FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2018

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 June 30, 2018

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

For the transition period from N/A to N/A
Commission File No. 000-52369

FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
(Name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada	20-3464383
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

5214 S. 136th Street, Omaha, NE 68137
(Address of principal executive offices)

(402) 884-1894
(Issuer’s telephone number)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Sec.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, smaller reporting company or emerging growth company. See definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non–Accelerated filer	Small reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at August 13, 2018
Common stock, $0.01 par value	10,997,958

FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
INDEX TO FORM 10-Q FILING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Item 1.	Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	2
	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)	2
	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations (unaudited)	3
	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity (unaudited)	4
	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited)	5
	Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	6
Item 2.	Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	13
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	18
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	18
PART II - OTHER INFORMATION		
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	20
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	20
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	20
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	20
Item 5.	Other Information	20
Item 6.	Exhibits	20
CERTIFICATIONS		
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	

Table of Contents

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 2 of Part I of this report, includes forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” “proposed,” “intended,” or “continue” or the negative of these te other comparable terminology. You should read statements that contain these words carefully, because they discuss our expectations about our future operating results or our future financial condition or state other “forward-looking” information. There may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or control. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware that the occurrence of any of the events described in this Quarterly Report could substantially harm our business, results of operations and financial condition, and that upon the occurrence of any of these events, the trading price of our securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, growth rates, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Quarterly Report to conform these statements to actual results.

Table of Contents

PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements
FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS:	June 30,	December 31,
	2018	2017
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$940,000	$1,262,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of doubtful accounts and sales returns of $743,000 and $1,264,000, respectively		
- Trade	382,000	1,958,000
- Factored	1,466,000	-
Inventories, net of allowance for obsolescence of $24,000 and $49,000, respectively	2,757,000	2,874,000
Note receivable	-	5,000
Prepaid expenses	82,000	221,000
Total current assets	5,627,000	6,320,000
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net of accumulated depreciation of $710,000 and $677,000 respectively	257,000	296,000
Goodwill	225,000	225,000
Security deposits	22,000	22,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,131,000	$6,863,000
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$3,017,000	$2,974,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	538,000	612,000
Secured payable to Factor	1,159,000	-
Line of credit	-	1,950,000
Term loan agreement	-	415,000
Total current liabilities	4,714,000	5,951,000

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, $.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized; 10,997,958 and 10,681,710 issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	110,000	107,000
Additional paid-in capital	31,127,000	31,013,000
Accumulated deficit	(29,820,000)	(30,208,000)
Total stockholders' equity	1,417,000	912,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$6,131,000	$6,863,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue	$4,379,000	$5,022,000	$8,993,000	$10,612,000
Cost of Goods Sold	2,573,000	3,499,000	5,271,000	7,168,000
Gross Profit	1,806,000	1,523,000	3,722,000	3,444,000
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
General and administrative	856,000	1,010,000	1,709,000	2,170,000
Selling and marketing	718,000	913,000	1,523,000	1,861,000
Depreciation and amortization	18,000	117,000	38,000	237,000
Total operating expenses	1,592,000	2,040,000	3,270,000	4,268,000
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	214,000	(517,000)	452,000	(824,000)
OTHER (INCOME) AND EXPENSES				
Interest expense	44,000	29,000	65,000	56,000
Other expense (income)	-	5,000	(1,000)	4,000
Total other (income) expense	44,000	34,000	64,000	60,000
INCOME TAXES	-	-	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$170,000	$(551,000)	$388,000	$(884,000)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE:				
Basic and diluted	$0.02	$(0.05)	$0.04	$(0.08)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares	10,955,099	10,470,158	10,840,905	10,455,814

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents

FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Total
December 31, 2017	10,681,710	$107,000	$31,013,000	$(30,208,000)	$912,000
Common stock issued for services	316,248	3,000	95,000		98,000
Fair value of options issued for services			19,000		19,000
Net income				388,000	388,000
June 30, 2018	10,997,958	$110,000	$31,127,000	$(29,820,000)	$1,417,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

