

CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.

Form 10-Q

November 22, 2013

QUARTELY REPORT JUNE 30, 2011  
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 quarter ended September 30, 2013

Commission file number 000-51770

CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation or  
organization)

87-0733770

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

333 Hudson Street, Suite  
303

New York, NY, USA

(Address of principal  
executive offices)

10013

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code (646) 688-6381

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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 x No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting  
company x

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

As of November 21, 2013, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting and none-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately: \$6,687,962 at \$0.019 price per share, based on the closing price on the OTC Pink Sheets. As of November 21, 2013, there were 351,997,991 shares of common stock of the registrant issued and 351,997,991 outstanding.

CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.  
FORM 10-Q

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PART I

ITEM 1: CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.  
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash	\$ 278,185	\$ 238,124
Marketable securities	1,754,550	274,651
Accounts receivable	399,449	252,567
Prepaid assets	6,575	15,000
Total Current Assets	2,438,759	780,342
Other non-current assets	59,116	57,833
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 2,497,875</b>	<b>\$ 838,175</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 745,209	\$ 546,852
Accounts payable – related party	71,900	19,625
Accrued liabilities	717,623	722,549
Deferred income	13,370	13,370
Derivative liabilities	78,129	145,970
Short term debt, net of unamortized discount of \$0 and \$47,012, respectively	164,443	150,431
Total Current Liabilities	1,790,674	1,598,797
Notes Payable, net of debt discount of \$0 and \$7,739, respectively	-	629,261
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,790,674</b>	<b>2,228,058</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>		
<b>Preferred stock:</b>		
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock; 5,000,000 shares authorized; par value \$0.001 per share; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Series B Convertible Preferred Stock; 5,000,000 shares authorized; par value \$0.001 per share; none shares issued and outstanding	50	50
<b>Common Stock:</b>		
450,000,000 shares authorized, par value \$.001 per share; 294,987,917 and 294,950,743 shares issued, 294,987,917 and 294,650,743 outstanding	294,914	294,614
Additional paid in capital	14,495,641	14,469,341
Treasury Stock, 37,174 and 37,174 shares held, respectively.	37	37
Accumulated deficit	(14,083,441)	(16,153,925)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>707,201</b>	<b>(1,389,883)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>\$ 2,497,875</b>	<b>\$ 838,175</b>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.



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CMG HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
REVENUES	\$1,048,407	\$374,104	\$6,441,216	\$7,517,163
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of revenues	722,819	422,233	4,526,627	5,355,980
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	74,850
General and administrative	725,858	794,688	2,073,031	2,752,554
Total Operating Expenses	1,448,677	1,216,921	6,599,658	8,183,384
OPERATING LOSS	(400,270 )	(842,817 )	(158,442 )	(666,221 )
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Gain (loss) on derivative liability	153,096	(4,990 )	165,938	(598,153 )
Gain on extinguishment of debt	183,332	75,618	793,732	75,618
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(45,800 )	-	1,479,899	-
Other income (expense)	(65 )	(19,083 )	(5,465 )	(19,083 )
Interest expense	(6,092 )	(103,167 )	(205,178 )	(790,992 )
Total Other Income (Expense)	284,471	(551,622 )	2,228,926	(1,332,610 )
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(115,799 )	(894,439 )	2,070,484	(1,998,831 )
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(146,698 )	-	(503,626 )
Income on sale of discontinued operations	-	4,115,771	-	4,115,771
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$(115,799 )	\$3,074,634	\$2,070,484	\$1,613,314
BASIC INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	\$-	\$0.01	\$-	\$0.02
DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$(0.00 )	\$(0.00 )	\$0.01	\$(0.01 )
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$(0.00 )	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01
BASIC WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	295,829,864	272,515,699	295,054,040	218,628,520
	295,829,864			

DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	293,562,646	306,462,999	239,675,467
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See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements



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CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income from continuing operations	\$2,070,484	\$1,613,314
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(1,479,899)	-
Shares issued for services	-	194,100
Loss on debt servicing	-	19,879
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	(4,115,771)
Amortization of intangibles	-	74,580
(Gain) loss on derivatives	(165,938 )	598,153
Amortization of debt discount	152,848	659,280
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(793,732 )	(75,618 )
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(146,882 )	(88,725 )
Prepaid expense and other current assets	7,142	(4,727 )
Deferred income	-	(30,036 )
Accrued liabilities	93,406	943,444
Accounts payable	270,257	(63,292 )
Accounts payable, related party	(19,625 )	(113,505 )
Cash provided used in continuing operations	(11,939 )	(388,924 )
Cash provided by discontinued operations	-	73,265
Net cash used in operating activities	(11,939 )	(315,299 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash used in continuing operations	-	-
Cash used in discontinued operations	-	(4,841 )
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(4,841 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Advances from related parties	-	8,804
Payments on related parties debt	-	(16,000 )
Payments on short term debt	(52,500 )	-
Proceeds from issuance of debt	104,500	37,500
Net change in line of credit	-	2,361
Cash provided by continuing operations	52,000	32,665
Cash provided by discontinued operations	-	415,640
Net cash provided by financing activities	52,000	448,305
Net increase in cash	40,061	128,165
Cash, beginning of period	238,124	337,779
Cash, end of period	278,185	\$465,944

Supplemental cash flow information:

Interest paid	\$25,000	\$4,675
Income taxes paid	\$-	\$-

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)  
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2013	2012
Non-cash investing and financing activity:		
Reclassification of accounts payable to short term debt	\$-	\$522,943
Reclassification of accrued liabilities to short term debt	\$-	\$545,000
Discount on notes payable from derivative liability	\$98,097	\$596,019
Discount on shares issued with notes payable	\$-	\$11,486
Reclassification of derivative liabilities to additional paid-in capital	\$-	\$991,596
Common stock issued for settlement of notes payable	\$26,600	\$628,735
Cancellation of common stock and preferred stock	2,550	

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NOTE 1 –BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of CMG Holdings Group, Inc. (the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes contained in its 2012 annual report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, these interim financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods presented have been reflected herein. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. Our future results of operations may change materially from the historical results of operations reflected in our historical financial statements. The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical audited consolidated financial statements and footnotes of the Company and management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included in the Company’s Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2012 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K. Notes to the financial statements that would substantially duplicate the disclosure contained in the audited financial statements for fiscal year 2012, as reported in the Form 10-K, have been omitted.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CMG Holdings Group, Inc., CMG Acquisition, Inc., CMGO Capital, Inc., XA The Experiential Agency, Inc., CMGO Logistics, Inc., USaveCT and USaveNJ, after elimination of all significant inter-company accounts and transactions.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASC 820 which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of ASC 820 were effective January 1, 2008. ASC 820 delays the effective date for nonfinancial assets and liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008.

As defined in ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The Company utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable. The Company classifies fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurement).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined by ASC 820 are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as exchange-traded

derivatives, marketable securities and listed equities.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Instruments in this category generally include non-exchange-traded derivatives such as commodity swaps, interest rate swaps, options and collars.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2013  
(UNAUDITED)

## NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2011. As required by ASC 820, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

September 30, 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable trading securities	\$ 1,754,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,754,550
Derivative Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,129	\$ 78,129
December 31, 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable trading securities	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000
Derivative Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,970	\$ 145,970

## Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

The Company applies the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification 320, "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities", regarding marketable securities. The Company invests in securities that are intended to be bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term, and as a result, classifies such investments as trading securities. Trading securities are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value being reflected as unrealized gains or losses in the current period. In addition, the Company classifies the cash flows from purchases, sales, and maturities of trading securities as cash flows from operating activities.

Details of the Company's marketable trading securities as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Aggregate fair value	\$ 1,754,550	\$ 3,000
Gross unrealized holding gains	1,479,899	-
Gross unrealized holding losses	-	-
Transfer of cost method investment to marketable securities	274,651	
Proceeds from sales	\$ -	\$ --
Gross realized gains	-	--
Gross realized losses	-	--
Other than temporary impairment	-	--

## Discontinued Operations

In accordance with ASC 205-20, Presentation of Financial Statements – Discontinued Operations, we reported the results of our subsidiary, AudioEye Inc., as a discontinued operation. The application of ASC 205-20 is discussed in Note 2 below.

NOTE 2 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company had outstanding accounts payable to related parties of \$71,900 and \$19,625 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. These payables represent legal and administrative fees paid on behalf of the Company by its officers.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2013  
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 3– NOTES PAYABLE

Asher Enterprises, Inc.

On October 16, 2012 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$32,500 to Asher. The convertible promissory note bears interest at 8% and is due on July 18, 2013 and any amount not paid by July 18, 2013 will incur a 22% interest rate. The note is convertible at 50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices for the Company's common stock during the ten trading day period prior to the conversion date after 180 days. The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instrument should be classified as liabilities once the conversion option becomes effective after 180 days due to their being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options.

In conjunction with the issuance of the promissory note, \$2,500 was recorded as debt discount. The discount is being amortized over the term of the note to interest expense. During April 2013, the Company paid off the \$32,500 note and accrued interest and penalties of \$10,000. The discount balance was \$0 and \$1,809 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$34,309 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013.

On May 20, 2013 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$53,000 to Asher. The convertible promissory note bears interest at 8% and is due on February 24, 2014 and any amount not paid by the due date will incur a 22% interest rate. The note is convertible at 58% of the average of the lowest trading prices for the Company's common stock during the ten trading day period prior to the conversion date after 180 days. The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instrument should be classified as liabilities once the conversion option becomes effective after 180 days due to there being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options.

Paul Sherman Agreement

On May 12, 2012, the Company modified its July 24, 2011 agreement with Paul Sherman into a \$9,943 convertible promissory note bearing interest at 2% and due on May 15, 2013. The convertible promissory note is convertible at a price equal to the close price on the day prior to Paul Sherman's request for conversion, but not to go below \$.001. The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instrument should be classified as a liability. The fair value of the embedded conversion option resulted in a discount of \$8,875 on the date of the note. The discount is being amortized over the term of the note to interest expense. The discount balance was \$0 and \$3,376 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$3,376 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory note has an outstanding balance of \$9,943 and \$9,943 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Continental Equities, LLC



On September 7, 2012 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$50,000 to Continental Equities, LLC (“Continental”) for the assignment of an equivalent amount of the Company’s account payable to Continental. The convertible promissory note bears interest at 12% and was due on May 15, 2013, any amount not paid by May 15, 2013 is incurring a 22% interest rate.

On September 7, 2012 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$20,000 to Continental Equities, LLC for the assignment of an equivalent amount of the Company’s accrued interest to Continental. The convertible promissory note bore interest at 12% and during May 2013, a related party entity paid the \$20,000 convertible promissory note plus accrued interest in full.

