

DecisionPoint Systems, Inc.
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PROSPECTUS

DECISIONPOINT SYSTEMS, INC.

Up to 752,560 shares of Series E Preferred Stock and 15,869,200 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the offering by the selling stockholders of up to 752,560 shares of Series E Preferred Stock (including 409,000 shares sold under a purchase agreement and 343,560 shares issuable as dividends (“PIK Shares”) on shares of Series E Preferred Stock) and 15,869,200 shares of common stock (including 8,180,000 shares of common stock underlying the shares of Series E Preferred Stock sold under the purchase agreement, 6,871,200 shares of common stock underlying the PIK Shares and 818,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants) of DecisionPoint Systems Inc. (the “Company”, “we”, “us”, or “our”).

Our common stock is traded on the OTCQB marketplace under the symbol “DPSI.” On December 5, 2014, the closing price of our common stock was \$0.34 per share.

Our Series E Preferred Stock is not traded on any national securities exchange and is not quoted on any over-the-counter market.

The selling stockholders may sell all or a portion of these shares from time to time in market transactions through any market on which our Series E Preferred Stock or common stock is then traded, in negotiated transactions or otherwise, and at prices and on terms that will be determined by the then prevailing market price or at negotiated prices directly or through a broker or brokers, who may act as agent or as principal or by a combination of such methods of sale. For additional information on the methods of sale, you should refer to the section entitled "Plan of Distribution."

We will bear all costs relating to the registration of these shares of our common stock and Series E Preferred Stock, other than any selling stockholders' legal or accounting costs or commissions.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock and Series E Preferred Stock by the selling stockholders.

Investing in our Series E Preferred Stock and common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before making any investment in our Series E Preferred Stock or common stock, you should read and carefully consider the risks described in this prospectus under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 5 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus is dated January 12, 2015

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement or amendment thereto. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained throughout this prospectus and is qualified in its entirety to the more detailed information and financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that should be considered before investing in our Series E Preferred Stock or our common stock. Investors should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the more detailed information regarding our business, the risks of purchasing our Series E Preferred Stock and our common stock discussed in this prospectus under “Risk Factors” and our financial statements and the accompanying notes beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

In this prospectus, we refer to DecisionPoint Systems, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries as the “Company,” “DecisionPoint”, “we”, “us” or “our”.

Our Company

DecisionPoint enables our clients to “move decisions closer to the customer” by “empowering the mobile worker”. We define the mobile worker as those individuals that are on the front line in direct contact with customers. These workers include field repair technicians, sales associates, couriers, public safety employees and millions of other workers that deliver goods and or services throughout the country. Whether they are blue or white collar, mobile workers have many characteristics in common. Mobile workers need information, access to corporate resources, decision support tools and the ability to capture and report information back to the organization.

DecisionPoint empowers these mobile workers through the implementation of various mobile technologies including specialized mobile business applications, wireless networks, mobile computers (for example, rugged, tablets, and smartphones) and a comprehensive suite of consulting, integration, deployment and support services.

We are focused on several commercial enterprise markets. These include retail, field sales/service, warehousing, distribution and transportation. With the continued growth of the mobile internet, we expect to see our current markets grow in addition to the emergence of new markets. We expect our customers to continue to embrace and deploy new technology to better enhance their own customers’ experiences and improve their own operations while lowering their operating costs. Our expertise and understanding of our customers’ operations and business operations in general, coupled with our expertise and understanding of mobile technology equipment and software offerings enables us to identify new trends and opportunities and provide these new solutions to our existing and potential customers.

At DecisionPoint, we deliver to our customers the ability to make better, faster and more accurate business decisions by implementing industry-specific, enterprise wireless and mobile computing systems for their front-line mobile workers, inside and outside of the traditional workplace. It is these systems that provide the information to improve the hundreds of individual business decisions made each day. Historically, critical information has remained locked away in the organization's enterprise computing systems, accessible only when employees were at their desk. Our solutions unlock this information and deliver it to employees when needed regardless of their location. As a result, our customers are able to move their business decision points closer to their customers which we believe in turn improves customer service levels, reduces cost and accelerates business growth.