	(Unaudited)	
	2018	2017
Net income (loss)	$388,000	$(884,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	38,000	237,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(521,000)	-
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(25,000)	(119,000)
Common stock issued for services	98,000	35,000
Fair value of options issued for services	19,000	23,000
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	(1,000)	5,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable – trade	2,097,000	(884,000)
Accounts receivable - factored	(1,466,000)	-
Inventories	142,000	1,311,000
Prepaid expenses	139,000	14,000
Customer note receivable	5,000	5,000
Accounts payable	43,000	552,000
Accrued liabilities and other liabilities	(74,000)	129,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	882,000	424,000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(10,000)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	2,000	-
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	2,000	(10,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of line of credit	(1,950,000)	-
Secured payable to Factor	1,159,000	
Repayments of term loan	(415,000)	(276,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,206,000)	(276,000)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(322,000)	138,000
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,262,000	1,293,000
CASH, END OF PERIOD	$940,000	$1,431,000

Supplemental disclosure operating activities

Cash paid for interest	$65,000	$56,000
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Cancellation of Treasury Stock	$-	$44,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

FITLIFE BRANDS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017 (Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Summary

FitLife Brands, Inc. (the "Company") is a national provider of innovative and proprietary nutritional supplements for health-conscious consumers marketed under the brand names NDS Nutrition Products™ (www.ndsnutrition.com), PMD™ (www.pmdsports.com), SirenLabs™ (www.sirenlabs.com), CoreActive™ (www.coreactivenutrition.com), and Metis Nutrition™ (www.metisnutrition.com) (together, "NDS Products"). With the consummation of the acquisition of iSatori, Inc. ("iSatori") on October 1, 2015, the Company added several brands to its product portfolio, including iSatori (www.isatori.com), BioGenetic Laboratories, and Energize (together, "iSatori Products"). The NDS Products are distributed principally through franchised General Nutrition Centers, Inc. ("GNC") stores located both domestically and internationally, and, with the addition of Metis Nutrition, through corporate GNC stores in the United States. The iSatori Products are sold through more than 25,000 retail locations, which include specialty, mass, and online.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 26, 2005. In October 2008, the Company acquired the assets of NDS Nutritional Products, Inc., a Nebraska corporation, and moved those assets into its wholly owned subsidiary NDS Nutrition Products, Inc., a Florida corporation ("NDS"). The Company's NDS Products are sold through NDS and the iSatori Products are sold through iSatori, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which the Company acquired in October 2015.

The Company is headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska. For more information on the Company, please go to http://www.fitlifebrands.com. The Company's common stock currently trades under the symbol "FTLF" on the OTC:PINK market.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying interim condensed unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation are included. Operating results for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2018. While management of the Company believes the disclosures presented herein are adequate and not misleading, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited condensed consolidated financial statements and the footnotes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated condensed financial statements.

Table of Contents

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and (iii) the reported amount of net sales and expense recognized during the periods presented. Adjustments made with respect to the use of estimates often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements; accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of accounts receivable, inventories, goodwill revenue, costs and expense and valuations of long term assets, realization of deferred tax assets and fair value of equity instruments issued for services during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Basic and Diluted Income (loss) per share

Our computation of earnings per share ("EPS") includes basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is measured as the income (loss) available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution, using the treasury stock method, that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the income (loss) of the Company as if they had been converted at the beginning of the periods presented, or issuance date, if later. In computing diluted income (loss) per share, the treasury stock method assumes that outstanding options and warrants are exercised and the proceeds are used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. Options and warrants may have a dilutive effect under the treasury stock method only when the average market price of the common stock during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants. Potential common shares that have an antidilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

Income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the respective periods. Basic and diluted (loss) per common share is the same for periods because all warrants and stock options outstanding are anti-dilutive. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, we excluded the all outstanding options and warrants which entitle the holders thereof to acquire shares of common stock as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. The following securities that were excluded are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Options	687,087	899,375
Warrants	43,300	60,620
Total	730,387	959,996

Goodwill

The Company had goodwill of $225,000, as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, as a result of the acquisition of NDS in October 2008. The Company adopted ASC Topic 350 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. In accordance with ASC Topic 350, goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the

purchase method, acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred in accordance with ASC Topic 350. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. ASC Topic 350 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no indicators of impairment for the recorded goodwill of $225,000, respectively.

Customer Concentration

Gross sales prior to reduction for vendor funded discounts and coupons to GNC during the six month period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were $8,380,000 and $11,546,000, respectively, representing 80.3% and 81.9% of total revenue, respectively. Gross accounts receivable attributable to GNC as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 were $2,015,000 and $3,115,000, respectively, representing 78.6% and 84.7% of the Company’s total accounts receivable balance, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company’s revenue is comprised of sales of nutritional supplements to consumers, primarily through GNC stores.

