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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION INC
Form 10KSB
May 28, 2004

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

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

For the Fiscal Year ended February 29, 2004

Commission File Number 0-26136

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada

84-1018684

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

3604 Swann Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33609

(Address of principal executive offices)

(813) 876-1776

(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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.

[X] Yes [] No

As of April 30, 2004, the Registrant had 37,993,099 shares of Common Stock, \$.0001 Par Value, outstanding, and the aggregate market value of the shares held by non-affiliates on that date was approximately \$123,000,000.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure format: Yes [] No [X]

PART I

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Act of 1934. The statements regarding Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and its subsidiaries contained in this report that are not historical in nature, particularly those that utilize terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "likely," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "believes" or "plans," or comparable terminology, are forward-looking statements based on current expectations and assumptions, and entail various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially

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from those expressed in such forward-looking statements.

Important factors known to us that could cause such material differences are identified in this report and in our "RISK FACTORS" in Item 1. We undertake no obligation to correct or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any future disclosures we make on related subjects in future reports to the SEC.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

(a) Business Development

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. ("Odyssey," "the Company," "we," "our" or "us"), is a Nevada corporation formed March 5, 1986. Our principal office is located at 3604 Swann Ave., Tampa, Florida 33609 and our phone number is (813) 876-1776.

The Company has four wholly owned and operating subsidiaries:

Odyssey Marine, Inc., ("OMI") a Florida corporation, was formed on November 2, 1998, for the purpose of administering the Company's Florida based payroll and insurance plan.

Odyssey Marine Services, Inc., ("OMS") a Nevada corporation, was formed September 11, 2002, for the purpose of holding and leasing our marine assets, chartering and leasing vessels and employing marine crew and technical personnel.

On September 11, 2002, the Company formed a wholly owned Nevada corporation, OVH, Inc., ("OVH") for the purpose of owning and chartering a research vessel.

On July 30, 2003, the Company formed a wholly owned Nevada corporation, Odyssey Retriever, Inc., ("ORI") for the purpose of owning and operating a vessel suitable for conducting archaeologically sensitive exploration and recovery of shipwrecks.

(b) Business of Issuer

The Company

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. is engaged in the archaeologically sensitive exploration and recovery of deep-water shipwrecks throughout the world. We employ advanced state-of-the-art technology including side scan sonar, remotely operated vehicles, or ROVs, and other advanced technology, which enables us to locate and recover shipwrecks at depths that were previously unreachable in an economically feasible manner.

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Odyssey's founders have significant experience in deep ocean shipwreck exploration, and have supervised extensive deep-water archeological excavations with ROVs. In addition to operational experience, our officers have taken a leadership role in the development of a shipwreck exploration industry, having founded the Professional Shipwreck Explorer's Association, served on the United States delegation for the Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage for four consecutive terms, provided advice to various government agencies on shipwreck policy issues in both the United States and abroad, and negotiated the world's first sovereign shipwreck partnering agreement with any government.

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Odyssey is being built on a foundation of shipwreck research, development of political relationships and advancement of techniques for deep ocean search and recovery.

Founding Principles

Odyssey was founded on the following principles:

- * Ships have been lost through the centuries in deep water while carrying intrinsically valuable artifacts and cargoes.
- * The technology now exists to both find and recover these lost artifacts and cargoes in an archaeologically-sound fashion.
- * The combination of these factors means that a new industry will likely result, and we plan to be the leader within this new industry.

Project Criteria

Since 1994, we have spent much of our time conducting research in an attempt to identify shipwreck projects that meet the following criteria:

- * The shipwreck must be in deep water, thereby minimizing the possibility that it has been broken up and covered by shifting sands or the object of previous recovery efforts.
- * The research must indicate that the shipwreck was carrying enough intrinsically valuable cargo to pay for the high cost associated with deep-ocean archaeological recovery, and to provide an attractive return for our investors and shareholders.
- * The research must provide good navigational information concerning the sinking location in order to minimize the search area and provide a reasonable expectation that the wreck can be found.
- * The issues relating to ownership of the shipwreck and its cargo must be resolved or reasonably predictable prior to beginning any recovery in order to minimize potential for litigation.

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, or UNESCO, has estimated that there are up to 3,000,000 shipwrecks contained within the oceans of the world. Historical records suggest that many were lost with verifiable cargoes of intrinsically valuable material. Of this universe of potential projects, we have identified more than a dozen projects that could be initiated immediately.

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Mission and Strategy

Our mission is to become the premier company engaged in deep water shipwreck exploration through the application of state-of-the-art technology and dedication to the preservation of underwater cultural heritage through sound archaeological practices.

The cost of mobilizing vessels, complex equipment and a professional team of technicians, archaeologists, conservators and scientists capable of conducting deep-water search and recovery is very high. Therefore, our strategy is to build a "pipeline" of well-researched projects and then move equipment and personnel from project to project in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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Revenue Sources

Although we believe the majority of our anticipated revenue will be generated through the sales of intrinsically valuable cargoes, we also plan to produce revenue from other activities including marketing shipwreck merchandise, expedition sponsorships, sale of intellectual property rights, adventure tourism, archaeological services, traveling exhibits and operation of themed attractions.

Active Projects

Our vessel, *Odyssey Explorer*, is currently working on the SS Republic project and we plan to use it for the recovery of HMS Sussex later this summer. Our search vessel, *RV Odyssey*, is currently conducting search operations off the United States east coast.

We originally submitted our project plan for HMS Sussex on November 11, 2002. On May 22, 2003 the British Government accepted our Project Plan and we began to make the arrangements for the financing, vessels, equipment and personnel necessary to begin operations. However, prior to completing these arrangements, we located the SS Republic, a steamship lost during a hurricane in 1865. We decided that we would conduct operations at the Republic site prior to starting the Sussex in order to perfect our archaeological recovery protocols.

Since the weather is better for us to work off the United States Atlantic coast during the spring and early summer, we intend to complete the Republic exploration and potentially work on one or more other shipwrecks in that area prior to moving our equipment to the Mediterranean for the Sussex exploration.

In prior years we have disclosed information concerning each of our search operations. In order to protect the identities of our current projects we have decided not to release any information relating to our search targets until we have located the targeted vessel(s) and determined a course of action to protect our property rights.

SS Republic Project

The SS Republic is a side-wheel steamer lost in deep water in 1865 after battling a hurricane for two days. The ship, en-route from New York to New Orleans, was reportedly carrying \$400,000 in specie (1865 face value) when it sank. The ship's history includes service in both the Confederate and Union navies during the Civil War.

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We discovered the shipwreck in the summer of 2003 nearly 1700 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean approximately 100 miles off the Georgia coast. In March 2004, *Odyssey* was awarded title and ownership to the SS Republic shipwreck and cargo, including the hull, artifacts and the specie that was on board when she sank.

The archaeological excavation has been ongoing since mobilization and deployment of *Odyssey's* advanced deep ocean archaeological platform.

Odyssey completed the pre-disturbance survey work on the SS Republic shipwreck site in October of 2003. Over 4,600 digital stills were taken over the course of 23 dives. The detailed photomosaic produced a detailed high resolution image of the shipwreck site and debris field. This can be used in later study and documentation of the SS Republic and serves as a map to help the *Odyssey* team determine excavation priorities.

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Shortly after commencement of archaeological excavation of the site, a substantial number of gold and silver coins were revealed using Odyssey's Sediment Removal and Filtration (SeRF) system.

To date, the Odyssey team has excavated less than one half of the SS Republic shipwreck site. The face value of recovered coins represents 22.7% of the "\$400,000 in specie" (face value in 1865) that historical research indicates was on board the Republic when she sank. Odyssey is now searching for additional deposits of coins, but the site is being excavated in a systematic fashion, so areas that may potentially hold the remaining coins may not be reached until further into the excavation.

The excavation system has proven very effective, and the portions of the site that have been excavated have been cleaned down to the wooden hull timbers, so that there is no possibility of coins or artifacts remaining in the excavated areas. The operations team has encountered large beams, significant amounts of iron and other obstructions that have slowed down excavation, but ZEUS and the recovery team have proven the effectiveness of the system by clearing every obstacle. Based on what we see on the remaining site, we do not anticipate any obstacles that would prevent excavation of the entire site.

In late 2003, when it appeared that all the coins may have been located in one small area, we anticipated recovering them all within 60 days. We recovered significantly more coins than were expected because many of them were smaller denomination silver half dollar coins. The coin recovery was efficient, allowing for recovery of up to 2,000 coins or more per day, even though they were recovered one at a time. The necessity of excavating the balance of the shipwreck site to find the balance of the coins which research suggests should still be there has required a reevaluation of the timeframe for the site excavation.

As we excavate, we are cleaning everything out of the entire hull in a methodical manner, making certain that there is no possibility that coins or artifacts could remain in the areas excavated. There are several theories relating to where the balance of the coins may reside on the shipwreck site. Our experience with excavation of the site to date indicates that we will be able to completely excavate the additional areas of possible interest during the summer of 2004. We remain confident in the research that suggests that \$400,000 in specie went down with the ship and have no reason to believe that the balance of the coins, if there, cannot be found with the demonstrated capabilities of our equipment and techniques.

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To date more than 51,000 coins have been recovered including \$20.00 Double Eagles, \$10.00 Eagles, Half Dollars and Quarter Dollars. Coins from the SS Republic have been divided into two categories. The "numismatic collection" contains coins that are indistinguishable from coins that have never been underwater. These will be priced to correlate with their numismatic value and will not be offered for sale until Odyssey has completed sufficient coin recovery on the shipwreck site to provide information regarding the total population of coins in the collection.

