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisition and dispositions:	
Inventory, net	(17
Accounts receivable, net	47
Prepaid and other current assets	(1,07
Other assets	4
Accounts payable	2
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	
Deferred revenue	

Net cash used in operating activities (4,20

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Sales(purchases)of marketable securities, net	(4,46
Cash acquired in acquisition of business	6
Amounts loaned to Internet venture	(37
Purchases of property and equipment	(82
Payment of security deposits / escrow	(
Net proceeds from sale of Happy Puppy assets	

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (5,61

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Borrowing on notes payable	1,75
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net.....	9,14
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	1
Payments on long-term debt, notes payable and capital lease obligations	(53

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities 10,36

Net change in cash and cash equivalents	55
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	72
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,27

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See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Description of theglobe.com

theglobe.com, inc. (the "Company" or "theglobe") was incorporated on May 1, 1995 (inception) and commenced operations on that date. theglobe.com was an online property with registered members and users in the United States and abroad which allowed its users to personalize their online experience by publishing their own content and interacting with others having similar interests. However, due to the decline in the advertising market, the Company was forced to take cost-reduction and restructuring initiatives, which included closing its community www.theglobe.com effective August 15, 2001. The Company then began to aggressively seek buyers for some or all of its remaining online and offline properties, which consisted primarily of games-related properties. In October 2001, the Company sold all of the assets used in connection with the Games Domain and Console Domain websites to British Telecommunications plc, and all of the assets used in connection with the Kids Domain website to Kaboose Inc. In February 2002, the Company sold all of the assets used in connection with the Happy Puppy website to Internet Game Distribution, LLC (see Note 4). Effective June 1, 2002, Chairman Michael S. Egan and Director Edward A. Cespedes became Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, respectively.

The Company continues to operate its Computer Games print magazine and the associated website Computer Games Online (www.cgonline.com), as well as the games distribution business of Chips & Bits, Inc. (www.chipsbits.com). Management continues to actively explore a number of strategic alternatives for the Company's online and offline games properties, including continuing to operate the properties, acquisition or development of complementary products, or selling some or all of the properties.

As of September 30, 2003, the Company's revenue sources were principally from the sale of print advertising in its games magazine; the sale of video games and related products through its games distribution business; the sale of its games magazine through newsstands and subscriptions; and the sale of Voice over the Internet Protocol ("VoIP") telephony services. The Company's primary business focus at the present time is the development and commercialization of its VoIP telephony services under the brand name "voiceglo."

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the Company issued debt and equity securities with common stock conversion features, for gross proceeds of \$10,930,000. As further discussed in Note 5, the Company accounted for the issuance of these securities in accordance with EITF 98-5, "Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios," which resulted in the recognition of interest expense of \$1,459,500 and non-cash preferred dividends totaling \$8,120,000 at the respective dates of the securities issuance.

The Company's December 31, 2002 consolidated financial statements have been

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prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. We received a report from our independent accountants containing an explanatory paragraph stating that we have suffered recurring losses from operations since inception that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

(b) 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.

(c) Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as of September 30, 2003 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 included herein have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-QSB 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, 2003 and the results of its operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 and its cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002.

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The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of results expected for the full year or for any future period. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of December 31, 2002, and for the three years then ended and related notes included in the Company's Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions relate to estimates of collectibility of accounts receivable, the valuation of inventory, accruals and other factors. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(e) 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.

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(f) Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its investment in debt and equity securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." All such investments are classified as available-for-sale as of September 30, 2003. Available-for-sale securities are stated at market value, which approximates fair value, and unrealized holding gains and losses are excluded from earnings and included as a component of stockholders' equity until realized.

The following is a summary of available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2003:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Fair Value
	-----	-----	-----
Preferred Securities.....	\$ 3,375,000	\$ (50,000)	\$ 3,325,000
U.S. Treasury Bills.....	836,977	951	837,928
Mutual Funds.....	251,868	--	251,868
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$ 4,463,845	\$ (49,049)	\$ 4,414,796
	=====	=====	=====

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the Company had no gross realized gains or losses on sales of available-for-sale securities. The gross unrealized loss of \$49,049 as of September 30, 2003, has been included in stockholders' equity as "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss" in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company had no available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2002.

(g) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is comprised of two components: net loss and other comprehensive loss. In accordance with SFAS No. 130, other comprehensive loss in 2003 and 2002 included unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities, as well as foreign currency translation adjustments in 2002. The Company's comprehensive loss was approximately \$2.6 million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively and approximately \$6.0 million and \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2003, was \$49,049. The Company had no accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2002.

(h) Inventory

Inventories, consisting primarily of products available for sale, are recorded using the average cost method and valued at the lower of cost or market value. The Company's reserve for excess and obsolete inventory as of September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 was approximately \$90,000 and \$100,000, respectively.

(i) Revenue Recognition

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The Company's revenues were derived principally from the sale of print advertisements under short-term contracts in our games information magazine Computer Games; the sale of video games and related products through our games distribution business Chips & Bits, Inc.; the sale of our games information magazine through newsstands and subscriptions; and from the sale of VoIP telephony services over the Internet.

Advertising revenues for the games information magazine are recognized at the on-sale date of the magazine. Sales from the online store are recognized as revenue when the product is shipped to the customer. Freight out costs are included in net sales and have not been significant to date. The Company provides an allowance for merchandise sold through its online store. The allowance provided to date has not been significant.

Newsstand sales of the games information magazine are recognized at the on-sale date of the magazine, net of provisions for estimated returns. Subscriptions are recorded as deferred revenue when initially received and recognized as income on a pro rata basis over the subscription term. Revenues from the Company's share of the proceeds from its e-commerce partners' sales are recognized upon notification from its partners of sales attributable to the Company's sites, and to date, have been immaterial.

VoIP telephony services revenue represents fees charged to customers for voice services and is recognized based on minutes of customer usage or as services are provided. The Company records payments received in advance for prepaid services as deferred revenue until the related services are provided.

(j) Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and trade accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions and invests its funds among a diverse group of issuers and instruments. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of customers, historical trends and other information. Concentration of credit risk is limited due to the Company's large number of customers.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, there were no customers that accounted for over 10% of consolidated net revenue.

(k) Net loss per share

Basic and diluted net loss per common share were computed by dividing net loss applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for each period presented. Due to the Company's net losses, the effect of potentially dilutive securities or common stock equivalents that could be issued was excluded from the diluted net loss per common share calculation due to the anti-dilutive effect. Such potentially dilutive securities and common stock equivalents consisted of the following for the three and nine month periods ended September 30:

	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Options to purchase common stock	9,185,000	5,970,000
Common shares issuable upon conversion of Series F Preferred Stock	16,667,000	--
Common shares issuable upon conversion of		

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Convertible Notes	19,444,000	--
Common shares issuable upon conversion of		
Warrants	23,227,000	4,012,000
	-----	-----
Total	68,523,000	9,982,000
	=====	=====

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Net loss applicable to common stockholders was calculated as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		NINE MONTHS E SEPTEMBER 3
	2003	2002	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (2,517,614)	\$ (492,046)	\$ (5,956,732)
Beneficial conversion features of preferred stock and warrants	(7,620,000)	--	(8,120,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (10,137,614)	\$ (492,046)	\$ (14,076,732)
	=====	=====	=====

Refer to Note 5 for a discussion of the dividends attributable to the beneficial conversion features of the Series F Preferred Stock of \$500,000 and the Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock and associated warrants of \$7,620,000.

(1) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments Hedging Activities." This statement amends and clarifies accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. The Company believes that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 affects the issuer's accounting for three types of freestanding financial instruments. One type is mandatorily redeemable shares, which the issuing company is obligated to buy back in exchange for cash or other assets. A second type, which includes put options and forward purchase contracts, involves instruments that do or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets. The third type of instrument consists of obligations that can be settled with shares, the monetary value of which is fixed, tied solely or predominantly to a variable such as a market index, or varies inversely with the value of the issuers' shares. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety. SFAS No. 150 also requires disclosures about alternative ways of settling the instruments and the capital structure of entities, whose shares are mandatorily redeemable. Most of the guidance in SFAS No. 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective from the start of the first interim period beginning

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after June 15, 2003. The Company believes that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

(2) STOCK OPTIONS

On May 31, 2000, the Company offered to substantially all of its employees, excluding executive officers and the Board of Directors, the right to amend certain outstanding stock options and receive new options with an exercise price equal to the then current fair market value of the stock. Options to purchase a total of approximately 1.1 million shares, approximately 20% of outstanding options on that date, were amended and approximately 856,000 new options were granted at an exercise price of \$1.594 per share, which was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on May 31, 2000. The new options vest at the same rate that they would have vested under previous option plans. The Company is accounting for these re-priced stock options using variable accounting in accordance with FIN No. 44. In addition, as a result of options, which were granted within six months of the cancellations, an additional 244,000 options also require variable accounting in accordance with FIN No. 44. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, approximately \$42,000 of compensation expense was recorded in connection with the re-priced stock options. Depending upon movements in the market value of the Company's common stock, this accounting treatment may result in additional non-cash compensation charges in future periods.

A total of 3,417,450 stock options were granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2003, including grants of 131,000 stock options to non-employees. Compensation expense of approximately \$35,000 was recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 with respect to non-employee stock options. Approximately \$193,000 of compensation expense related to an employee option grant with a below-market exercise price was recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2003. A total of 202,500 stock options were exercised and 1,500 stock options were cancelled during the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2003: no dividend yield; an expected life of five years; 160% expected volatility and 3.00% risk free interest rate.

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In accordance with SFAS No. 123, the Company applies Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," to account for stock-based awards granted to employees. Had the Company determined compensation cost based on the fair value at the grant date for all of its employee stock options issued under SFAS No. 123, the Company's net loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 would have increased to the pro forma amounts below.

	Three Months	Nine Months
Period ended September 30, 2003, Net loss:		
As reported	\$ (2,517,614)	\$ (5,956,732)
Pro forma	(2,650,000)	(7,137,000)
Basic and diluted loss per common share:		
As reported	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.39)
Pro forma	(0.23)	(0.43)

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Period ended September 30, 2002, Net loss:			
As reported	\$	(492,046)	\$ (2,633,561)
Pro forma		(589,000)	(2,731,000)
Basic and diluted loss per common share:			
As reported	\$	(0.02)	\$ (0.08)
Pro forma		(0.02)	(0.08)

(3) LITIGATION

On and after August 3, 2001 and as of the date of this filing, six putative shareholder class action lawsuits were filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and several investment banks that were the underwriters of the Company's November 23, 1998 initial public offering and its May 19, 1999 secondary offering. The lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaints against the Company have been consolidated into a single action and a Consolidated Amended Complaint, which is now the operative complaint, was filed 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. Plaintiffs allege that the underwriter defendants agreed to allocate stock in the Company's initial public 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 Prospectus for the Company's initial public offering was 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.

The action is being coordinated with approximately 300 other nearly identical actions filed against other companies. On July 15, 2002, the Company moved to dismiss all claims against it and the Individual Defendants. On October 9, 2002, the Court dismissed the Individual Defendants from the case without prejudice based on stipulations of dismissal filed by the plaintiffs and the Individual Defendants. On February 19, 2003, the Court denied the motion to dismiss the complaint against the Company. The Company has approved a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") and related agreements which set forth the terms of a settlement between the Company and the plaintiff class. It is anticipated that any potential financial obligations of the Company to plaintiffs due pursuant to the terms of the MOU and related agreements will be covered by existing insurance. Therefore, the Company does not expect that the settlement will involve any payment by the Company. The MOU and related agreements are subject to a number of contingencies, including the negotiation of a settlement agreement and approval by the Court. We cannot opine as to whether or when a settlement will occur or be finalized and, consequently, are unable at this time to determine whether the outcome of the litigation will have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition in any future period.

On July 3, 2003, an action was commenced against one of the Company's subsidiaries, Direct Partner Telecom, Inc. ("DPT"). Global Communications Consulting Corp. v. Michelle Nelson, Jason White, VLAN, Inc., Geoffrey Amend, James Magruder, Direct Partner Telecom, Inc., et al. was filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Monmouth County, and removed to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey on September 16, 2003. Plaintiff is the former employer of Michelle Nelson, a consultant of DPT. Plaintiff alleges that while Nelson was its employee, she provided plaintiff's confidential and proprietary trade secret information, to among others, DPT and certain employees, and diverted corporate opportunities from plaintiff to DPT and the

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other named defendants. Plaintiff asserts claims against Nelson including breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the duty of loyalty and tortious interference with contract. Plaintiff also asserts claims against Nelson and DPT, among others, for contractual interference, tortious interference with prospective economic advantage and misappropriation of proprietary information and trade secrets. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and damages in an unspecified amount, including punitive damages.

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The Answer to the Complaint, with counterclaims, was served on October 20, 2003, denying plaintiff's allegations of improper and unlawful conduct in their entirety. Defendants intend to vigorously defend against these claims. Under the court rules, no discovery may be taken until after an initial scheduling conference with the court, anticipated to occur in November 2003. As this matter is in its initial stages, we are unable to determine whether the outcome of the litigation will 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 legal proceedings, claims, disputes and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, including those noted above. The Company currently believes that the ultimate outcome of these other proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse affect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, because of the nature and inherent uncertainties of litigation, should the outcome of these actions be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

(4) ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITION

Acquisition of Direct Partner Telecom, Inc.