In September 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (ASU No. 2014-09) regarding revenue recognition. The new standard provides authoritative guidance clarifying the principles for recognizing revenue and developing a common revenue standard for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in the exchange for those goods. The ASU became effective January 1, 2018.

Due to the nature of the products sold by the Company, the adoption of the new standard has had no quantitative effect on the financial statements. However, the guidance requires additional disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized.

The Company previously recognized revenue when risk of loss transferred to our customers and collection of the receivable was reasonably assured, which generally occurs when the product is shipped. A product is not shipped without an order from the customer and credit acceptance procedures performed. The Company allows for returns within 30 days of purchase from end-users. GNC may return purchased products to the Company under certain circumstances, which include expired or soon to be expired products located in GNC corporate stores or at any of its distribution centers, and products that are subject to a recall or that contain an ingredient or ingredients that are subject to a recall by the FDA.

Under the new guidance, revenue is recognized when control of promised goods is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those goods. The Company reviews its sales transactions to identify contractual rights, performance obligations, and transaction prices, including the allocation of prices to separate performance obligations, if applicable. Revenue and costs of sales are recognized once products are delivered to the customer’s control and performance obligations are satisfied.

All products sold by the Company are distinct individual products and consist of nutritional supplements and related supplies. The products are offered for sale solely as finished goods, and there are no performance obligations required post-shipment for customers to derive the expected value from them. Other than promotional activities, which can vary from time to time but nevertheless are entirely within the Company’s control, contracts with customers contain no incentives or discounts that could cause revenue to be allocated or adjusted over time.

Control of products we sell transfers to customers upon shipment from our facilities, and the Company’s performance obligations are satisfied at that time. Shipping and handling activities are performed before the customer obtains control of the goods and therefore represent a fulfillment activity rather than promised goods to the customer. Payment for sales are generally made by check, credit card, or wire transfer. Historically the Company has not experienced any significant payment delays from customers.

We provide a 30-day right of return for our products. A right of return does not represent a separate performance obligation, but because customers are allowed to return products, the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled is variable. Upon evaluation of returns, the Company determined that substantially less than 5% of products are returned, and therefore believes it is probable that such returns will not cause a significant reversal of revenue in the future. We assess our contracts and the reasonableness of our conclusions on a quarterly basis.

Table of Contents

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases. This update will require the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. For operating leases, the asset and liability will be expensed over the lease term on a straight-line basis, with all cash flows included in the operating section of the statement of cash flows. For finance leases, interest on the lease liability will be recognized separately from the amortization of the right-of-use asset in the statement of comprehensive income and the repayment of the principal portion of the lease liability will be classified as a financing activity while the interest component will be included in the operating section of the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, leases will be recognized and measured at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on its financial statements and related disclosures.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB, including its Emerging Issues Task Force, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Securities and Exchange Commission did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company’s present or future financial statements.

NOTE 4 – MERCHANT AGREEMENT

In December 2017, the Company, through NDS and iSatori (together, the “Subsidiaries”), entered into a Merchant Agreement with Compass Bank, d/b/a Commercial Billing Service (“Compass”) (“Factor”). Under the terms of the Merchant Agreement, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions to funding, the Subsidiaries agreed to sell to Compass, and Compass agreed to purchase from the Subsidiaries, certain accounts owing from customers of such Subsidiaries, including GNC. All amounts due under the terms of the Merchant Agreement, totaling up to $5.0 million, are guaranteed by the Company under the terms of a Continuing Guarantee. The Company pays a fee calculated based on the London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) plus 550 basis points, which fee is based on the outstanding gross amount of accounts receivable factored in excess of total cash collected by Compass from customers against such amounts. The applicable LIBOR rate as of June 30, 2018 was 2.1%. Additionally, the Company is charged a non-utilization fee by which the average outstanding amount of obligations is less than $2.0 million. The Company has pledged collateral of all present and future inventory, accounts, accounts receivable, general intangibles and returned goods, together with all reserves, balances, deposits, and property at any time owing to the credit of the Company with Compass and any and all substitutions, accessions, additions, parts, accessories, attachments, replacements, proceeds and products of, for and to inventory, whether now or hereafter owned, existing, created, arising or acquired. The Merchant Agreement renews automatically unless either party terminates with a written notice within thirty days of the anniversary date.

