

PAID INC
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-28720

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

DELAWARE

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

73-1479833

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

200 Friberg Parkway, Westborough, Massachusetts 01581

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(617) 861-6050

(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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of May 15, 2014, the issuer had outstanding 328,874,050 shares of its Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

PAID, INC.

FORM 10-Q

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****PAID, INC.****CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS**

	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$495,793	\$463,285
Investments in marketable securities	73,299	106,097
Accounts receivable, net	212,246	340,663
Other receivables	399,438	635,056
Inventories	16,066	1,305
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	100,811	41,180
Advanced royalties	216,569	214,527
Total current assets	1,514,222	1,802,113
Property and equipment, net	35,191	43,614
Intangible asset, net	4,948	5,184
Total assets	\$1,554,361	\$1,850,911
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$193,051	\$500,320
Capital leases – current portion	16,620	20,775
Accrued expenses	530,405	438,948
Deferred revenues	52,348	13,614
Total current liabilities	792,424	973,657
Long-term liabilities:		
Capital leases – net of current portion	14,022	19,848
Total liabilities	806,446	993,505

Commitments and contingencies

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 350,000,000 shares authorized; 328,874,050 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2014 and

December 31, 2013

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated other comprehensive loss

Accumulated deficit

Total shareholders' equity

328,874	328,874
52,756,714	52,744,046
(80,600)	(131,536)
(52,257,073)	(52,083,978)
747,915	857,406

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

\$1,554,361	\$1,850,911
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See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements

PAID, INC.**CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Revenues	\$509,405	\$932,375
Cost of revenues	367,635	573,889
Gross profit	141,770	358,486
Operating expenses	300,688	664,945
Loss from operations	(158,918)	(306,459)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income (expense), net	2,338	(911)
Other income	1,802	-
Realized gain on investments in available-for-sale securities	3,748	-
Unrealized gain on investments in trading securities	-	108,694
Change in fair value of other receivables	(55,618)	-
Gain on settlement of liabilities	34,759	-
Unrealized loss on stock price guarantee	-	(2,851)
Total other income (expense), net	(12,971)	104,932
Loss before income taxes	(171,889)	(201,527)
Provision for income taxes	1,206	-
Net loss	(173,095)	(201,527)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted	328,874,050	328,874,050
Net loss	(173,095)	(201,527)
Unrealized gain on investments in available-for-sale securities	2,800	-
Total comprehensive loss	\$(170,295)	\$(201,527)

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements

PAID, INC.**CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,****(Unaudited)**

	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(173,095)	\$(201,527)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash and cash equivalents used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,659	19,882
Realized gain on investments in available-for-sale securities	(3,748)	-
Unrealized gain on investments in trading securities	-	(108,694)
Change in fair value of other receivables	55,618	-
Gain on settlement of liabilities	(34,759)	-
Share-based compensation	12,668	79,542
Change in fair value of stock price guarantee	-	2,851
Amortization of prepaid facility costs	-	65,168
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	128,417	96,145
Other receivables	214,759	-
Inventories	(14,761)	105,574
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(59,632)	(112,212)
Advanced royalties	(2,041)	(6,301)
Prepaid facility costs	-	(60,482)
Accounts payable	(307,269)	(118,386)
Accrued expenses	91,457	12,039
Deferred revenue	38,734	(41,303)
Net cash used in operating activities	(44,993)	(267,704)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of investments in available-for-sale securities	87,482	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	87,482	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on capital leases	(9,981)	(7,095)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,981)	(7,095)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	32,508	(274,799)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	463,285	1,433,034
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$495,793	\$1,158,235
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Income taxes paid	\$—	\$—

Interest paid	\$596	\$911
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION		
Unrealized gain on investments in available-for-sale securities	\$2,800	\$-

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements

PAID, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2014 and 2013

Note 1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

PAID, Inc., (the “Company”, “we”, “us”, “our”) has developed AuctionInc, which is a software suite of online shipping and sales tax management tools assisting e-commerce businesses with shipping solutions, sales tax calculation, inventory management, and auction processing. In addition, this software suite also has additional functionality to assist e-commerce businesses with other aspects of the fulfillment process, but the main purpose of this product is to provide accurate shipping and sales tax calculations and packaging algorithms that provide customers with the best possible shipping and tax solutions.