On May 28, 2003, the Company completed the acquisition of Direct Partner Telecom, Inc. ("DPT"), a company engaged in VoIP telephony services, in exchange for 1,375,000 shares of the Company's common stock and the issuance of warrants to acquire 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The warrants are exercisable any time before May 23, 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.72 per share. In addition, the former shareholders of DPT may earn additional warrants to acquire up to 2,750,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.72 per share if DPT achieves certain revenue and earnings targets over approximately the next three years. These warrants will also accelerate and be deemed earned in the event of a "change in control" of the Company, as defined in the acquisition documents. In addition, as part of the transaction, the Company agreed to repay loans totaling \$600,000 to certain of the former shareholders of DPT, including \$500,000 immediately after the closing of the acquisition. The Company issued promissory notes for \$100,000, with a two-year maturity and interest at prime, for the balance.

The total purchase price of DPT was allocated as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 61
Accounts receivable	155
Fixed assets	196
Non-compete agreement	375
Goodwill	554

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Assumed debt to former shareholders	(600)
Other assumed liabilities	(103)

Purchase price	\$ 638
	=====

As part of the acquisition transaction, the former Chief Executive Officer of DPT agreed to an employment agreement with a one-year term which automatically renews for an additional year. The employment agreement also contains non-compete provisions during the term of the agreement and for a period of three years following termination of the agreement, as specified. The \$375,000 value assigned to the non-compete agreement is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years. Annual amortization expense of the non-compete agreement is estimated to be \$43,750 in 2003; \$75,000 in 2004 through 2007; and \$31,250 in 2008. The related accumulated amortization as of September 30, 2003, was \$25,000.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, assumes the acquisition occurred as of October 1, 2002, the date which DPT began operations. There would be no change to the unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations of the Company for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2002. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations of the combined company had these events occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

Period ended September 30, 2003,	Nine Months

Revenue	\$ 5,623,000
Net Loss	(6,038,000)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.40)

Loan and Purchase Option Agreement

On February 25, 2003, theglobe.com entered into a Loan and Purchase Option Agreement with a development stage Internet related business venture pursuant to which it agreed to fund, in the form of a loan, at the discretion of the Company, the venture's operating expenses and obtained the option to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of the venture in exchange for, when and if exercised, \$40,000 in cash and the issuance of an aggregate of 2,000,000 unregistered restricted shares of theglobe.com's common stock (the "Option"). The Loan is secured by a lien on the assets of the venture and matures on December 12, 2003. The Option is exercisable at anytime on or before ten days after theglobe.com's receipt of notice relating to the award of a certain contract currently being pursued by the venture. In the event of the exercise of the Option, (i) the existing CEO and CFO of the venture have agreed to enter into employment agreements whereby each would agree to remain in the employ of the venture for a period of two years following the closing of the Option in exchange for base compensation plus participation in a bonus pool based upon the pre-tax income of the venture and (ii) the 2,000,000 shares of theglobe.com Common Stock issued upon such exercise will be entitled to certain "piggy-back" registration rights. If the Option is not exercised, then theglobe.com has agreed, subject to certain exceptions, to forgive repayment of \$60,000 of the

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amount loaned. As of September 30, 2003, \$375,000 has been advanced to this venture. Due to the uncertainty of collectibility of the Loan, as it is to a development stage business, the Company has set up a reserve for all of the Loan except the \$40,000 attributable to the acquisition should the Company exercise the Option. The amount of the reserve, \$335,000 was included in other expense in the accompanying statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

Acquisition of VoIP Assets

On November 14, 2002, the Company acquired certain VoIP assets from an entrepreneur. In exchange for the assets, the Company issued warrants to acquire 1,750,000 shares of its common stock and an additional 425,000 warrants as part of an earn-out arrangement upon the attainment of certain performance targets, none of which have been attained as of September 30, 2003. In conjunction with the acquisition, E&C Capital Partners, a privately held investment holding company owned by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Michael S. Egan, and our President, Edward A. Cespedes, entered into a non-binding letter of intent with theglobe.com to provide new financing in the amount of \$500,000 through the purchase of a new series of preferred securities. That investment closed on March 28, 2003. (See Note 5).

Disposition

On February 27, 2002 the Company sold to Internet Game Distribution, LLC all of the assets used in connection with the Happy Puppy website. The total consideration received was \$135,000. The Company received \$67,500 immediately, and \$67,500 to be held in escrow until the Company transferred all assets used in connection with the Happy Puppy website. On May 6, 2002, \$67,500 was released to the Company. The Company recognized a gain on the sale of \$134,500, in the first quarter of 2002.

(5) OTHER EVENTS

On July 2, 2003, the Company completed a private offering of 17,360 shares of Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock ("Series G Preferred Stock") and warrants to acquire 3,472 shares of Series G Preferred Stock at a purchase price of \$500 per share for a total of \$8,680,000 in gross proceeds. Each share of Series G Preferred Stock was automatically converted into 1,000 shares of theglobe's Common Stock on July 29, 2003, the effective date of the amendment to the Company's certificate of incorporation increasing its authorized shares of Common Stock from 100,000,000 shares to 200,000,000 shares (the "Capital Amendment"). Similarly, upon the effective date of the Capital Amendment, each warrant to acquire a share of the Series G Preferred Stock was automatically converted into a warrant to acquire 1,000 shares of Common Stock. The warrants are exercisable for a period of 5 years at an initial exercise price of \$1.39 per share. A total of 17,360,000 shares of Common Stock were issued pursuant to the Series G Preferred Stock private offering, while, subject to certain adjustment mechanisms, a total of 3,472,000 shares of Common Stock will be issuable upon exercise of the associated warrants.

At the time of issuance of the Series G Preferred Stock, an allocation of proceeds received was made between the preferred shares and the associated warrants. The allocation was made by determining the pro-rata share of the proceeds for each by comparing the fair value of each security issued to the total fair value. The fair value of the warrants was determined using the Black Scholes model. The fair value of the Series G Preferred Stock was determined by measuring the fair value of the common shares on an as converted basis. As a result, \$1,365,000 was allocated to the warrants sold. In addition, the value of the preferential conversion was calculated by comparing the fair value of the underlying common shares based on the closing price of our common stock as reflected on the OTCBB on the date of issuance to the "effective" conversion

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price. This resulted in a preferential conversion discount related to the preferred shares and the associated warrants, limited to the proceeds from the sale, of \$7,315,000 and \$305,000, respectively, which has been recorded as a dividend to the preferred stockholders in July 2003, as the preferred shares and associated warrants were immediately convertible into common shares and warrants to acquire common shares.

On May 22, 2003, E&C Capital Partners together with certain affiliates of Michael S. Egan, entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with the Company pursuant to which they acquired convertible promissory notes (the "Convertible Notes") in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,750,000. The Convertible Notes are convertible at anytime into a maximum of approximately 19,444,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a blended rate of \$0.09 per share. The Convertible Notes have a one year maturity date, which may be extended at the option of the holders of the Convertible Notes for periods aggregating two years, and are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets of the Company. The Convertible Notes bear interest at the rate of ten percent per annum, payable semi-annually. Effective October 3, 2003, the holders of the Convertible Notes waived the right to receive accrued interest payable in shares of the Company's common stock. Additionally, each of the holders of the Convertible Notes has agreed to defer receipt of interest until June 1, 2004.

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In addition, E&C Capital Partners was issued a warrant ("Warrant") to acquire 3,888,889 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share. The Warrant is exercisable at any time on or before May 22, 2013. The conversion prices of the Convertible Notes and the exercise price of the Warrant, together with the number of shares for which the Warrant is exercisable, are subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including downward adjustment on a weighted-average basis in the event the Company should issue securities in the future at a purchase price below the respective conversion prices and exercise price of the Convertible Notes and Warrant.

An allocation of the proceeds received from the issuance of the Convertible Notes was made between the debt instruments and the Warrant by determining the pro-rata share of the proceeds for each by comparing the fair value of each security issued to the total fair value. The fair value of the Warrant was determined using the Black Scholes model. The fair value of the Convertible Notes was determined by measuring the fair value of the common shares on an "as-converted" basis. As a result, \$290,500 was allocated to the Warrant and recorded as a discount on the debt issued and additional paid in capital. The value of the beneficial conversion feature of the Convertible Notes was calculated by comparing the fair value of the underlying common shares of the Convertible Notes on the date of issuance based on the closing price of our common stock as reflected on the OTCBB to the "effective" conversion price. This resulted in a preferential conversion discount, limited to the previously discounted value of the Convertible Notes, of \$1,459,500, which was recorded as interest expense in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations as the Convertible Notes were immediately convertible into common shares.

On November 14, 2002, E&C Capital Partners entered into a non-binding letter of intent with theglobe.com to provide \$500,000 of new financing via the purchase of shares of a new Series F Preferred Stock of theglobe.com. On March 28, 2003, the parties signed a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement and other related documentation pertaining to the investment and closed on the investment (the "Preferred Stock Investment"). Pursuant to the Preferred Stock Purchase

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Agreement, E&C Capital Partners received 333,333 shares of Series F Preferred Stock convertible into shares of the Company's Common Stock at a price of \$0.03 per share. The conversion price is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including downward adjustment on a weighted-average basis in the event the Company should issue securities at a purchase price below \$0.03 per share. If fully converted, and without regard to the anti-dilutive adjustment mechanisms applicable to the Series F Preferred Stock, an aggregate of approximately 16,667,000 shares of Common Stock could be issued. The Series F Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$1.50 per share (and thereafter participates with the holders of Common Stock on an "as-converted" basis), will pay a dividend at the rate of 8% per annum and entitles the holder to vote on an "as-converted" basis with the holders of Common Stock. In addition, as part of the \$500,000 investment, E&C Capital Partners received warrants to purchase approximately 3,333,000 shares of theglobe.com Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.125 per share. The warrant is exercisable at any time on or before March 28, 2013. E&C Capital Partners is entitled to certain demand registration rights in connection with its investment.

The proceeds attributable to the issuance of the Series F Preferred Stock and the related warrants were allocated to each security in the same manner as described in the discussion of the Series G Preferred Stock. As a result, \$83,000 was allocated to the warrants sold. In addition, the value of the preferential conversion was calculated by comparing the fair value of the underlying common shares on the date of issuance based on the closing price of our common stock as reflected on the OTCBB to the "effective" conversion price. This resulted in a preferential conversion discount, limited to the proceeds from the sale, of \$417,000. The sum of the two discounts, \$500,000, has been recorded as a dividend to the preferred stockholders in March 2003, as the preferred shares were immediately convertible into common shares.

As a result of the issuance of the Series F Preferred Stock, the Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock, the Convertible Notes and the associated warrants at their respective conversion and exercise prices, certain anti-dilution provisions applicable to previously outstanding warrants to acquire approximately 4,103,000 shares of theglobe.com common stock were triggered. Like many types of warrants commonly issued, these outstanding warrants to acquire shares of the Company's common stock include weighted average anti-dilution provisions which result in a lowering of the exercise price, and an increase in the number of warrants to acquire shares of the Company's common stock anytime shares of common stock are issued (or options or other securities exercisable or convertible into common stock) for a price per share less than the then exercise price of the warrants. As a result of the Preferred Stock Investment and the issuance of the Series G Preferred Stock and the Convertible Notes, the exercise price was lowered from approximately \$1.39 to \$0.66 per share on these warrants and the number of shares issuable upon exercise was proportionally increased from approximately 4,103,000 shares to 6,836,000 shares. As of September 30, 2003, approximately 95% of such warrants were beneficially owned by Michael S. Egan.

(6) SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company applies the provisions of SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", which establishes annual and interim reporting standards for operating segments of a company. SFAS No. 131 requires disclosures of selected segment-related financial information about products, major customers and geographic areas. Effective with the May 2003 acquisition of DPT, the Company is now organized in two operating segments for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing performance: the computer games division and the VoIP telephony services division. The computer games division consists of the operations of the Company's Computer Games print magazine and the associated website Computer Games Online (www.cgonline.com) and the operations of Chips & Bits, Inc., its games distribution business. The VoIP

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telephony services division is principally involved in the sale of telecommunications services over the internet to consumers and other telecommunications service providers.

The chief operating decision maker evaluates performance, makes operating decisions and allocates resources based on financial data of each segment. Where appropriate, the Company charges specific costs to each segment where they can be identified. Certain items are maintained at the Company's corporate headquarters ("Corporate") and are not presently allocated to the segments. Corporate expenses primarily include personnel costs related to executives and certain support staff and professional fees. Corporate assets principally consist of cash, cash

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equivalents and marketable securities. There are no intersegment sales. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those for the Company as a whole.