Under the terms of the Merchant Agreement, all factored receivables are sold with recourse, which requires the Company to repurchase any receivables, if demanded, not paid on time causing such receivables to be accounted for as a secured financing arrangement and not as a sale of financial assets. Receivables are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts with the recourse amount potentially due Compass in the event of untimely payment presented under current liabilities as a secured financing obligation. There were no invoices factored under this Merchant Agreement during the year ended December 31, 2017.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company sold to the factor, on a recourse basis, an aggregate of $8,152,000 of invoices, net of credit memos, for cash proceeds of $7,784,000. In addition, the Company also incurred fees and other charges in the aggregate of $61,000 which was reflected as part of interest expense in the accompanying statement of operations. As of June 30, 2018, total due from Factor amounted to $307,000 which

represents the 20% holdback for invoices it had not yet collected.

For financial statement presentation purposes, since the receivables were sold with recourse, the Company reflected the amount due from Factor on the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

Accounts Receivable - Factor	$1,466,000
Secured Payable to Factor	(1,159,000)
	$307,000

Table of Contents

NOTE 5 – INVENTORIES

The Company’s inventories as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	June 30, 2018 (unaudited)	December 31, 2017
Finished goods	$2,200,000	$2,511,000
Components	581,000	412,000
Allowance for obsolescence	(24,000)	(49,000)
Total	$2,757,000	$2,874,000

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company’s fixed assets as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	June 30, 2018 (unaudited)	December 31, 2017
Equipment	$967,000	$973,000
Accumulated depreciation	(710,000)	(677,000)
Total	$257,000	$296,000

Depreciation expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was $38,000 as compared to $27,000 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017.

NOTE 7 – NOTES PAYABLE

The Company had previously obtained a line of credit (“LOC”) of $3 million and a separate term loan of $2.6 million with a financial institution, U.S. Bank. Both loans were secured by the Company’s tangible and intangible assets, and had an average interest rate of 5% per annum. The LOC matured in December 2017, as amended, while the term loan did not mature until August 2018. As of December 31, 2017, the outstanding balance of these notes payable totaled $2,365,000 and was deemed in default due to non-compliance with certain financial covenants.

In January 2018, the Company paid U.S. Bank a total of $2,365,000 to settle the outstanding balance of LOC and the term note payable. As of June 30, 2018, the LOC and Term Note payable had been fully paid.

NOTE 8 - EQUITY

Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 150.0 million shares of common stock, $0.01 par value, of which 10,997,958 common shares were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company issued 316,248 shares of common stock with a fair value of $98,000 to employees and directors for services rendered. The shares were valued at their respective date of

issuances.

Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 10.0 million shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, $0.01 par value, 1,000 shares of its 10% Cumulative Perpetual Series B Preferred Stock, $0.01 par value, and 500 shares of its Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, par value $0.01, none of which were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Table of Contents

Options

	Number of Options
December 31, 2017	870,284
Granted	-
Exercised	-
Forfeited	(183,197)
June 30, 2018	687,087
Vested and exercisable	628,261

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 687,087 and 870,284 options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company were issued and outstanding, respectively. Additional information regarding options outstanding as of June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Outstanding	Exercise Price	Issuance Date	Expiration Date
211,710	$1.39	05/09/16	05/09/21
40,000	$2.20	04/11/14	04/11/19
360,000	$2.30	02/23/15	02/23/20
11,571	$3.31	02/16/12	02/16/22
13,491	$4.62	05/13/15	05/13/25
21,939	$5.89	03/23/15	03/23/25
8,660	$12.13	09/17/13	09/17/23
2,396	$12.99	11/14/12	09/27/22
17,320	$14.43	01/16/13	11/30/22
687,087			

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized compensation expense of $19,000 and $23,000, respectively, to account the fair value of stock options that vested during the period.

There was no intrinsic value for all the outstanding options at June 30, 2018, since the exercise prices of these options were greater than the June 30, 2018 closing stock price of $0.35 per share. Future unamortized compensation expense on the unvested outstanding options at June 30, 2018 amounted to $31,000, which will be recognized through May 2020.

Warrants

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, warrants to purchase 43,300 shares of common stock and 60,620 shares of common stock of the Company were issued and outstanding, respectively, all of which were assumed by the Company in connection with the acquisition of iSatori. Additional information about the outstanding warrants as of June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Outstanding	Exercise Price	Issuance Date	Expiration Date

43,300	$12.99	07/16/13	07/16/18

There was no intrinsic value for all the outstanding warrants at June 30, 2018 since the exercise price of these warrants was greater than the June 30, 2018 closing stock price of $0.35 per share.

