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

FORM 10-QSB

x **QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2007**

o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from _______to_______.**

Commission File Number: 000-52213

Format, Inc.
(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**33-0963637**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

27126 Paseo Espada, Suite 705, San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
(Address of principal executive offices)

949-481-9203
(Issuer’s Telephone Number)

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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. xYes oNo

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practical date. As of July 31, 2007, there were 3,770,083 shares of the issuer's $.001 par value common stock issued and outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure format (check one): oYes xNo

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

FORMAT, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2007

ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$	5,562
Accounts receivable, net		40,828
Security deposit		1,200
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		600
Total current assets		48,190
Fixed assets, net of depreciation		18,413
Other Asset		
Loan receivable		20,500
Total other asset		20,500
TOTAL ASSETS	$	87,103
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	56,284
Related party advance		132,428
Total current liabilities		188,712
TOTAL LIABILITIES		188,712
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Preferred stock, par value $0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 0 shares issued and outstanding		-
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 3,770,083 shares issued and outstanding		3,770
Additional paid-in capital		37,809
Retained earnings (defict)		(143,188)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)		(101,609)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	$	87,103

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

FORMAT, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE SIX AND THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 AND 2006

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
REVENUE	$ 42,818	$ 42,750	$ 18,282	$ 20,064
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Wages and wage related expenses	32,615	17,158	16,078	5,519
Professional fees	27,905	13,650	5,292	13,650
Rent	7,900	8,320	4,050	5,200
General and administrative	23,413	39,158	14,190	23,650
Depreciation	2,948	5,804	1,490	5,362
Total operating expenses	94,781	84,090	41,100	53,381
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE) AND (PROVISION) BENEFIT FOR INCOME TAXES	(51,963)	(41,340)	(22,818)	(33,317)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Rental income	-	3,120	-	780
Gain on sale of automobile	5,601	-	-	-
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities	-	(5,140)	-	(2,872)
Interest income	-	18	-	3
Total other income (expense)	5,601	(2,002)	-	(2,089)
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE (PROVISION) BENEFIT FOR INCOME TAXES	(46,362)	(43,342)	(22,818)	(35,406)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(800)	(800)	-	-
NET (LOSS) APPLICABLE TO SHARES	$ (47,162)	$ (44,142)	$ (22,818)	$ (35,406)
NET (LOSS) PER BASIC AND DILUTED SHARES	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING (DATAMAT)	3,770,083	3,770,083	3,770,083	3,770,083

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Retained Earnings	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	(Deficit)	Total
Balance - January 1, 2005	3,770,083	$ 3,770	$ 37,809	$ 60,128	$ 101,707
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(49,585)	(49,585)
Balance - December 31, 2005	3,770,083	3,770	37,809	10,543	52,122
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(106,569)	(106,569)
Balance - December 31, 2006	3,770,083	3,770	37,809	(96,026)	(54,447)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(47,162)	(47,162)
Balance - June 30, 2007	3,770,083	$ 3,770	$ 37,809	$ (143,188)	$ (101,609)

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 AND 2006

	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss)	$ (47,162)	$ (44,142)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)		
to net cash (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,948	5,804
Gain on sale of automobile	(5,601)	-
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	-	5,140
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in marketable securities, at fair value	-	(12,861)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(11,223)	25,182
Increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,250	1,912
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,653	14,821
Total adjustments	27	39,998
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(47,135)	(4,144)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Decrease in note receivable	-	1,000
Disposal of fixed assets	10,000	-
(Acquisitions) of fixed assets	(6,900)	(1,900)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3,100	(900)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase in advances - related partry	39,656	3,692
Net cash provided by financing activities	39,656	3,692
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,379)	(1,352)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF PERIOD	9,941	16,798
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD	$ 5,562	$ 15,446
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION OF CASHFLOW ACTIVITY		
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	$ 800	$ 800

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

NOTE 1- **ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The unaudited condensed financial statements included herein have been prepared, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The condensed financial statements and notes are presented as permitted on Form 10-QSB and do not contain information included in the Company's annual statements and notes. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. It is suggested that these condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2006 audited financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto. While management believes the procedures followed in preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements are reasonable, the accuracy of the amounts are in some respects dependent upon the facts that will exist, and procedures that will be accomplished by the Company later in the year.