The convertible promissory notes are/were convertible at 50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices for the Company’s common stock during the ten trading day period prior to the conversion date. The Company analyzed the conversion options for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 “Derivatives and Hedging” and determined that the instruments should be classified as liabilities. The fair value of the embedded conversion option resulted in a discount of \$65,597 on the date of the note. The discount balance was \$0 as of September 30, 2013. Amortization of \$65,597 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013. The Company paid off \$20,000 of the note during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory notes have an outstanding balance of \$50,000 and \$70,000 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

As inducement for entering into the convertible promissory notes, the Company issued 600,000 shares, which were recorded as a debt discount of \$11,486, which represents the relative fair value of the shares with the note principal. The discount balance was \$0 and \$7,657 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$7,657 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2– NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

Connied, Inc.

On April 11, 2011 the Company assigned \$135,000 of its account payable from a third party to Connied, Inc. (“Connied”). On May 3, 2011, the Company amended the assigned account payable to add a conversion feature. The new note was convertible at 50% of the average of the five lowest closing prices for the Company's stock during the previous 30 trading days. The remaining balance of \$85,000 was recorded as short term debt. The note bears interest at 20% and is due on May 2, 2013.

The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 “Derivatives and Hedging” and determined that the embedded conversion feature should be classified as a liability due to their being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options. The embedded conversion feature was measured at fair value at inception and on the date of conversion with the change in fair value recorded to earnings. The addition of the embedded conversion option resulted in a full discount to the note of \$85,000 on May 3, 2011.

During August 2013, the Company entered into a Termination Agreement and Release (the “Agreement”) with Continental Investments Group (Continental), the holder of a \$85,000 convertible note payable of the Company and the holder of 2,500,000 shares of restricted common stock. The Agreement calls for the termination and cancellation of a Sale and Purchase agreement, whereby the Company agreed to issue 50,000 Series B Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for 20,000 cartoon animated Cels. The Agreement also calls for the cancellation of the \$85,000 convertible note and related interest and the Continental to return the 2,500,000 shares of restricted common stock and 50,000 Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, valued at par of \$2,550. This resulted in a gain on settlement of debt of \$85,000.

The discount was being amortized over the term of the note to interest expense. The discount balance was \$0 and \$34,170 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$34,170 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory note has an outstanding balance of \$0 and \$85,000 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Alan Morell

On September 26, 2012, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes for \$112,000 and \$525,000 to Alan Morell for outstanding amounts owed for the Company’s line of credit and accrued salary, respectively. The notes bore interest at 2% and were due on April 4, 2013 and April 26, 2014, respectively. The notes became convertible at \$0.04 and \$0.06, respectively, as of November 15, 2012. During June 2013, the Company issued 2,800,000 shares of common stock to settle the \$637,000 note, resulting in a gain on settlement of debt of \$610,400.

The Company analyzed the conversion options for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 “Derivatives and Hedging” and determined that the embedded conversion feature should be classified as a liability due to their being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options. The embedded conversion feature was measured at fair value at inception and on the date of conversion with the change in fair value recorded to earnings. The addition of the embedded conversion options resulted in a discount to the notes of \$27,573 on November 15, 2012. The discounts were being amortized over the terms of the notes to interest expense.

The discount balances were \$0 and \$7,739 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$7,739 was recognized as interest expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory notes have an outstanding balance of \$0 and \$637,000 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

#### Infinite Alpha

On April 29, 2013 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$51,500 to Infinite Alpha with conversion terms yet to be determined. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 20%, and is due on demand. Any amounts not paid on demand will incur a 24% interest rate.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company wrote off \$98,332 of accrued interest to gain on settlement of debt. The total gain on settlement of debt recorded was \$793,732 and total amortization of debt discount was \$152,848 as of September 30, 2013. The Company made total payments on notes payable of \$52,500 on notes payable, and \$104,500 on borrowings.

#### NOTE 4 - DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

The Company has various convertible instruments outstanding more fully described in Note 3. Because the number of shares to be issued upon settlement cannot be determined under these instruments, the Company cannot determine whether it will have sufficient authorized shares at a given date to settle any other of its share-settleable instruments. As a result, under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging", all other share-settleable instruments must be classified as liabilities.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2013  
(UNAUDITED)

## NOTE 4- DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES (Continued)

## Embedded Derivative Liabilities in Convertible Notes

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company recognized new derivative liabilities of \$98,097 as a result of new convertible debt issuances. The Company recognized a \$165,938 gain, and \$598,153 loss, on derivatives due to change in fair value of the liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The fair value of the Company's embedded derivative liabilities was \$78,129 and \$145,970 at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

## Warrants

During the fiscal year 2011, 899,000 A Warrants and 899,000 B warrants were issued to individuals. The Company determined that the instruments embedded in the warrants should be classified as liabilities. Under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" the liabilities were subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period with the change in fair value recorded to earnings. The fair value of all outstanding warrants as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was \$1,750 and \$12,007, respectively. The Company recognized \$10,257 and \$4,532 as gain on derivative related to the warrants for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following table summarizes the derivative liabilities included in the consolidated balance sheet:

Derivative Liabilities	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 145,970
ASC 815-15 additions	98,097
Change in fair value	(85,712)
ASC 815-15 deletions	(80,226)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 78,129

The following table summarizes the derivative gain or loss recorded as a result of the derivative liabilities above:

## Gain/(Loss) on Derivative Liability

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Change in fair value	(85,712)	459,333
Convertible debt settled in cash	(80,226)	
Excess of fair value of liabilities over note payable	-	138,820
Total (Gain)/Loss on Derivative Liability	(165,938)	593,153

The Company values its warrant derivatives and all other share setttable instrument using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Assumption used include (1) 0.01% to 1.96% risk-free interest rate, (2) life is the remaining contractual life of the instrument (3) expected volatility 70% to 426%, (4) zero expected dividends, (5) exercise price as set forth in the agreements, (6) common stock price of the underlying share on the valuation date, and (7) number of shares to

be issued if the instrument is converted.