NOTE 9 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

On December 31, 2014, various plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of a purported nationwide and sub-class of purchasers, filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned Ryan et al. v. Gencor Nutrients, Inc. et al., Case No.: 4:14-CV-05682. The lawsuit includes claims made against the manufacturer and various producers and sellers of products containing a nutritional supplement known as Testofen, which is manufactured and sold by Gencor Nutrients, Inc. ("Gencor"). Specifically, the Ryan plaintiffs allege that various defendants have manufactured, marketed and/or sold Testofen, or nutritional supplements containing Testofen, and in doing so represented to the public that Testofen had been clinically proven to increase free testosterone levels. According to the plaintiffs, those claims are false and/or not statistically proven. Plaintiffs seek relief under violations of the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act, breach of express and implied warranties, and violations of unfair trade practices in violation of California, Pennsylvania, and Arizona law. NDS utilizes Testofen in a limited number of nutritional supplements it manufactures and sells pursuant to a license agreement with Gencor.

On February 19, 2015, this matter was transferred to the Central District of California to the Honorable Manuel Real. Judge Real had previously issued an order dismissing a similar lawsuit that had been filed by the same lawyer who represents the plaintiffs in the Ryan matter. The United States Court of Appeals reversed part of the dismissal issued by Judge Real and remanded the case back down to the district court for further proceedings. As a result, the parties in the Ryan matter issued a joint status report and that matter is again active.

We are currently not involved in any litigation except noted above that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Other than described above, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting the Company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of the Company's or our subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

Table of Contents

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. This discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements based on assumptions about our future business.

Overview

FitLife Brands, Inc. (the "Company") is a national provider of innovative and proprietary nutritional supplements for health-conscious consumers marketed under the brand names NDS Nutrition Products™ (www.ndsnutrition.com), PMD™ (www.pmdsports.com), SirenLabs™ (www.sirenlabs.com), CoreActive™ (www.coreactivenutrition.com), and Metis Nutrition™ (www.metisnutrition.com) (together, "NDS Products"). With the consummation of the merger with iSatori, Inc. ("iSatori") on September 30, 2015, which became effective on October 1, 2015, described below (the "Merger"), the Company added several brands to its product portfolio, including iSatori (www.isatori.com), BioGenetic Laboratories, and Energize (together, "iSatori Products"). The NDS Products are distributed principally through franchised General Nutrition Centers, Inc. ("GNC") stores located both domestically and internationally, and, with the addition of Metis Nutrition, through corporate GNC stores in the United States. The iSatori Products are sold through more than 25,000 retail locations, which include specialty, mass, and online.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 26, 2005. In October 2008, the Company acquired the assets of NDS Nutritional Products, Inc., a Nebraska corporation, and moved those assets into its wholly owned subsidiary NDS Nutrition Products, Inc., a Florida corporation ("NDS"). The Company's NDS Products are sold through NDS and the iSatori Products are sold through iSatori, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

FitLife Brands is headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska. For more information on the Company, please go to http://www.fitlifebrands.com. The Company's common stock currently trades under the symbol "FTLF" on the OTC:PINK market.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 to the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017

Net Sales. Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2018 decreased 12.8% to $4,379,000 as compared to $5,022,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased 15.3% to $8,993,000 as compared to $10,612,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Revenue for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 compared to the prior three and six-month periods, in part, reflects declining traffic trends and lower unit sales at retail leading to lower same store sales in GNC, our principal distribution channel, as well as certain inventory level adjustments by GNC resulting from such trends. While no assurances can be given, management believes the negative trends affecting GNC and the overall retail segment have stabilized. Moreover, declining sales at retail during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 were partially offset by a substantial increase in online sales. As a result of the macro issues affecting retail generally, management is focused on developing its omnichannel product sales capability through its retail partners and online through ecommerce platforms to drive additional incremental sales. While sales derived from such channels were not material as a percentage of total sales during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2018, management believes the its online channels will provide significant incremental growth opportunities in the long-term.

Table of Contents

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold for the three months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $2,573,000 as compared to $3,499,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease during the three-month period is principally attributable to lower total sales volumes. Cost of goods sold for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $5,271,000 as compared to $7,168,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease during the six-month period is principally attributable to lower sales in the period.