We have several offices throughout North America which allows us to serve our multi-location clients and their mobile workforces. Additionally, we are always keenly aware of potential acquisition candidates that can provide complementary products and service offerings to our customer base.

We incurred net losses of \$696,000 and \$3,385,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We incurred net losses of \$5,218,000 and \$3,866,000 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. As of September 30, 2014, we had a stockholders' deficit of \$1,926,000 and a working capital deficit of \$9,900,000. As of December 31, 2013, we had a stockholders' deficit of \$873,000 and a working capital deficit of \$9,875,000.

Recent Developments

On July 2, 2014, the Company received a written “Wells Notice” from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) indicating that the staff has made a preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC bring an administrative proceeding against the Company. On the same day, Nicholas R. Toms, the Company’s then President and Chief Executive Officer and a then-serving member of the board of directors, also received a Wells Notice. The SEC staff has informed the Company that both Wells Notices relate to allegations that, from late 2009 to early 2011, Mr. Toms was the beneficial owner of shares of common stock of the Company that were held and traded by a Delaware corporation in which Mr. Toms was a 10% owner; that Mr. Toms exercised control over the corporation’s securities account; and that the corporation’s shareholding and trades should have been reflected at the relevant times in public disclosures of Mr. Toms’ other holdings of the Company’s common stock. A Wells Notice is neither a formal allegation of wrongdoing nor a finding that any violations of law have occurred. Rather, it provides the recipient with an opportunity to respond to issues raised by the staff and offer its perspective to the staff prior to any decision to institute proceedings. In response to the Wells Notice, the Company’s Audit Committee conducted an internal review, assisted by new outside legal counsel, and on August 8, 2014, we submitted to the SEC a response to the Wells Notice setting forth why no action should be commenced against us. As of the date of this filing, there have been no further developments in respect of the Wells Notice to the Company. On August 15, 2014, Mr. Toms resigned from his positions as Chief Executive Officer, President and member of the Company’s board of directors.

On September 10, 2014, our board of directors caused the Company to file a proxy statement with the SEC in preparation for notifying its shareholders of, and conducting, an annual meeting of shareholders. Our proxy statement proposed the reelection of the incumbent members of our board of directors and the election of a new, additional director, James F. DeSocio. On September 16, 2014, shareholders Michael N. Taglich and Robert F. Taglich filed a preliminary proxy statement contesting our director slate and proposing an alternative slate of directors to be elected at the meeting. Effective as of the close of business on October 3, 2014, our incumbent directors and Messrs. Michael and Robert Taglich reached a settlement of their differences. Pursuant to the settlement, five of the incumbent directors, board Chairman Lawrence Yelin and board members Jay B. Sheehy, David M. Rifkin, Marc Ferland and Donald Dalicandro, have resigned from our board of directors; James F. DeSocio has been appointed to our board of directors; and Donald Dalicandro has been authorized to serve as a board observer until the end of the term during which he is eligible, under his employment agreement with the Company, to remain as a member of the board of directors. Thereafter, remaining incumbent director Robert Schroeder and new director Mr. DeSocio appointed the following four additional individuals as directors (all of whom were members of the alternative director slate proposed by Messrs. Michael and Robert Taglich): Michael N. Taglich, John Guttilla, Stanley P. Jaworski and Paul A. Seid. As a result of the foregoing, our board of directors currently consists of Mr. Schroeder, who is serving as Chairman, and Messrs. DeSocio, Michael Taglich, Guttilla, Jaworski and Seid, with Mr. Dalicandro as an observer.

On November 10, 2014, our new board of directors appointed current director James F. DeSocio, to serve as Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Company, pending the selection of a permanent CEO pursuant to an executive search currently being conducted.