The Company has five United States patents issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and one pending patent application. The Company intends to license its intellectual property on commercially reasonable terms to licensees in order to generate revenue for the Company. As part of this revenue generation effort, the Company commenced on December 20, 2013 patent infringement litigation against e-Bay, Inc. (Paid, Inc. vs. e-Bay, Inc.; CV No. 4:13-cv-40151-TSH) in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts Central Division. The Company’s goal is to develop a robust licensing program utilizing its intellectual property assets.

Previously, the Company's primary focus was to provide brand-related services to businesses, celebrity clients in the entertainment industry as well as charitable organizations. PAID's brand management, brand marketing, social media marketing, product design and merchandising, website design; development and hosting services were designed to grow each client's customer base in size, loyalty and revenue generation. We offered entertainers and business entities comprehensive web-presence and related services supporting and managing clients' official websites and fan-community services including e-commerce, VIP ticketing, live event fan experiences, user-generated content, client content publishing and distribution, fan forums, social network management, social media marketing, customer data capture, management and analysis.

General Presentation and Basis of Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), and to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include

all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 that was filed on March 31, 2014.

In the opinion of management, the Company has prepared the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements on the same basis as its audited financial statements, and these unaudited condensed financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented. The operating results for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year 2014.

Going Concern and Management's Plan

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has continued to incur losses, although it has taken significant steps to reduce them. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company reported a net loss of \$173,095 and for the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company reported a net loss of \$1,127,920. The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$52,257,073 at March 31, 2014 and used \$44,993 of cash and cash equivalents in operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management has reduced the Company's losses in the music and entertainment area and focused the Company on its growing patent portfolio. This changes our business model and we believe this will lead to improved efficiency and a reduction of our operating costs. Going forward the primary focus of PAID is to expand upon and license its intellectual property.

These changes have reduced revenues and gross profits thus far in 2014 and management believes that these changes will be consistent for the remainder of 2014. However, the costs of doing business have been significantly reduced in hopes of eliminating the net loss and providing positive cash flow from operations. In addition, the Company continues to increase its efforts to generate income from its patents.

Although there can be no assurances, the Company believes that the above management plan will be sufficient to meet the Company's working capital requirements through the end of 2014.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates made by the Company's management include, but are not limited to the fair value of investments in marketable securities, the collectability of receivables, the realizability of inventories, the recoverability of long-lived assets, valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the estimated fair value of the royalty and advance guarantees and stock-based transactions. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures the fair value of certain of its financial assets on a recurring basis. A fair value hierarchy is used to rank the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value will be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities, unadjusted quoted prices in the markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, investments in marketable securities, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, capital leases, and accrued expenses. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, capital leases, and accrued expenses approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the investments in marketable securities is determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or Level 1 inputs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid temporary cash investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Management believes that the carrying amounts of cash equivalents approximate their fair value because of the short maturity period.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains cash balances at financial institutions that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to \$250,000. At March 31, 2014, the Company had amounts in these accounts in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk related to these deposits.

The Company extends credit based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition, generally without requiring collateral. Exposure to losses on receivables is principally dependent on each customer's financial condition. The Company monitors its exposure for credit losses and maintains allowances for anticipated losses. Although the Company expects to collect amounts due, actual collections may differ from the estimated amounts. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company has recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$53,300.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, revenues from one and four clients accounted for approximately 86% and 58%, respectively, of total revenues. These revenues were generated from the sales of tour merchandise, VIP services, and merchandising and fulfillment services. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accounts receivable from Music City Networks (“MCN”) clients totaled approximately 16% and 56%, respectively, of the total accounts receivable balances.

Investments In Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its investments in marketable securities in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 320. The Company determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and reevaluates such designation at each balance sheet date.

As of July 1, 2013, the Company reclassified its investments from trading securities to available-for-sale securities. Marketable debt and equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in earnings. Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value, generally based on market quotes, to the extent they are available. Unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable deferred taxes, are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reported in shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other than temporary are determined based on the specific identification method and are reported in earnings in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Other Receivables

Other receivables consist of shares of our common stock held by the Company's landlord, Carruth Capital, that are available for sale. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, 2,528,091 and 3,528,091 shares were held by Carruth Capital and were valued at \$399,438 and \$635,056, respectively, based on the market price of our common stock on those respective dates. The Company records the change in fair value of these shares in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the change in fair value of other receivables was a loss of \$55,618.

Inventories

Inventories consist of merchandise for sale and are stated at the lower of average cost or market determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. When a purchase contains multiple copies of the same item, they are stated at average cost.