Gross Profit Margin. Gross profit for the three months ended June 30 2018 increased to $1,806,000 as compared to $1,523,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased to $3,722,000 as compared to $3,444,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase during the three and six month period is principally attributable to reduced returns and vendor funded discounts.

Gross margin for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 increased to 41.2% and 41.4% from 30.3% and 32.5% for the comparable three and six month periods last year. The increase in gross margin was primarily attributable to materially lower vendor funded discounts and reduced write-off activity.

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $856,000 as compared to $1,010,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in general and administrative expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018 is principally attributable to ongoing cost reduction initiatives, subletting certain facilities and lower headcount. General and administrative expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $1,709,000 as compared to $2,170,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in general and administrative expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is similarly attributable to ongoing cost reduction initiatives.

Selling and Marketing Expense. Selling and marketing expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $718,000 as compared to $913,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Selling and marketing expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $1,523,000 as compared to $1,861,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in selling and marketing expense for the three and six and month periods ended June 30, 2018 is principally the result of budgetary controls.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for the three months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $18,000 as compared to $117,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Depreciation and amortization for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $38,000 as compared to $237,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in both periods was primarily attributable to decrease in amortization expense due to the write-off of certain intangible assets during the fourth quarter of 2017.

Net Income/(Loss). We generated a net income of $170,000 for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 as compared to a net loss of $(551,000) for the three months ended June 30, 2017. We generated a net income of $388,000 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 as compared to a net loss of $(884,000) for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The change from a net loss to net income for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 compared to the comparable period last year is principally attributable to stronger margins and reduced operating expense, which offset lower sales volumes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2018, we had positive working capital of approximately $913,000, compared to $369,000 at December 31, 2017. Our principal sources of liquidity at June 30, 2018 consisted of $940,000 of cash and $1,848,000 from accounts receivable. The increase in working capital is principally attributable to the payment of the line of credit and term loan, both of which were current liabilities at December 31, 2017.

The Company has historically financed its operations primarily through cash flow from operations and equity and debt financings, and more recently, the factoring of accounts receivable. The Company has also provided for its cash needs by issuing common stock, options and warrants for certain operating costs, including consulting and professional fees. The Company currently anticipates that cash derived from operations and existing cash resources will be sufficient to provide for the Company’s liquidity for the next 12 months.

Table of Contents

In December 2017, the Company, through its Subsidiaries, entered into the Merchant Agreement with Compass. Under the terms of the Merchant Agreement, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions to funding, the Subsidiaries agreed to sell to Compass, and Compass agreed to purchase from the Subsidiaries, certain accounts owing from customers of such Subsidiaries, including GNC. On January 22, 2018, the Subsidiaries sold to Compass accounts receivable under the Merchant Agreement aggregating approximately $2.0 million, the proceeds from which were used to pay U.S. Bank, inclusive of a payment of approximately $360,000 from the Company, all principal and accrued interest due and owed U.S. Bank under the terms of the Notes and revolving line of credit.

The Company is dependent on cash flow from operations and the accumulation of additional receivables available to sell to Compass under the terms of the Merchant Agreement to satisfy its working capital requirements. No assurances can be given that cash flow from operations and/or that the Company will have access to additional capital under the terms of the Merchant Agreement necessary to provide for the Company's liquidity for the next twelve months. Should the Company be unable to generate sufficient revenue in the future to achieve positive cash flow from operations, and/or should capital be unavailable under the terms of the Merchant Agreement, additional working capital will be required. Management at present has no intention to raise additional working capital through the sale of equity or debt securities and believes the agreement with Compass will provide sufficient capital necessary to operate the business over the next twelve months. In the event the Company fails to achieve positive cash flow from operations, additional capital is unavailable under the terms of the Merchant Agreement, and management is otherwise unable to secure additional working capital through the issuance of equity or debt securities, the Company's business would be materially and adversely harmed.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company sold to the factor, on a recourse basis, an aggregate of $8,152,000 of invoices, net of credit memos, for cash proceeds of $7,784,000. In addition, the Company also incurred fees and other charges in the aggregate of $61,000 which was reflected as part of interest expense in the accompanying statement of operations. As of June 30, 2018, total due from Factor amounted to $307,000 which represents the 20% holdback for invoices it had not yet collected.