The second category includes ungraded shipwreck coins that have been conserved and encased in a certified tamper-resistant holder by Numismatic Conservation Services (NCS) and Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC).

The SS Republic "shipwreck effect" Liberty Seated Half Dollars are unique. Unlike the graded numismatic coins from the SS Republic shipwreck site, an expert can tell that these coins have been lying in the ocean for

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many years.

These "shipwreck effect" coins were the first available for sale and the marketing program for them was launched on May 15, 2004 at a 24 hour marathon of Shop at Home Television "Coin Vault" program. SS Republic ungraded silver half dollar coins were offered in a package that included a souvenir wooden box with engraved plaque, a 16 page color booklet and DVD of a National Geographic MSNBC television special that aired April 25, 2004. These were offered in four, one hour segments dedicated exclusively to SS Republic coins.

In addition to these sales, a number of the nation's largest coin dealers have purchased from us the ungraded silver half dollars and have begun marketing them.

The balance of the ungraded coins, as well as the graded silver and gold coins, will be released to the retail marketplace in phases in a manner designed to capitalize on brand-building media exposure and public interest in the project.

HMS Sussex

The Sussex project is an expedition to locate, recover and market the artifacts and cargo of a large colonial-period British warship, HMS Sussex, which was lost in a severe storm in 1694. Based on research conducted by us and contract researchers, we believe that there is a high probability that the ship was carrying a cargo of coins with a bullion value of approximately \$100 million and a much higher numismatic value. We conducted offshore search operations on this project in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001. Based on the results of these search operations, we believe that there is a high probability we have located the remains of HMS Sussex.

On September 27, 2002, we entered into an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, (the "British Government"), that allows us to conduct an archaeologically sensitive exploration of the shipwreck believed to be HMS Sussex and to recover artifacts from the shipwreck site. The agreement provides for us to submit a Project Plan to the British Government concerning the equipment, personnel and methodologies we intend to use in the exploration of the shipwreck, and the conservation and documentation of any artifacts and cargo that may be recovered.

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The following sharing arrangements have been agreed upon with respect to the aggregate amount of the appraised values and/or selling prices of the artifacts, net of agreed selling expenses:

Range	British Government	Odyssey
\$0 - \$45 million	20%	80%
\$45 million to \$500 million	50%	50%
Above \$500 million	60%	40%

In addition to the percentages specified above, we will also pay the British Government 10% of any net income we derive from intellectual property rights associated with the project.

We also received the exclusive worldwide right to use the name "HMS Sussex" in connection with sales and marketing of merchandise (exclusive of artifacts) related to the shipwreck, and the British Government will receive 3% of the gross sales of such merchandise.

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The Agreement is for a period of 20 years, and can only be terminated if:

- * the shipwreck is not HMS Sussex;
- * no artifacts are retrieved before November 22, 2004; or
- * we are in serious breach of our obligations under the agreement.

We have sold through private placements of Revenue Participation Certificates ("RPCs") the right to share in our future revenues derived from the Cambridge Project which includes a shipwreck we have found that we believe to be the HMS Sussex. As of April 30, 1999, when the offering was closed, we had sold \$825,000 of the Cambridge RPCs. As a group, the holders are entitled to 100% of the first \$825,000 of gross revenue, 24.75% of gross revenue from \$4 - \$35 million, and 12.375% of gross revenue above \$35 million generated by the Cambridge project. Additionally, on May 26, 1998, we signed an agreement with a subcontractor that entitled it to receive 5% of the post finance cost proceeds from any shipwrecks in a certain search area of the Mediterranean Sea. A shipwreck we have found, which we believe to be the HMS Sussex, is located within the specified search area and we will be responsible to share future revenues, if any, from this shipwreck.

Technology

Odyssey is a pioneer in the use of advanced deep-ocean technology for shipwreck exploration. We are not, for the most part, an inventor of the technologies required for deep ocean search and recovery. We use technologies that others, primarily the military, oil industry, and telecommunications industry, have developed at great expense.

We have learned how to apply these technologies specifically to locate shipwrecks and to conduct precise archaeological recoveries at depths of 100 to 2,000 meters and beyond. Although we tend to use "off the shelf" technology because it is cost effective, we do have several proprietary software and equipment applications that maximize the effectiveness of our search and recovery systems. Software to precisely document the complete archaeological excavation and advanced sediment removal and filtration systems are two examples of our technological innovations.

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Equipment

Most of our projects are conducted in two phases. The search phase is usually conducted from a smaller vessel outfitted with survey equipment and an inspection ROV. The recovery phase requires a vessel equipped with a work class ROV, both long baseline and USBL acoustic positioning systems, and certain Odyssey technology and proprietary software, which allows us to record the recovery in an archaeologically sound fashion.

In 2003, we elected to purchase the 113-foot search and survey vessel RV "Odyssey" and to equip it with sophisticated search and identification equipment. That ship and search team successfully concluded the SS Republic search operation with location of the shipwreck August, 2003. RV Odyssey is currently engaged in the search for a number of targets off the eastern seaboard of the United States. RV Odyssey will be our primary search vessel for coastal projects and can recover small artifacts that may aid in identifying our targets on a cost-effective basis. This vessel operates with a minimum ship's crew of five and a technical crew of two to four.

We have also upgraded our search system and now use an advanced CHIRP

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side scan system integrated with a Geometrics magnetometer which provides us with an extended search swathe to depths of 2,000 meters. We also purchased a MaxROVER ROV system that is a significant upgrade to our target inspection capability. Its size, dexterity and manipulator provide the opportunity for light recovery work in addition to basic inspection of targets.

During September 2003, we purchased a 251 foot Dynamically-positioned ship which we named the "Odyssey Explorer" and a 2,500 meter 200 HP work-class remotely operated vehicle which we nicknamed "ZEUS". Coupled with a sophisticated suite of cameras, lighting and positioning equipment as well as advanced computer monitoring and proprietary data management systems, ZEUS provides us with the capability of performing extensive archaeological excavation work to depths of 2,500 meters.

The system was mobilized in Baltimore and was deployed to the SS Republic site in October 2003, where it has been conducting archaeological excavation of that shipwreck through the entire winter season.

In April 2004, we purchased two new advanced Schilling T3 manipulators that will provide more dexterity and the capability for recording the X,Y and Z position of artifacts as they are recovered which will result in more efficient site excavation. These manipulators are due to be delivered by June 1, 2004 and will be integrated into ZEUS at that time. We have also recently taken delivery of a new High Definition camera system that will add HD filmmaking to our intellectual property and media capabilities.

Our plans include expanding operations capability by purchasing an additional work-class ROV system before summer 2004. This system will be called "ZEUS 2" and has many of the same systems and operating characteristics which will make it easier for spare parts management and for our team members to transition from one system to the other. We expect to take delivery of this vehicle in June, 2004.

Archaeology and Science

Many of the shipwrecks that we intend to pursue may have important historical and cultural characteristics. Every such project undertaken by us will be subject to stringent archaeological standards, thus adding to the body of knowledge of the people, the history and the culture of the vessel's time.

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We believe adherence to these principles will increase the economic value of the artifacts and intellectual property rights of each project.

In addition, many deep ocean recovery expeditions will lend themselves to interdisciplinary scientific studies including oceanography, marine biology, environmental research, bio-engineering and other fields.

We will also provide a platform for research and development activities aimed at improving the efficiency of shipwreck exploration. The new systems we are integrating for our archaeological excavations include advanced high-definition television and efficient recovery of a wide variety of artifacts.

Legal and Political Issues

Odyssey works with a number of leading international maritime lawyers and policy experts to constantly monitor international legal initiatives that might affect our projects. As a matter of policy, we begin with the assumption that some entity, whether a government, private concern or

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insurance company, likely has some rights to shipwrecks that are slated for search and recovery operations. Based on this assumption, rigorous legal tests are applied in order to ascertain which entities might be able to create roadblocks to a successful project. In some cases, such as that of HMS Sussex, it is determined that the most prudent mechanism for moving forward is to negotiate a contract with the owner of a vessel in order to manage litigation risk.

In other cases, such as the SS Republic Project, we entered into an agreement whereby we purchased the insurance company's interest, opening the way for an immediate grant of title to Odyssey by the Federal Court.

To the extent that we engage in shipwreck search and recovery activities in the territorial, contiguous or exclusive economic zones of countries, Odyssey intends to comply with verifiable applicable regulations and treaties. Prior to beginning operations for any project, the legal and political aspects are carefully researched to ascertain what effect these issues may have on the potential success of the operation.

These factors are taken into account in determining whether to proceed with a project as planned. Other factors, such as the new UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage are also taken into consideration. New political initiatives such as this Convention could restrict access to historical shipwrecks throughout the world to the extent that they might require compliance with cultural resource management guidelines and regulations. Some of these will require adherence to strict archaeological practices, and we intend to follow reasonable guidelines in all projects to which they are applicable. Greg Stemm, Odyssey's co-founder, was a member of the United States delegation that negotiated the UNESCO Convention, and as such provides us with a thorough understanding of the underlying principles and ramifications of the Convention, and advance notice of other cultural resource management issues that might affect our projects.