At each balance sheet date, the Company evaluates its ending inventory quantities on hand and on order and records a provision for excess quantities and obsolescence. Among other factors, the Company considers historical demand and forecasted demand in relation to the inventory on hand, competitiveness of product offerings, market conditions and product life cycles when determining obsolescence and net realizable value. In addition, the Company considers changes in the market value of components in determining the net realizable value of its inventory. Provisions are made to reduce excess or obsolete inventories to their estimated net realizable values. Once established, write-downs are considered permanent adjustments to the cost basis of the excess or obsolete inventories.

Advanced Royalties

Advanced royalties represent amounts the Company has advanced to certain clients and are recoupable against future royalties earned by the clients. Advances are issued in either cash or shares of the Company's common stock and advanced amounts are calculated based on the clients' projected earning potential over a fixed period of time. Advances made by issuing shares of common stock or common stock options are recorded at their fair value on the date of issue. If the shares do not reach the required price per share, the Company has the option of issuing additional shares or making cash payment of the difference between the required price per share and the fair value of the stock. The Company records a liability for the difference between the fair value of the stock and the guaranteed per share price amount. The change in fair value of the stock price guarantee is recorded in the accompanying condensed statements of comprehensive loss.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years. Any leasehold improvements are depreciated at the lesser of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of patents which are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 17 years.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the carrying values of its long-lived assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the expected future cash flows from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized and measured using the fair value of the related asset. No impairment charges were incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or demand for the Company's services will continue, which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue principally from sales of fan experiences, fan club membership fees, shipping calculator subscriptions, and from client services.

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 605. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenues when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, product delivery and acceptance have occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Fan experience sales generally include tickets and related experiences at concerts and other events conducted by performing artists. Revenues associated with these fan experiences are generally reported gross, rather than net, and are deferred until the related event has been concluded, at which time the revenues and related direct costs are recognized.

Fan club membership fees are recognized ratably over the term of the related membership, generally one year.

For sales of merchandise owned and warehoused by the Company, the Company is responsible for conducting the sale, billing the customer, shipping the merchandise to the customer, processing customer returns and collecting accounts receivable. The Company recognizes revenue upon verification of the credit card transaction and shipment of the merchandise, discharging all obligations of the Company with respect to the transaction. During 2013 the Company moved its merchandising operations to MCN in Nashville, TN. Under our agreement with MCN revenues are recognized by means of a profit split calculation, payable as a commission due to the Company.

Client services revenues include web development and design, creative services, marketing services and general business consulting services. For contracts that are of a short duration and fixed price, revenue is recognized when there are no significant obligations and upon acceptance by the customer of the completed project. Revenues on longer-term fixed price contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Services that are performed on a time and material basis are recognized as the related services are performed.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues include event tickets, ticketing and venue fees, shipping and handling fees associated with e-commerce sales, merchandise and royalties paid to clients.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses include indirect client related expenses, including credit card processing fees, payroll, travel, facility costs, and other general and administrative expenses.

Advertising

Advertising costs are charged to expense as incurred. For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, advertising expense totaled \$940 and \$1,695, respectively, and are included in operating expenses in the accompanying condensed statements of comprehensive loss.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company grants options to purchase the Company's common stock to employees, directors and consultants under stock option plans. The benefits provided under these plans are share-based payments that the Company accounts for using the fair value method.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model ("Black-Scholes model") that uses assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, expected stock price volatility, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock and other factors. The expected terms of options granted are based on analyses of historical employee termination rates and option exercises. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of the grant. Since the Company does not expect to pay dividends on common stock in the foreseeable future, it estimated the dividend yield to be 0%.

Share-based compensation expense recognized during a period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest and is amortized under the straight-line attribution method. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the accompanying condensed statements of comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. The fair value method requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company estimates forfeitures based on historical experience. Changes to the estimated forfeiture rate are accounted for as a cumulative effect of change in the period the change occurred.

Since the Company has a net operating loss carry-forward as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, no excess tax benefits for tax deductions related to share-based awards were recognized from stock options exercised in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 that would have resulted in a reclassification from cash flows from operating activities to cash flows from financing activities.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes and the related accounts under the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the income tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is applied against any net deferred tax asset if, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company recognizes any uncertain income tax positions on income tax returns at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had \$0 accrued for interest and penalties on the Company's accompanying condensed balance sheets at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share represents income (loss) available to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income (loss) that would result from the assumed issuance. The potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding stock options and have been excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because they would reduce the reported loss per share and therefore have an anti-dilutive effect.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, there were approximately 11,962,000 potentially dilutive shares that were excluded from the diluted earnings (loss) per share as their effect would have been antidilutive for the year then ended.