Cash Provided by Operations. Our cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was $882,000, as compared to $424,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase is principally attributable to variations in certain working capital accounts resulting from our agreement with Compass. Net working capital decreased to $913,000 as of the quarter ended June 30, 2018 compared to $2,612,000 as of June 30, 2017.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities. Cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was $2,000 as compared to $(10,000) used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Cash Used in Financing Activities. Our cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was $(1,206,000) as compared to cash used in financing activities of $(276,000) during the six months ended June 30, 2017. The primary difference was the payoff of all amounts owed to U.S. Bank under both the line of credit and term loan during the six months ended June 30, 2018 plus the impact of the factoring arrangement with Compass.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements and related disclosures requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, expense, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate, on an on-going basis, our estimates and judgments, including those related to the useful life of the assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and assumptions that we believe

to be reasonable 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.

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results that we report in our consolidated financial statements. The SEC considers an entity's most critical accounting policies to be those policies that are both most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results of operations and those that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain at the time of estimation. For a more detailed discussion of the accounting policies of the Company, see Note 3 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

We believe the following critical accounting policies, among others, require significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and (iii) the reported amount of net sales and expense recognized during the periods presented. Adjustments made with respect to the use of estimates often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements; accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of accounts receivable, inventories, goodwill, revenue, costs and expense and valuations of long term assets, allowance for deferred tax assets and equity instruments issued for services during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Goodwill

The Company had goodwill with a carrying value of $225,000 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, as a result of the acquisition of NDS in October 2008. The Company adopted ASC Topic 350 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. In accordance with ASC Topic 350, goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the purchase method, acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred in accordance with ASC Topic 350. If the carrying value of a reporting unit’s goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. ASC Topic 350 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value.

Identifiable intangible assets are stated at cost and accounted for based on whether the useful life of the asset is finite or indefinite. Identified intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line methods over their estimated useful lives, which was originally ten years. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized to operations, but instead are reviewed for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if there is an indicator of impairment.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no indicators of impairment for the recorded goodwill of $225,000, respectively.

Share Based Payment

The Company issues stock options, warrants and common stock as share-based compensation to employees and non-employees. The Company accounts for its share-based compensation to employees in accordance with FASB ASC718 “Compensation - Stock Compensation.” Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period.

The Company accounts for share-based compensation issued to non-employees and consultants in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 505-50 "Equity - Based Payment to Non-Employees." Measurement of share-based payment transactions with non-employees is based on the fair value of whichever is more reliably measurable: (a) the goods or services received, or (b) the equity instruments issued. The final fair value of the share-based payment transaction is determined at the performance completion date. For interim periods, the fair value is estimated and the percentage of completion is applied to that estimate to determine the cumulative expense recorded.

The Company values stock compensation based on the market price on the measurement date. For employees this is the date of grant, and for non-employees, this is the date of performance completion. The Company values stock options and warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue is comprised of sales of nutritional supplements to consumers, primarily through GNC stores.

In September 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (ASU No. 2014-09) regarding revenue recognition. The new standard provides authoritative guidance clarifying the principles for recognizing revenue and developing a common revenue standard for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in the exchange for those goods or services. The ASU became effective January 1, 2018.

Due to the nature of the products sold by the Company, the adoption of the new standard has had no quantitative effect on the financial statements. However, the guidance requires additional disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized.

The Company previously recognized revenue when risk of loss transferred to our customers and collection of the receivable was reasonably assured, which generally occurs when the product is shipped. A product is not shipped without an order from the customer and credit acceptance procedures performed. The Company allows for returns within 30 days of purchase from end-users. GNC may return purchased products to the Company under certain circumstances, which include expired or soon to be expired products located in GNC corporate stores or at any of its distribution centers, and products that are subject to a recall or that contain an ingredient or ingredients that are subject to a recall by the FDA.

Under the new guidance, revenue is recognized when control of promised goods is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those goods. The Company reviews its sales transactions to identify contractual rights, performance obligations, and transaction prices, including the allocation of prices to separate performance obligations, if applicable. Revenue and costs of sales are recognized once products are delivered to the customer's control and performance obligations are satisfied.

All products sold by the Company are distinct individual products and consist of nutritional supplements and related supplies. The products are offered for sale solely as finished goods, and there are no performance obligations required post-shipment for customers to derive the expected value from them. Other than promotional activities, which can vary from time to time but nevertheless are entirely within the Company's control, contracts with customers contain no incentives or discounts that could cause revenue to be allocated or adjusted over time.