Corporate Information

DecisionPoint Systems, Inc., formerly known as Comamtech, Inc., was incorporated on August 16, 2010, in Canada under the laws of the Ontario Business Corporations Act (“OCBA”). On June 15, 2011, we entered into a Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) among the Company, its wholly owned subsidiary, 2259736 Ontario Inc., incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada (the “Purchaser”) and DecisionPoint Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation that had been publicly traded since June 2009 (“Old DecisionPoint”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, under Section 182 of the OCBA, on June 15, 2011 (the “Effective Date”) Old DecisionPoint merged (the “Merger”) into the Purchaser and became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Prior to the Merger, Comamtech was a “shell company” (as such term is defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). In connection with the Merger, the Company changed its name to DecisionPoint Systems, Inc., and the Purchaser changed its name to DecisionPoint Systems International, Inc. (“DecisionPoint Systems International”). On June 15, 2011, both companies were reincorporated in the State of Delaware.

About this Offering

Series E Private Placement

On November 12, 2013, we entered into and closed a securities purchase agreement (the "Series E Purchase Agreement") with accredited investors (the "Series E Investors"), pursuant to which the Company sold an aggregate of 383,500 shares of Series E Preferred Stock (the "Series E Preferred Shares") for a purchase price of \$10.00 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,835,000 (the "Series E First Closing").

We retained Taglich Brothers, Inc. (the "Series E Placement Agent") as the placement agent for the Series E First Closing. We paid the Series E Placement Agent \$306,800 in commissions (equal to 8% of the gross proceeds), and issued to the Series E Placement Agent five-year warrants (the "Series E Placement Agent Warrants") to purchase 767,000 shares of common stock (equal to 10% of the number of shares of common stock underlying the Series E Preferred Shares sold under the Series E Purchase Agreement) at an exercise price of \$0.55 per share, in connection with the Series E First Closing. In addition, we paid Sigma Capital Advisors \$115,050 (equal to 3% of the gross proceeds from the Series E First Closing) as a finder's fee.

On November 22, 2013, we sold an additional 25,500 shares of Series E Preferred Stock to accredited investors for a purchase price of \$10.00 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$255,000 (the "Series E Second Closing", and together with the Series E First Closing, the "Series E Closings") pursuant to the Series E Purchase Agreement for an aggregate of 409,000 shares of Series E Preferred Stock sold. The Series E Placement Agent acted as the placement agent for the Series E Second Closing as well. We paid the Series E Placement Agent \$20,400 in commissions (equal to 8% of the gross proceeds), and issued to the Series E Placement Agent and its designees Series E Placement Agent Warrants to purchase 51,000 shares of common stock (equal to 10% of the number of shares of common stock underlying the Series E Preferred Shares sold under the Series E Purchase Agreement) at an exercise price of \$0.55 per share, in connection with the Series E Second Closing. In addition, the Company paid Sigma Capital Advisors \$7,650 (equal to 3% of the gross proceeds from the Series E Second Closing) as a finder's fee.

Our proceeds from the Series E Closings, before deducting placement agent fees, finder's fees and other expenses, were approximately \$4.1 million. Approximately \$0.6 million was used to pay fees and expenses of this offering, and \$3.5 million are funds available for general corporate purposes.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we agreed to, within 60 days of the final closing under the Purchase Agreement, (a) file a registration statement (the "Registration Statement") with the SEC covering the re-sale of the Series E Preferred Shares, the shares of common stock underlying the Series E Preferred Shares, the shares of Series E Preferred Stock issuable as dividends on the Series E Preferred Shares ("PIK Shares"), the shares of common stock

underlying the PIK Shares, and the shares of common stock underlying the Placement Agent Warrants, (b) file a registration statement under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with the SEC registering the class of Series E Preferred Stock, and (c) use our best efforts, including seeking and cooperating with one or more market makers, to cause the quotation of the Series E Preferred Stock on the OTC Bulletin Board and the OTCQB tier of the OTC Markets Group. We also agreed to use our best efforts to have the Registration Statement become effective as soon as possible after filing (and in any event within 90 days of the filing of such Registration Statement), and to keep such Registration Statement effective for a minimum of three years.