Segment Reporting

The Company has determined that it has only one discreet operating segment consisting of activities and services surrounding the sale of fan experiences, fan club memberships, and merchandise associated with its relationships with performing artists and organizations. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, who evaluates the company as a single operating segment.

Note 2. Fair Value Disclosures

The following table presents fair values for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the measurements fall. No transfer among the levels within the fair value hierarchy occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

	Fair Value	
	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(unaudited)	(audited)
Investments in marketable securities	1 \$ 73,299	\$ 106,097

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company recorded a realized gain of \$3,748, which comprises of a realized gain of \$51,884 and an unrealized loss of \$48,136 transferred from accumulated other comprehensive loss to earnings, on the sale of investments in available-for-sale securities. For the three months ended March 31, 2014 the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$2,800 on investments in available-for-sale securities.

Note 3. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses are comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2014 (unaudited)	December 31, 2013 (audited)
Payroll and related costs	\$ 7,801	\$ 2,446
Royalties	504,687	421,963
Other	17,917	14,539
Total	\$ 530,405	\$ 438,948

Note 4. Commitments and Contingencies

Stock Price Guarantee

In connection with the Company's advance royalties with a client, the Company guaranteed that shares of common stock would sell for at least \$0.12 per share. If the shares are not the required \$0.12 per share when they are sold, the Company has the option of issuing additional shares at their fair value or making a cash payment for the difference between the guaranteed price per share and the fair value of the stock. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the stock price guarantee was \$0 as the Company's stock price was above \$0.12 per share.

Legal Matters

In the normal course of business, the Company periodically becomes involved in litigation. As of March 31, 2014, in the opinion of management, the Company had no pending litigation that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The Company commenced on December 20, 2013 patent infringement litigation against e-Bay, Inc. (Paid, Inc. vs. e-Bay, Inc.; CV No. 4:13-cv-40151-TSH) in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts Central Division.

Indemnities and Guarantees

The Company has made certain indemnities and guarantees, under which it may be required to make payments to a guaranteed or indemnified party, in relation to certain actions or transactions. The Company indemnifies its directors, officers, employees and agents, as permitted under the laws of the State of Delaware. In connection with its facility leases, the Company has agreed to indemnify its lessors for certain claims arising from the use of the facilities. The duration of the guarantees and indemnities varies, and is generally tied to the life of the agreement. These guarantees and indemnities do not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential future payments the Company could be obligated to make. Historically, the Company has not been obligated nor incurred any payments for these obligations and, therefore, no liabilities have been recorded for these indemnities and guarantees in the accompanying condensed balance sheets.

Note 5. Common Stock

Share-based Incentive Plans

During the period ended March 31, 2014, the Company had three stock option plans that include both incentive and non-qualified options to be granted to certain eligible employees, non-employee directors, or consultants of the Company. There were no stock options granted, exercised, canceled or expired during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Active Plans:

2012 Plan

On October 15, 2012, the Company adopted the 2012 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the "2012 Plan"). The purpose of the 2012 Plan is to provide long-term incentives and rewards to those employees of the Company, and any other individuals, whether directors, consultants or advisors who are in a position to contribute to the long-term success and growth of the Company. The options granted have a 10 year contractual term and vest one hundred percent on the date of grant. There are 1,000,000 shares reserved for future issuance under this plan.

2011 Plan

On February 1, 2011, the Company adopted the 2011 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the "2011 Plan"), to replace the 2001 Plan discussed below, and has filed Registration Statements on Form S-8 to register 30,000,000 shares of its common stock. Under the 2011 Plan, employees and consultants may elect to receive their gross compensation in the form of options, exercisable at \$.001 per share, to acquire the number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to their gross compensation divided by the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. The options granted have a 10 year contractual term and vest one hundred percent on the date of grant. At March 31, 2014 there are 750,000 shares reserved for issuance under this plan.

2002 Plan

The 2002 Stock Option Plan ("2002 Plan") provides for the award of qualified and non-qualified options for up to 30,000,000 shares. The options granted have a ten-year contractual term and have a vesting schedule of either immediately, two years, or four years from the date of grant. There are currently no shares reserved for issuance under this plan.