The following table presents financial information regarding the Company's different segments:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	
REVENUE:				
Computer games and other.....	\$ 1,436,646	\$ 2,259,263	\$ 4,353,892	\$
VoIP telephony services	280,816	--	477,720	
	\$ 1,717,462	\$ 2,259,263	\$ 4,831,612	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS:				
Computer games and other.....	\$ 100,407	\$ 15,974	\$ (2,229)	\$
VoIP telephony services	(1,167,425)	--	(1,552,838)	
Corporate expenses.....	(1,261,517)	(543,617)	(2,510,979)	
Non-recurring charges.....	--	--	--	
	(2,328,535)	(527,643)	(4,066,046)	(
Loss from operations				
Other income (expense), net	(189,079)	35,597	(1,890,686)	
	\$ (2,517,614)	\$ (492,046)	\$ (5,956,732)	\$ (
	=====	=====	=====	=====
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION:				
Computer games and other.....	\$ 10,828	\$ 21,835	\$ 55,037	\$
VoIP telephony services	72,412	--	85,930	
Corporate expenses.....	3,396	--	4,637	
	\$ 86,636	\$ 21,835	\$ 145,604	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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	SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	DECEMBER 31, 2002
	-----	-----
IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS:		
Computer games and other.....	\$ 1,899,858	\$ 2,602,831
VoIP telephony services	3,516,211	164,960
Corporate assets.....	5,294,105	279,194
	-----	-----
	\$10,710,174	\$ 3,046,985
	=====	=====

The Company's historical revenues have been earned primarily from customers in the United States. VoIP telephony services net revenue was primarily attributable to the sale of telephony services outside of the United States. Telephony services revenue derived from Thailand represented approximately 15% and 9% of consolidated net revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, respectively.

(7) COMMITMENTS

As of September 30, 2003, the Company had approximately \$781,000 in outstanding standby letters of credit used to support inventory purchases.

On August 1, 2003, the Company entered into employment agreements with its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Financial Officer. The three agreements, which are for a period of one year and automatically extend for one day each day until either party notifies the other not to further extend the employment period, provide for annual base salaries totaling \$650,000 and annual bonuses based on pre-tax operating income, as defined, for an annual minimum of \$100,000 in total. The agreements also provide for severance benefits under certain circumstances, as defined, which in the case of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the President, include lump-sum payments equal to ten times the sum of the executive's base salary and the highest annual bonus earned by the executive, and in the case of the Chief Financial Officer, include lump-sum payments equal to two times the sum of the executive's base salary and the highest annual bonus earned by the executive. In addition, these severance benefits also require the Company to maintain insurance benefits for a period of up to ten years, in the case of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the President, and up to two years, in the case of the Chief Financial Officer, substantially equivalent to the insurance benefits existing upon termination.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations or Plan of Operation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of predictive, future-tense or forward-looking terminology, such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "estimates," "plans," "may," "intends," "will," or similar terms. Investors are cautioned that any forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors described under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. The

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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, 2002.

OVERVIEW OR PLAN OF OPERATION

As of September 30, 2003, the Company was involved in two business segments: computer games properties and Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") telephony services. The games division includes: our print publication Computer Games Magazine; our Computer Games Online website (www.cgonline.com), which is the online counterpart to Computer Games Magazine; and our Chips & Bits, Inc. (www.chipsbits.com) games distribution company. Each of our games properties specializes in the games business by delivering games information and selling games in the United States and abroad. Management of the Company continues to actively explore a number of strategic alternatives for its online and offline games properties, including continuing to operate the properties, acquisition or development of complementary products, or selling some or all of the games properties. Our newly created VoIP telephony services division includes Direct Partner Telecom, Inc. ("DPT"), an international licensed telecommunications carrier engaged in the purchase and resale of telecommunications services over the Internet, and our new retail VoIP service offering, voiceglo. DPT was acquired on May 28, 2003, in exchange for 1,375,000 shares of the Company's common stock and the issuance of warrants to acquire 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

As of September 30, 2003, our revenues were derived principally from the sale of print advertisements under short-term contracts in our games information magazine Computer Games; through the sale of video games and related products through our games distribution business Chips & Bits, Inc.; through the sale of our games information magazine through newsstands and subscriptions; and from the sale or resale of VoIP telephony services.

On July 2, 2003, theglobe.com, inc. completed a private offering of a newly created series of preferred stock known as the "Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock" ("Series G Preferred Stock") for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$8.7 million. In accordance with the terms of such Preferred Stock, the Series G Preferred shares converted into common stock at \$0.50 per share (or an aggregate of approximately 17.4 million shares) upon the filing of an amendment to the Company's certificate of incorporation to increase its authorized shares of Common Stock from 100,000,000 shares to 200,000,000 shares. Such an amendment was filed on July 29, 2003. Investors also received warrants to acquire approximately 3.5 million shares of common stock. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years at an exercise price of \$1.39 per common share. The purpose of the Private Offering was to raise funds for use primarily in the Company's planned voiceglo business, including the deployment of networks, website development, marketing, and limited capital infrastructure expenditures and working capital. Proceeds may also be used in connection with theglobe's other existing or future business operations. Pursuant to the terms of the Private Offering the Company is contractually obligated, subject to certain limitations, to register the securities upon demand anytime commencing one year after the sale of the securities.

On May 22, 2003, E&C Capital Partners, a privately held investment holding company owned by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Michael S. Egan, and our President, Edward A. Cespedes, together with certain affiliates of Michael S. Egan, entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with the Company pursuant to which they acquired convertible promissory notes (the "Convertible Notes") in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,750,000. The Convertible Notes are convertible at anytime into a maximum of approximately 19,444,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a blended rate of \$0.09 per share. The Convertible

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Notes have a one year maturity, which may be extended at the option of the holders of the Convertible Notes for periods aggregating two years, and are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets of the Company. The Convertible Notes bear interest at the rate of ten percent per annum, payable semi-annually. Effective October 3, 2003, the holders of the Convertible Notes waived the right to receive accrued interest payable in shares of the Company's common stock. Additionally, each of the holders of the Convertible Notes has agreed to defer receipt of interest until June 1, 2004.

In addition, E&C Capital Partners was issued a warrant (the "Warrant") to acquire 3,888,889 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share. The Warrant is exercisable at any time on or before May 22, 2013. The conversion prices of the Convertible Notes and the exercise price of the Warrant, together with the number of shares for which the Warrant is exercisable is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including downward adjustment on a weighted-average basis in the event the Company should issue securities in the future at a purchase price below the respective conversion prices and exercise price of the Convertible Notes and Warrant.

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On March 28, 2003, E&C Capital Partners signed a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement to provide new financing in the amount of \$500,000 through the purchase of a new series of preferred securities (the "Preferred Stock Investment"). Pursuant to the Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, E&C Capital Partners received 333,333 shares of Series F Preferred Stock convertible into shares of the Company's Common Stock at a price of \$0.03 per share. The conversion price is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including downward adjustment on a weighted-average basis in the event the Company should issue securities at a purchase price below \$0.03 per share. If fully converted, and without regard to the anti-dilutive adjustment mechanisms applicable to the Series F Preferred Stock, an aggregate of approximately 16,667,000 shares of Common Stock could be issued. The Series F Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$1.50 per share, will pay a dividend at the rate of 8% per annum and entitles the holder to vote on an "as-converted" basis with the holders of Common Stock. In addition, as part of the \$500,000 investment, E&C Capital Partners received warrants to purchase approximately 3,333,000 shares of theglobe.com Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.125 per share. The exercise price of the warrants, together with the number of shares for which the warrants are exercisable is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. The warrants are exercisable at any time on or before March 28, 2013. E&C Capital Partners is entitled to certain demand registration rights in connection with the Convertible Note and Preferred Stock Investments.

On February 25, 2003, the Company entered into a Loan and Purchase Option Agreement with a development stage Internet related business venture pursuant to which it agreed to fund, in the form of a loan, at the discretion of the Company, the venture's operating expenses and obtained the option to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of the venture in exchange for, when and if exercised, \$40,000 in cash and the issuance of an aggregate of 2,000,000 unregistered restricted shares of theglobe.com's common stock. As of September 30, 2003, \$375,000 has been advanced to this venture. Due to the uncertainty of collectibility of this investment, as it is to a development stage business, we have set up a reserve for all of the investment except the \$40,000 attributable to the acquisition should we exercise our option.

On November 14, 2002, we acquired certain VoIP assets. Our plans regarding these VoIP assets are described below. We issued 1,750,000 warrants to acquire shares

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of our Common Stock in conjunction with the closing of this acquisition. The Company also issued 425,000 warrants to acquire shares of Common Stock as part of an earn-out arrangement. These warrants are held in escrow by the Company and will only be released upon attainment of certain performance targets.

As a result of the issuance of the Series F Preferred Stock, the Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock, the Convertible Notes and the associated warrants at their respective conversion and exercise prices, certain anti-dilution provisions applicable to previously outstanding warrants to acquire approximately 4,103,000 shares of theglobe.com common stock were triggered. As a result, the exercise price of the warrants was lowered from approximately \$1.39 to \$0.66 per share and the number of shares issuable upon exercise was proportionally increased from approximately 4,103,000 shares to 6,836,000 shares. As of September 30, 2003, approximately 95% of such warrants were beneficially owned by Michael S. Egan.

Our VoIP Business

During the third quarter of 2003, theglobe.com entered the telecommunications business with the limited launch of its "voiceglo" brand phone system based upon "Voice over the Internet Protocol" or "VoIP." The Company's longer term objective is to become a leading provider of feature-rich, voice communications products and services delivered over the Internet. The Company's acquisition of VoIP assets in November 2002 and its acquisition of DPT in May 2003 have enabled the Company to establish the foundation for its VoIP telephone business. At present, the Company offers various products using the "voiceglo" brand name. The products are intended to allow consumers and business enterprises to communicate using VoIP for significantly reduced pricing compared to traditional telephony networks. We offer traditional telephony features with our VoIP services, such as voicemail, caller id, call forwarding, and call waiting. Unlike traditional phone service networks, our voiceglo products allow subscribers to use their numbers remotely. In addition, we are presently developing other incremental services which are not currently supported by the public switched telephone network (such as voice to email services).

Our voiceglo service is intended to be a full-featured, full-service alternative to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) available to homes and enterprises with either broadband or dial-up (56K minimum) Internet access. Subscribers are able to use voiceglo service similar to how they would use their traditional telephone service. Calls made and received by subscribers are carried over their Internet connections and interconnect with the PSTN using voiceglo's call signaling technology. The Company has applied for patent protection for this technology, however, we cannot predict whether a patent will be issued for this technology. Subscribers are issued traditional phone numbers, or alternatively, subscribers may "port" or transfer their existing phone numbers to the voiceglo service. The Company's remote local number service allows subscribers to choose phone numbers from any area codes serviced by voiceglo, allowing customers to keep phone numbers "for life," even if they move. It will also allow them a local presence in areas where they do not reside.

The voiceglo service is designed to be easy to use and mobile. As part of entering into a monthly service contract, we offer at no-charge to subscribers a USB handset (a simple phone that plugs into a personal computer's USB port) which can only be operated using the voiceglo service. Additionally, the service can be used with a personal computer's microphone and speakers, with any wi-fi enabled device equipped with a speaker and microphone, or with traditional phones with use of an adapter developed by the Company. Our subscribers are able to log into their service from any Internet connection in the world to make calls to their local area code and receive calls made to their voiceglo phone numbers.

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All calls to and between voiceglo subscribers are free because they are delivered over the Internet. Calls placed by voiceglo subscribers to the public switched telephone network in the United States and Canada are either at a competitive low per minute rate or are "free" depending upon the voiceglo product offering selected by the subscriber. International calling is also priced at competitive rates.

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Our VoIP products are subject to continuing development by the Company and management continues to evaluate its business plans for these proposed services. As discussed further in the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section below, we expect to utilize substantial capital in fully launching and expanding our VoIP operations and expect we may need to raise additional capital to fully exploit our business plans for these services and meet ongoing operational needs. In addition, there are a number of significant risks to entry into, and the conduct of business in, this market, including current and proposed governmental regulation, potential taxation of services and many of the risks detailed below under "Risk Factors."

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended September 30, 2003 Compared to the Three Months Ended September 30, 2002

NET REVENUE. Net revenue totaled \$1.7 million for the third quarter of 2003 as compared to \$2.3 million in the same quarter of the prior year. The \$0.5 million decline in total net revenue was primarily attributable to decreases in advertising, electronic commerce and other net revenue, partially offset by net revenue generated by our VoIP telephony services division.

Advertising revenue from the sale of print advertisements in our games magazine was \$0.7 million, or 38%, of total net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2003 versus \$0.8 million, or 36%, of total net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2002. Barter advertising revenue represented approximately 2% and 1% of total net revenue for the third quarter of 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Electronic commerce and other net revenue is principally comprised of sales of video games and related products through Chips & Bits, Inc. and sales of the Company's Computer Games magazine through newsstands and subscriptions. Sales through the online store accounted for \$0.3 million, or 20%, of total net revenue for the third quarter of 2003 as compared to \$0.7 million, or 29%, of total net revenue for the same period of 2002. The \$0.4 million decrease was primarily the result of advances in and releases of console and online games, which traditionally have less sales loyalty to our online store, coupled with the continued decline in the number of major PC game releases, on which our online store relies for the majority of sales. Net revenue attributable to the sale of our games information magazine was \$0.4 million, or 25%, of total net revenue for the third quarter of 2003 as compared to \$0.8 million, or 35%, of total net revenue for the third quarter of 2002. The decline in net revenue from the sale of our games magazine as compared to the third quarter of 2002 was primarily the result of a decrease in the circulation base of our games magazine and a \$0.2 million write-down of newsstand receivables.

Net revenue from telephony services totaled \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003. As part of the Company's strategy to enter the VoIP business, the Company acquired DPT on May 28, 2003, an international licensed

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telecommunications carrier engaged in the purchase and resale of telecommunications services over the Internet. Telephony services net revenue is derived principally from the charges to customers for international call completion and is dependent on the volume of minutes utilized. Revenue attributable to the launch of the Company's voiceglo products represented less than 5% of total telephony services net revenue during the third quarter of 2003. To date, the Company has focused its efforts on continuing to develop its voiceglo product line, including features which are available with traditional phone service and continuing to formulate its marketing strategy and distribution network for such products. Thus, the Company has limited its sales and marketing efforts in anticipation of a "national" launch of its voiceglo products in the fourth quarter of 2003.