In connection with the Series E First Closing, on November 12, 2013, we filed a Certificate of Designation of Series E Preferred Stock (the "Series E Certificate of Designation") with the Secretary of State of Delaware. Pursuant to the Series E Certificate of Designation, we designated 2,000,000 shares of the Company's preferred stock as Series E Preferred Stock. The Series E Preferred Stock has a Stated Value of \$10.00 per share, does not have voting rights, and is convertible, at the option of the holder, into such number of shares of common stock equal to the number of shares of Series E Preferred Stock to be converted, multiplied by the Stated Value, divided by the Conversion Price in effect at the time of the conversion. The initial Conversion Price was \$0.50, subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits, stock dividends and similar transactions, and in the event of subsequent equity sales at a lower price per share, subject to certain exceptions.

The Series E Preferred Stock entitles the holder to cumulative dividends (subject to the prior dividend rights of the Company's Series D Preferred Stock), payable quarterly, at an annual rate of (i) 10% of the Stated Value during the three year period commencing on the date of issue, and (ii) 14% of the Stated Value commencing three years after the date of issue. We may, at our option (subject to certain conditions), pay dividends in PIK Shares, in which event the applicable dividend rate will be 14% and the number of such Series E PIK Shares issuable as a dividend will be equal to the aggregate dividend payable divided by the lesser of (x) the then effective Conversion Price or (y) the average volume weighted average price of our common stock for the five prior consecutive trading days. On January 1, 2014, the Board of Directors declared a PIK dividend payable in the form of 7,533 shares of Series E Preferred Stock ("Issued Series E PIK Shares"). The dividends were payable to holders of record as of December 31, 2013 for accrued dividends for the period of inception to December 31, 2013. The 7,533 Issued Series E PIK Shares were issued in April 2014.

Pursuant to the Series E Certificate of Designation, upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our Company, holders of Series E Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive (following payment in full of amounts owed to in respect of the Company's Series D Preferred Stock), for each share of Series E Preferred Stock, an amount equal to the Stated Value of \$10.00 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends thereon before any distribution or payment may be made to the holders of any common stock, Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, or subsequently issued preferred stock.

Pursuant to the Series E Certificate of Designation, commencing on the trading day on which the closing price of the common stock is greater than \$1.35 for thirty consecutive trading days with a minimum average daily trading volume of at least 10,000 shares for such period, and at any time thereafter, we, in our sole discretion, may effect the conversion of all of the outstanding shares of Series E Preferred Stock to common stock (subject to the condition that, all of the shares issuable upon such conversion may be re-sold without limitation under an effective registration statement or pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")).

In connection with the Series E First Closing, on November 12, 2013, we filed Amendment No. 2 to our Certificate of Designation of Series A Preferred Stock (the "Series A Amendment"), and Amendment No. 2 to our Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock (the "Series B Amendment"). Pursuant to the Series A Amendment and the Series B Amendment, the Series A Preferred Stock and the Series B Preferred Stock will be subordinate to the Series E Preferred Stock with respect to any distributions upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our Company, respectively.

In connection with the Series E First Closing, on November 12, 2013, we filed a Certificate of Elimination of Series C Preferred Stock (the "Series C Certificate of Elimination"), pursuant to which, the 5,000,000 shares of our preferred stock that had been designated as Series C Preferred Stock were returned to the status of blank check preferred stock.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities has a high degree of risk. Before you invest you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this prospectus. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed and the value of our stock could go down. This means you could lose all or a part of your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Our limited operating history as a public company makes it difficult for us to evaluate our future business prospects and make decisions based on those estimates of our future performance.

Although our management team has been engaged in software development for an extended period of time and we began the operations of our current business in December 2003, we have only been operating as a public company with our current operations since June 2009. We have a limited operating history in our current combined form, which makes it difficult to evaluate our business on the basis of historical operations. As a consequence, it is difficult, if not impossible, to forecast our future results based upon our historical data. Reliance on our historical results may not be representative of the results we will achieve. Because of the uncertainties related to our lack of historical operations, we may be hindered in our ability to anticipate and timely adapt to increases or decreases in sales, product costs or expenses. If we make poor budgetary decisions as a result of unreliable historical data, we could be less profitable or incur losses, which may result in a decline in our stock price.