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

Forward Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain 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) regarding the Company and its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates", "could", "may", "should", "will", "would", and similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements in this report. Additionally, statements concerning future matters such as the development of new services, technology enhancements, purchase of equipment, credit arrangements, possible changes in legislation and other statements regarding matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements in this quarterly report reflect the good faith judgment of the Company's management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by the Company. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks, contingencies and uncertainties, and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from results and outcomes discussed in this report. Although the Company believes

that its plans, intentions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company can give no assurance that its plans, intentions or expectations will be achieved. For a more complete discussion of these risk factors, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors", in the Company's Form 10K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 that was filed on March 31, 2014.

For example, the Company's ability to achieve positive cash flow and to become profitable may be adversely affected as a result of a number of factors that could thwart its efforts. These factors include the Company's inability to successfully implement the Company's business and revenue model, tour or event cancellations, higher costs than anticipated, the Company's inability to sell its products and services to a sufficient number of customers, the introduction of competing products or services by others, the Company's failure to attract sufficient interest in, and traffic to, its sites, the Company's inability to complete development of its sites, the failure of the Company's operating systems, and the Company's inability to increase its revenues as rapidly as anticipated. If the Company is not profitable in the future, it will not be able to continue its business operations.

Overview

The Company originally developed AuctionInc. to assist and improve the Company's [on-line auction] sales, but management realized that there was a need for an order management system for individuals and businesses that engage in e-commerce on the Internet, including on-line auction sites as well as other websites with multiple sellers. In 2000, the Company's technology team focused its attention on the core fundamental piece of the system called the Shipping Calculator. The Company recognized the potential importance of the Shipping Calculator and filed for a patent on that technology before launching it to the public in April 2002. The Company obtained its first patent on the Shipping Calculator in January 2008, the second patent in April 2011, the third patent in January 2013, the fourth patent in August 2013 and a fifth patent in January 2014. Additional patent applications are pending. The Shipping Calculator product is modular and customizable, and the Company continues to develop new tools and products for our customers. In addition the Company identifies new channels and partnerships to continue marketing the Shipping Calculator.

The Company believes that its patents are very valuable and it hopes to license them at a fair price to generate revenue for the Company. In addition to this strategy we also have ongoing litigation (Paid vs. eBay) in the U.S. District Court of Massachusetts. Our goal is to develop a robust licensing program to generate revenues for the Company. As part of this revenue generation effort, the Company commenced on December 20, 2013 patent infringement litigation against e-Bay, Inc. (Paid, Inc. vs. e-Bay, Inc.; CV No. 4:13-cv-40151-TSH) in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts Central Division. The Company's goal is to develop a robust licensing program utilizing its intellectual property assets.

The secondary focus of the Company has been the providing of brand-related services to businesses and celebrity clients in the entertainment, sports and collectible industries. The Company's brand management, brand marketing, social media marketing, product design and merchandising, fulfillment services, website design, development and hosting, and authentication services are designed to grow each client's customer base in size loyalty and revenue generation. We offer entertainers, celebrity athletes and business entities a comprehensive web-presence and related services by supporting and managing clients' official websites and fan-community services including e-commerce, VIP ticketing, live event fan experiences, user-generated content, and client content publishing distribution.

In January 2013, the Company entered into a partnership agreement with Music City Networks ("MCN"). In accordance with the agreement, as of the effective date, MCN will be providing the above mentioned client based services directly to the Company's clients in exchange for a profit participation as defined in the agreement.

Significant Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 3 to our financial statements included in our Form 10-K filed on March 31, 2014, as updated and amended in Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Financial Statements included herein. However, certain of our accounting policies, most notably with respect to revenue recognition, are particularly important to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations and require the application of significant judgment by our management; as a result, they are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. In applying these policies, our management makes estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures. Those estimates and judgments are based upon our historical experience, the terms of existing contracts, our observance of trends in the industry, information that we obtain from our customers and outside sources, and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

The following discussion compares the Company's results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 with those for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The Company's condensed financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this quarterly report contain detailed information that should be referred to in conjunction with the following discussion.

Revenues

The following table compares total revenue for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Merchandising and fulfillment	\$ 68,989	\$ 627,132	(89)%
Client services	5,033	17,740	(72)%
Touring revenues	435,383	287,503	51 %
Total revenues	\$ 509,405	\$ 932,375	(45)%

Revenues decreased 45% in the first quarter primarily from a 89% decrease in merchandising revenues and a 72% decrease in client services revenue, offset by a 51% increase in touring revenues.

Merchandising and fulfillment revenues decreased \$558,143 or 89% to \$68,989 in 2014 compared to \$627,132 in 2013. This is a direct result of our partnership with MCN.