These condensed unaudited financial statements reflect all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the consolidated operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Format, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on March 21, 2001.

The Company provides transactional financial, corporate reporting, commercial and digital printing for its customers.

Transactional financial printing includes registration statements, prospectuses, debt arrangements, special proxy statements, offering circulars, tender offer materials and other documents related to corporate financings, mergers and acquisitions.

Corporate reporting includes interim reports, regular proxy materials prepared by corporations for distribution to stockholders, and Securities and Exchange Commission reports on Form 10-K and other forms.

Commercial printing consists of annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters and other custom-printed products.

The Company receives its clients' information in a variety of formats and reprocesses it for distribution typically in print, digital or Internet formats.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at one financial institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to $100,000.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts reported in for the six months ended June 30, 2006 have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the June 30, 2007 amounts. The reclassifications have no effect on operations or equity for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables as well as historical collection information. Credit is granted to substantially all customers on an unsecured basis. In determining the amount of the allowance, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions. Management monitors the collectibility of the accounts receivable quarterly. Outstanding balances are required to be followed up by phone calls to the respective company's accounts payable department and have sufficient evidence that warrants the receivable to remain. The Company previously had both estimated based on the age of the receivable, and also directly wrote off certain receivables. In 2006, the Company ceased direct write-offs, and will only be estimating bad debts based on the aging of the receivables. Only receivables that are 90 days or older will be considered for write-off. Management has determined that as of June 30, 2007 an allowance of $6,060 is required. The following represents a reconciliation of the allowance for doubtful accounts, which does not include any direct write-offs of accounts receivable during the periods, for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts (Continued)

Balance, December 31, 2005	$	12,000
Bad debt expense		-
Recovery of bad debt		(-)
Adjustment to reserve		(8,989)
Balance, June 30, 2006	$	3,011
Balance, December 31, 2006	$	6,060
Bad debt expense		-
Recovery of bad debt		(-)
Balance, June 30, 2007	$	6,060

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets (five years). Costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

NOTE 2- **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets on a periodic basis whenever events and changes in circumstances have occurred which may indicate a possible impairment. The assessment for potential impairment is based primarily on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets from expected future cash flows from its operations on an undiscounted basis. If such assets are determined to be impaired, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fixed assets to be disposed of by sale are carried at the lower of the then current carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue from professional services rendered to customers either at time of delivery or completion, where collectibility is probable. The Company's fees are fixed. The Company records this revenue at the beginning of the month. Other income is any other fees eared by the Company outside of the ordinary course of business and is recognized upon collection of fees.

Stock-Based Compensation

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") published Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), "*Share-Based Payment*" ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R requires that compensation cost related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based payment transactions within the scope of SFAS 123R include stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The provisions of SFAS 123R, as amended, are effective for small business issuers beginning as of the next interim period after December 15, 2005. The Company adopted these provisions effective January 1, 2006, and there was no impact to the Company upon the adoption of this provision.

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of FAS No. 123R "Share-Based Payment" ("FAS 123R") which requires recognition of stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payments based on fair value. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company measured compensation expense for all of its share-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related interpretations.

The Company has provided pro forma disclosure amounts in accordance with FAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" ("FAS 148"), as if the fair value method defined by FAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation" ("FAS 123") had been applied to its stock-based compensation.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

The Company has elected to use the modified–prospective approach method. Under that transition method, the calculated expense in 2006 is equivalent to compensation expense for all awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair values estimated in accordance with the original provisions of FAS 123. Stock-based compensation expense for all awards granted after January 1, 2006 is based on the grant-date fair values estimated in accordance with the provisions of FAS 123R. The Company recognizes these compensation costs, net of an estimated forfeiture rate, on a pro rata basis over the requisite service period of each vesting tranche of each award. The Company considers voluntary termination behavior as well as trends of actual option forfeitures when estimating the forfeiture rate.