Our working capital requirements may negatively affect our liquidity and capital resources.

We have experienced negative working capital and minimal liquidity. If our working capital requirements vary significantly or if our short and long-term working capital needs exceed our cash flows from operations, we would look to our cash balances or other alternative sources of additional capital, which may not be available on satisfactory terms and in adequate amounts, if at all.

Our independent registered public accountants have expressed that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Although our consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern, our independent registered public accounting firm, in its report accompanying our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, believes that our recurring net losses from operations, cash uses from operations, deficient working capital, minimal liquidity and other factors have raised substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern as of December 31, 2013.

The mobile computing industry is characterized by rapid technological change, and our success depends upon the frequent enhancement of existing products and timely introduction of new products that meet our customers' needs.

Customer requirements for mobile computing products are rapidly evolving and technological changes in our industry occur rapidly. To keep up with new customer requirements and distinguish us from our competitors, we must frequently introduce new products and enhancements of existing products. Enhancing existing products and developing new products is a complex and uncertain process. It often requires significant investments in research and development ("R&D") which we do not undertake. Even if we make significant investments in R&D, they may not result in products attractive or acceptable to our customers. Furthermore, we may not be able to launch new or improved products before our competition launches comparable products. Any of these factors could cause our business or financial results to suffer.

Future business combinations and acquisition transactions, if any, as well as recently closed business combinations and acquisition transactions may not succeed in generating the intended benefits and may, therefore, adversely affect shareholder value or our financial results.

Integration of new businesses or technologies into our business may have any of the following adverse effects:

- We may have difficulty transitioning customers and other business relationships.
- We may have problems unifying management following a transaction.
- We may lose key employees from our existing or acquired businesses.
- We may experience intensified competition from other companies seeking to expand sales and market share during the integration period.
- Our management's attention may be diverted to the assimilation of the technology and personnel of acquired businesses or new product or service lines.
- We may experience difficulties in coordinating geographically disparate organizations and corporate cultures and integrating management personnel with different business backgrounds.

The inability of our management to successfully integrate acquired businesses, and any related diversion of management's attention, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Business combinations and other acquisition transactions may have a direct adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity, or on our stock price.

To complete acquisitions or other business combinations, we may have to use cash, issue new equity securities with dilutive effects on existing stockholders, take on new debt, assume contingent liabilities or amortize assets or expenses in a manner that might have a material adverse effect on our balance sheet, results of operations or liquidity. We are required to record certain financing and acquisition-related costs and other items as current period expenses, which would have the effect of reducing our reported earnings in the period in which an acquisition is consummated. These and other potential negative effects of an acquisition transaction could prevent us from realizing the benefits of such transactions and have a material adverse impact on our stock price, revenues, revenue growth, balance sheet, results of operations and liquidity.

We may need to raise additional funds, and these funds may not be available when we need them or the additional funds may not be obtained on favorable terms.

We may need to raise additional monies in order to fund our growth strategy and implement our business plan. Specifically, we may need to raise additional funds in order to pursue rapid expansion, develop new or enhanced services and products, and acquire complementary businesses or assets. Additionally, we may need funds to respond to unanticipated events that require us to make additional investments in our business. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available when needed, on favorable terms, or at all. If these funds are not available when we need them, then we may need to change our business strategy and reduce our rate of growth.

In the near term, our successful restructuring of our operations and reduction of operating costs and/or our ability to raise additional capital at acceptable terms is critical to our ability to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. If we continue to incur operating losses and/or do not raise sufficient additional capital, material adverse events may occur including, but not limited to, 1) a reduction in the nature and scope of our operations, 2) our inability to fully implement our current business plan and/or 3) continued defaults under the various loan agreements. A covenant default would give the bank the right to demand immediate payment of all outstanding amounts which we would not be able to repay out of normal operations. There are no assurances that we will successfully implement our plans with respect to these liquidity matters.