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CMG HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2013  
(UNAUDITED)

## NOTE 5 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to certain claims and litigation in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On April 21, 2011, the Company was served with a lawsuit that was filed in Clark County, Nevada against the Company by A to Z Holdings, LLC and seven other individuals or entities. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the Company's Board of Directors did not have the power to designate series A and B preferred stock without amending the articles of incorporation. The complaint also alleges any such amendment would require shareholder approval and filing of a proxy statement. On April 20, 2012, the Company settled with A to Z Holdings, LLC and seven other individuals or entities for \$10,000. The Company has accrued this settlement liability as of September 30, 2013.

On July 6, 2011, the Company was served with a lawsuit filed in the Circuit Court for the County of Multnomah, Oregon. The complaint alleges breach of contract and entitlement to consulting fees from the Company. The case was settled in 2012 for \$30,000. The Company has accrued for this liability as of September 30, 2013.

## NOTE 6 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the components of basic and diluted net income per common share is presented in the tables below:

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013		
	Income	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	Per Share
Basic:			
Income attributable to common stock	2,070,484	294,054,040	0.01
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Convertible Debt	-	11,408,959	
Diluted:			
Income attributable to common stock, including assumed conversions	2,070,484	306,462,999	0.01

Potentially dilutive securities excluded from the computation of weighted average diluted shares of common stock because the impact of these potentially dilutive securities was anti dilutive totaled 1,798,000 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2013.

## NOTE 7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In November 2013, CMG repaid \$29,000 of notes payable.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this Form 10-Q (this “Quarterly Report”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which includes, but are not limited to, statements concerning expectations as to our revenues, expenses, and net income, our growth strategies and plans, the timely development and market acceptance of our products and technologies, the competitive nature of and anticipated growth in our markets, our ability to achieve cost reductions, the status of evolving technologies and their growth potential, the adoption of future industry standards, expectations as to our financing and liquidity requirements and arrangements, the need for additional capital, and other matters that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, estimates, and projections about our industry, management’s beliefs, and certain assumptions made by it. Words such as “anticipates”, “appears”, “believe,” “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “seeks”, “assume,” “estimates”, “may”, “will” these words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All statements in this Quarterly Report regarding our future strategy, future operations, projected financial position, estimated future revenue, projected costs, future prospects, and results that might be obtained by pursuing management’s current plans and objectives are forward-looking statements. Therefore, actual results could differ materially and adversely from those results expressed in any forward-looking statements, as a result of various factors. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which are based only upon information available as of the date of this report. You should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements because the matters they describe are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our forward-looking statements are based on the information currently available to us and speak only as of the date on which this Quarterly Report was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We expressly disclaim any obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements even if subsequent events cause our expectations to change regarding the matters discussed in those statements. Over time, our actual results, performance or achievements will likely differ from the anticipated results, performance or achievements that are expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements, and such difference might be significant and materially adverse to our stockholders. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms “Company”, “Corporate”, “CMGO”, “our”, and “we” refer to CMG Holdings Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

Gross revenues increased from 374,104 for the three months ended September 30, 2012 to \$1,048,407 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in revenues was mainly due to market and economic conditions in our event marketing, event management and public relations and consulting business of XA, The Experiential Agency, Inc. (XA) as well as the sale of Audio Eye on August 17, 2012.

Cost of revenue increased from \$422,233 for the three months ended September 30, 2012 to \$722,819 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in cost of goods sold was due to market and economic conditions in our event marketing, event management and public relations and consulting business of XA, The Experiential Agency, Inc. (XA) as well as the sale of Audio Eye on August 17, 2012.

Operating expenses increased from \$1,216,921 for the three months ended September 30, 2012 to \$1,448,6779 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in operating expenses is mainly due to fewer expenses incurred associated to spinoff transaction related to AudioEye, Inc. and lower operating expenses related to the talent agency business that was sold to Creative Management Global.



The net incomes of \$3,074,634 for the three months ended September 30, 2012 decreased to a net loss of \$115,799 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in operating expenses is mainly due to fewer expenses incurred associated to spinoff transaction related to AudioEye, Inc. and lower operating expenses related to the talent agency business that was sold to Creative Management Global.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

Gross revenues decreased from \$7,517,163 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to \$6,441,216 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in revenues was mainly due to market and economic conditions in our event marketing, event management and public relations and consulting business of XA, The Experiential Agency, Inc. (XA) as well as the sale of Audio Eye on August 17, 2012.

Cost of revenue decreased from \$5,355,980 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to \$4,526,627 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in cost of goods sold was due to market and economic conditions in our event marketing, event management and public relations and consulting business of XA, The Experiential Agency, Inc. (XA) as well as the sale of Audio Eye on August 17, 2012.