Control of products we sell transfers to customers upon shipment from our facilities, and the Company's performance obligations are satisfied at that time. Shipping and handling activities are performed before the customer obtains control of the goods and therefore represent a fulfillment activity rather than promised goods to the customer. Payment for sales are generally made by check, credit card, or wire transfer. Historically the Company has not experienced any significant payment delays from customers.

We provide a 30-day right of return for our products. A right of return does not represent a separate performance obligation, but because customers are allowed to return products, the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled is variable. Upon evaluation of returns, the Company determined that substantially less than 5% of products are returned, and therefore believes it is probable that such returns will not cause a significant reversal of revenue in the future. We assess our contracts and the reasonableness of our conclusions on a quarterly basis.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 3 in the accompanying financial statements for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

You are advised to read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in conjunction with other reports and documents that we file from time to time with the SEC. In particular, please read our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Report on Form 10-K, and Current Reports on Form 8-K that we file from time to time. You may obtain copies of these reports directly from us or from the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F. Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549, and you may obtain information about obtaining access to the Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains information for electronic filers at its website http://www.sec.gov.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our business is currently conducted principally in the United States. As a result, our financial results are not affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or economic conditions in foreign markets. We do not engage in hedging transactions to reduce our exposure to changes in currency exchange rates, although as the geographical scope of our business broadens, we may do so in the future.

Our exposure to risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investments in short-term financial instruments. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning instruments carry some interest rate risk. The fair value of fixed rate securities may fall due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Partly as a result of this, our future interest income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if we are forced to sell securities that have fallen in estimated fair value due to changes in interest rates. However, as substantially all of our cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and short-term money market instruments, we do not expect any material change with respect to our net income as a result of an interest rate change.

We do not hold any derivative instruments and do not engage in any hedging activities.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the controls and procedures would meet their objectives. As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Table of Contents

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, management has conducted an assessment, including testing, using the criteria in Internal Control — Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Our system of internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled Internal Control-Integrated Framework published by the COSO to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2018. This Quarterly Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this Quarterly Report. There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that could materially affect, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2018. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's critical accounting policies identified since the Company filed its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On December 31, 2014, various plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of a purported nationwide and sub-class of purchasers, filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned Ryan et al. v. Gencor Nutrients, Inc. et al., Case No.: 4:14-CV-05682. The lawsuit includes claims made against the manufacturer and various producers and sellers of products containing a nutritional supplement known as Testofen, which is manufactured and sold by Gencor Nutrients, Inc. ("Gencor"). Specifically, the Ryan plaintiffs allege that various defendants have manufactured, marketed and/or sold Testofen, or nutritional supplements containing Testofen, and in doing so represented to the public that Testofen had been clinically proven to increase free testosterone levels. According to the plaintiffs, those claims are false and/or not statistically proven. Plaintiffs seek relief under violations of the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act, breach of express and implied warranties, and violations of unfair trade practices in violation of California, Pennsylvania, and Arizona law. NDS utilizes Testofen in a limited number of nutritional supplements it manufactures and sells pursuant to a license agreement with Gencor.

On February 19, 2015 this matter was transferred to the Central District of California to the Honorable Manuel Real. Judge Real had previously issued an order dismissing a similar lawsuit that had been filed by the same lawyer who represents the plaintiffs in the Ryan matter. The United States Court of Appeals reversed part of the dismissal issued by Judge Real and remanded the case back down to the district court for further proceedings. As a result, the parties in the Ryan matter issued a joint status report and that matter is again active.

We are currently not involved in any litigation except noted above that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Other than described above, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting the Company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of the Company's or our subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our results of operations and financial condition are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, filed on April 17, 2018. You should carefully consider these risk factors in conjunction with the other information contained in this Quarterly Report. Should any of these risks materialize, our business, financial condition and future prospects could be negatively impacted. As of June 30, 2018, there are no risk factors identified by the Company in addition to the risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

There were no defaults upon senior securities during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 that were not previously disclosed by the Company in a Current Report on Form 8-K or its periodic reports.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no information with respect to which information is not otherwise called for by this form.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Registrant	FitLife Brands, Inc.
Date: August 14, 2018	By: /s/ Dayton Judd Dayton Judd Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
Registrant	FitLife Brands, Inc.
Date: August 14, 2018	By: /s/ Michael Abrams Michael Abrams Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Financial Officer)