Our revolving-line-of-credit agreements and our loan agreements may limit our flexibility in managing our business, and defaults of any financial and non-financial covenants in these agreements could adversely affect us.

Our revolving-line-of-credit agreements as well as our term loan impose operating restrictions on us in the form of financial and non-financial covenants (see “Note 7 – Lines of Credit” along with Note 8 –Term Debt” in our accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details). These restrictions limit the manner in which we can conduct our business and may restrict us from engaging in favorable business opportunities. These restrictions limit our ability, among other things, to incur further debt, make future acquisitions and other investments, restrict making certain payments such as dividend payments, and restrict disposition of assets.

At September 30, 2014, the outstanding balance on the line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) is \$3.8 million and the interest rate is 6.5%. Availability under the line of credit is \$0.7 million as of September 30, 2014 and expires in February 2015. The line of credit has a certain financial covenant and other non-financial covenants. As of December 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants with SVB. As of May 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, we were not in compliance with the Tangible Net Worth covenant as defined in our loan agreement with SVB, as amended. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with the tangible Net Worth financial covenant and had available a \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million cushion over the requirement, respectively. The Company believes that at the time of this filing it is compliant with the terms and provisions of its SVB loan agreement. Should the Company continue to incur losses in a manner consistent with its recent historical financial performance, the Company will violate this covenant without additional net capital raises.

We are party to a credit agreement, dated June 4, 2012 (the “RBC Credit Agreement”) with Royal Bank of Canada (“RBC”). The RBC Term Loan has certain financial covenants and other non-financial covenants. On August 16, 2013 the RBC Credit Agreement was amended and certain financial covenants were modified. Pursuant to the amended credit agreement and commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013, we are required to maintain a fixed coverage ratio, calculated on a consolidated basis of not less than 1.15:1 with a step-up to 1.25:1 as of March 31, 2014, tested on a rolling four quarter basis thereafter and a ratio of funded debt to EBITDA, calculated on an annual consolidated basis of not greater than 3.0:1, tested on a rolling four quarter basis thereafter. We were not in compliance with the reset covenants at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Although our management believes it is improbable that RBC will exercise their rights up to, and including, acceleration of the outstanding debt, there can be no assurance that RBC will not exercise their rights pursuant to the provisions of the debt obligation. Accordingly, we have classified this debt obligation as current at December 31, 2013.

We were not in compliance with certain financial covenants under the agreements with the RBC Credit Agreement and our agreement with BDC, Inc. (“BDC”), dated as of June 4, 2012 (“BDC Credit Agreement”) as of December 31, 2012, March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. We have received waivers for non-compliance for past covenant violations. On August 22, 2013, the BDC Credit Agreement was amended and certain financial covenants were modified. Pursuant to the amended loan agreement, we are required to maintain, for the duration of the investment, a term debt to equity ratio not exceeding 1.1:1 (measured annually); and an adjusted current ratio of 0.40:1 (measured annually) and revised annually 120 days after each year end. We were in compliance with all of our BDC financial covenants as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. We expect to continue to meet the requirements of our BDC financial covenants over the short and long term.

On June 4, 2012, we entered into the BDC Loan Agreement as part of the Apex Purchase Agreement (see “Note 5 – Business Combinations” in our accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements), pursuant to which BDC made available to Apex a term credit facility (“BDC Term Loan”) in the aggregate amount of CDN \$1,700,000 (USD \$1,632,000 at the Closing Date). The BDC Loan Agreement contains certain financial and non-financial covenants. On August 22, 2013, the BDC Term Loan was amended and certain financial covenants were modified. Pursuant to the amended loan agreement, the Company is required to maintain, for the duration of the investment, a term debt to equity ratio not exceeding 1.1:1 (measured annually); and an adjusted current ratio of

0.40:1 (measured annually) and revised yearly 120 days after each year end. The Company was in compliance with all of our BDC financial covenants as of December 31, 2013. We expect to continue to meet the requirements of our BDC financial covenants over the short and long term.