The UNESCO Convention is not expected to affect operations in International Waters and the United States, the United Kingdom and other major maritime governments have already stated explicitly that they do not intend to sign the Convention. Nevertheless, some countries in whose waters we may work may sign the Convention. While the UNESCO Convention states that artifacts may not be sold, it also states that this prohibition may not prevent the provision of Archaeological services and we intend to provide such services in

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contracts with governments. We believe that the primary value of the cargoes we seek are trade goods (such as coins, bullion and gems), which are not artifacts of historical, archaeological or cultural significance and so should not be subject to the rule prohibiting sale.

We believe there will be increased interest in the protection of underwater cultural heritage throughout the oceans of the world. We are uniquely qualified to provide governments and international agencies with resources to help manage these resources while providing the public with educational, scientific, historical and entertainment initiatives that originate from our shipwreck exploration activities.

Competition

There are a number of competing entities engaged in various aspects of the shipwreck business, and in the future other competitors may emerge. One or more of these competing entities may locate and recover a shipwreck that we intend to locate and recover before we can begin operations on that specific project.

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Cost of Environmental Compliance

With the exception of vessel operations and conservation activities, our general business operations do not expose us to environmental risks or hazards. We carry insurance that provides a layer of protection in the event of an environmental exposure resulting from the operation of our vessels. The cost of such coverage is minimal on an annual basis. The risk related to conservation activities is considered minimal.

Employees

The Company has 25 full time employees working from our corporate offices in Tampa Florida. Additionally, we employ approximately 20 crewmen who operate the vessels R/V Odyssey and Odyssey Explorer. We also hire technical personnel for marine survey and recovery on the R/V Odyssey and Odyssey Explorer. Depending on the particular operations they are conducting the R/V Odyssey will utilize 2-4 technicians and the Odyssey Explorer will use from 14 - 20. In addition, we hire subcontractors and consultants from time to time to perform specific services.

Risk Factors

Investors in shares of the our Common Stock should consider the following risk factors, in addition to other information in this Report:

1. SPECIAL RISKS OF THE BUSINESS. An investment in a business such as that of the Company should be considered extremely speculative and very risky. Although we have access to a substantial amount of research and data, which has been compiled regarding our various projects, the quality and reliability of such research and data, like all research and data of its nature, is unknown. Even if we are able to plan and obtain permits for our various projects, there is a possibility that the shipwrecks may have been salvaged, or may not have had anything of value on board at the time of the sinking. Furthermore, even if objects of believed value are located and recovered, there is the possibility that others, including both private parties and governmental entities, asserting conflicting claims, may challenge our rights to the recovered objects. Finally, even if we are successful in locating and retrieving objects from a shipwreck and establishing good title thereto, there

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can be no assurance as to the value that such objects will bring at their sale, as the market for such objects is very uncertain.

2. UNCERTAIN RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH AND DATA. The success of a shipwreck project will be dependent to a substantial degree upon the research and data assimilated by us. By its very nature, however, all such research and data regarding shipwrecks, such as those sought by us, is imprecise, incomplete and unreliable as it is often composed of or affected by numerous assumptions, rumors, legends, historical and scientific inaccuracies and inaccurate interpretations which have become a part of such research and data over time.

3. NATURAL HAZARDS. Underwater recovery operations are inherently difficult and dangerous and may be delayed or suspended by weather, sea conditions or other natural hazards. Further, such operations may be undertaken more safely during certain months of the year than during others. There can be no assurances that we will be able to conduct our search and/or recovery operations only during such favorable periods. In addition, even though sea conditions in a particular search location may be somewhat predictable, the possibility exists that unexpected conditions in a search

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area may occur and that such unexpected conditions might adversely affect our operations. Further, it is possible that natural hazards may prevent or significantly delay search and/or recovery operations.

4. UNCERTAIN TITLE TO OBJECTS LOCATED. Persons and entities other than the Company and entities it is affiliated with (both private and governmental) may claim title to the shipwrecks. Even if we are successful in locating and recovering shipwrecks, there is no assurance that we will be able to establish our rights to property recovered as against governmental entities, prior owners, or other attempted salvors claiming an interest therein.

5. UNCERTAIN MARKET FOR AND VALUE OF RECOVERED OBJECTS. It is difficult to predict the price that might be realized from the sale of items that have been recovered or may be recovered in the future from shipwrecks. The value of the recovered items will fluctuate with a precious metals market that has been highly volatile in recent years. Moreover, the entrance on the market of a large supply of similar items from shipwrecks located and recovered by others could itself depress the market for these items.

6. DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION OR SALE OF RECOVERED OBJECTS. The methods and channels, which may be used in the disposition of the recovered items, are uncertain at present and may include one or a combination of several alternatives. Ready access to buyers for disposition of any artifacts or other valuable items recovered, however, cannot be assured and delays in the disposition of such items are very possible.

7. THEFT. If we locate a shipwreck and assert a valid claim to items of value, there is a risk of theft of such items at sea, both before and after their recovery, by "pirates" or poachers and while in transit to a safe destination.

8. COMPETITION. There are a number of competing entities engaged in various aspects of the shipwreck business. One or more of these competing entities may locate and recover the shipwreck that we are planning to locate and recover. In addition, these competing entities may be better capitalized and may have greater resources to devote to their pursuit of the shipwreck.

9. FAILURE TO OBTAIN PERMITS. It is possible that we will not be successful in obtaining title to, or permission to excavate the shipwrecks. In

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addition, permits for the projects may never be issued, and if issued, may not be legal or honored by the entities that issued them.

10. GENERIC PREFERRED STOCK AUTHORIZED. Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock. The Board of Directors has the right to establish the terms, preference, rights and restrictions of the Preferred Stock. Other companies on occasion have issued series of such preferred stock with terms, rights, preferences and restrictions that could be considered to discourage other persons from attempting to acquire control of such companies and thereby insulate incumbent management. It is possible we could issue shares of our Preferred Stock for such a purpose. In certain circumstances, the existence of corporate devices that would inhibit or discourage takeover attempts could have a depressant effect on the market value of our Common Stock.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

We maintain our offices at 3604 Swann Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33609. The offices consist of approximately 2,900 square feet of office space that we lease from a non-affiliated company on a month-to-month basis for

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approximately \$4,000 per month. The approximate rental for the year ending February 29, 2004 was \$45,000. We also have a one year lease through November 2004, on 1,600 square feet of office space at 3606 Swann Avenue, Tampa, Fl 33609 for approximately \$2,000 per month. We spent approximately \$6,000 on the lease through February 29, 2004.

We own a 113' Research Vessel the "Odyssey" which we utilize for search and inspection of shipwreck targets. We purchased the vessel in September 2002 for \$465,000 and it is in good condition to carry out its intended purpose.

During August and September of 2003, we spent approximately \$2,670,000 to purchase and retrofit a 251 foot Dynamically-positioned ship which we named the "Odyssey Explorer" and a 2,500 meter 200 HP work-class remotely operated vehicle which we nicknamed "ZEUS". This equipment is utilized for the archaeological exploration and recovery of shipwrecks and is in good condition to carry out its intended purpose.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITIES HOLDERS

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

PRINCIPAL MARKET OR MARKETS.

Our Common Stock was traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "OMEX" until November 18, 2003. On November 19, 2003, our stock was listed on the American Stock Exchange and is traded under the symbol "OMR."

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our securities during each quarter for the last two years.

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Quarter Ended	Price	
	High	Low
February 28, 2002	\$1.93	\$0.52
May 31, 2002	\$1.60	\$0.88
August 31, 2002	\$1.15	\$0.69
November 30, 2002	\$1.84	\$0.97
February 28, 2003	\$1.38	\$0.66
May 31, 2003	\$1.45	\$0.45
August 31, 2003	\$5.50	\$1.09
November 30, 2003	\$5.60	\$3.12
February 29, 2004	\$6.50	\$4.20

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF COMMON STOCK.

The number of record holders of our \$.0001 par value Common Stock at April 30, 2004 was 306. This does not include shareholders that hold their stock in accounts in street name with broker/dealers.

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DIVIDENDS.

Holder of the Common Stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our Board of Directors. No dividends have been declared with respect to our Common or Preferred Stock and none are anticipated in the foreseeable future.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

During the three months ending February 29, 2004, we issued 630,000 shares to four individuals and four companies that exercised warrants for the purchase of common stock for \$1,069,000 in cash.

The securities were issued pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. The purchasers of these securities are accredited investors who made an informed investment decision and had access to material information regarding the Company. The certificates representing the common shares bear an appropriate legend restricting the transfer of such securities, and stop transfer instructions have been provided to our transfer agent in accordance therewith.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S PLAN OF OPERATION

In the long term, we expect to derive substantially all of our revenue through the sale and/or display of shipwreck cargoes and artifacts, including replicas, and through the operation of exhibits and/or themed attractions.

During May 2004 we began selling coins from the SS Republic. We believe the revenue generated through coin sales will provide us with enough working capital to meet our financial commitments and obligations for the next twelve months. In addition, we intend to pledge \$20 million worth of gold coins as collateral for a \$5 million secured credit facility through The Bank of Tampa which we expect to close in the beginning of June 2004. This credit facility will be used to cover any short-term cash requirements and to purchase a new remotely operated vehicle, estimated to cost approximately \$1.7 million. We plan to retire this credit facility within one year through the profits generated from the sale of coins.

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For the next twelve months, we anticipate spending approximately \$350,000 per month to pay salaries and general office expenses, approximately \$500,000 per month to operate our recovery ship and approximately \$100,000 per month to operate our search vessel. We will also be conserving artifacts and the budget for this activity will approximate \$2.1 million based upon the coins and artifacts recovered to date. During May of 2004 we spent approximately \$400,000 purchasing manipulator arms for the ROV.