Operating expenses decreased from \$8,183,384 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to \$6,599,658 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in operating expenses is mainly due to fewer expenses incurred associated to spinoff transaction related to AudioEye, Inc. and lower operating expenses related to the talent agency business that was sold to Creative Management Global.

The net income of 1,613,314 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased to a net income of \$2,070,4843 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

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## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES:

As of September 30, 2013, the Company's cash on hand was \$278,185.

Cash used by operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$11,939, as compared to cash used by operations of \$315,299 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This change is primarily due to unrealized gain on marketable securities of 1,479,899 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compares to \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, gain on sale of subsidiary of \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compares to \$4,115,771 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, and gain on extinguishment of debt of \$793,732 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compares to \$75,618 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$0 as compared cash used in investing activities of \$4,841 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$52,000, as compared to \$448,305 provided for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The decrease during the nine months ended June 30, 2013, was primarily due to the decrease by \$415,640 in cash provided by discontinued operations.

## SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth as of September 30, 2013, information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's Common Stock by (i) each person known by the Company to own beneficially 5% or more of such stock, (ii) each Director of the Company who owns any Common Stock, and (iii) all Directors and Officers as a group, together with their percentage of beneficial holdings of the outstanding shares. The information presented below regarding beneficial ownership of our voting securities has been presented in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not necessarily indicative of ownership for any other purpose. Under these rules, a person is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if that person has or shares the power to vote or direct the voting of the security or the power to dispose or direct the disposition of the security. A person is deemed to own beneficially any security as to which such person has the right to acquire sole or shared voting or investment power within 60 days through the conversion or exercise of any convertible security, warrant, option or other right. More than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities. The percentage of beneficial ownership by any person as of a particular date is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person, which includes the number of shares as to which such person has the right to acquire voting or investment power within 60 days, by the sum of the number of shares outstanding as of such date plus the number of shares as to which such person has the right to acquire voting or investment power within 60 days. Consequently, the denominator used for calculating such percentage may be different for each beneficial owner. Except as otherwise indicated below and under applicable community property laws, we believe that the beneficial owners of our common stock listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

## SECURITY OWNERSHIP:

Title of Class	Name	Shares	Percent
Common Stock	Alan Morell	18,622,944	6.3%
Common Stock	Jeffrey Devlin	0	0%

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All Directors, Executive Officers and 5% shareholders	18,622,944	6.3%
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These tables are based upon 294,987,917 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2013 and information derived from our stock records. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to these tables and subject to community property laws where applicable, we believe unless otherwise noted that each of the shareholders named in this table has sole or shared voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated as beneficially owned.

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ITEM 3: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK FACTORS

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS MAY HAVE AN IMPACT ON OUR BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION IN WAYS THAT WE CURRENTLY CANNOT PREDICT

The global economy has experienced a significant contraction, with an unprecedented lack of consumer credit within the credit markets and the shift away from discretionary spending within the marketing, communications. The decrease in the economic activity in the United States and in the commercial sectors in which we conduct business could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Continued tightness within the credit markets, volatility, instability and economic weakness of our clients marketing budgets and decrease in discretionary consumer spending associated with our clients business spending may result in a reduction in our revenues.

BUSINESS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF IT LOSES KEY CLIENTS AND KEY MANAGEMENT

The Company's loss of one or more significant clients could materially affect results of the Company on a consolidated basis. Our Management is critically important to ongoing results of the Company because, as in any service business, success of the Company is mainly dependent upon the leadership of key executives and management. If key executives were to leave any of our operating divisions, the relationships that the Company has with its clients could be adversely affected.

COMPETITION FOR CLIENTS IN HIGHLY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

The Company operates in a very competitive industry characterized by numerous firms of varying sizes, with no group of firms having dominant positions in the marketplace. Competitive factors include creative expertise, executive management's, personal relationships, quality and reliability of service and expertise in particular niche areas of the marketplace. In addition, our company's principal asset is its people, barriers to entry are minimal, and relatively small firms may be on occasion able to take some portion of a client's business from a larger competitor. While many of the Company's client relationships are long-standing, clients may at times place their marketing services businesses up for competitive review from time to time, including at times when clients enter into strategic transactions. To the extent that the Company fails to maintain existing clients or attract new clients, the Company's business, financial condition and operating results may be affected in a materially adverse manner.

ABILITY TO GENERATE NEW BUSINESS FROM NEW AND EXISTING CLIENTS MAY BE LIMITED

To increase revenues, the Company needs to obtain additional clients, generate demand for additional services from existing clients and partner with external marketing firms to mutually service as single or multiple of clients. The company's ability to generate demand for its services from new clients, additional demand from existing clients partner with external marketing firms to mutually service as single or multiple of clients is subject to clients' requirements, pre-existing vendor relationships, financial condition, strategic plans and internal resources, as well as the quality of the Company's employees, services and reputation and the breadth of its services. To the extent the Company cannot generate new business from new and existing clients due to these limitations; it will limit the Company's ability to grow its business and to increase its revenues.

REVENUES ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DECLINES AS A RESULT OF GENERAL ADVERSE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The marketing communications services industry is cyclical and is subject to the negative effects of economic downturns. The Company's marketing services operations are also exposed to the risk of clients changing their business plans and/or reducing their marketing budgets. As a result, if the U.S. markets and economies continue to

weaken, our businesses, financial condition and gross revenues are likely to be negatively affected may be suspect to declines from quarter to quarter or from year to year.

**BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM CURRENT ACQUISITION OR PRIOR ACQUISITIONS MADE IN THE FUTURE MAY NOT BE REALIZED**

The Company's business strategy includes ongoing efforts to engage in material acquisitions of ownership interests in entities in the marketing communications services industry. The Company intends to finance these acquisitions by using any available cash from operations, through incurrence of debt or bridge financing or by issuing equity, which may have a dilutive impact on its existing shareholders. At any given time the Company may be engaged in a number of discussions that may result in one or more material acquisitions. These opportunities require confidentiality and may involve negotiations that require quick responses by the Company. Although there is uncertainty that any of these discussions will result in definitive agreements or the completion of any transactions, the announcement of any such transaction may lead to increased volatility in the trading price of its securities. The success of acquisitions or strategic investments depends on the effective integration of newly acquired businesses into the Company's current operations. Such integration is subject to risks and uncertainties, including realization of anticipated synergies and cost savings, the ability to retain and attract personnel and clients, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, and undisclosed or potential legal liabilities of the acquired company. The Company may not realize the strategic and financial benefits that it expects from any of its past acquisitions, or any future acquisitions.

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**BUSINESS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF IT LOSES OR FAILS TO ATTRACT KEY EMPLOYEES**

Our executive management and our employees, including creative, research, media, account and their skills and relationships with clients, are among the Company's most critically important assets. An important aspect of the Company's competitiveness is its ability to retain key employee and executive management. The compensation for these key employees is an essential factor in attracting and retaining them and the Company may not offer a level of compensation sufficient to attract and retain these key employees. If the Company fails to hire and retain a sufficient number of these key employees, it may not be able to compete effectively.

**BUSINESS EXPOSED TO THE RISK OF CLIENT MEDIA ACCOUNT DEFAULTS**

The Company often incurs expenses on behalf of its clients in order to secure a variety of opportunities in exchange for which it receives a fee. While the Company acts to prevent against default on payment for these services and have historically had a very low incidence of default, the Company is still exposed to the risk of significant uncollectible receivables from our clients.

**SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS THAT COULD RESTRICT ITS ACTIVITIES OR NEGATIVELY IMPACT ITS REVENUES**

Marketing communications businesses are subject to government regulation, both domestic and foreign. There has been an increasing tendency in the United States on the part of advertisers to resort to litigation and self-regulatory bodies to challenge comparative advertising on the grounds that the advertising is false and deceptive. Moreover, there has recently been an expansion of specific rules, prohibitions, media restrictions, labeling disclosures and warning requirements with respect to advertising for certain products. Representatives within government bodies, both domestic and foreign, continue to initiate proposals to ban the advertising of specific products and to impose taxes on or deny deductions for advertising which, if successful, may have an adverse effect on advertising expenditures and consequently the Company's revenues.

**THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CURRENCY FLUCTUATION RISKS**

Although the Company's financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, a portion of its revenues and operating costs may be denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. As a result, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and other currencies, may affect the Company's financial results and competitive position.

**OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS; SECURITY INTEREST AND UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Asher Enterprises, Inc.

On October 16, 2012 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$32,500 to Asher. The convertible promissory note bears interest at 8% and is due on July 18, 2013 and any amount not paid by July 18, 2013 will incur a 22% interest rate. The note is convertible at 50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices for the Company's common stock during the ten trading day period prior to the conversion date after 180 days. The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instrument should be classified as liabilities once the conversion option becomes effective after 180 days due to their being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options.

In conjunction with the issuance of the promissory note, \$2,500 was recorded as debt discount. The discount is being amortized over the term of the note to interest expense. During April 2013, the Company paid off the \$32,500 note and accrued interest and penalties of \$10,000. The discount balance was \$0 and \$1,809 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$34,309 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013.

On May 20, 2013 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$53,000 to Asher. The convertible promissory note bears interest at 8% and is due on February 24, 2014 and any amount not paid by the due date will incur a 22% interest rate. The note is convertible at 58% of the average of the lowest trading price for the Company's common stock during the ten trading day period prior to the conversion date after 180 days. The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instrument should be classified as liabilities once the conversion option becomes effective after 180 days due to there being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options.

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### Paul Sherman Agreement

On May 12, 2012, the Company modified its July 24, 2011 agreement with Paul Sherman into a \$9,943 convertible promissory note bearing interest at 2% and due on May 15, 2013. The convertible promissory note is convertible at a price equal to the close price on the day prior to Paul Sherman's request for conversion, but not to go below \$.001. The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instrument should be classified as a liability. The fair value of the embedded conversion option resulted in a discount of \$8,875 on the date of the note. The discount is being amortized over the term of the note to interest expense. The discount balance was \$0 and \$3,376 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$3,376 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory note has an outstanding balance of \$9,943 and \$9,943 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

### Continental Equities, LLC

On September 7, 2012 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$50,000 to Continental Equities, LLC ("Continental") for the assignment of an equivalent amount of the Company's account payable to Continental. The convertible promissory note bears interest at 12% and was due on May 15, 2013, any amount not paid by May 15, 2013 is incurring a 22% interest rate.

On September 7, 2012 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$20,000 to Continental Equities, LLC for the assignment of an equivalent amount of the Company's accrued interest to Continental. The convertible promissory note bore interest at 12% and during May 2013, a related party entity paid the \$20,000 convertible promissory note plus accrued interest in full.