Concentrations

The Company has derived 42% of its operating revenue from four customers, for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of accounts receivable and marketable securities. Accounts receivable are generally due within 30 days and no collateral is required.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and notes payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments.

Income Taxes

Under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes,” the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(Loss) Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net (loss) per common share ("EPS") is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share includes additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. Common stock equivalents are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share when the Company reports a loss because to do so would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented.

There were no options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006
Net (loss)	$ (47,162)	$ (44,142)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding :		
Basic	3,770,083	3,770,083
Effect of dilutive securities-warrants	-	-
Diluted	3,770,083	3,770,083
Basic net (loss) per share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Diluted net (loss) per share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)

Comprehensive Income

The Company adopted SFAS 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," ("SFAS 130"). SFAS 130 requires the reporting of comprehensive income in addition to net income (loss) from operations.

Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosure of information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its marketable securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 (SFAS 115), "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." The Company determines the appropriate classification of all marketable securities as trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date.

At June 30, 2006 (there were none at June 30, 2007), the Company's investments in marketable securities were classified as trading securities, and as a result the balance is reflected at fair value on the balance sheet, and all realized and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in other income (expense) in the statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

The marketable securities being held by the Company are from active trading public reporting companies. The values of these companies' common stock are readily determinable. The carrying amount of these marketable securities approximates the fair value for each of the periods presented. The Company calculates the realized and unrealized gains and losses based on the values for each of the periods presented.

The Company receives these marketable securities from an officer of the Company who has received them in lieu of cash payment by some of the Company's customers. The intention of the Company is not to hold them for a long period of time, as they require the cash for operating purposes.

Recent Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," an interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements." FIN 46 establishes accounting guidance for consolidation of variable interest entities that function to support the activities of the primary beneficiary. In December 2003, the FASB revised FIN 46 and issued FIN 46 (revised December 2003) ("FIN 46R"). In addition to conforming to previously issued FASB Staff Positions, FIN No. 46R deferred the implementation date for certain variable interest entities. This revised interpretation is effective for all entities no later than the end of the first reporting period that ends after March 15, 2004. The Company does not have any investments in or contractual relationship or other business relationship with a variable interest entity and therefore the adoption of this interpretation will not have any impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

On December 16, 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion 29, Accounting for Non-monetary Transaction" ("SFAS 153"). This statement amends APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Issued Accounting Standards (Continued)

Under SFAS 153, if a non-monetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance criterion and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in recognition of any gain or loss. SFAS 153 is effective for non-monetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (“SFAS 154”). SFAS 154 replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, “Accounting Changes” and FASB Statement No. 3, “Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements,” and requires the direct effects of accounting principle changes to be retrospectively applied. The existing guidance with respect to accounting estimate changes and corrections of errors is carried forward in SFAS 154. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is encouraged. The adoption of SFAS 157 is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)” (“SFAS 158”). SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the over-funded or under-funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. SFAS 158 also requires the measurement of defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employer’s fiscal year-end statement of financial position (with limited exceptions). Management does not expect adoption of SFAS 158 to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115”, (“FAS 159”) which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity is required to report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. This statement is expected to expand the use of fair value measurement. FAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Issued Accounting Standards (Continued)

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN No. 48), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." This interpretation requires recognition and measurement of uncertain income tax positions using a "more-likely-than-not" approach. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Management is still evaluating what effect this will have on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued SAB 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements."