We are studying the feasibility of operating a traveling exhibit featuring the SS Republic and opening a permanent shipwreck attraction. The budgets for these exhibits are not fixed at this time; however, we believe we will be able to finance the exhibits out of cash flow from coin sales.

For the next twelve months we intend to use the Odyssey Explorer to complete the recovery of the SS Republic, conduct limited recovery of one or more shipwrecks off the east coast of the United States and to commence recovery operations on the Sussex Project. We intend to use the RV Odyssey to conduct search operations.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably

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likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Please see pages F - 1 through F - 23.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

As of February 29, 2004, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of February 29, 2004. There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions of the officers and directors.

NAME	AGE	POSITION
John C. Morris	55	Chairman and CEO
Gregory P. Stemm	47	Vice-President - Research and Operations and Director
George Knutsson	66	Director
David J. Saul	64	Director
Henri Germain Delauze	74	Director
George E. Lackman	73	Director
George J. Becker, Jr.	69	Chief Operating Officer
Michael J. Holmes	54	Chief Financial Officer
David A. Morris	53	Secretary and Treasurer

There is no family relationship between any of the Directors or the Executive Officers of the Company except John Morris and David Morris who are brothers.

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All directors will hold office until the next annual meeting of the Shareholders.

The following sets forth biographical information as to the business experience of each Officer and Director of the Company for at least the last five years.

John C. Morris has served as President, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company since May 1994. In these capacities, Mr. Morris has been responsible for strategic planning, financing, and general execution of our business plan. He has overseen the first deep water archaeological recovery of a Spanish shipwreck from the 1622 fleet using a remotely operated vehicle and has been instrumental in the planning and execution of the company's current search and recovery operations.

Gregory P. Stemm has served as Vice President, Research and Operations and as a member of the Board of Directors since May 1994. He is responsible for research and operations on all shipwreck projects. Greg has extensive experience in managing shipwreck exploration operations since entering the field in 1986, including deep ocean search and robotic archaeological excavation on a number of projects. A panelist at the 1998 Law of the Sea Institute, Stemm was appointed for four consecutive terms to the United States delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) expert meeting to negotiate the "Draft Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage." He was selected as a Fellow of the Explorers Club, and was the founder and past-president of the

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Professional Shipwreck Explorers Association (ProSEA). Stemm served as a founding director (1986-93) and international president (1992-93) of YEO (Young Entrepreneurs Organization) and was also a founding member of the World Entrepreneurs Organization, where he served on the International Board of Directors (1997-98).

George Knutsson has served as a Director of the Company since June 2001. Since 1995, Mr. Knutsson has been the President and Chairman of American Boat Trailer Rental Company, Inc., which is the largest provider of boat trailer rentals in the Southeast US. In 1978, he founded Dollar Rental Car of Florida and served as CEO until 1990, when he sold the company. Mr. Knutsson also owned and operated Pirates Cove Marina in the Tampa Bay area from 1984 until he sold it in 1995. From 1995 to 1999, he was the co-founder and Chief Financial Officer of Pro-Tech Monitoring, which uses patented GPS/cellular technology in the monitoring and tracking of felons worldwide. He received his Bachelors degree from the University of Florida and a MBA from the University of South Florida.

Dr. David J. Saul, who is retired, has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since October 2001. Dr. Saul was Bermuda's Minister of Finance from 1989 to 1995, and Premier of Bermuda from 1995 to 1997. In addition to his political background, Dr. Saul held two senior posts with Fidelity Investments, from 1984 through 1995, as the President of Fidelity Bermuda and Executive Vice President of Fidelity International. He retired from the firm in 1999, but remains a Director of Fidelity's main international Board, and a Director of some 40 other Fidelity Companies around the world - including the U.K., Bermuda, Jersey, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands, Luxembourg and Taiwan. Dr. Saul's professional activities include two stints as a Director of the Bermuda Monetary Authority and he currently serves as a Director of Lombard Odier (Bermuda), a subsidiary of the Swiss Bank, and a Director of the London Steam Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association (Bermuda) Ltd. A keen oceanographer with a passion for shipwrecks and the sea, he is a founding Trustee of the Bermuda Underwater Exploration Institute, and

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a founding Director of the Professional Shipwreck Explorers Association.

Henri Germain Delauze has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since October 2001. Mr. Delauze, one of the world's leading underwater technology pioneers, brings extensive technical, operational and management expertise to Odyssey's Board of Directors. Mr. Delauze was founder of one of the world's leading underwater technology companies, COMPAGNIE MARITIME D'EXPERTISES (COMEX), where he has served as President since November 1961. Mr. DeLauze pioneered deep saturation diving using synthetic breathing mixtures. Delauze was the first man to reach 335 m. depth during an experimental dive in May 1968, and his company holds world records for both deep sea and chamber saturation diving. In 1975, he created COMEX INDUSTRIES and COMEX PRO, two subsidiaries that design, manufacture and market sophisticated equipment for professional diving, work submarines and remote operated vehicles (ROV's). COMEX SERVICES, the Group's oil subsidiary, extended its activities to all the major offshore oil production areas around the world from 1966 onwards. Mr. Delauze is still the principal shareholder of COMEX SA, which maintains the following divisions: CYBERNETIX (advanced robotics, manned observation submarines and ROVs/AUVs for scientific deep-water archaeology and military purposes), COMEX PRO (manufactures hyperbaric centers for deep diving, large hospital centers and develops and manufactures ROVs, especially the ACHILLE and the 2,000 m. SUPER ACHILLE.) During the year 2002, COMEX S.A., its subsidiaries and CYBERNETIX (group consolidation) employed over 500 people, including 200 engineers.

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George E. Lackman Jr., has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since November 2002, and brings experience from his distinguished career in banking, business operations, shipbuilding, international business and public service to Odyssey Marine Exploration. Mr. Lackman was founding Chairman and President of Citrus Park Bank, which was sold to Florida National Bank in 1985. At Florida National, he served as head of Retail Banking, Business Banking and Commercial Banking for the Tampa area. After the merger of Florida National and First Union National Bank he started First Union's first Private Banking Program in the Tampa area. He retired from First Union as Vice President of Corporate Development. Mr. Lackman spent 25 years in the shipyard business, including service as Vice President of Tampa Ship Repair and Dry Dock Company, Tampa's largest shipyard. He was President of Nutri-Sol Chemical Company, Marine Insulation Company, Corban Industries and Acetogen Gas Company of Florida. Mr. Lackman's international experience spans service as President of an International Investment Group, Chairman of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce International Board and as President/Chairman of the Tampa Bay International Business Council. He also served as an Advisor to the Central American Banks. Mr. Lackman extensive public and community service includes service to and leadership of many health care organizations. He was especially active in groups working to reduce infant mortality and increase prenatal care. Two Florida Governors have called on Mr. Lackman to serve on various health care and community service groups.

George Becker Jr., joined Odyssey as Chief Operating Officer during April 2002. From 1992 until April 2002, Mr. Becker was the President of George J. Becker Jr. & Associates, consultants to companies in the leisure, themed attraction and hospitality industries. Mr. Becker is a senior executive with thirty years experience in major leisure industry profit center development, management, marketing, staffing and operations. For twenty-two years, Mr. Becker was involved in the development and management of the Sea World marine life parks in the United States and served at various times in several positions including as the former Executive Vice President of Sea World Inc., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Sea World of Texas, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sea World of California and President and Chief Executive Officer of Sea World of Florida. In 1997 Mr. Becker became President of

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Entertainment LLC. He led the creative concept and design of a proposed theme park in Indianapolis, Indiana. Park development was stopped in 1998 due to a lack of financing and Mr. Becker resigned in 1999 from Entertainment. Mr. Becker has been recognized as a tourism leader for his work in several regions of the country. A skilled new business developer and team builder, Mr. Becker is known for creating viable management teams, achieving excellent productivity and harmony between employees of widely divergent skills and personalities. Becker has been active in a number of national, regional and state visitor organizations. He served as Executive Director of the Florida Tourism Commission. In 1983, he was President of the Florida Chamber of Commerce and in 1984 he chaired Governor Bob Graham's Commission on Public Facility Financing.

Michael J. Holmes joined Odyssey as Controller in March 2004, and became Chief Financial Officer on May 24, 2004, although Michael Barton continued to perform the function of the Chief Financial Officer through May 28, 2004. Mr. Holmes has served in a variety of subsidiary financial management positions with Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. to include Vice President Finance, Sea World Orlando; Vice President Finance, Busch Gardens Tampa Bay; Corporate Controller, Metal Container Corp in St Louis; VP Finance & CFO Exploration Cruise Lines in Seattle, Washington; and Director Internal Audit Services for Anheuser-Busch in St Louis. Mike received his undergraduate degree from the University of Missouri and his MBA from Crummer Graduate School of Business at Rollins College in Orlando. Mike has also served as an adjunct professor of

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Accounting at the Rosen School of Hospitality Management, University of Central Florida in Orlando. Mike has been very active in community leadership positions to include board member of the Orlando Regional Chamber of Commerce, the ETC of Central Florida (International Drive Transportation Group) and Junior Achievement of Tampa Bay. He is currently serving on the Crummer Graduate School of Business Alumni Board and is a graduate of Leadership Tampa.