Client services revenues decreased \$12,707 or 72% to \$5,033 in 2014 compared to \$17,740 in 2013. The decrease was attributable to the change in our business plan as it relates to the services we have provided within the music industry.

Touring revenues increased \$147,880 or 51% to \$435,383 in 2014 compared to \$287,503 in 2013. The Company has generated a consistent touring base and revenues are directly impacted by our clients' touring schedules and frequency. During the first quarter of 2014 there was an increased amount of tour dates when compared to the first quarter of 2013.

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased \$216,716 or 60% in 2014 to \$141,770 compared to \$358,486 in 2013. Gross margin decreased 10 percentage points to 28% from 38% in the first quarter of 2013. The decrease in gross margin was mainly due to the increase in touring revenue which has a higher cost of goods sold resulting in a lower gross margin. Going forward the Company will be focusing on expanding and licensing its intellectual property. It is to be expected that this service line will be less costly to pursue.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses in the first quarter 2014 were \$300,688 compared to \$664,945 in the first quarter 2013, a decrease of \$364,257 or 55%. The decrease is largely due to the relationship with MCN in addition to decreases in payroll, accounting fees and consulting and related costs.

Net Loss

The Company realized a net loss in the first quarter of 2014 of \$173,095 compared to a net loss of \$201,527 for the same period in 2013. The loss for the first quarter of 2014 and 2013 each represent \$0.00 and \$0.00 per share.

Operating Cash Flows

A summarized reconciliation of the Company's net loss to cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	2013
Net loss	\$(173,095)	\$(201,527)
Depreciation and amortization	8,659	19,882
Realized gain on investments in available-for-sale securities	(3,748)	-
Unrealized gain on investments in trading securities	-	(108,694)
Change in fair value of other receivables	55,618	
Gain on settlement of liabilities	(34,759)	-
Share-based compensation	12,668	79,542
Change in fair value of stock price guarantee	-	2,851
Amortization of prepaid facility costs	-	65,168
Deferred revenue	38,734	(41,303)
Changes in current assets and liabilities	50,930	(83,623)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$(44,993)	\$(267,704)

Working Capital and Liquidity

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$495,793 at March 31, 2014, compared to \$463,285 at December 31, 2013. The Company had \$721,798 of working capital at March 31, 2014, a decrease of \$106,658, compared to \$828,456 at December 31, 2013. The increase in cash and cash equivalents on hand is attributable to the decrease of cash needed to fund operating activities for the first quarter of 2014 and the increase in deferred revenue. Increase in cash and cash equivalents is because of the sale of available-for-sale stock.

As discussed in Note 1 of the accompanying condensed financial statements, there exists substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company may need an infusion of additional capital to fund anticipated operating costs over the next 12 months. Management believes that the Company has adequate cash resources to fund operations during the next 12 months. In addition, management continues to explore opportunities and has organized additional resources in an effort to license its patents. However, there can be no assurance that anticipated growth in new business will occur, and that the Company will be successful in licensing its patents.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, as its principal executive officer, and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, as its principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon this evaluation, the President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2014, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective, due to material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company has identified five material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting as described in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, the Company periodically becomes involved in litigation. As of March 31, 2014, in the opinion of management, the Company had no material pending litigation other than ordinary litigation incidental to the business.

The Company commenced on December 20, 2013 patent infringement litigation against e-Bay, Inc. (Paid, Inc. vs. e-Bay, Inc.; CV No. 4:13-cv-40151-TSH) in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts Central Division.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are no material changes for the risk factors previously disclosed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 10.1 Second Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between the Company and Forty Washington LLC.
- 31.1 CEO Certification required under Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 CFO Certification required under Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 and 32.2 CEO and CFO Certification required under Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document (furnished herewith)
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (furnished herewith)
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase (furnished herewith)
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase (furnished herewith)
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase (furnished herewith)
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase (furnished herewith)

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PAID, INC.
Registrant

Date: May 15, 2014 By: /s/ W. Austin Lewis, IV
W. Austin Lewis, IV, President, CEO and
CFO (Principal Executive, Financial and
Accounting Officer)

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
10.1	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between the Company and Forty Washington LLC.
31.1	CEO Certification required under Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	CFO Certification required under Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1 and 32.2	CEO and CFO Certification required under Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (furnished herewith)
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (furnished herewith)
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase (furnished herewith)
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase (furnished herewith)
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase (furnished herewith)
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase (furnished herewith)