In connection with the BDC Credit Agreement, BDC executed a subordination agreement in favor of SVB, pursuant to which BDC agreed to subordinate any security interest in our assets granted in connection with the BDC Credit Agreement to SVB's existing security interest in our assets. The subordination agreement contains cross-default provisions which may materially impact our liquidity.

In the event either or both of the RBC Credit Agreement or the BDC Credit Agreement were deemed to be in default, RBC or BDC, as applicable, could, among other things (subject to the rights of SVB as our senior lender), terminate the facilities, demand immediate repayment of any outstanding amounts, and foreclose on our assets. Any such action would require us to curtail or cease operations. We do not have alternative sources of financing.

Our competitors may be able to develop their business strategy and grow revenue at a faster pace than us, which would limit our results of operations and may force us to cease or curtail operations.

The wireless mobile solutions marketplace, while highly fragmented, is very competitive and many of our competitors are more established and have greater resources. We expect that competition will intensify in the future. Some of these competitors also have greater market presence, marketing capabilities, technological and personnel resources than the Company. As compared with our company therefore, such competitors may:

- develop and expand their infrastructure and service/product offerings more efficiently or more quickly
- adapt more swiftly to new or emerging technologies and changes in client requirements
- take advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more effectively
- devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products and services; and
- leverage more effectively existing relationships with customers and strategic partners or exploit better recognized brand names to market and sell their services.

These current and prospective competitors include:

- other wireless mobile solutions companies such as Agilysis, Inc., International Business Machines (IBM), Accenture, Sedlak, Peak Ryzex, Stratix, Denali Advanced Integration, Group Mobile, Pariveda Solutions, and Barcoding Inc.;
- in certain areas our existing hardware suppliers, in particular Motorola Solutions but also Intermec, Zebra and others; and
- the in-house IT departments of many of our customers.

A significant portion of our revenue is dependent upon a small number of customers and the loss of any one of these customers would negatively impact our revenues and our results of operations.

We derived approximately 11% and 10% of our revenues from one customer for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 respectively. We derived approximately 23 and 21% of our revenues from three customers, one of which was not the same, for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We derived approximately 24% of our revenues from our three largest customers, one of which was not the same, in 2013 and 2012. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had one customer within the healthcare industry that generated 10% and 13%, respectively, of our total sales.

Customer mix shifts significantly from year to year, but a concentration of the business with a few large customers is typical in any given year. A decline in our revenues could occur if a customer which has been a significant factor in one financial reporting period gives us significantly less business in the following period. Any one of our customers could reduce their orders for our products and services in favor of a more competitive price or different product at any

time. The loss of any one of these customers or reduced purchases by them would not have a material adverse effect on our business as we would adjust our personnel staffing levels accordingly.

Our contracts with these customers and our other customers do not include any specific purchase requirements or other requirements outside of the normal course of business. The majority of our customer contracts are on an annual basis for service support while on a purchase order basis for hardware purchases. Typical hardware sales are submitted on an estimated order basis with subsequent follow on orders for specific quantities. These sales are ultimately subject to the time that the units are installed at all of the customer locations as per their requirements. Service contracts are purchased on an annual basis generally and are the performance responsibility of the actual service provider as opposed to the Company. Termination provisions are generally standard clauses based upon non-performance, but a customer can cancel with a certain reasonable notice period anywhere from 30 to 90 days. General industry standards for contracts provide ordinary terms and conditions, while actual work and performance aspects are usually dictated by a Statement of Work which outlines what is being ordered, product specifications, delivery, installation and pricing.

If wireless carriers were to terminate or materially reduce their business relationships with us, our operating results would be materially harmed.

We have established key wireless carrier relationships with Sprint, T-Mobile and Verizon. We have an informal arrangement with these carriers pursuant to which they provide us referrals of end users interested in field mobility solutions, and we, in turn, provide solutions which require cellular data networks. We do not have any binding agreements with these carriers. If these carriers were to terminate or materially reduce, for any reason, their business relationships with us, our operating results would be materially harmed.