David A. Morris has served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company since August 1997. Mr. Morris graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Michigan State University in 1974.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Audit Committee consists of George Knutsson, David J. Saul and George Lackman, all of whom are independent outside Directors.

Our Compensation Committee consists of George Knutsson and George Lackman, both of whom are independent outside Directors.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Based solely on a review of Forms 3 and 4 and amendments thereto furnished to the Company during its most recent fiscal year, and Form 5 and amendments thereto furnished to the Company with respect to its most recent fiscal year and certain written representations, no persons who were either a Director, Officer or beneficial owner of more than 10% of the Company's Common Stock, failed to file on a timely basis reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during the most recent fiscal year, except that Michael V. Barton, the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, reported one transaction late in a Form 4.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information regarding the executive

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compensation for the Company's President for the years ended February 29, 2004, February 28, 2003, and February 28, 2002, and each other executive officer who had total annual salary and bonus in excess of \$100,000 during such years.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation			
		Salary	Bonus	Awards	Securi- ties Under- lying Options/ SARs(#)	Payouts LTIP Payout (\$)	All Other Compen- sation
John C. Morris, President	2004	\$150,000	\$246,500	-0-	250,000	-0-	-0-
	2003	\$150,000	\$ 2,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2002	\$125,000	\$ -0-	-0-	100,000	-0-	-0-
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Gregory P. Stemm, Vice-President	2004	\$150,000	\$246,500	-0-	250,000	-0-	-0-
	2003	\$150,000	\$ 2,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2002	\$125,000	\$ -0-	-0-	100,000	-0-	-0-
Michael V. Barton, Former CFO	2004	\$100,000	\$ 14,500	-0-	100,000	-0-	-0-
	2003	\$ 79,175	\$ 1,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
George J. Becker, Jr., COO	2004	\$100,000	\$ 14,500	-0-	100,000	-0-	-0-
	2003	\$ 87,500	\$ 1,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
David A. Morris, Secr/Treas	2004	\$100,000	\$ 14,500	-0-	200,000	-0-	-0-
	2003	\$100,000	\$ 1,500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2002	\$ 90,000	\$ -0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

OPTIONS

The following table sets forth certain information concerning individual grants of stock options made during the year ended February 29, 2004 to each Named Executive Officer of the company:

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR (1) Individual Grants

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted(#)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date
John C. Morris	125,000	7.25%	\$ 2.50	2/28/2008
John C. Morris	125,000	7.25%	\$ 1.25	2/28/2008
Greg P. Stemm	125,000	7.25%	\$ 2.50	2/28/2008
Greg P. Stemm	125,000	7.25%	\$ 1.25	2/28/2008
Michael Barton	50,000	2.90%	\$ 2.50	2/28/2008

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Michael Barton	50,000	2.90%	\$ 1.25	2/28/2008
George J. Becker, Jr.	50,000	2.90%	\$ 2.50	2/28/2008
George J. Becker, Jr.	50,000	2.90%	\$ 1.25	2/28/2008
David A. Morris	100,000	5.80%	\$ 2.50	2/28/2008
David A. Morris	100,000	5.80%	\$ 1.25	2/28/2008

(1) Options generally have a 5-year term. The exercise price of the options granted exceeded the fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of grant. The options vest by 25% each six month anniversary of the grant date, and become 100% vested on the two year anniversary of the grant date.

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AGGREGATE OPTION EXERCISES IN YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2004 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2004 OPTION VALUES

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (Number)	Value Realized	Securities Under- lying Unexercised Options at February 29, 2004 Exercisable/ Unexercisable	Value of Unexer- cised In-The- Money Options at February 29, 2004 Exercisable/ Unexercisable
John C. Morris	50,000	\$ 225,000	162,500/ 187,500	\$612,813/\$548,438
Greg P. Stemm	50,000	222,000	162,500/ 187,500	612,813/ 548,438
Michael V. Barton	-0-	-0-	75,000/ 100,000	263,125/ 314,375
George J. Becker, Jr.	10,000	19,500	100,000/ 100,000	358,125/ 314,375
David A. Morris	50,000	177,300	50,000/ 150,000	146,250/ 438,750

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

John Morris, Greg Stemm, David Morris and George Becker, Jr. have employment agreements through February 28, 2005. For the year commencing on March 1, 2004, the Compensation Committee has set the base salaries for John Morris and Greg Stemm at \$250,000 per year. The base salaries for David Morris and George Becker, Jr. have been set at \$120,000. We anticipate that in addition to their base salary each of these individuals will receive stock options and certain other benefits as determined by the Board of Directors. Michael Barton, who served as the chief financial officer from May 2002 until May 24, 2004, had an employment agreement and his base salary was \$200,000 per year during the period from March 1, 2004 until May 31, 2004. Mr. Barton resigned as CFO on May 24, 2004, however, he continued to perform the function of the CFO until May 28, 2004, and will continue to perform special assignments for the Company. The employment agreement for Michael Holmes, the new CFO, has not been completed as of the date of the filing of this report.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

During the Special Shareholder Meeting held September 8, 1997, the Shareholders approved an Employee Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan authorized the issuance of options to purchase up to two million shares of the Company's Common Stock. On November 7, 2001, the shareholders approved an

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amendment to the Plan increasing the number of shares in the Plan to three million five hundred thousand shares.

The Plan allows the Board of Directors to grant non-qualified stock options from time to time to employees, officers and directors, and consultants of the Company. The board determines vesting provisions at the time options are granted. The option price for any option will be no less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date the option is granted.

During the fiscal year ended February 29, 2004, we issued the following options to directors, in addition to those itemized in the Summary Compensation Table above, from the Plan:

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Grantee	Position	Date Of Grant	Number of Options Granted	Option Exercise Price	Date Of Expiration
George Knutsson	Director	3/18/2003	25,000	\$1.25	2/28/2008
		3/18/2003	25,000	\$2.50	2/28/2008
David Saul	Director	3/18/2003	25,000	\$1.25	2/28/2008
		3/18/2003	25,000	\$2.50	2/28/2008
Henri G. DeLauze	Director	3/18/2003	25,000	\$1.25	2/28/2008
		3/18/2003	25,000	\$2.50	2/28/2008
George Lackman	Director	3/18/2003	25,000	\$1.25	2/28/2008
		3/18/2003	25,000	\$2.50	2/28/2008

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Effective March 1, 2004 our outside Directors are compensated for attending meetings according to the following structure:

- * Each outside director will receive \$10,000 annually. In addition outside directors shall receive \$1,000 per meeting attended on behalf of the Board of Directors including full Board Meetings, Audit Committee Meetings, and Compensation Committee Meetings.
- * Meetings attended telephonically or in conjunction with a full Board Meeting shall earn a compensation of \$500 for attendance.
- * Committee Chairman shall receive an additional \$250 per meeting over which they preside.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table set forth, as of April 30, 2004, the stock ownership of each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of five percent or more of the Company's Common Stock, each Officer and Director individually and all Officers and Directors of the Company as a Group.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
-----	-----	-----

MacDougald Family

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Limited Partnership 260 First Avenue South, Suite 110 St. Petersburg, FL 33701	7,094,008 (1)	18.7%
Gregory P. Stemm 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	2,009,241 (2)	5.3%
John C. Morris 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	1,649,129 (3)	4.3%
David A. Morris 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	436,940 (4)	1.2%
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Michael V. Barton 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	327,115 (5)	0.9%
David J. Saul 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	530,000 (6)	1.4%
Henri DeLauze 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	330,000 (7)	0.9%
George Knutsson 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	149,000 (8)	0.4%
George Becker 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	193,400 (9)	0.5%
George Lackman 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	262,500 (10)	0.7%
All Officers and Directors as a group (9 persons)	5,787,325	14.7%

(1) Includes 7,094,008 shares beneficially held by MacDougald Family Limited Partnership(MFLP). MacDougald Management, Inc.(MMI) is the general partner of MacDougald Family Limited Partnership. Limited Partners are James E. MacDougald, his wife Suzanne M. MacDougald, and two trusts created for the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. MacDougald.

(2) Includes 606,182 shares held by Greg and Laurie Stemm, 1,178,059 shares held by Adanic Capital, Ltd., a limited partnership for which Greg Stemm serves as general partner, and 225,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(3) Includes 1,424,229 shares held by John Morris, and 225,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(4) Includes 312,626 shares held by David A. Morris, 24,314 shares held by

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Chad E. Morris his son who lives in the same household, and 100,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(5) Includes 82,000 shares and 125,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options held by Michael Barton, and 95,115 shares and 25,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options held by Laura Barton, Mr. Barton's wife.

(6) Includes 280,000 shares held by David J. Saul and his wife Christine, and 150,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options, and 100,000 shares underlying a currently exercisable warrant held by David J. Saul.

(7) Includes 225,000 shares and 25,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options held by Henri Delauze, and 80,000 shares held by COMEX, SA of which Mr. DeLauze is owner.

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(8) Includes 99,000 shares and 50,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options held by George Knutsson.

(9) Includes 43,400 shares and 150,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options held by George Becker.