This SAB provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of financial statement errors based on the effects of each of the company's financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures. SAB 108 permits existing public companies to record the cumulative effect of initially applying this approach in the first year ending after November 15, 2006 by recording the necessary correcting adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of that year with the offsetting adjustment recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings. Additionally, the use of the cumulative effect transition method requires detailed disclosure of the nature and amount of each individual error being corrected through the cumulative adjustment and how and when it arose. The Company does not anticipate that SAB 108 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 3- FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of the following as of June 30, 2007:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	
Office machinery and equipment	5	$ 34,895
Furniture and fixtures	5	2,011
		36,906
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(18,493)
Total, net		$ 18,413

Depreciation expense was $2,948 and $5,804 for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In January 2007, the Company sold the automobile for $10,000. The basis of the automobile at the time of the sale was $4,399, resulting in a gain on the sale of $5,601.

NOTE 4- LOANS RECEIVABLE

The Company as of June 30, 2007 has loans receivable to a related company in the amount of $20,500. The loan is interest free and is due on demand. The loan was made to this company based on the business the company was doing, and the fact that they were planning on going public and utilize the services of the Company. The amount is fully collectible, and are still in process of planning to go public. The amount funded to this company was not for services rendered. The Company imputed interest at a rate of 8%, the rate at which the amount funded could be borrowed from a financial institution.

NOTE 5- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company from time to time is advanced money from a shareholder for working capital with no interest, due on demand. As of June 30, 2007, the Company has $132,428 due to the shareholder as a current liability. The Company imputed interest at a rate of 8%, the rate at which the amount funded could be borrowed from a financial institution.

NOTE 6- STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Preferred Stock

The Company has 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized as of June 30, 2007 with a par value of $.001.

The Company has 0 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2007.

There were no issuances of preferred stock during the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Common Stock

The Company has 50,000,000 shares of common stock authorized as of June 30, 2007 with a par value of $.001.

The Company has 3,770,083 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2007.

There were no issuances of common stock during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively.

Options and Warrants

The were no options or warrants granted, or outstanding as of or during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively.

NOTE 7- COMMITMENTS

Rental

The Company leases office space under an operating lease that is on an annual renewing term. The Company in June 2006, vacated their space and rented new space. The security deposit of $2,000 was refunded to the Company in July 2006. In June 2006, the Company entered into a new month-to-month lease for $1,300 per month, and paid a security deposit of $1,200.

Rent expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 was $7,900 and $8,320, respectively.

NOTE 8- PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes will be determined using the liability method for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and income tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured based on the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are included in the Company's tax return. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the following represents a calculation of the deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	2007	2006
Accounts receivable allowance	(0)	(0)
Realized gains and losses	0	2,050
Change in valuation allowance	(0)	(2,050)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$ 0	$ 0

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate as a percentage of income before taxes and federal statutory rate for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 is summarized below.

	2007	2006
Expected income tax benefit	43,400	6,800
State taxes, net of federal effect	2,000	3,000
Change in valuation allowance	(44,600)	(9,000)
Total expense (benefit)	$ 800	$ 800

NOTE 9- **GOING CONCERN**

As shown in the accompanying condensed financial statements the Company has incurred a loss of $47,162 and $44,142 for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and the Company has experienced cash shortages in the past that have been funded by the Company's President. The Company has an accumulated deficit of $143,188 as of June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2007, the Company has a working capital deficit of $140,522. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to sustain operations to alleviate the working capital deficit or continued operating losses. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period.

Management's plans to mitigate the effects that give rise to the conditions involve more aggressive marketing strategies towards small publicly reporting companies. This marketing will include working closely with lawyers, associations and investment advisors. Additionally, the reporting requirements in the past year encourage many small non-reporting companies to report, which will expand the overall market from which new customers will come. Based on the following, it is likely that these plans can be implemented effectively.

The condensed financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the carrying amounts of recorded assets or the carrying amounts and classification of recorded liabilities that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Item 2. Plan of Operation

This following information specifies certain forward-looking statements of management of the company. Forward-looking statements are statements that estimate the happening of future events are not based on historical fact. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “may”, “shall”, “could”, “expect”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “predict”, “probable”, “possible”, “should”, “continue”, or similar terms, variations of those terms or the negative of those terms. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guaranty, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements.