COST OF PRODUCTS AND PUBLICATIONS SOLD. Cost of products and publications sold related to our games division consists primarily of Internet connection charges, personnel costs, depreciation and maintenance costs of website equipment, printing costs of our games magazine and the costs of merchandise sold and shipping fees in connection with our online store. Cost of products and publications sold by our games division totaled \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million in the third quarter of 2003 and 2002, respectively. Gross margin of the Company's games division approximated 48% for both the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002. The remaining \$0.1 million of cost of products sold for the 2003 third quarter consisted primarily of customer equipment costs related to the sale of the Company's voiceglo service launched during mid-August 2003.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS, TELECOM AND NETWORK OPERATIONS. This expense category relates to the Company's entry into the VoIP business in 2003 and includes termination and circuit costs related to the Company's wholesale telephony services business marketed by DPT and the Company's retail telephony services business marketed under the voiceglo brand name. Personnel and consulting costs incurred in support of the Company's Internet telecommunications network are also included in this expense category.

SALES AND MARKETING. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses of sales and marketing personnel, commissions, advertising and marketing costs, public relations expenses, promotional activities and barter expenses. Sales and marketing expenses were \$0.8 million in both the third quarters of 2003 and 2002, respectively. A decline of \$0.4 million in sales and marketing expenses incurred by the Company's games division was entirely offset by \$0.4 million of sales and marketing expenses of the VoIP telephony services division. Sales and marketing expenses of the games division represented approximately 28% and 34% of total net revenue attributable to the games division's operations for the third quarter of 2003 and 2002, respectively. Costs incurred in establishing an independent sales force and staffing internally were the principal components of sales and marketing expenses of the VoIP telephony services operations during the third quarter of 2003.

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT. Product development expenses include salaries and related personnel costs; expenses incurred in connection with website development, testing and upgrades; editorial and content costs; and costs incurred in the development of our VoIP product, voiceglo. Product development expenses were \$0.2 million in the third quarter of 2003 compared to \$0.1 million in the same quarter of the prior year. The increase was attributable to personnel costs and consulting expenses related to the development of our VoIP telephony products and services.

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GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel costs for general corporate functions including finance, human resources and facilities, outside legal and professional fees, directors and officers insurance, bad debt expenses and general corporate overhead costs. General and administrative expenses were \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to \$0.7 million for the same quarter of 2002. Increases in headcount and the resulting personnel expenses, as well as other general and administrative expenses directly attributable to the Company's new line of business, VoIP telephony services, were the principal factors contributing to the \$1.0 million increase in total general and administrative expenses.

INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Third quarter 2003 net interest expense of \$0.1 million was principally attributable to the amortization of the discount related to the \$1,750,000 Convertible Notes issued in May 2003 and the related interest accruals.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Other expense for the three months ended September 30, 2003, principally represents additional reserves against amounts loaned to a development stage Internet venture by the Company.

INCOME TAXES. No tax benefit was recorded for the three months ended September 30, 2003. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing or realization of the benefits of our net operating loss carryforwards in future periods, we have recorded a 100% valuation allowance against our otherwise recognizable deferred tax assets. At December 31, 2002, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards available for U.S. and foreign tax purposes of approximately \$134 million. These carryforwards expire through 2022. 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 the change in our ownership interests in the third quarter of 1997 and May 1999, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, future utilization of our net operating loss carryforwards prior to the change of ownership will be subject to certain limitations or annual restrictions. Additionally, any future ownership change could further limit or eliminate the ability to use these carryforwards.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002

NET REVENUE. Net revenue totaled \$4.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$7.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The \$2.4 million decrease in net revenue in comparison to the first nine months of 2002 was principally the result of declines of \$1.3 million in sales of games products by Chips and Bits, Inc., \$1.2 million in sales of the computer games magazine and \$0.4 million in print advertisements, partially offset by the \$0.5 million in telephony services net revenue. In mid-2002, the Company made a strategic decision to place less reliance on agency contracts to obtain subscribers. The result was a lower circulation base for our games magazine with a lower cost structure. As advertising rates are directly related to the circulation base of the magazine, this has resulted in lower advertising revenue. Revenue from barter transactions represented approximately 2% of total net revenue in the first nine months of 2003 as compared to approximately 1% of total net revenue in the same period of the prior year.

COST OF PRODUCTS AND PUBLICATIONS SOLD. Cost of products and publications sold was \$2.4 million and \$4.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The \$2.0 million decrease in cost of products and publications sold as compared to the same period in 2002 was directly attributable to the lower level of revenue generated from the sale of computer games, from the sale of print advertisements in the computer games magazine and from subscription and newsstand sales of the computer games magazine in the

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first nine months of 2003, partially offset by \$0.1 million in product costs attributable to the sale of VoIP telephony services. Gross margins of the Company's games division were 48% and 41% for the first nine months of 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in gross margins of the Company's games division was primarily the result of a shift in the mix of net revenues to print advertising which represented 35% of total net revenue for the first nine months of 2003 versus 29% for the same period of the prior year.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS, TELECOM AND NETWORK OPERATIONS. As stated in the comparison of the three months ended September 30, 2003 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2002, the \$0.7 million in data communications, telecom and network operations expenses include termination and circuit costs related to the Company's entry into the wholesale telephony services business and the retail VoIP telephony services business, marketed under the voiceglo brand name, as well as personnel and consulting costs incurred in support of the Company's Internet telecommunications network. The Company began its VoIP operations in 2003.

SALES AND MARKETING. Sales and marketing expenses totaled \$2.0 million for the first nine months of 2003, a decline of \$0.9 million, or 31%, from the \$2.9 million reported for the first nine months of 2002. The 40% reduction in net revenue generated by the Company's games division in the first nine months of 2003 as compared to the same period of the prior year, and the corresponding decreases in commissions expense and agency subscription expense, were the principal factors contributing to the decrease in sales and marketing expenses. Partially offsetting the decreases in sales and marketing expenses of the games division were \$0.5 million in costs incurred by the Company's telephony services operations in staffing an independent sales force and internal support staff.

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT. Product development expenses totaled \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as compared to \$0.5 million for the same period of the prior year. A \$0.1 million decline in website, editorial, content and other development costs incurred by the Company's games division was more than offset by the \$0.2 million in consulting and personnel costs related to the development of our VoIP telephony products and services.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. General and administrative expenses of \$3.1 million for the first nine months of 2003 increased \$0.6 million from the \$2.5 million reported for the same period of 2002. Increases in headcount and the resulting personnel expenses, as well as other general and administrative expenses directly attributable to the Company's VoIP telephony services division were principally responsible for the increase in this expense category as compared to the first nine months of 2002.

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INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Non-cash interest expense of \$1.5 million was recorded in the 2003 second quarter related to the beneficial conversion feature of the \$1,750,000 in Convertible Notes issued on May 22, 2003. The expense resulted as the Convertible Notes were convertible into our common stock at a price below the fair market value of our common stock (for accounting purposes), based on the closing price of our common stock as reflected on the OTCBB on the issuance date of the notes. In addition, the warrant to acquire 3,888,889 shares of our common stock issued to one of the note holders was exercisable at a price below the fair market value of our common stock (for accounting purposes), based on the closing price of our common stock as reflected on the OTCBB on the date of issuance. The value assigned to the warrant was recorded as a discount to the face value of the Convertible Notes and is being amortized to interest expense over the term of the Convertible Notes. Discount amortization of approximately

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\$0.1 million was included in interest expense, net, during the first nine months of 2003.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Other expense, net of \$0.3 million was reported for the first nine months of 2003 as compared to other income, net of \$0.4 million for the same period of the prior year. Other expense in 2003 includes reserves against the amounts loaned by the Company to a development stage Internet related business venture totaling \$0.3 million. Other income in 2002 included \$0.3 million in favorable vendor settlements, as well as the \$0.1 million gain on the sale of Happy Puppy assets.

INCOME TAXES. As was the case in the third quarter of 2003, no tax benefit was recorded for the first nine months of 2003 as we recorded a 100% valuation allowance against our otherwise recognizable deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing or ultimate realization of the benefits of our net operating loss carryforwards in future periods.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

CASH FLOW ITEMS. As of September 30, 2003, we had approximately \$1.3 million in cash and cash equivalents as compared to \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2002. Net cash used in operating activities was \$4.2 million and \$2.0 million, for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The period-to-period increase in net cash used in operating activities resulted primarily from an increase in our net operating losses, partially offset by the favorable impact of non-cash interest expense recorded in the first nine months of 2003 as a result of the beneficial conversion feature of the \$1.75 million in Convertible Notes and associated warrants issued in May 2003, as well as other non-cash charges and gains recorded in 2003 and 2002.

Net cash of \$5.6 million was used in investing activities during the first nine months of 2003. During the third quarter of 2003, the Company invested a net of \$4.5 million in marketable securities as a result of the proceeds received in connection with the issuance of the Series G Preferred Stock discussed previously. The Company incurred \$0.8 million in capital expenditures during the first nine months of 2003, primarily within the VoIP telephony services division. Additionally, in February 2003, the Company committed to fund operating expenses of a development stage Internet venture at the Company's discretion in the form of a loan. As of September 30, 2003, approximately \$0.4 million has been advanced to the venture. Partially offsetting these uses of funds in the first nine months of 2003 was the \$0.1 million in net cash acquired upon the May 2003 acquisition of DPT. The purchase price of DPT consisted of the issuance of 1,375,000 shares of the Company's common stock and the issuance of warrants to acquire 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. An additional 2,750,000 warrants may be issued if certain performance or other criteria are satisfied. Net cash provided by investing activities during the first nine months of 2002 was \$0.2 million principally resulting from the sale of the assets of the Happy Puppy website.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$10.4 million for the first nine months of 2003. As discussed below and in the Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company issued \$0.5 million in Series F Convertible Preferred Stock in March 2003 and \$1.75 million of Convertible Notes in May 2003, and approximately \$8.6 million, net of offering costs, of Series G Preferred Stock and associated warrants in July 2003. Immediately after the May 2003 closing of the DPT acquisition, the Company paid \$0.5 million in cash to the former shareholders of DPT in repayment of certain loans which they extended to DPT.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS. On July 2, 2003, theglobe.com, inc. completed a private offering of Series G Preferred Stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$8.7 million. In accordance with the terms of such Preferred

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stock, the Series G Preferred shares converted into common stock at \$.50 per share (or an aggregate of approximately 17.4 million shares) upon the filing of an amendment to the Company's certificate of incorporation to increase its authorized shares of Common Stock from 100,000,000 shares to 200,000,000 shares. Such an amendment was filed on July 29, 2003. Investors also received warrants to acquire approximately 3.5 million shares of common stock. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years at an exercise price of \$1.39 per common share. The exercise price of the warrants, together with the number of warrants issuable upon exercise, are subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. The purpose of the Series G Preferred Stock offering was to raise funds for use primarily in the Company's VoIP telephony services business, including the deployment of networks, website development, marketing, and limited capital infrastructure expenditures and working capital. Proceeds may also be used in connection with theglobe's other existing or future business operations. Pursuant to the terms of the Series G Offering the Company is contractually obligated, subject to certain limitations, to register the securities upon demand anytime commencing one year after the sale of the securities.

On May 22, 2003, E&C Capital Partners together with certain affiliates of Michael S. Egan, entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with the Company pursuant to which they acquired \$1,750,000 of Convertible Notes. The Convertible Notes are convertible at anytime into a maximum of approximately 19,444,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a blended rate of \$0.09 per share. The Convertible Notes have a one year maturity, which may be extended at the option of the holders of the Convertible Notes for periods aggregating two years, and

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are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets of the Company. The Convertible Notes bear interest at the rate of ten percent per annum, payable semi-annually. Effective October 3, 2003, the holders of the Convertible Notes waived the option of receiving accrued interest payable in shares of the Company's common stock. Additionally, each of the holders of the Convertible Notes has agreed to defer receipt of interest until June 1, 2004.

In addition, E&C Capital Partners was issued a Warrant to acquire 3,888,889 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share. The Warrant is exercisable at any time on or before May 22, 2013. The conversion prices of the Convertible Notes and the exercise price of the Warrant, together with the number of shares for which the Warrant is exercisable is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including downward adjustment on a weighted-average basis in the event the Company should issue securities in the future at a purchase price below the respective conversion prices and exercise price of the Convertible Notes and Warrant.

On March 28, 2003, E&C Capital Partners signed a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement and other related documentation pertaining to a \$500,000 investment via the purchase of shares of a new Series F Preferred Stock of theglobe.com and closed on the investment. Pursuant to the Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, E&C Capital Partners received 333,333 shares of Series F Preferred Stock convertible into shares of the Company's Common Stock at a price of \$0.03 per share. The conversion price is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including downward adjustment on a weighted-average basis in the event the Company should issue securities at a purchase price below \$0.03 per share. If fully converted, and without regard to the anti-dilutive adjustment mechanisms applicable to the Series F Preferred Stock, an aggregate of approximately 16.7 million shares of Common Stock could be issued. The Series F Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$1.50 per share, will pay a dividend at the rate of 8% per annum and entitles the holder to vote on an "as-converted" basis with the holders of Common Stock. In addition, as part of

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the \$500,000 investment, E&C Capital Partners received warrants to purchase approximately 3.3 million shares of theglobe.com Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.125 per share. The warrants are exercisable at any time on or before March 28, 2013 and both the warrants' exercise price and number are subject to adjustment. E&C Capital Partners is entitled to certain demand registration rights in connection with its investment in the Convertible Notes and the Series F Preferred Stock.