(10) Includes 100,000 shares, 62,500 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options, and 100,000 shares underlying a currently exercisable warrant held by Mr. Lackman.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted Average exercise price of outstanding options warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders	2,439,000	\$ 3.18	421,500
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	2,439,000	\$ 3.18	421,500

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

During the last two years certain officers, directors, and beneficial owners entered into transactions with the Company as follows:

On January 1, 2001, we renewed loan agreements with Gregory Stemm and John Morris authorizing each to borrow a maximum of \$120,000 from the Company

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at 8% annual interest compounded quarterly. On October 10, 2001, the loans were revised authorizing borrowing up to \$130,000 under the same terms and an additional \$20,000 for the exercise of stock options. On March 1, 2002, the loans were revised to allow borrowing up to \$150,000 under the same terms and up to \$20,000 for the exercise of stock options. These loans would have become due on December 31, 2004. On December 5, 2003 John Morris and Greg Stemm re-paid the balances in full of the principal amounts and all accumulated interest due on the loans.

On April 1, 2001, we entered into a loan extension agreement with Robert Stemm, Gregory Stemm's father, wherein Mr. Stemm extended the due date on his loan to the Company until March 31, 2003. The principal amount of \$56,144 bore interest at 10% per annum and was secured by an inventory of raw emeralds. This loan was convertible into shares of Common Stock at the rate of \$.50 per share. On March 31, 2003, we entered into a Debt Conversion Agreement wherein,

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Mr. Stemm was paid \$13,373 in cash and received 108,000 shares of our common stock for payment in full of the note and accrued interest. Payment of the note established March 31, 2005, as the expiration date of the warrants for the purchase of common stock previously issued to Mr. Stemm as an inducement to extend the loan due dates, and terminated the security interest in the inventory of raw emeralds that previously secured the note. Warrants held by Mr. Stemm as a result of his loan to the Company are as follows:

Date issued	Number of shares	Exercise Price	Expiration Date
4/1/1999	11,000	\$ 3.00/share	March 31, 2005
4/1/2000	21,500	\$ 2.00/share	March 31, 2005

On February 28, 2001, we completed the sale of shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, Common Stock and Warrants to MacDougald Family Limited Partnership ("MFLP") for \$3,000,000 in cash. The sale of securities was made pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated February 28, 2001. MFLP purchased 850,000 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, 864,008 shares of Common Stock and Warrants to purchase an additional 1,889,000 shares of Common Stock. The cash used came from operating funds of MFLP. Warrants to purchase 1,659,000 shares subsequently expired. As of the date of this report, MFLP holds options to purchase 230,000 shares at \$0.30 per share.

Under the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, MFLP received certain rights to require us to register the Common Stock purchased and the shares of Common Stock issuable on the conversion or exercise of the Preferred Stock and Warrants for resale under the Securities Act of 1933.

MFLP is a Nevada limited partnership of which MacDougald Management, Inc. ("MMI") is sole general partner. The limited partners include James E. MacDougald, his wife Suzanne M. MacDougald, and two trusts for the benefit of the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. MacDougald. James E. MacDougald is the President of MMI. Mr. MacDougald served on the Board of Directors of the Company from February through October, 2001.

On October 12, 2001, MFLP delivered a Notice of Conversion to us pursuant to which MFLP converted 850,000 shares of Preferred Stock held by MFLP into 8,500,000 shares of Common Stock in accordance with the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement and the Certificate of Designation. No additional funds were expended by MFLP in connection with its acquisition of the Common Stock. The consideration for the Common Stock was the Preferred Stock tendered by MFLP to us.

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As a condition and an inducement to MFLP to convert the Preferred Stock, the Company and MFLP executed an Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 12, 2001 ("Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement"), pursuant to which the Issuer granted MFLP up to five demand registration rights. Concurrently with the execution of the Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, the Company and MFLP entered into the First Amendment to Series B Stock Purchase Agreement, dated October 12, 2001 ("First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement"), which eliminated certain of MFLP's rights under the Stock Purchase Agreement.

On May 26, 1998, we signed an agreement with a subcontractor that entitled it to receive 5% of the post finance cost proceeds from any shipwrecks in a certain search area of the Mediterranean Sea. A shipwreck we have found, which we believe to be the HMS Sussex, is located within the specified search area and we will be responsible to share future revenues, if any, from this shipwreck. On December 9, 2002, a Georgia limited liability

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company acquired the 5% interest in the Cambridge Project from the subcontractor through a foreclosure sale. John Morris and Greg Stemmm have member interests of 32% and 28%, respectively, in the limited liability company.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----	Location -----
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
3.2	Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
3.3	Designation of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2001
2.4	Amended Certificate of Designation of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated September 19, 2002
10.1	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with David A. Morris	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB For the year ended February 28, 2002
10.2	Employment Agreement dated	Incorporated by reference to

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	May 22, 2002, with Greg Stemm	Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB For the year ended February 28, 2002
10.3	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with John C. Morris	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB For the year ended February 28, 2002
10.4	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with Michael V. Barton	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB For the year ended February 28, 2003
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10.5	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with George Becker	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB For the year ended February 28, 2003
10.6	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2001
10.7	1997 Stock Option Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
10.8	Commercial Lease with Corinthian Custom Homes, Inc. dated January 24, 2001	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
10.9	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement with MacDougald Family Limited Partnership	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2002
10.10	First Amendment to Series B Stock Purchase Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2002
10.11	Partnering Agreement Memorandum Concerning the Shipwreck of HMS Sussex, dated September 27, 2002	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB For the quarter ended August 31, 2002
23	Consent of Independent Public Accountants	Filed herewith electronically

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K. None.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following presents aggregate fees billed to the Company for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2003 and February 29, 2004 by Ferlita, Walsh & Gonzalez, P.A., the Company's principal accountant. All fees described below were approved by the Audit Committee.

Audit Fees. Audit fees billed were \$21,601 and \$28,375 for the years ended February 28, 2003 and February 29, 2004, respectively. The fees were for professional services rendered for the audits of our consolidated financial statements, reviews of the financial statements included in our quarterly reports, consultations on matters that arose during our audit and reviews of SEC registration statements.

Audit-Related Fees. No audit related fees were billed in the years ended February 28, 2003 and February 29, 2004.

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Tax Fees. No tax fees were billed in the years ended February 28, 2003 and February 29, 2004.

All Other Fees. No other fees were billed in the years ended February 28, 2003 and February 29, 2004.

Pre-Approval Policies for Non-Audit Services. The Audit Committee Charter requires pre-approval for any non-audit services performed by our independent accountants. No non-audit services have been performed by Ferlita, Walsh & Gonzalez, P.A. during the fiscal years ended February 28, 2003 and February 29, 2004.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

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Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants F-2

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.
Tampa, Florida

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We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries as of February 29, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An Audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries as of February 29, 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ferlita, Walsh & Gonzalez, P.A.

FERLITA, WALSH & GONZALEZ, P.A.
Certified Public Accountants
Tampa, Florida
May 3, 2004

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FEBRUARY 29, 2004

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 1,351,340
Investments	1,996,420
Inventory	1,928,180

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Prepaid expenses	382,240
Deferred tax asset	3,914,853
Other current assets	7,811

Total current assets	9,580,844
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	
Equipment and office fixtures	4,476,490
Accumulated depreciation	(603,463)

	3,873,027
OTHER ASSETS	
Artifacts	404,929
Inventory (non current)	1,736,271
Deposits	177,613
Deferred tax asset	2,121,745

	4,440,558

	\$17,894,429
	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,033,526
Accrued expenses	117,207

Total current liabilities	\$ 1,150,733
DEFERRED INCOME FROM REVENUE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES	
	887,500
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value; 9,300,000 shares authorized; none outstanding	-
Preferred stock series A convertible - \$.0001 par value; 510,000 shares authorized; none issued and none outstanding	-
Common stock - \$.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 37,993,099 issued and outstanding	3,799
Additional paid-in capital	25,147,839
Unrealized gain on investments, net of tax	2,988
Accumulated deficit	(9,298,430)

Total stockholders' equity	15,856,196

	\$17,894,429
	=====

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended	Year Ended
February 29,	February 28,
2004	2003
-----	-----

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REVENUE	\$ 73,879	\$ -
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Administrative	2,378,013	1,259,086
Depreciation	264,778	101,371
	-----	-----
Total general and administrative expenses	2,642,791	1,360,457
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Project operations	2,406,233	1,160,746
Marketing and promotion	129,895	99,734
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	2,536,128	1,260,480
(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(5,105,040)	(2,620,937)
OTHER INCOME OR (EXPENSE)		
Interest income	23,958	33,296
Interest expense	(109,227)	(5,615)
Loss on disposal of equipment	(31,927)	-
Other income	40,000	500
Revenue participation	(12,986)	-
	-----	-----
Total other income or (expense)	(90,182)	28,181
NET(LOSS)	(5,195,222)	(2,592,756)
Income tax benefit	5,762,103	-
	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS) AFTER TAX	566,881	(2,592,756)
	=====	=====
BASIC INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.09)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	32,952,161	27,688,992
DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.09)
Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares, basic and diluted, outstanding	34,278,545	27,688,992

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Addi- tional Paid-In	Accumul- ated Un- realized Loss in	Accumulated
-----------------	--------------	----------------------------	---	-------------

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	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Investment	(Deficit)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at February 28, 2002	0	\$ -	26,565,536	\$2,656	\$7,646,895	\$	\$ (7,272,555)
Preferred stock converted to common	1	-			500,000		
Common stock issued for cash			2,137,800	\$ 214	2,498,813		
Common stock issued for accrued expenses			9,000	\$ 1	8,999		
Common stock issued for services			9,550	\$ 1	9,999		
Net loss for the year ended February 28, 2003							(2,592,756)
Balance at February 28, 2003	1	\$ -	28,721,886	\$2,872	\$10,664,706	\$ -	\$ (9,865,311)
Common stock issued for conversion of Series C Preferred stock	(1)	-	400,000	40	(40)		
Common stock issued for cash			8,731,435	873	14,109,564		
Common stock issued for services			139,778	14	97,237		
Net change in unrealized gain on investments, net of related tax effect						2,988	
Net income for the year ended February 29, 2004							\$ 566,881
Tax benefit related to exercise of employee stock options					276,372		
Balance at February 29, 2004	0	\$ -	37,993,099	\$3,799	\$25,147,839	\$ 2,988	\$ (9,298,430)