The assumptions used for purposes of the forward-looking statements specified in the following information represent estimates of future events and are subject to uncertainty as to possible changes in economic, legislative, industry, and other circumstances. As a result, the identification and interpretation of data and other information and their use in developing and selecting assumptions from and among reasonable alternatives require the exercise of judgment. To the extent that the assumed events do not occur, the outcome may vary substantially from anticipated or projected results, and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed on the achievability of those forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that any of the assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements specified in the following information are accurate, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policy and Estimates. Our Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section discusses our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, accrued expenses, financing operations, and contingencies and litigation. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates as to the appropriate carrying value of certain assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. These accounting policies are described at relevant sections in this discussion and analysis and in the notes to the financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended June 30, 2007.

We provide EDGARizing services to various commercial and corporate entities. Our primary service is the EDGARization of corporate documents that require filing on EDGAR, the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission. EDGAR performs automated collection, validation, indexing, acceptance, and forwarding of submissions by companies and others who are required by law to file forms with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These documents include registration statements, prospectuses, annual reports, quarterly reports, periodic reports, debt agreements, special proxy statements, offering circulars, tender offer materials and other documents related to corporate financings, acquisitions and mergers. We receive our clients’ information in a variety of media, and reformat it for distribution, either in print, digital or Internet form. We also provide limited commercial printing services, which consist of annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters, and custom-printed products.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. We had cash of $5,562 as of June 30, 2007. Our accounts receivable were $40,828 as of June 30, 2007. We also had $1,200 represented by a security deposit and $600 represented by prepaid expenses and other current assets. Therefore our total current assets as of June 30, 2007 were $48,190. We also had $18,413 represented by fixed assets, net of depreciation, as of June 30, 2007. We also had a loan receivable in the amount of $20,500 as of June 30, 2007, to a company that is principally owned by one of our shareholders that owns less than one percent of our issued and outstanding shares. The loan is interest free and due on demand. We hope that the loan will be repaid before December 31, 2007, as we recently made a demand to the holder to pay the amount of the note.

Our total assets as of June 30, 2007 were $87,103. As of June 30, 2007, our current liabilities were $188,172, of which $56,284 was represented by accounts payable and accrued expenses, and $132,428 was represented by a related party advance. The related party advance is payable to Mr. Neely, our officer, principal shareholder and one of our directors. Mr. Neely had advanced those funds to us for working capital. We had no other long term liabilities, commitments or contingencies.

Other than the proposed increases in marketing expenses and the increases in legal and accounting costs we experienced due to the reporting requirements of becoming a reporting company, we are not aware of any other known trends, events or uncertainties, which may affect our future liquidity.

Results of Operations.

For the three months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006.

Revenues. We generated revenues of $18,282 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to $20,064 for the three months ended June 30, 2006. The slight decrease in revenues from 2007 to 2006 was primarily due to the loss of certain customers that were referred to us by a third party

Operating Expenses. For the three months ended June 30, 2007, our total operating expenses were $41,100, as compared to total operating expenses of $53,381 for the three months ended June 30, 2006. That decrease in operating expenses was the net effect of an increase in wages and related expenses and decreases in professional fees and general and administrative expenses. Specifically, we had an increase in wages and related expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2007, to $16,078 as compared to $5,519 for the three months ended June 30, 2006. The increase was due to engaging an additional employee in 2007. We had a decrease in professional fees, which totaled $5,292 for the three months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to $13,650 for the three months ended June 30, 2006. We also had a decrease in general and administrative expenses, which totaled $14,190 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to $23,650 for the three months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease was due to a reduction in the use of outside services. Therefore, our net loss from operations before other income or expenses and provision for income taxes was $22,818 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to $33,317 for the three months ended June 30, 2006.