As a result of the preferential conversion features of the Series G Preferred Stock and the Series F Preferred Stock, a total of \$8,120,000 in non-cash dividends to preferred shareholders were recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

FUTURE CAPITAL NEEDS. As of September 30, 2003, our sources of liquidity consisted of \$1.3 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$4.4 million of marketable securities. The Company has limited operating capital and no current access to credit facilities. We have incurred substantial losses since our inception and we expect that we will continue to incur net losses for the foreseeable future. In order to meet our projected ongoing operational needs, including fully launching and expanding our VoIP operations, we believe we will require additional working capital. Our working capital requirements depend on numerous factors, including market acceptance of our services, the capital required to maintain our websites and properties, the resources we devote to marketing and selling our services, our entry into and development of new business lines, including our "voiceglo" telephony services, and our brand promotions and other factors.

We expect that we may need to raise additional capital in order to successfully implement our planned business model. We will seek to raise additional funds through asset sales, bank borrowings, equity or debt financing, strategic relationships or other arrangements. Our ability to raise capital is limited, particularly with respect to bank borrowings or other traditional institutional lenders, and any financing that could be obtained would probably dilute existing shareholders significantly. We cannot assure you that any financing obtained will be available on reasonable terms, or at all, when and if required. Our failure to raise additional capital when needed would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we received a report from our independent accountants, relating to our December 31, 2002 audited financial statements containing an explanatory paragraph stating that our recurring losses from operations since inception and requirement for additional financing raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Management and the Board of Directors continue to explore a number of strategic alternatives and are also continuing to identify and implement internal actions to improve the Company's liquidity and financial performance. These alternatives may include selling assets, which in any such case could result in significant changes in our business plan, or entering into additional new or different lines of business, such as our new VoIP telephony business.

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. The trading volume of our shares has dramatically declined since the delisting. In addition, we are now subject to a Rule promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that, if we fail to meet criteria set forth in such Rule, various practice requirements are imposed on broker-dealers who sell securities governed by the Rule to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transactions prior to sale. Consequently, the Rule may have a materially adverse effect on the ability of broker-dealers to sell the

securities, which may materially affect the ability of shareholders to sell the securities in the secondary market. Consequently, it has also made it more difficult for us to raise additional capital, although the Company has had some success in offering its securities as consideration for the acquisition of various business opportunities or assets. We will also incur additional costs under state blue sky laws if we sell equity due to our delisting.

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EFFECTS OF INFLATION

Due to relatively low levels of inflation in 2003 and 2002, 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. 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 require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. These include revenue recognition, valuation of customer receivables, impairment of intangible assets, restructuring reserves and income tax recognition of deferred tax items. Our policy and related procedures for revenue recognition, valuation of customer receivables and goodwill and other intangible assets are summarized below.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company's revenues were derived principally from the sale of print advertisements under short-term contracts in our games information magazine Computer Games, through the sale of our games information magazine through newsstands and subscriptions; from the sale of video games and related products through our online store Chips & Bits; and from the sale of VoIP telephony services. There is no certainty that events beyond anyone's control such as economic downturns or significant decreases in the demand for our services and products will not occur and accordingly, cause significant decreases in revenue.

The Company's games division participates in barter transactions. Barter revenues and expenses are recorded at the fair market value of services provided or received, whichever is more readily determinable in the circumstances. Revenue from barter transactions is recognized as income when advertisements or other products are delivered by the Company. Barter expense is recognized when the Company's advertisements are run on other companies' web sites or in their magazines, which typically occurs within one to six months from the period in which the related barter revenue is recognized.

Advertising. Advertising revenues for the games information magazine are recognized at the on-sale date of the magazine.

Electronic Commerce and Other. Sales from the online store are recognized as revenue when the product is shipped to the customer. Freight out costs are included in net sales and have not been significant to date. The Company provides an allowance for merchandise sold through its online store. The

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allowance provided to date has not been significant.

Newsstand sales of the games information magazine are recognized at the on-sale date of the magazine, net of provisions for estimated returns. Subscriptions are recorded as deferred revenue when initially received and recognized as income pro ratably over the subscription term. Revenues from the Company's share of the proceeds from its e-commerce partners' sales are recognized upon notification from its partners of sales attributable to the Company's sites.

VoIP Telephony Services. VoIP telephony services revenue represents fees charged to customers for voice services and is recognized based on minutes of customer usage or as services are provided. The Company records payments received in advance for prepaid services as deferred revenue until the related services are provided.

VALUATION OF CUSTOMER RECEIVABLES

Provisions for allowance for doubtful accounts are made based on historical loss experience adjusted for specific credit risks. Measurement of such losses requires consideration of the company's historical loss experience, judgments about customer credit risk, and the need to adjust for current economic conditions.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 141 requires that certain acquired intangible assets in a business combination be recognized as assets separate from goodwill. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite lives should no longer be amortized, but rather tested for impairment annually or on an interim basis if events or circumstances indicate that the fair value of the asset has decreased below its carrying value.

We assess the impairment of goodwill and other identifiable intangibles whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Some factors we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- o Significant under-performance relative to historical, expected or projected future operating results;
- o Significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business; and
- o Significant negative industry or economic trends.

When we determine that the carrying value of goodwill and other identified intangibles may not be recoverable, we measure any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model.

IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments Hedging Activities." This statement amends and clarifies

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accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. The Company believes that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 affects the issuer's accounting for three types of freestanding financial instruments. One type is mandatorily redeemable shares, which the issuing company is obligated to buy back in exchange for cash or other assets. A second type, which includes put options and forward purchase contracts, involves instruments that do or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets. The third type of instrument consists of obligations that can be settled with shares, the monetary value of which is fixed, tied solely or predominantly to a variable such as a market index, or varies inversely with the value of the issuers' shares. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety. SFAS No. 150 also requires disclosures about alternative ways of settling the instruments and the capital structure of entities, whose shares are mandatorily redeemable. Most of the guidance in SFAS No. 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective from the start of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company believes that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information in this report, the following factors should be carefully considered in evaluating our business and prospects.

FUTURE ACQUISITIONS, JOINT VENTURES OR STRATEGIC TRANSACTIONS ENTAIL NUMEROUS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. WE INTEND TO ENTER NEW LINES OF BUSINESS.

We have begun to explore entering new business lines, including Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") telephony services. In November 2002, we acquired certain VoIP assets from an entrepreneur in exchange for a total of 2,175,000 warrants to purchase our common stock. On May 28, 2003, we acquired Direct Partner Telecom, Inc. ("DPT"), an international licensed telecommunications carrier engaged in the purchase and resale of telecommunication services over the Internet. The purchase price consisted of 1,375,000 shares of theglobe.com common stock and 500,000 warrants to purchase theglobe.com common stock, together with the ability to earn an additional 2,750,000 warrants. We may also enter into new or different lines of business, as determined by management and our Board of Directors. The acquisitions of VoIP assets and DPT, as well as any future acquisitions or joint ventures could result, and in some instances have resulted, in numerous risks and uncertainties, including:

- o potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, which may be issued at the time of the transaction or in the future if certain performance or other criteria are met or not met, as the case may be. These securities may be freely tradable in the public market or subject to registration rights which could require us to publicly register a large amount of Common Stock, which could have a material adverse effect on our stock price;
- o large and immediate write-offs;
- o significant write-offs if we determine that the business acquisition does not fit or perform up to expectations;

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- o the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities or amortization expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets;
- o difficulties in the assimilation of operations, personnel, technologies, products and information systems of the acquired companies;
- o the risks of entering a new or different line of business;
- o regulatory and tax risks relating to the new or acquired business;
- o the risks of entering geographic and business markets in which we have no or limited prior experience; and
- o the risk that the acquired business will not perform as expected.

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WE HAVE A HISTORY OF OPERATING LOSSES AND EXPECT TO CONTINUE TO INCUR LOSSES.

Since our inception, we have incurred net losses in each quarter, except the fourth quarter of 2002 where we had net income of \$11,000. We expect that we will continue to incur net losses for the foreseeable future. We had net losses of approximately \$2.6 million, \$40.6 million, and \$103.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The principal causes of our losses are likely to continue to be:

- o costs resulting from the operation of our businesses;
- o costs relating to entering new business lines;
- o failure to generate sufficient revenue; and
- o general and administrative expenses.

Although we have restructured our businesses, we still expect to continue to incur losses while we explore a number of strategic alternatives for our online and offline games properties, including continuing to operate the properties, acquisition or development of complementary products, selling some or all of the properties or other changes to our business.

WE DEPEND ON THE CONTINUED GROWTH IN THE USE AND COMMERCIAL VIABILITY OF THE INTERNET.

Our VoIP telephony services business and games properties are substantially dependent upon the continued growth in the general use of the Internet. The VoIP business is also dependent on the growth in the use of the Internet for telephones, personal computers and other devices. Internet and electronic commerce growth may be inhibited for a number of reasons, including:

- o inadequate network infrastructure;
- o security and authentication concerns;
- o ease of access;

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- o inconsistent quality of service;
- o availability of cost-effective, high-speed service; and
- o bandwidth availability.

If web usage grows, the Internet infrastructure may not be able to support the demands placed on it by this growth or its performance and reliability may decline. Web sites have experienced interruptions in their service as a result of outages and other delays occurring throughout the Internet network infrastructure. If these outages or delays frequently occur in the future, web usage, as well as usage of our services, could grow more slowly or decline. Also, the Internet's commercial viability may be significantly hampered due to:

- o delays in the development or adoption of new operating and technical standards and performance improvements required to handle increased levels of activity;
- o increased government regulation;
- o potential governmental taxation of such services; and
- o insufficient availability of telecommunications services which could result in slower response times and adversely affect usage of the Internet.

THE VOIP MARKET IS SUBJECT TO RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND WE WILL NEED TO DEPEND ON NEW PRODUCT INTRODUCTION AND INNOVATIONS IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH, MAINTAIN AND GROW OUR BUSINESS.

VoIP is an emerging market that is characterized by rapid changes in customer requirements, frequent introductions of new and enhanced products, and continuing and rapid technological advances. To enter and compete successfully in this emerging market, we must continually design, develop, manufacture, and sell new and enhanced VoIP products and services that provide increasingly higher levels of performance and reliability at lower costs. These new and enhanced products must take advantage of technological advancements and changes, and respond to new customer requirements. Our success in designing, developing, manufacturing, and selling such products and services will depend on a variety of factors, including:

- o the identification of market demand for new products;
- o access to sufficient capital to complete our development efforts;
- o product and feature selection;
- o timely implementation of product design and development;
- o product performance;
- o cost-effectiveness of products under development;
- o effective manufacturing processes; and
- o success of promotional efforts.

Additionally, we may also be required to collaborate with third parties to develop our products and may not be able to do so on a timely and cost-effective basis, if at all. If we are unable, due to resource constraints or technological or other reasons, to develop and introduce new or enhanced products in a timely

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manner, if such new or enhanced products do not achieve sufficient market acceptance, our operating results will suffer and our business will not grow.

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THE INTERNET TELEPHONY BUSINESS IS HIGHLY COMPETITIVE AND ALSO COMPETES WITH TRADITIONAL TELEPHONY PROVIDERS.

The long distance telephony market and the Internet telephony market are highly competitive. There are several large and numerous small competitors, and we expect to face continuing competition based on price and service offerings from existing competitors and new market entrants in the future. The principal competitive factors in our market include price, quality of service, breadth of geographic presence, customer service, reliability, network size and capacity, and the availability of enhanced communications services. Our competitors will include major and emerging telecommunications carriers in the U.S. and foreign telecommunications carriers. Financial difficulties in the past several years of many telecommunications providers are rapidly altering the number, identity and competitiveness of the marketplace. Many of the competitors for our current and planned voiceglo service offerings and of our subsidiary, Direct Partner Telecom, have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources, larger customer bases, longer operating histories, greater name recognition and more established relationships in the industry than we have. As a result, certain of these competitors may be able to adopt more aggressive pricing policies which could hinder our ability to market our voice services.

During the past several years, a number of companies have introduced services that make Internet telephony or voice services over the Internet available to businesses and consumers. All major telecommunications companies, including entities like AT&T, Sprint and MCI, as well as ITXC, iBasis, Net2Phone and deltathree.com either presently or potentially route traffic to destinations worldwide and compete or can compete directly with us. Other Internet telephony service providers focus on a retail customer base and may in the future compete with us. These companies may offer the kinds of voice services we currently offer or intend to offer in the future. In addition, companies currently in related markets have begun to provide voice over the Internet services or adapt their products to enable voice over the Internet services. These related companies may potentially migrate into the Internet telephony market as direct competitors.

A large number of telecommunications companies, including AT&T, Deutsche Telekom, Cable & Wireless, MCI, Sprint and BT, currently provide wholesale voice telecommunications service which compete with the business of our subsidiary, Direct Partner Telecom, and which will compete with our retail VoIP telephony business. A number of cable operators have also begun to offer VoIP telephony services via cable modems which provide access to the Internet. These companies, which tend to be large entities with substantial resources, generally have large budgets available for research and development, and therefore may further enhance the quality and acceptance of the transmission of voice over the Internet.