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

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	Year Ended February 29, 2004	Year Ended February 28, 2003
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 566,881	\$(2,592,756)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used by operating activity:		
Tax effect of unrealized gain on investments	(1,877)	-
Tax benefit related to exercise of employee stock options	276,372	-
Common stock issued for:		
Services	74,150	10,000
Officer and director compensation	50,600	-
Interest payable	108,750	-
Depreciation	380,013	101,371
Loss on disposal of equipment	31,927	-
Interest income related parties	-	(21,387)
Interest expense accrued	-	5,615
Inventory	(4,049,689)	308
Increase in:		
Advances, prepaids, deposits	(475,295)	(66,784)
Deferred tax asset	(6,036,598)	-
Increase in:		
Accounts payable	953,372	49,387
Accrued expenses	80,875	22,572
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(8,040,519)	(2,491,674)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,607,691)	(564,343)
Purchase of U.S. Treasury bills	(1,991,555)	-
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5,599,246)	(564,343)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Advances for related party loans receivable	-	(15,000)
Repayment of note payable to related party	(2,144)	-
Proceeds from:		
Related party loans receivable	292,627	-
Issuance of common stock	12,936,313	2,499,027
Issuance of preferred stock	-	500,000
Issuance on notes payable	978,750	-
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	14,205,546	2,984,027
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	565,781	(71,990)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	785,559	857,549
	-----	-----
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,351,340	\$ 785,559
	=====	=====

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - continued

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Interest paid	\$	11,229	\$	-
Income taxes paid	\$	-	\$	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT NON CASH TRANSACTIONS

During August 2003 the holder of Series C Convertible Preferred stock elected to convert the share into 400,000 shares of common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional 400,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$2.50 per share. Also during August, ten unrelated note-holders converted \$978,750 of principal and \$108,750 of interest into 870,000 shares of common stock. In addition a consultant received 7,143 shares of common stock for services valued at \$5,000. During March 2003, a note holder elected to convert principal in the amount of \$54,000 into 108,000 shares of common stock. In addition, during 2003, 210,413 shares valued at \$137,450 were issued for consulting services (90,278 shares valued at \$69,950), director compensation (50,000 shares valued at \$27,500), officer bonuses (56,000 shares valued at \$30,800) and other expenses (14,135 shares valued at \$9,200).

During the quarter ending August 31, 2002, a related party exercised a non-statutory stock option in part by conversion of an accrued expense account due to the related party in the amount of \$9,000. Also, an unrelated party elected under the terms of a consulting agreement with the Company, to receive 9,550 shares of restricted common stock in satisfaction of services valued at \$5,000 and payment toward an account receivable of \$5,000 due from the Company.

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

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ORGANIZATION

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. was incorporated March 5, 1986, as a Colorado corporation named Universal Capital Corporation, Inc. On August 8, 1997 Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (the "Company"), completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding Common Stock of Remarc International, Inc., a Delaware corporation formed May 20, 1994, ("Remarc") in exchange for the Company's Common Stock in a reverse acquisition. On September 7, 1997, the Company changed its domicile to Nevada and its name was changed to Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.

For accounting purposes the acquisition has been treated as a re-capitalization of Remarc, with Remarc as the acquirer (reverse acquisition). The historical financial statements prior to August 8, 1997 are those of Remarc. Remarc International, Inc. then adopted February as its fiscal year end.

Subsequently, on February 25, 1999, Remarc International, Inc. and Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. were merged with Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. being the surviving corporation.

Odyssey Marine, Inc., a Florida corporation, was incorporated on November 2, 1998, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. for the purpose of administering the Company's payroll and health plan.

On September 11, 2002, the Company formed a wholly owned Nevada corporation, Odyssey Marine Services, Inc., ("OMS") for the purpose of holding and leasing marine assets, chartering and leasing vessels and employing marine crew and technical personnel.

On September 11, 2002, the Company formed a wholly owned Nevada corporation, OVH, Inc., ("OVH") for the purpose of owning and chartering a research vessel.

On July 30, 2003, the Company formed a wholly owned Nevada corporation, Odyssey Retriever, Inc., ("ORI") for the purpose of owning and operating a vessel suitable for conducting archaeologically sensitive exploration and recovery of shipwrecks.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc., is engaged in the archaeologically sensitive exploration and recovery of deep-water shipwrecks throughout the world. The corporate headquarters are located in Tampa, Florida.

We own a 113 foot search vessel the R/V Odyssey equipped with side scan sonar, inspection class remote operated vehicle("ROV") and navigation

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS - continued

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equipment for conducting wide area searches for shipwrecks. We also own a 251-foot recovery vessel the "Odyssey Explorer" equipped with a 7-ton, 205 horsepower work class ROV. We are currently recovering the SS Republic which sank in 1865 which was located during our July 2003 survey operations.

We are currently developing plans to market cargoes and other products derived from the recovery operations and to open exhibit attractions to the public.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of the Company is presented to assist in understanding our financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity and have prepared them in accordance with our customary accounting practices.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Odyssey Marine, Inc., Odyssey Marine Services, Inc., OVH, Inc, and Odyssey Retriever, Inc. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

Revenue Recognition

Although we have generated minimal revenues to date, marketing of the cargoes, replicas and ancillary products will be recognized on the point of sale method.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in banks. We also consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash, investments, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate fair value.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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Considerable judgment is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value, and, accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we could realize in a current market exchange.

Inventory

Our inventory consists primarily of artifacts from the SS Republic shipwreck and the Tortugas artifacts collection. The Company has accounted for its inventory at the lower of costs or market.

Long-Lived Assets

Our policy is to recognize impairment losses relating to long-lived assets in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" based on several factors, including, but not limited to, management's plans for future operations, recent operating results and projected cash flows. To date no such impairment has been indicated.

Comprehensive Income

United States Treasury bills owned by us during the year ending February 29, 2004, were deemed available-for-sale and carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities were excluded from earnings and reported, net of any income tax effect, as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Depreciation

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method at rates based on the assets' estimated useful lives.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that would occur if dilutive securities and other contracts to issue Common Stock

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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were exercised or converted into Common Stock or resulted in the issuance of Common Stock that then shared in our earnings.

At February 29, 2004 potential common shares, calculated using the treasury stock method, were included in the computation of diluted EPS as follows:

Weighted average shares outstanding	32,952,161
Potential common shares due to warrants and options	1,326,384

Weighted average common and potential common shares outstanding	34,278,545
	=====

At February 28, 2003 potential common shares were excluded in the computation of diluted EPS because their inclusion would have had an antidilutive effect on EPS. At February 28, 2003, there were options for 658,792 shares and warrants for 255,000 shares that were exercisable between \$0.30 and \$.68 per share which were thus excluded from the computation of diluted EPS. On February 28, 2003, all of the other exercisable stock options and stock warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and have adopted the disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation -- Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123." Under APB No. 25, when the exercise price of our employee stock options equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized. Accordingly, no compensation expense has been recognized in the consolidated financial statements in connection with employee stock option grants.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share had we applied the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to stock-based employee compensation.

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Net income (loss):		
As reported	\$ 566,881	\$ (2,592,756)
Pro forma adjustment for compensation, net of tax	(252,823)	(252,027)
	-----	-----
Pro forma	\$ 314,058	\$ (2,844,783)
	=====	=====

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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Basic income(loss) per share:

As reported	\$	0.02	\$	(0.09)
Pro forma	\$	0.01	\$	(0.10)

Diluted income(loss) per share:

As reported	\$	0.02	\$	(0.09)
Pro forma	\$	0.01	\$	(0.10)

The weighted average estimated fair value of stock options granted during the years ended February 29, 2004 and 2003 was \$1.21 and \$1.07 respectively. These amounts were determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which values options based on the stock price at the grant date, the expected life of the option, the estimated volatility of the stock, the expected dividend payments, and the risk-free interest rate over the life of the option. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model were as follows for stock options granted in the years ended February 29:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Risk-free interest rate	3.0%	2.3%
Expected volatility of common stock	496%	193%
Dividend Yield	0%	0%
Expected life of options	4-5 years	4 years

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Because option valuation models require the use of subjective assumptions, changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value of the options. Our options do not have the characteristics of traded options, therefore, the option valuation models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of our options.

Equity instruments issued, if any, to non-employees in exchange for goods, fees and services are accounted for under the fair value-based method of SFAS No. 123.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue Participation Certificates

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Revenue was received during the period ended May 31, 2003 that is subject to revenue sharing with holders of the Cambridge Revenue Participation Certificates. The obligation, which was accrued and subsequently paid, has been classified as other expense.

NOTE C - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

We maintain our cash in one financial institution. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures up to \$100,000. At February 29, 2004 our uninsured cash balance was approximately \$1,078,000.