The convertible promissory notes are/were convertible at 50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices for the Company's common stock during the ten trading day period prior to the conversion date. The Company analyzed the conversion options for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the instruments should be classified as liabilities. The fair value of the embedded conversion option resulted in a discount of \$65,597 on the date of the note. The discount balance was \$0 as of September 30, 2013. Amortization of \$65,597 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013. The Company paid off \$20,000 of the note during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory notes have an outstanding balance of \$50,000 and \$70,000 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

As inducement for entering into the convertible promissory notes, the Company issued 600,000 shares, which were recorded as a debt discount of \$11,486, which represents the relative fair value of the shares with the note principal. The discount balance was \$0 and \$7,657 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$7,657 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013.

On November 18, 2013 the company paid \$55,000 to Continental Equities leaving a balance of \$29,000 owed including interest and penalties.  
Connied, Inc.

On April 11, 2011 the Company assigned \$135,000 of its account payable from a third party to Connied, Inc. ("Connied"). On May 3, 2011, the Company amended the assigned account payable to add a conversion feature. The new note was convertible at 50% of the average of the five lowest closing prices for the Company's stock during the previous 30 trading days. The remaining balance of \$85,000 was recorded as short term debt. The note bears interest at 20% and is due on May 2, 2013.



The Company analyzed the conversion option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 “Derivatives and Hedging” and determined that the embedded conversion feature should be classified as a liability due to their being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options. The embedded conversion feature was measured at fair value at inception and on the date of conversion with the change in fair value recorded to earnings. The addition of the embedded conversion option resulted in a full discount to the note of \$85,000 on May 3, 2011.

During August 2013, the Company entered into a Termination Agreement and Release (the “Agreement”) with Continental Investments Group (Continental), the holder of a \$85,000 convertible note payable of the Company and the holder of 2,500,000 shares of restricted common stock. The Agreement calls for the termination and cancellation of a Sale and Purchase agreement, whereby the Company agreed to issue 50,000 Series B Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for 20,000 cartoon animated Cels. The Agreement also calls for the cancellation of the \$85,000 convertible note and related interest and the Continental to return the 2,500,000 shares of restricted common stock and 50,000 Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, valued at par of \$2,550. This resulted in a gain on settlement of debt of \$85,000.

The discount was being amortized over the term of the note to interest expense. The discount balance was \$0 and \$34,170 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$34,170 was recognized as interest expense as of September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory note has an outstanding balance of \$0 and \$85,000 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

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### Alan Morell

On September 26, 2012, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes for \$112,000 and \$525,000 to Alan Morell for outstanding amounts owed for the Company's line of credit and accrued salary, respectively. The notes bore interest at 2% and were due on April 4, 2013 and April 26, 2014, respectively. The notes became convertible at \$0.04 and \$0.06, respectively, as of November 15, 2012. During June 2013, the Company issued 2,800,000 shares of common stock to settle the \$637,000 note, resulting in a gain on settlement of debt of \$610,400.

The Company analyzed the conversion options for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging" and determined that the embedded conversion feature should be classified as a liability due to their being no explicit limit to the number of shares to be delivered upon settlement of the above conversion options. The embedded conversion feature was measured at fair value at inception and on the date of conversion with the change in fair value recorded to earnings. The addition of the embedded conversion options resulted in a discount to the notes of \$27,573 on November 15, 2012. The discounts were being amortized over the terms of the notes to interest expense. The discount balances were \$0 and \$7,739 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization of \$7,739 was recognized as interest expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The convertible promissory notes have an outstanding balance of \$0 and \$637,000 as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

### Infinite Alpha

On April 29, 2013 the company issued a convertible promissory note for \$51,500 to Infinite Alpha. The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at 20%, and is due on demand. Any amounts not paid on demand will incur a 24% interest rate.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company wrote off \$98,332 of accrued interest to gain on settlement of debt. The total gain on settlement of debt recorded was \$793,732 and total amortization of debt discount was \$152,848 as of September 30, 2013. The Company made total payments on notes payable of \$52,500 on notes payable, and \$104,500 on borrowings.

## **PUBLIC COMPANY COMPLIANCE MAY MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public entity, the Company expects these new rules and regulations to increase compliance costs in 2010 and beyond and to make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public entity, the Company also expects that these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for the Company to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future and it may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified persons to serve as directors or as executive officers.

## **THERE IS CURRENTLY NO LIQUID TRADING MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK AND THE COMPANY CANNOT ENSURE THAT ONE WILL EVER DEVELOP OR BE SUSTAINED**

The Company's common stock is currently approved for quotation on the OTCQB trading under the symbol CMGO.PK. However, there is limited trading activity and not currently a liquid trading market. There is no assurance as to when or whether a liquid trading market will develop, and if such a market does develop, there is no assurance

that it will be maintained. Furthermore, for companies whose securities are quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board maintained by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the “OTCQB”), it is more difficult (1) to obtain accurate quotations, (2) to obtain coverage for significant news events because major wire services generally do not publish press releases about such companies, and (3) to obtain needed capital. As a result, purchasers of the Company’s common stock may have difficulty selling their shares in the public market, and the market price may be subject to significant volatility.

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THE COMPANY'S STOCK PRICE MAY BE VOLATILE

The market price of the Company's common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including the following: technological innovations or new products and services by the Company or its competitors; additions or departures of key personnel; limited "public float" following the Reorganization, in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for the common stock; the Company's ability to execute its business plan; operating results that fall below expectations; loss of any strategic relationship; industry developments; economic and other external factors; and period-to-period fluctuations in the Company's financial results. In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock.