Other Income. For the three months ended June 30, 2007, we had no other income or losses. For the three months ended June 30, 2006, we had rental income of $780, which we no longer have, because we moved from the premises where we had rental income from sublessees. For the three months ended June 30, 2006, we also had unrealized losses on marketable securities of $2,872, which we did not have for the current period. That loss on sale of those marketable securities in 2006 was due to decreasing share prices from the time at which we accepted that stock as payment for services compared to the time of sale. For the three months ended June 30, 2006, we had interest income of $3.

Net Income or Loss. For the three months ended June 30, 2007, our net loss from operations was $22,818, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006, where our net loss was $35,406. The decrease in our net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2007, was due a decrease in operating expenses between the two periods, despite the decrease in revenue, as discussed above.

For the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Revenues. We generated revenues of $42,818 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to $42,750 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. We hope to engage additional clients and increase the amount of revenues that we generate.

Operating Expenses. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, our total operating expenses were $94,781, as compared to total operating expenses of $84,090 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The increase in total operating expenses is due to an increase in wages and related expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2007, to $32,615 as compared to $17,158 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The increase was due to engaging an additional employee in 2007. We also had an increase in professional fees, which totaled $27,905 for the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to $13,650 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The increase was due to additional legal and accounting expenses incurred for the preparation of our annual report on Form 10-KSB and the audit of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006. Those increases were offset by a decrease in general and administrative expenses, which totaled $23,413 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to $39,158 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in the use of outside services . Therefore, our net loss from operations before other income or expenses and provision for income taxes was $51,963 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to $41,340 for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Other Income. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, other income was comprised only of $5,601 which was gain from the sale of an automobile. For the three months ended June 30, 2006, we had rental income of $3,120, which we no longer have, because we moved from the premises where we had rental income from sublessees. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, we also had unrealized losses on marketable securities of $5,140, which we did not have for the current period. That loss on sale of those marketable securities in 2006 was due to decreasing share prices from the time at which we accepted that stock as payment for services compared to the time of sale. Other than these items we had no other income or losses for the six months ended June 30, 2007. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, we had interest income of $18.

Net Income or Loss. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, our net loss from operations before provision for income taxes of $800 was $46,362, making our net loss $47,162. This is in comparison to the six months ended June 30, 2006, where our net loss was $43,342, and after provision for income tax of $800, was $44,142. The increase in our net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2007, was due an increase in operating expense between the two periods, as discussed above.

Our Plan of Operation for the Next Twelve Months. To effectuate our business plan during the next twelve months, we must increase the number of clients we service and actively market and promote our services. We believe that our ability to file all documents in HTML has significantly improved our ability to compete with other providers of EDGARization services. We have been actively meeting with our referral sources, such as accountants and attorneys, to understand how we can better service their clients' needs and how we can obtain EDGARization work from clients of theirs that currently use another provider. We believe that referrals will continue to comprise a majority of our business, and we hope to nurture and care for the relationships we have so that we can attract more clients.

We have also initiated a direct marketing campaign to newly public and small public companies. We believe that many smaller public companies are particularly sensitive to pricing. Therefore, we have targeted those companies as potential customers. We plan to mail information with pricing specials as well as make direct marketing calls to those companies in an effort to attract their business.

We had cash of $5,562 of June 30, 2007, which we estimate will be sufficient to fund our operations for the next month. In the opinion of management, our available funds will not satisfy our working capital requirements for the next twelve months. Our forecast for the period for which our financial resources will be adequate to support our operations involves risks and uncertainties and actual results could fail as a result of a number of factors. We have funded our operations from the advances from Ryan Neely, our president, secretary, chief financial officer and one of our directors. All of those advances are interest free and due on demand. As of June 30, 2007, $132,428 is due to Mr. Neely.We expect that the increased legal and accounting costs due to the reporting requirements of becoming a reporting company will continue to impact our liquidity as we will need to obtain funds to pay those expenses.