NOTE D - INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of two United States Treasury Bills which mature for \$1,000,000 each if held to maturity. These were purchased November 28, 2003 at a cost of \$1,991,555 with original maturity dates of greater than 90 days and have been classified as available for sale securities. At February 29, 2004 an unrealized gain on investment was recorded in the amount of \$4,865 due to the increase in the fair market value of the investments. The carrying value of investments at February 29, 2004 is determined as follows:

	Investment	Maturity
	-----	-----
	\$ 996,275	4/22/04
	\$ 995,280	5/20/04

	\$ 1,991,555	
Unrealized gain	\$ 4,865	

	\$ 1,996,420	
	=====	

NOTE E - INVENTORY

During the current year we began to recover cargo consisting of gold and silver coins, bottles and other items from the SS Republic. At February 29, 2004, our inventory consisted of \$19,692 in raw emeralds, \$5,944 of merchandise, \$3,638,815 of SS Republic cargo. These amounts have been classified as \$1,928,180 as current and \$1,736,271 as non current assets. The carrying amount of the SS Republic cargo has been valued by capitalizing the costs of recovery of these items.

NOTE F - PREPAID EXPENSE

Prepaid expenses consist of \$215,655 of prepaid insurance premiums and \$166,585 of other prepaid operating costs. All prepaid expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying agreements.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE G - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

At February 29, 2004 Property and Equipment consist of:

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Class	Original Cost	Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization	Book Value
Computers and peripherals	\$ 116,426	\$ 36,641	\$ 79,785
Furniture and office equipment	47,350	12,563	34,787
Vessels and marine equipment	4,312,714	554,259	3,758,455
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 4,476,490	\$ 603,463	\$ 3,873,027
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE H - ARTIFACTS

Artifacts consist of \$73,557 of artifacts recovered from the SS Republic and \$331,372 of other artifacts which are held for displays or attractions.

NOTE I - DEPOSITS

Deposits are held by various vendors for equipment, services, and in accordance with agreements in the normal course of business. At February 29, 2004 deposits total \$177,613.

NOTE J - ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses at February 29, 2004, consist of:

Compensation and payroll taxes	\$ 59,827
Other operating expenses	57,380

	\$ 117,207
	=====

NOTE K - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Loans Receivable

On December 5, 2003 two officers paid a total of \$270,082 for payment in full of loans and accrued interest.

Related Party Interest in Revenue Participation Agreement

On December 9, 2002, a Georgia limited liability company acquired rights from an unrelated third party through a foreclosure sale to receive 5% of post finance cost proceeds, if any, from shipwrecks that we may recover within a predefined search area of the Mediterranean Sea. The shipwreck we believe to be HMS Sussex is located within this search area. Two of our officers and directors have member interests in the limited liability company of 32% and 28% respectively.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE L - SALE OF REVENUE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

We have sold through private placements of Revenue Participation Certificates ("RPCs") the right to share in our future revenues derived from the Cambridge

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or Republic projects. Each \$50,000 convertible Cambridge RPC entitles the holder to receive a percentage of the gross revenue received by us from the "Cambridge Project", which is defined as all cash proceeds payable to us as a result of the Cambridge Project, less any amounts paid to the British Government or their designee(s); provided, however, that all funds received by us to finance the project are excluded from gross revenue.

As of April 30, 1999, when the offering was closed, we had sold \$825,000 of a maximum of \$900,000 of the Cambridge RPCs. As a group, the holders are entitled to 100% of the first \$825,000 of gross revenue, 24.75% of gross revenue from \$4 - 35 million, and 12.375% of gross revenue above \$35 million generated by the Cambridge project.

Distributions are to be made to each certificate holder within 15 days from the end of each quarterly reporting period in which we receive any cash proceeds from, or as a result of, the Cambridge Project. The Cambridge RPC units constitute restricted securities. In a private placement, which closed in September 2000, we sold "units" comprised of Republic Revenue Participation Certificates, and Common Stock. Each \$50,000 "unit" entitled the holder to 1% of the gross revenue generated by the Seattle project (formerly referred to as the Republic project), and 100,000 shares of Common Stock. Gross revenue is defined as all cash proceeds payable to us as a result of the Seattle project, excluding funds received by us to finance the project.

When the offering was closed, in September 2000, a total of five \$50,000 units consisting of one Republic RPC and 100,000 shares of Common Stock had been sold, and the cost of each unit was allocated as \$37,500 for the stock and \$12,500 for the RPC. Therefore, a total of \$62,500 was reflected on the books as deferred income from the sale of Republic Revenue Participation Certificates.

As of February 29, 2004, we had sold, in total, \$887,500 of RPCs, which are reflected on the books as Deferred RPC Income to be amortized under the units of revenue method.

NOTE M - PREFERRED STOCK

We currently have 9,300,000 shares of Preferred Stock and 510,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock that have been authorized and none outstanding. The Preferred Stock may be issued in series from time to time with such rights, designations, preferences and limitation as our Board of Directors may determine by resolution.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE M - PREFERRED STOCK - continued

Series C Preferred Stock

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On September 18, 2002, we established a series of Preferred Stock known as "Series C Convertible Preferred Stock" ("Series C Preferred Stock"), having a par value of \$.0001 per share and an authorization of one (1) share. One share of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock was issued for \$500,000 in cash.

On August 19, 2003 the share of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock was converted into 400,000 shares of our Common Stock and warrants to purchase 400,000 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share.

The converted share was then restored to the status of authorized but un-issued shares of Preferred Stock of the Corporation, without designation as to series, and may thereafter be issued.

NOTE N - COMMON STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

We adopted the 1997 Stock Option Plan on September 8, 1997. Under the terms of the plan, non-statutory options to purchase Common Stock are granted to employees, consultants and non-employee directors at not less than 100% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant or the par value thereof whichever is greater. Options currently expire no later than 5 years from the date of grant and are fully vested in two years or less. The cumulative number of shares which may be subject to options issued and outstanding pursuant to the plan is limited to 3,500,000 shares. Additional information with respect to the plan's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----
Outstanding at February 28, 2002	2,735,500	\$1.64
Granted	190,000	\$1.28
Exercised	166,000	\$0.52
Cancelled	1,619,500	\$2.30

Outstanding at February 28, 2003	1,140,000	\$0.80
Granted	1,745,000	\$2.34
Exercised	423,500	\$0.68
Cancelled	22,500	\$1.62

Outstanding at February 29, 2004	2,439,000	\$1.91
	=====	=====

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE N - COMMON STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS - continued

Options exercisable at February 28, 2003	742,500	\$0.65
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Options exercisable at	=====	=====
February 29, 2004	1,024,000	\$1.21
	=====	=====

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at February 29, 2004:

Stock Options Outstanding

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.30 - \$0.50	200,000	1.25	\$0.50
\$1.00 - \$2.50	1,964,000	3.39	\$1.62
\$2.60 - \$5.00	275,000	5.00	\$5.00

	2,439,000	3.40	\$1.91
	=====		

We have issued warrants to one individual in connection with loans made to us and to one consultant for services. We have also issued warrants to ten individuals in connection with the conversion of loans into common stock, and to 52 individuals who purchased units in a private placement offering during August of 2003. Warrants exercisable at February 29, 2004 are as follows:

Warrants	Price per Share	Expiration Date
11,000	3.00	3/31/05
4,217,500	2.50	10/05/05
21,500	2.00	3/31/05

4,250,000		
=====		

NOTE O- COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income for the years ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003 was \$4,865 and none, respectively. The comprehensive income resulted entirely from the unrecognized gains on the value of marketable securities held by us at February 29, 2004.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE P - INCOME TAXES

As of February 29, 2004, the Company had consolidated income tax net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards for federal tax purposes of approximately \$19,531,000. The NOL will expire in various years ending through the year

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The components of the provision for income taxes (benefits) are attributable to continuing operations as follows:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Current		
Federal	\$ 0	\$ 0
State	0	0
	-----	-----
	\$ 0	\$ 0
Deferred		
Federal	\$ (5,228,090)	\$ 0
State	(534,013)	0
	-----	-----
	\$ (5,762,103)	\$ 0
	=====	=====

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:	
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$7,812,338
Less: valuation allowance	0

	\$7,812,338

Deferred tax liability:	
Excess of tax over book depreciation	\$ 349,322
Artifacts recovery costs	1,424,542
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	1,876

	\$1,775,740

Net deferred tax asset	\$6,036,598
Less: current net deferred tax asset	3,914,853

Net non-current deferred tax asset	\$2,121,745
	=====

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE P - INCOME TAXES - continued

Through February 28, 2003, the Company had not recognized any tax provision or benefit and recorded a 100% valuation allowance because of the uncertainty of being able to utilize the deferred tax asset. As reflected above, the Company

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has recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$6,036,598 at February 29, 2004. Management has determined that a valuation allowance is not necessary because of the potential for future coin sales. Management believes the Company will be profitable and will generate taxable income sufficient to utilize the loss carryforwards. The amount of the net deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could change in the near future if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are changed.

The change in the valuation allowance is as follow:

February 29, 2004	\$ 0
February 28, 2003	\$ 3,756,168

Decrease in valuation allowance	\$(3,756,168)
	=====

Income taxes for the years ended February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2003 differ from the amounts computed by applying the effective income tax rate of 38.5% to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Federal income tax computed at US statutory rate	(\$1,818,328)	(\$907,465)
State income taxes net of federal benefits	(185,730)	(92,691)
Valuation allowance adjustment	(3,756,168)	1,000,156
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(1,877)	0
	-----	-----
Income tax benefits	(\$5,762,103)	0
	=====	=====

NOTE Q - COMMITMENT