WE MAY FACE INCREASED GOVERNMENT REGULATION, TAXATION AND LEGAL UNCERTAINTIES IN OUR INDUSTRY, WHICH COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

There are an increasing number of federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations pertaining to the Internet and telecommunications. In addition, a number of federal, state, local and foreign legislative and regulatory proposals are under consideration. Laws or regulations may be adopted with respect to the Internet relating to, among other things, fees and taxation of VoIP telephony

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services, liability for information retrieved from or transmitted over the Internet, online content regulation, user privacy and quality of products and services. Changes in tax laws relating to electronic commerce could materially affect our business, prospects and financial condition. Moreover, the applicability to the Internet of existing laws governing issues such as intellectual property ownership and infringement, copyright, trademark, trade secret, obscenity, libel, employment and personal privacy is uncertain and developing. Any new legislation or regulation, or the application or interpretation of existing laws or regulations, may decrease the growth in the use of the Internet or VoIP telephony services, may impose additional burdens on electronic commerce or may alter how we do business. This could decrease the demand for our existing or proposed services, increase our cost of doing business, increase the costs of products sold through the Internet or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, plans, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability and plans to provide telecommunication services at attractive rates arise in large part from the fact VoIP services are not currently subject to the same regulation as traditional telephony. Because their services are not currently regulated to the same extent as traditional telephony, VoIP providers can currently avoid paying charges that traditional telephone companies must pay. Many traditional telephone operators are lobbying the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the states to regulate VoIP on the same or similar basis as traditional telephone services. The FCC and several states are examining this issue. The FCC has recently announced that it will hold a forum on VoIP issues on December 1, 2003, which will include regulatory classification issues. The FCC Chairman has also announced that shortly after the forum, the FCC will initiate a Notice of Public Rule Making ("NPRM") on VoIP services, and thereafter, over the course of the next year, after full public comment and consideration, follow up on the NPRM with a Report and Order on the VoIP issues raised in the proceeding. If the FCC or any state determines to regulate VoIP, they may impose surcharges, taxes or additional regulations upon providers of Internet telephony. These surcharges could include access charges payable to local exchange carriers to carry and terminate traffic, contributions to the universal service fund or other charges. Regulations requiring compliance with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, or provision of enhanced 911 services could also place a significant financial burden on us. The imposition of any such additional fees, charges, taxes and regulations on VoIP services could materially increase our costs and may reduce or eliminate the competitive pricing advantage we seek to enjoy.

A number of state regulators have recently taken the position that VoIP providers are telecommunications providers and must register as such within their states. VoIP operators have resisted such registration on the position that VoIP is not, and should not be, subject to such regulations because VoIP is an information service, not a telecommunication service. In a federal court decision last month, the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission was enjoined in their attempt to enforce traditional phone regulations against Vonage, a VoIP provider. However, other states are not bound by that decision and may reject the VoIP operator's position and may seek to subject us to regulation and require us to pay associated charges and taxes. If states are successful in such regulatory efforts, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our ability to offer services outside the U.S. is also subject to the local regulatory environment, which may be complicated and often uncertain. Regulatory treatment of Internet telephony outside the United States varies from country to country.

PRICING PRESSURES AND INCREASING USE OF VoIP TECHNOLOGY MAY LESSEN OUR COMPETITIVE PRICING ADVANTAGE.

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One of the main competitive advantages of our current and planned VoIP service offerings is the ability to provide discounted local and long distance telephony services by taking advantage of cost savings achieved by carrying voice traffic employing VoIP technology, as compared to carrying calls over traditional networks. In recent years, the price of telephone service has fallen. The price of telephone service may continue to fall for various reasons, including the adoption of VoIP technology by other communications carriers. Many carriers have adopted pricing plans such that the rates that they charge are not always substantially higher than the rates that VoIP providers charge for similar service. In addition, other providers of long distance services are offering unlimited or nearly unlimited use of some of their services for increasingly lower monthly rates.

WE RELY ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.

We regard substantial elements of our web sites and underlying technology, as well as certain assets relating to our VoIP business and other opportunities we are investigating, as proprietary and attempt to protect them by relying on intellectual property laws and restrictions on disclosure. We also generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and consultants. In connection with our license agreements with third parties, we generally seek to control access to and distribution of our technology and other proprietary information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our proprietary information without authorization or to develop similar technology independently. Thus, we cannot assure you that the steps taken by us will prevent misappropriation or infringement of our proprietary information, which could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, our competitors may independently develop similar technology, duplicate our products, or design around our intellectual property rights.

We pursue the registration of our trademarks in the United States and internationally. We are also seeking patent protection for certain VoIP assets which we acquired. However, effective intellectual property protection may not be available in every country in which our services are distributed or made available through the Internet. Policing unauthorized use of our proprietary information is difficult. Legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of proprietary rights in Internet-related businesses are also uncertain and still evolving. We cannot assure you about the future viability or value of any of our proprietary rights.

Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. However, we may not have sufficient funds or personnel to adequately litigate or otherwise protect our rights. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that our business activities will not infringe upon the proprietary rights of others, or that other parties will not assert infringement claims against us, including claims related to providing hyperlinks to web sites operated by third parties or providing advertising on a keyword basis that links a specific search term entered by a user to the appearance of a particular advertisement. Moreover, from time to time, third parties may assert claims of alleged infringement, by us or our members, of their intellectual property rights. Any litigation claims or counterclaims could impair our business because they could:

- o be time-consuming;
- o result in significant costs;
- o subject us to significant liability for damages;
- o result in invalidation of our proprietary rights;

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- o divert management's attention;
- o cause product release delays; or
- o require us to redesign our products or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements that may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

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We license from third parties various technologies incorporated into our sites. We cannot assure you that these third-party technology licenses will continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. Additionally, we cannot assure you that the third parties from which we license our technology will be able to defend our proprietary rights successfully against claims of infringement. As a result, our inability to obtain any of these technology licenses could result in delays or reductions in the introduction of new services or could adversely affect the performance of our existing services until equivalent technology can be identified, licensed and integrated.

The regulation of domain names in the United States and in foreign countries may change. Regulatory bodies could establish additional top-level domains, appoint additional domain name registrars or modify the requirements for holding domain names, any or all of which may dilute the strength of our names. We may not acquire or maintain our domain names in all of the countries in which our web sites may be accessed, or for any or all of the top-level domain names that may be introduced. The relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting proprietary rights is unclear. Therefore, we may not be able to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that infringe or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks and other proprietary rights.

IF WE DO NOT DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIPS FOR VOIP PRODUCTS, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY MARKET ANY OF OUR VOIP PRODUCTS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

We are seeking to enter into new market areas and our success is partly dependent on our ability to forge new marketing and engineering partnerships. VoIP communication systems are extremely complex and no single company possesses all the technology components needed to build a complete end to end solution. We will likely need to enter into partnerships to augment our development programs and to assist us in marketing complete solutions to our targeted customers. We may not be able to develop such partnerships in the course of our product development. Even if we do establish the necessary partnerships, we may not be able to adequately capitalize on these partnerships to aid in the success of our business.

THE FAILURE OF VOIP NETWORKS TO MEET THE RELIABILITY AND QUALITY STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR VOICE COMMUNICATIONS COULD RENDER OUR PRODUCTS OBSOLETE.

Circuit-switched telephony networks feature very high reliability, with a guaranteed quality of service. In addition, such networks have imperceptible delay and consistently satisfactory audio quality. Emerging VoIP networks or emerging last mile technologies such as cable, digital subscriber lines, and wireless local loop, will not be a viable alternative to traditional circuit switched telephony unless such networks and technologies can provide reliability and quality consistent with these standards.

WE MAY BE UNSUCCESSFUL IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING BRAND AWARENESS; BRAND IDENTITY IS CRITICAL TO OUR COMPANY.

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Our success in the Internet telephony market will depend on our ability to create and maintain brand awareness for our product offerings. This may require a significant amount of capital to allow us to market our products and establish brand recognition and customer loyalty. Many of our competitors in the Internet telephony services market are larger than us and have substantially greater financial resources. Additionally, many of the companies offering VoIP services have already established their brand identity within the marketplace. We can offer no assurances that we will be successful in establishing awareness of our brand allowing us to compete in the VoIP market.

We believe that maintaining awareness of the brand names of all of our games properties ("Chips & Bits", "Strategy Plus" and "CGonline.com") is critical to attracting potential buyers for these properties and to expanding our member base, the traffic on our web sites and our advertising and electronic commerce relationships. The closure of the community web site at "www.theglobe.com", the Company's flagship web site, adversely affected the public's perception of the Company and its then existing businesses. If Internet users, advertisers and customers do not perceive our games properties to be of high quality, the value of the games properties brand names could be materially diluted.

If we fail to promote and maintain our various brands or our games properties' brand values are diluted, our businesses, operating results, financial condition, and our ability to attract buyers for the games properties could be materially adversely affected. The importance of brand recognition will continue to increase because low barriers of entry to the industries in which we operate may result in an increased number of direct competitors. To promote our brands, we may be required to continue to increase our financial commitment to creating and maintaining brand awareness. We may not generate a corresponding increase in revenues to justify these costs.

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THE MARKET SITUATION CONTINUES TO BE A CHALLENGE FOR CHIPS & BITS DUE TO RECENT ADVANCES IN CONSOLE AND ONLINE GAMES, WHICH HAVE LOWER MARGINS AND TRADITIONALLY LESS SALES LOYALTY TO CHIPS & BITS.

Chips & Bits depends on major releases in the Personal Computer (PC) market for the majority of sales and profits. The game industry's focus on X-Box, Playstation and GameCube has dramatically reduced the number of major PC releases, which resulted in significant declines in revenues and gross margins for Chips & Bits, Inc. Gross margins for Chips & Bits, Inc. were 29% and 26% for the quarters ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Because of the large installed base of personal computers, these revenue and gross margin percentages may fluctuate with changes in the PC game market. However, the Company is unable to predict when, if ever, there will be a turnaround in the PC game market.

Competition among games-focused websites is also growing rapidly, as new companies continue to enter the market and existing companies continue to layer games applications onto their websites. We expect that the market will continue to evolve rapidly, and the rate of product innovations and new product introductions will remain high. We face competitive pressures from many companies, both in the United States and abroad. With the abundance of companies operating in the games market, consumers and advertisers have a wide selection of services to choose from. Our games information websites compete for users and advertisers with:

- o Games information sites such as Snowball's IGN, ZDnet's Gamespot, and CNET's GameCenter; and

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- o Online games centers, where users can play games such as Uproar, Pogo and Terra Lycos' Gamesville.

In addition, many companies involved in the games market may be acquired by, receive investments from, or enter into commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies. As a result of this highly fragmented and competitive market, consolidations and strategic ventures may continue in the future.

WE HAVE HISTORICALLY RELIED SUBSTANTIALLY ON ONLINE AND PRINT ADVERTISING REVENUES. THE ONLINE AND PRINT ADVERTISING MARKETS HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY DECLINED. IN ADDITION, WE HAVE DRAMATICALLY REDUCED OUR ADVERTISING SALES FORCE.

We historically derived a substantial portion of our revenues from the sale of advertisements on our web sites and in our magazine Computer Games Magazine. Our business model and revenues were highly dependent on the amount of traffic on our web sites, our ability to properly monetize website traffic and on the print circulation of our Computer Games magazine. Due to our restructuring in August 2001 (the "August 3, 2001 restructuring"), we now have only two (2) sales people and will have tremendous difficulty maintaining advertising revenues and monetizing traffic to our games properties. In addition, the editorial content on certain of the game properties is only being updated periodically, if at all, which may lead to a further decrease in the number of viewers and which could adversely affect our efforts to sell these properties. The level of traffic on our sites determines the amount of online advertising inventory we can sell and the price for which we can sell our games business. Our ability to generate online advertising revenues depends, in part, on our ability to create new advertising programs without diluting the perceived value of our existing programs. Due to the reduction in headcount, we are unable to create new advertising programs going forward. Print and online advertising have dramatically decreased since the middle of 2000, and may continue to decline, which could continue to have a material effect on the Company. Many advertisers have been experiencing financial difficulties which could materially impact our revenues and our ability to collect our receivables. For these reasons, we cannot assure you that our current advertisers will continue to purchase advertisements from our games properties.

The development of the Internet advertising market has slowed dramatically during the last two years and if it continues to slow down, our business performance would continue to be materially adversely affected.

WE MAY BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE DOES NOT BECOME A VIABLE SOURCE OF SIGNIFICANT REVENUES OR PROFITS FOR THE COMPANY. IN ADDITION, OUR ELECTRONIC COMMERCE BUSINESS MAY RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT LIABILITY CLAIMS AGAINST US.

In February 2000, we acquired Chips & Bits, Inc., a direct marketer of video games and related products over the Internet. However, we have limited experience in the sale of products online as compared to many of our competitors and the development of relationships with manufacturers and suppliers of these products. In addition, the closing of our community site and our small business web-hosting site may adversely affect our electronic commerce due to the loss of traffic referred by those sites to the Chips & Bits web site. We also face many uncertainties, which may affect our ability to generate electronic commerce revenues and profits, including:

- o our ability to obtain new customers at a reasonable cost, retain existing customers and encourage repeat purchases;
- o the likelihood that both online and retail purchasing trends

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may rapidly change;

- o the level of product returns;
- o merchandise shipping costs and delivery times;
- o our ability to manage inventory levels;

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- o our ability to secure and maintain relationships with vendors;
- o the possibility that our vendors may sell their products through other sites; and
- o intense competition for electronic commerce revenues, resulting in downward pressure on gross margins.