We are attempting collection on our related party loan receivable to help improve our liquidity position during the next twelve months. We hope that the loan will be repaid before December 31, 2007 as we recently made a demand to the holder to pay the amount of the note. We cannot guaranty that we will be repaid that amount owed pursuant to the note which will affect our liquidity.

Besides generating revenue from our current operations, we will need to raise approximately $50,000 to continue operating at our current rate. At our current level of operation, we are not able to operate profitably. In order to conduct further marketing activities and expand our operations to the point at which we are able to operate profitably, we believe we would need to raise $50,000, which would be used for conducting marketing activities. Other than proposed increases in marketing expenses and the anticipated increases in legal and accounting costs of becoming a public company, we are not aware of any other known trends, events or uncertainties, which may affect our future liquidity.

In the event that we experience a shortfall in our capital, we intend to pursue capital through public or private financing as well as borrowings and other sources, such as our officer and directors. We cannot guaranty that additional funding will be available on favorable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are not available, then our ability to expand our operations may be significantly hindered. If adequate funds are not available, we believe that our officer and directors will contribute funds to pay for our expenses to achieve our objectives over the next twelve months. Our belief that our officer and directors will pay our expenses is based on the fact that our officer and directors collectively own 3,007,500 shares of our common stock, which equals approximately 80% of our outstanding common stock. We believe that our officer and directors will continue to pay our expenses as long as they maintain their ownership of our common stock.

We believe that the current marketplace of EDGARization companies is highly fragmented, with literally dozens of small to medium size companies located throughout the country. As such, we believe that there is an opportunity for a publicly traded EDGARization company to acquire several, smaller and established EDGARization companies with already-established customer bases. We hope to use our common stock as payment for any potential acquisitions. Accordingly, we intend to begin researching potential acquisitions or other suitable business partners which will assist us in realizing our business objectives. As of the date of this report, we have not identified any potential acquisition candidates. We cannot guaranty that we will acquire any other third party, or that in the event that we acquire another entity, this acquisition will increase the value of our common stock. Our acquisition strategy is designed to complement our core business.

We are not currently conducting any research and development activities. We do not anticipate conducting such activities in the near future. We do not anticipate that we will purchase or sell any significant equipment. In the event that we expand our customer base, then we may need to hire additional employees or independent contractors as well as purchase or lease additional equipment.

Because we have limited operations and assets, we may be considered a shell company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, we have checked the box on the cover page of this report that specifies we are a shell company.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. We maintain controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based upon their evaluation of those controls and procedures performed as of June 30, 2007, the date of this report, our chief executive officer and the principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Changes in internal controls. There were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of the evaluation of those controls by the chief executive officer and principal financial officer.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

31. Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications.

32. Section 1350 Certifications.

SIGNATURES

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

Format, Inc.,
a Nevada corporation

Date: August 1, 2007

By: /s/ Ryan Neely
Name: Ryan Neely
Its: Principal Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer,
President and a Director

Exhibit 31.1

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications.

I, Ryan Neely, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of Format, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting , to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 1, 2007

/s/ Ryan Neely

Name: Ryan Neely
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications.

I, Ryan Neely, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of Format, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The small business issuer’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer’s most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The small business issuer’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting , to the small business issuer’s auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer‘s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 1, 2007

/s/ Ryan Neely

Name: Ryan Neely
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Format, Inc. a Nevada corporation (the “Company”) on Form 10-QSB for the period ending June 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), Ryan Neely, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certifies to the best of his knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Format, Inc., and will be retained by Format, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

/s/ Ryan Neely

Name: Ryan Neely
Title: Chief Executive Officer
August 1, 2007

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Format, Inc. a Nevada corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-QSB for the period ending June 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Ryan Neely, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certifies to the best of his knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Format, Inc., and will be retained by Format, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

/s/ Ryan Neely

Name: Ryan Neely
Title: Chief Financial Officer
August 1, 2007