OFFERS OR AVAILABILITY FOR SALE OF A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK MAY CAUSE THE PRICE OF THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK TO DECLINE OR COULD AFFECT THE COMPANY'S ABILITY TO RAISE ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL

If the Company's current stockholders seek to sell substantial amounts of common stock in the public market either upon expiration of any required holding period under Rule 144 or pursuant to an effective registration statement, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as "overhang," in anticipation of which the market price of the Company's common stock could fall substantially. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make it more difficult for the Company to raise additional financing in the future through sale of securities at a time and price that the Company deems acceptable.

THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK IS CURRENTLY DEEMED TO BE "PENNY STOCK", WHICH MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR INVESTORS TO SELL THEIR SHARES

The Company's common stock is currently subject to the "penny stock" rules adopted under section 15(g) of the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules apply to companies whose common stock is not listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market or other national securities exchange and trades at less than \$5.00 per share or that have tangible net worth of less than \$5,000,000 (\$2,000,000 if the company has been operating for three or more years). These rules require, among other things, that brokers who trade penny stock to persons other than "established customers" complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances. Many brokers have decided not to trade penny stocks because of the requirements of the penny stock rules and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in such securities is limited. If the Company remains subject to the penny stock rules for any significant period, it could have an adverse effect on the market, if any, for the Company's securities. If the Company's securities are subject to the penny stock rules, investors will find it more difficult to dispose of the Company's securities.

THE ELIMINATION OF MONETARY LIABILITY AGAINST THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES UNDER NEVADA LAW AND THE EXISTENCE OF INDEMNIFICATION RIGHTS TO THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES MAY RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL EXPENDITURES BY THE COMPANY AND MAY DISCOURAGE LAWSUITS AGAINST THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain any specific provisions that eliminate the liability of directors for monetary damages to the Company and the Company's stockholders; however, the Company is prepared to give such indemnification to its directors and officers to the extent provided by Nevada law. The Company may

also have contractual indemnification obligations under its employment agreements with its executive officers. The foregoing indemnification obligations could result in the Company incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which the Company may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage the Company from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by the Company's stockholders against the Company's directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit the Company and its stockholders.

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ITEM 4: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management has evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) as of the end of the period covered by this report and concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that all material information required to be disclosed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q has been made known to them in a timely fashion. We are in the process of improving our internal control over financial reporting in an effort to remediate these deficiencies through improved supervision and training of our accounting staff. These deficiencies have been disclosed to our Board of Directors. We believe that this effort is sufficient to fully remedy these deficiencies and we are continuing our efforts to improve and strengthen our control processes and procedures. Our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and directors will continue to work with our auditors and other outside advisors to ensure that our controls and procedures are adequate and effective.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

No change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the month ended June 30, 2013, that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to certain claims and litigation in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On April 21, 2011, the Company was served with a lawsuit that was filed in Clark County, Nevada against the Company by A to Z Holdings, LLC and seven other individuals or entities. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the Company's Board of Directors did not have the power to designate series A and B preferred stock without amending the articles of incorporation. The complaint also alleges any such amendment would require shareholder approval and filing of a proxy statement. On April 20, 2012, the Company settled with A to Z Holdings, LLC and seven other individuals or entities for \$10,000. The Company has accrued this settlement liability as of June 30, 2013.

On July 6, 2011, the Company was served with a lawsuit filed in the Circuit Court for the County of Multnomah, Oregon. The complaint alleges breach of contract and entitlement to consulting fees from the Company. The case was settled in 2012 for \$30,000. The Company has accrued for this liability as of June 30, 2013.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

The Company is a smaller reporting company and is therefore not required to provide this information.

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

None



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ITEM 3 – DEFAULT UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4 – MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None

ITEM 5 – OTHER INFORMATION

On June 22, 2011 the Registrant entered into a Master Agreement (hereinafter the “Agreement”) with AudioEye Acquisition Corp., a Nevada corporation (hereinafter “AudioEye Acquisition”) pursuant to which: (i) the shareholders of AudioEye Acquisition acquired from the Registrant 80% of the capital stock of AudioEye and (ii) the Registrant has on February 21, 2013 distribute to its shareholders, in the form of a dividend, 5% of the capital stock of AudioEye.

On February 21, 2013 AudioEye, Inc. distributed 15% of its common stock to Registrant and 5% to shareholders of record of Registrant as of the October 26, 2012 dividend date in accordance with the provisions of the June 22, 2011 Master Agreement, which is 5% of the capital stock of AudioEye, Inc.

1. The Registrant will retain 15% of the capital stock of AudioEye, Inc. subject to transfer restrictions in accordance with the provisions of the Master Agreement.
2. The Registrant has distributed on February 21, 2013 to its shareholders, in the form of a dividend, 5% of the capital stock of AudioEye, Inc. in accordance with provisions of the Agreement.

ITEM 6 – EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. Document Description

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.



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Reports on Form 8-K:

The Company filed a Form 8-K on August 2 2013 - Item 7.01 - Regulation FD Disclosure - Message to Shareholders.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, there unto duly authorized.

CMG HOLDINGS GROUP,  
INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: November 21, 2013

By: /s/ JEFFREY DEVLIN  
Jeffrey Devlin  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Chief Financial Officer and  
Chairman of the Board

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURE	NAME	TITLE	DATE
/s/Jeffrey Devlin	Jeffrey Devlin	CEO, CFO & Chairman of the Board	November 21, 2013