In April 2000, we elected to shut down our e-commerce operations in Seattle, Washington in order to focus our e-commerce operations on video games and related products. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that electronic commerce transactions will provide a significant or sustainable source of revenues or profits. Additionally, due to the ability of consumers to easily compare prices of similar products or services on competing web sites and consumers' potential preference for competing web site's user interface, gross margins for electronic commerce transactions which are narrower than for advertising businesses may further narrow in the future and, accordingly, our revenues and profits from electronic commerce arrangements may be materially and adversely affected. If use of the Internet for electronic commerce does not continue to grow, our business and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Additionally, consumers may sue us if any of the products that we sell are defective, fail to perform properly or injure the user. Some of our agreements with manufacturers contain provisions intended to limit our exposure to liability claims. However, these limitations may not prevent all potential claims. Liability claims could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation or to pay significant damages. As a result, any claims, whether or not successful, could seriously damage our reputation and our business.

INTERNET ADVERTISING HAS NOT PROVEN AS EFFECTIVE AS TRADITIONAL MEDIA.

The Internet advertising market is relatively new and continues to evolve. We cannot yet gauge its effectiveness as compared to traditional advertising media. Many of our current or potential advertising partners have limited or no experience using the Internet for advertising purposes and they have allocated only a limited portion of their advertising budgets to Internet advertising. The adoption of Internet advertising, particularly by those entities that have historically relied upon traditional media, requires the acceptance of a new way of conducting business, exchanging information and advertising products and services. Advertisers that have traditionally relied upon other advertising media may be reluctant to advertise on the Internet or find it less effective.

The sale of Internet advertising is subject to intense competition that has resulted in a wide variety of pricing models, rate quotes and advertising services. For example, advertising rates may be based on the number of user requests for additional information made by clicking on the advertisement, known as "click throughs," on the number of times an advertisement is displayed to a user, known as "impressions," or on the number of times a user completes an action at an advertiser's web site after clicking through, known as "cost per

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action." Our contracts with advertisers typically guarantee the advertiser a minimum number of impressions. To the extent that minimum impression levels are not achieved for any reason, including the failure to obtain the expected traffic, our contracts with advertisers may require us to provide additional impressions after the contract term, which may adversely affect the availability of our advertising inventory. In addition, certain long-term contracts with advertisers may be canceled if response rates or sales generated from our site are less than advertisers' expectations. This could have a material adverse effect on us. Online advertisers are increasingly demanding "cost per click" and "cost per action" advertising campaigns, which require many more page views to achieve equal revenue, which significantly affects our revenues. If online advertisers continue to demand those "cost per action" deals, it could negatively impact our business.

Our revenues and the value of the assets we are seeking to sell could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to adapt to other pricing models for Internet advertising if they are adopted. It is difficult to predict which, if any, pricing models for Internet advertising will emerge as the industry standard. This makes it difficult to project our future advertising rates and revenues. Online advertising pricing has been declining. Additionally, it is possible that Internet access providers may, in the future, act to block or limit various types of advertising or direct solicitations, whether at their own behest or at the request of users. Moreover, "filter" software programs that limit or prevent advertising from being delivered to an Internet user's computer are available. Widespread adoption of this software could adversely affect the commercial viability of Internet advertising. In addition, concerns regarding the privacy of user data on the Web may reduce the amount of user data collected in the future, thus reducing our ability to provide targeted advertisements. This may, in turn, put downward pressure on cost per thousand impressions ("CPM").

REVENUE IN PRIOR PERIODS IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE REVENUE.

Although we achieved significant total revenue growth during 1999 and 2000, our revenue substantially decreased in 2001, 2002, and again in 2003, due to the softness in the advertising market, which is expected to continue; our cost-reduction and restructuring initiatives, which have resulted in a dramatic reduction in our advertising sales force; increased competition among games-focused websites; the closing of our community website and our web-hosting property; and the sale of many of our games properties.

In addition, we have chosen to enter into a new line of business, the VoIP telephony services market. The Internet telephony services industry is highly competitive and our senior management has no experience operating in this industry. We cannot accurately predict whether our VoIP business model will be successful or when VoIP revenues will be significant in relation to our consolidated operating results.

OUR QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS FLUCTUATE AND VARY BY SEASON.

Due to our significant change in operations, including the entry into a new line of business, our historical quarterly operating results are not reflective of future results. As a consequence, the trading price of our Common Stock would almost certainly be materially and adversely affected. The factors that will cause our quarterly operating results to fluctuate in the future include:

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- o declines in the number of sales or technical employees;
- o the level of traffic on our web sites;
- o the overall demand for Internet telephony services, Internet advertising and electronic commerce;
- o the addition or loss of VoIP customers, advertisers on our games properties and electronic commerce partners on our web sites;
- o overall usage and acceptance of the Internet;
- o seasonal trends in advertising and electronic commerce sales and member usage;
- o other costs relating to the maintenance of our operations;
- o the restructuring of our business;
- o failure to generate significant revenues and profit margins from new products and services;
- o financial performance of other Internet companies who advertise on our site; and
- o competition from others providing services similar to those of ours.

OUR LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES FINANCIAL FORECASTING DIFFICULT.

We have a limited operating history for you to use in evaluating our prospects and us. Our prospects should be considered in light of the risks encountered by companies operating in new and rapidly evolving markets like ours. We may not successfully address these risks. For example, we may not be able to:

- o maintain levels of user traffic on our e-commerce web sites;
- o maintain or increase the percentage of our off-line advertising inventory sold;
- o maintain or increase both CPM levels and sponsorship revenues for our games magazine;
- o adapt to meet changes in our markets and competitive developments;
- o develop or acquire content for our services; and
- o identify, attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel.

Moreover, we acquired DPT on May 28, 2003, as a result of our decision to enter the VoIP services business. DPT began its operations in October 2002, and its limited operating history, as well as our inexperience in the Internet telephony business will make financial forecasting even more difficult.

OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM IS INEXPERIENCED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC COMPANY AND IS SMALL FOR AN OPERATING COMPANY.

Our senior management team is few in number, and other than our Chairman and President, have not had any previous experience managing a public company. Only

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our Chairman has had experience managing a large operating company. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that:

- o our key employees will be able to work together effectively as a team;
- o we will be able to retain the remaining members of our management team;
- o we will be able to hire, train and manage our employee base;
- o our systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support our operations; and
- o our management will be able to achieve the rapid execution necessary to fully exploit the market opportunity for our products and services.

WE DEPEND ON HIGHLY QUALIFIED TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL.

Our future success also depends on our continuing ability to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified technical expertise and managerial personnel necessary to operate our businesses. We may need to give retention bonuses and stock incentives to certain employees to keep them, which can be costly to the Company. We may be unable to attract, assimilate or retain highly qualified technical and managerial personnel in the future. Wages for managerial and technical employees are increasing and are expected to continue to increase in the future. We have from time to time in the past experienced, and could continue to experience in the future if we need to hire any additional personnel, difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications. In addition, we may have difficulty attracting qualified employees due to the Company's restructuring, financial position and scaling down of operations. Also, we may have difficulty attracting qualified employees to work in the geographically remote location in Vermont of Chips & Bits, Inc. and Strategy Plus, Inc. If we were unable to attract and retain the technical and managerial personnel necessary to support and grow our businesses, our businesses would likely be materially and adversely affected.

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

Because our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Michael Egan, is an officer or director of other companies, we have to compete for his time. Mr. Egan became our Chief Executive Officer effective June 1, 2002. Mr. Egan is also the controlling investor of Dancing Bear Investments, Inc., an entity controlled by Mr. Egan, which is our largest stockholder. Mr. Egan has not committed to devote any specific percentage of his business time with us. Accordingly, we compete with Dancing Bear Investments, Inc. and Mr. Egan's other related entities for his time.

Our President and Director, Mr. Edward A. Cespedes, is also an officer or director of other companies. Accordingly, we must compete for his time. Mr. Cespedes is an officer or director of various privately held entities and is also affiliated with Dancing Bear Investments.

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Our Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Secretary and Director, Ms. Robin Segaul Lebowitz is also affiliated with Dancing Bear Investments. She is also an officer or director of other companies or entities controlled by Mr. Egan and Mr. Cespedes.

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. We intend to review related party transactions in the future on a case-by-case basis.

WE RELY ON A THIRD PARTY OUTSOURCED HOSTING FACILITIES OVER WHICH WE HAVE LIMITED CONTROL.

Our principal servers are located in Florida and New York at third party outsourced hosting facilities. Our operations depend on the ability to protect our systems against damage from unexpected events, including fire, power loss, water damage, telecommunications failures and vandalism. Any disruption in our Internet access due to the transition or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, computer viruses, electronic break-ins or other similar disruptive problems could also materially adversely affect our businesses. Our reputation, theglobe.com brand and the brands of our VoIP services business and game properties could be materially and adversely affected by any problems experienced by our sites. We may not have insurance to adequately compensate us for any losses that may occur due to any failures or interruptions in our systems. We do not presently have any secondary off-site systems or a formal disaster recovery plan.

HACKERS MAY ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE OUR SECURITY SYSTEM; ONLINE SECURITY BREACHES COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

Consumer and supplier confidence in our businesses depends on maintaining relevant security features. Substantial or ongoing security breaches on our systems or other Internet-based systems could significantly harm our business. We incur substantial expenses protecting against and remedying security breaches. Security breaches also could damage our reputation and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation. Experienced programmers or "hackers" have successfully penetrated our systems and we expect that these attempts will continue to occur from time to time. Because a hacker who is able to penetrate our network security could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our products and services, we may have to expend significant capital and resources to protect against or to alleviate problems caused by these hackers. Additionally, we may not have a timely remedy against a hacker who is able to penetrate our network security. Such security breaches could materially adversely affect our company. In addition, the transmission of computer viruses resulting from hackers or otherwise could expose us to significant liability. Our insurance may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by security breaches. We also face risks associated with security breaches affecting third parties with whom we have relationships.

WE MAY BE EXPOSED TO LIABILITY FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVED FROM OR TRANSMITTED OVER THE INTERNET OR FOR PRODUCTS SOLD OVER THE INTERNET.

Users may access content on our web sites or the web sites of our distribution partners or other third parties through web site links or other means, and they may download content and subsequently transmit this content to others over the Internet. This could result in claims against us based on a variety of theories, including defamation, obscenity, negligence, copyright infringement, trademark infringement or the wrongful actions of third parties. Other theories may be brought based on the nature, publication and distribution of our content or based on errors or false or misleading information provided on our web sites.

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Claims have been brought against online services in the past and we have received inquiries from third parties regarding these matters. The claims could be material in the future. We could also be exposed to liability for third party content posted by users in our chat rooms or on our bulletin boards.

We also enter into agreements with commerce partners and sponsors under whom we are entitled to receive a share of any revenue from the purchase of goods and services through direct links from our sites. We sell products directly to consumers which may expose us to additional legal risks, regulations by local, state, federal and foreign authorities and potential liabilities to consumers of these products and services, even if we do not ourselves provide these products or services. We cannot assure you that any indemnification that may be provided to us in some of these agreements with these parties will be adequate. Even if these claims do not result in our liability, we could incur significant costs in investigating and defending against these claims. The imposition of potential liability for information carried on or disseminated through our systems could require us to implement measures to reduce our exposure to liability. Those measures may require the expenditure of substantial resources and limit the attractiveness of our services. Additionally, our insurance policies may not cover all potential liabilities to which we are exposed.

COMPETITION FOR USERS AND ADVERTISERS, AS WELL AS COMPETITION IN THE ELECTRONIC COMMERCE MARKET, IS INTENSE AND IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY.

Competition among games print magazines is high and increasing as online and pc-based games continue to gain mainstream popularity, and new, cutting-edge games and console systems continue to come to the consumer market. The magazine publishing industry is highly competitive. We compete for advertising and circulation revenues principally with publishers of other technology and games magazines with

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similar editorial content as our magazine. The technology magazine industry has traditionally been dominated by a small number of large publishers. We believe that we compete with other technology and games publications based on the nature and quality of our magazines' editorial content and the attractive demographics of our readers. Due to our limited resources, we may not be able to compete effectively in any of the preceding categories in the future. In addition to other technology and games magazines, our magazine also competes for advertising revenues with general-interest magazines and other forms of media, including broadcast and cable television, radio, newspaper, direct marketing and electronic media. In competing with general-interest magazines and other forms of media, we rely on our ability to reach a targeted segment of the population in a cost-effective manner.

The market for users and Internet advertising among web sites is rapidly evolving. Competition for users and advertisers, as well as competition in the electronic commerce market, is intense and is expected to increase significantly. Barriers to entry are relatively insubstantial and we believe we will face competitive pressures from many additional companies both in the United States and abroad. Accordingly, pricing pressure on advertising rates will continue to increase in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on us to the extent that any remaining businesses rely on advertising. All types of web sites compete for users. Competitor web sites include other games information networks and various other types of web sites. We believe that the principal competitive factors in attracting users to a site are:

- o functionality of the web site;

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- o brand recognition;
- o affinity and loyalty;
- o broad demographic focus;
- o open access for visitors;
- o critical mass of users;
- o attractiveness of content and services to users; and
- o pricing and customer service for electronic commerce sales.

We compete for users, advertisers and electronic commerce marketers with the following types of companies:

- o publishers and distributors of television, radio and print, such as CBS, NBC and Time Warner;
- o electronic commerce web sites, such as Amazon.com; and
- o other web sites serving game enthusiasts, including Ziff Davis' Gamespot and CNET's Gamecenter.

Many of our existing and potential competitors and traditional media companies, have the following advantages:

- o longer operating histories in the Internet market, - greater name recognition;
- o larger customer bases;
- o significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources; and,
- o not seeking to sell their businesses.

In addition, there has been significant consolidation in the industry. This consolidation may continue in the future. We could face increased competition in the future from traditional media companies, including cable, newspaper, magazine, television and radio companies. A number of these large traditional media companies have been active in Internet related activities including the games space. Those competitors may be able to undertake more extensive marketing campaigns for their brands and services, adopt more aggressive advertising pricing policies and make more attractive offers to potential employees, distribution partners, electronic commerce companies, advertisers, third-party content providers and acquisition targets. Furthermore, our existing and potential competitors may develop sites that are equal or superior in quality to, or that achieve greater market acceptance than, our sites. We cannot assure you that advertisers may not perceive our competitors' sites as more desirable than ours.

Additionally, the electronic commerce market is rapidly evolving, and we expect competition among electronic commerce merchants to continue to increase significantly. Because the Internet allows consumers to easily compare prices of similar products or services on competing web sites and there are low barriers to entry for potential competitors, gross margins for electronic commerce transactions may continue to be narrow in the future. Many of the products that we sell on our web sites may be sold by the maker of the product directly, or by other web sites. Competition among Internet retailers, our electronic commerce

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partners and product makers may have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues through electronic commerce transactions or from these electronic commerce partners.

WE ARE INVOLVED IN SECURITIES CLASS ACTION LITIGATION.

We are a party to the securities class action litigation described in Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - "Litigation". The defense of the litigation may increase our expenses and will occupy management's attention and resources, and an adverse outcome in this litigation could materially adversely affect us.

VARIOUS STOCKHOLDERS, INDIVIDUALLY OR IN THE AGGREGATE, CONTROL US.

Including all warrants, preferred stock, convertible notes, vested options, and all options vesting within 60 days of September 30, 2003, Michael S. Egan, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owns or controls, directly or indirectly, approximately 62 million shares of our Common Stock, which in the aggregate represents approximately 60% of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock (treating

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as outstanding for this purpose the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise or conversion of the preferred stock, warrants and options owned by Mr. Egan or his affiliates). Accordingly, Mr. Egan would likely be able to exercise significant influence over, if not control, any stockholder vote.

OUR STOCK PRICE IS VOLATILE.

The trading price of our Common Stock has been volatile and may continue to be volatile in response to various factors, including:

- o entrance into new lines of business, including acquisitions of businesses;
- o quarterly variations in our operating results;
- o competitive announcements;
- o sales of any of our remaining games properties;
- o the operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable to us; and
- o news relating to trends in our markets.

The stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations, and the market prices of technology companies, particularly Internet-related companies, have been highly volatile. Our stock is also more volatile due to the limited trading volume.

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

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as to the market value of the securities. The trading volume of our shares has dramatically declined since the delisting. In addition, we are now subject to a Rule promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that, if we fail to meet criteria set forth in such Rule, various practice requirements are imposed on broker-dealers who sell securities governed by the Rule to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transactions prior to sale. Consequently, the Rule may have a materially adverse effect on the ability of broker-dealers to sell the securities, which may materially affect the ability of shareholders to sell the securities in the secondary market.

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.

THE SALE OF SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE IN THE OPEN MARKET COULD KEEP OUR STOCK PRICE FROM IMPROVING.

Sales of significant amounts of Common Stock in the public market in the future, the perception that sales will occur or the registration of such shares could materially and adversely affect the ability of the market price of the Common Stock to increase even if our business prospects were to improve. Also, we may issue additional shares of our common stock or other equity instruments which may be convertible into common stock at some future date, which could further adversely affect our stock price.

As of September 30, 2003, there were outstanding options to purchase approximately 9,185,000 shares of Common Stock, which become eligible for sale in the public market from time to time depending on vesting and the expiration of lock-up agreements. The issuance of these securities is registered under the Securities Act and consequently, subject to certain volume restrictions as to options owned by executive officers, will be freely tradable. In addition, as of September 30, 2003, there were outstanding warrants to purchase up to approximately 20,052,000 shares of our Common Stock upon exercise, together with an additional 3,175,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants subject to earnout arrangements. Additionally, as of September 30, 2003, the outstanding shares of our Series F Preferred Stock and the \$1,750,000 Convertible Notes are convertible into approximately 16,667,000 shares and 19,444,000 shares of our Common Stock, respectively. Substantially all of our stockholders holding restricted securities, including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants to purchase our Common Stock, are entitled to registration rights under various conditions.

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS AFFECTING US COULD PREVENT OR DELAY A CHANGE OF CONTROL.

Provisions of our charter, by-laws and stockholder rights plan and provisions of applicable Delaware law may:

- o have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company;
- o discourage bids of our Common Stock at a premium over the market price; or
- o adversely affect the market price of, and the voting and other rights of the holders of, our Common Stock.

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Certain Delaware laws could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of our company. One of these laws prohibits us from engaging in a business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years from the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless various conditions are met. In addition, provisions of our charter and by-laws, and the significant

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amount of Common Stock held by our current and former executive officers, directors and affiliates, could together have the effect of discouraging potential takeover attempts or making it more difficult for stockholders to change management.

WE MAY HAVE TO TAKE ACTIONS TO AVOID REGISTRATION UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), a company meeting the definition of an "investment company" is subject to various stringent legal requirements on its operations. A company can become subject to the 1940 Act if, among other reasons, it owns investment securities with a value exceeding 40 percent of the value of its total assets (excluding government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, unless a particular exemption of safe harbor applies. Although we are not currently subject to the 1940 Act, at some point in the future due to the ongoing sale of our assets, the percentage of the Company's assets which consist of investment securities may exceed 40 percent of the value of its total assets on an unconsolidated basis. Rule 3a-2 of the 1940 Act provides a temporary exemption from registration under the 1940 Act, for up to one year, for companies that have a bona fide intent to engage, as soon as reasonably possible, in business other than investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities ("transient investment companies"). If, due to future sales of our assets or changes in the value of our existing assets, we become subject to the 1940 Act, we intend to take all actions that would allow reliance on the one-year exemption for "transient investment companies", including a resolution by the Board of Directors that the Company has bona fide intent to engage, as soon as reasonably possible, in business other than investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities. After the one-year period, we would be required to comply with the 1940 Act unless our operations and assets result in us no longer meeting the definition of Investment Company.

WE CHANGED OUR INDEPENDENT AUDITORS.

On August 8, 2002, we dismissed our independent accountants, KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), and engaged Rachlin Cohen & Holtz LLP ("Rachlin Cohen") as our new independent accountants.

WE HAVE CLOSED OUR COMMUNITY SITE, OUR SMALL BUSINESS WEB-HOSTING PROPERTY AND HAVE SOLD CERTAIN OF OUR GAMES PROPERTIES AND MAY SELL THE REMAINDER OF OUR GAMES PROPERTIES. WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SELL THESE PROPERTIES FOR ANY SIGNIFICANT VALUE.

Due to the significant and prolonged decline in the Internet advertising sector, the Company elected to close its community web site at "www.theglobe.com" and its small business web-hosting property at "www.webjump.com" in August 2001. The Company has already sold substantially all the assets of (i) Kaleidoscope Networks Limited, the English subsidiary of Attitude Network Ltd. that operated GamesDomain.com and GamesDomain.co.uk, (ii) KidsDomain.com and KidsDomain.co.uk, and (iii) HappyPuppy.com and HappyPuppy.co.uk. In addition, the Company sold the

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URL of webjump.com. The Company is seeking buyers for its remaining games properties, Chips & Bits, Inc., an electronic commerce retailer that focuses primarily on game enthusiasts' and Strategy Plus, Inc., a media property that publishes a monthly games magazine and a game enthusiast web site. The Company may be unable to sell its remaining games properties quickly, if at all, which would result in continued depletion of its cash position since the games business currently operates at a cash loss. The games properties may also lose some of their value while we try to sell them as we do not have full corporate staff to support these businesses. In addition, the "theglobe.com" brand continues to lose significant value since the website "www.theglobe.com" was taken offline August 15, 2001. The closing of our community site and our small business web-hosting site has also adversely affected our electronic commerce due to the inability of those web sites after their closure to refer traffic to the Chips & Bits web site. We cannot assure you that we will be able to sell all or any of the remaining games business quickly, if at all, or at any significant price, or that there will be any return to our equity holders. In addition, the Company currently has a significant net operating loss carry forward that may help to offset Federal income taxes in the future, should the Company achieve profitability. The rules governing use of the net operating loss carry forward asset are complex and depend on a variety of factors, including maintaining some continuity of existing business lines. There is no guarantee that we will be able to maintain use of the net operating loss carry forward if we choose to sell our games properties or enter different business lines in the future.

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

As of December 31, 2002, our sole source of liquidity consisted of \$0.7 million of cash and cash equivalents. We received a report from our independent accountants, relating to our December 31, 2002 audited financial statements, containing an explanatory paragraph stating that our recurring losses from operations since inception and requirement for additional financing raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

On July 2, 2003, we completed a private offering of a newly created series of preferred stock known as the "Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock" for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$8.7 million. The proceeds from the private placement are being used primarily for our VoIP telephony services business, including the deployment of networks, website development, marketing and limited capital infrastructure expenditures. Proceeds may also be used in connection with working capital requirements of the Company's other existing businesses or for future acquisitions or businesses. Cash flow generated from our new and existing operations may be insufficient to cover our operating expenses, working capital and capital expenditure requirements. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Additionally, any financing that could be obtained would probably further dilute existing shareholders significantly.

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ITEM 3. 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

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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 judgement 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 pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14 as of October 27, 2003, a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report. 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.

In addition, there have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation. We cannot assure you, however, that our system of disclosure controls and procedures will always achieve its stated goals under all future conditions, no matter how remote.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See note 3 - "Litigation" of the Financial Statements included in this Report.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Sales of Unregistered Securities

On July 2, 2003, theglobe.com, inc. completed a private offering of a newly created series of preferred stock known as the "Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock" for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$8.7 million. In accordance with the terms of such Preferred stock, the Series G Preferred shares converted into common stock at \$.50 per share (or an aggregate of approximately 17.4 million shares) upon the filing of an amendment to the Company's certificate of incorporation to increase its authorized shares of Common Stock from 100,000,000 shares to 200,000,000 shares. Such an amendment was filed on July 29, 2003. Investors also received warrants to acquire approximately 3.5 million shares of common stock. The warrants are exercisable for a period of 5 years at an exercise price of \$1.39 per common share. The purpose of the private offering was to raise funds for use primarily in the Company's planned voiceglo business, including the deployment of networks, website development, marketing, and limited capital infrastructure expenditures and working capital. Proceeds may also be used in connection with theglobe's other existing or future business operations. Pursuant to the terms of the private offering the Company is contractually obligated, subject to certain limitations, to register the securities upon demand anytime commencing one year after the sale of the securities. The private offering was directed solely to accredited (within the meaning of Rule 501 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) and sophisticated investors without any form of general solicitation. The Company believes that the issuance of the securities in the private offering was exempt from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) of such Act and Rule 506

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promulgated thereunder.

(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.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

4.1 Certificate Relating to the Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series G Preferred Stock. (1)

4.2 Form of Warrant dated July 2, 2003 to acquire securities of theglobe.com, inc. (1)

4.3 Form of Subscription Agreement relating to the purchase of Units of securities of theglobe.com, inc. (1)

10.1 Employment Agreement dated August 1, 2003 between theglobe.com, inc. and Michael S. Egan.

10.2 Employment Agreement dated August 1, 2003 between theglobe.com, inc. and Edward A. Cespedes.

10.3 Employment Agreement dated August 1, 2003 between theglobe.com, inc. and Robin Segaul-Lebowitz.

10.4 Amended & Restated Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement effective as of August 12, 2002 between theglobe.com, inc. and Michael S. Egan.

10.5 Amended & Restated Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement effective as of August 12, 2002 between theglobe.com, inc. and Edward A. Cespedes.

10.6 Amended & Restated Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement effective as of August 12, 2002 between theglobe.com, inc. and Robin Segaul-Lebowitz.

10.7 Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement dated as of July 17, 2003 between theglobe.com, inc. and Kellie L. Smythe.

10.8 2003 Sales Representatives Stock Option Plan.

31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of The

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Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of 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 to our Form 8-K filed on July 7, 2003, relating to an Item 5 event dated July 2, 2003.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

Form 8-K related to an event dated July 2, 2003, relating to an Item 5 disclosure of the completion of a private offering of preferred stock known as the "Series G Automatically Converting Preferred Stock" for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$8.7 million.

Form 8-K dated August 8, 2003, which amended a previously filed Form 8-K dated May 22, 2003, relating to an Item 7 disclosure of the financial statements of the acquired business of Direct Partner Telecom, Inc. and the related pro forma financial information.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report on Form 10-QSB to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereto duly authorized.

theglobe.com, inc.

/s/ Michael S. Egan

Michael S. Egan
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

November 14, 2003

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