Growth of and changes in our revenues and profits depend on the customer, product and geographic mix of our sales. Fluctuations in our sales mix could have an adverse impact on or increase the volatility of our revenues, gross margins and profits.

Sales of our products to large enterprises tend to have lower prices and gross margins than sales to smaller firms. In addition, our gross margins vary depending on the product or service made. Growth in our revenues and gross margins therefore depends on the customer, product and geographic mix of our sales. If we are unable to execute a sales strategy that results in a favorable sales mix, our revenues, gross margins and earnings may decline. Further, changes in the mix of our sales from quarter-to-quarter or year-to-year may make our revenues, gross margins and earnings more volatile and difficult to predict.

Our sales and profitability may be affected by changes in economic, business or industry conditions.

If the economic climate in the U.S. or abroad deteriorates, customers or potential customers could reduce or delay their technology investments. Reduced or delayed technology investments could decrease our sales and profitability. In this environment, our customers may experience financial difficulty, cease operations and fail to budget or reduce budgets for the purchase of our products and professional services. This may lead to longer sales cycles, delays in purchase decisions, payment and collection, and can also result in downward price pressures, causing our sales and profitability to decline. In addition, general economic uncertainty and general declines in capital spending in the information technology sector make it difficult to predict changes in the purchasing requirements of our customers and the markets we serve. There are many other factors which could affect our business, including:

- the introduction and market acceptance of new technologies, products and services;
- new competitors and new forms of competition;
- the size and timing of customer orders;
- the size and timing of capital expenditures by our customers;
- adverse changes in the credit quality of our customers and suppliers;

- changes in the pricing policies of, or the introduction of, new products and services by us or our competitors;
- changes in the terms of our contracts with our customers or suppliers;
- the availability of products from our suppliers; and
- variations in product costs and the mix of products sold.

These trends and factors could adversely affect our business, profitability and financial condition and diminish our ability to achieve our strategic objectives.

Use of third-party suppliers and service providers could adversely affect our product quality, delivery schedules or customer satisfaction, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

We rely heavily on a number of privileged vendor relationships as a VAR for the Motorola Solutions Partner Pinnacle Club program, a manufacturer of bar code scanners and portable data terminals; as an Honors Solutions Provider for Intermec, a manufacturer of bar code scanners and terminals; as a Premier Partner with Zebra, a printer manufacturer, and O'Neil, the leading provider of 'ruggedized' handheld mobile printers. The loss of VAR status with any of these manufacturers could have a substantial adverse effect on our business.

We have not sought to protect our proprietary knowledge through patents and, as a result, our sales and profitability could be adversely affected to the extent that competing products/services were to capture a significant portion of our target markets.

We have generally not sought patent protection for our products and services, relying instead on our technical know-how and ability to design solutions tailored to our customers' needs. Our sales and profitability could be adversely affected to the extent that competing products/services were to capture a significant portion of our target markets. To remain competitive, we must continually improve our existing personnel skill sets and capabilities and the provision of the services related thereto. Our success will also depend, in part, on management's ability to recognize new technologies and services and make arrangements to license in, or acquire such technologies so as to always be at the leading edge.

We must effectively manage the structure and size of our operations, or our company will suffer.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan requires an effective planning and management process. If funding is available, we intend to increase the scope of our operations and acquire complementary businesses. Implementing our business plan will require significant additional funding and resources. If we grow our operations, we will need to hire additional employees and make significant capital investments. If we grow our operations, it will place a significant strain on our existing management and resources. If we grow, we will need to improve our financial and managerial controls and reporting systems and procedures, and we will need to expand, train and manage our workforce. If we need to reduce the size of our infrastructure, we need to do it swiftly. Any failure to manage any of the foregoing areas efficiently and effectively would cause our business to suffer.

If we fail to continue to introduce new products that achieve broad market acceptance on a timely basis, we will not be able to compete effectively and we will be unable to increase or maintain sales and profitability.

Our future success depends on our ability to develop and introduce new products and product enhancements that achieve broad market acceptance. If we are unable to develop and introduce new products that respond to emerging technological trends and customers' mission critical needs, our profitability and market share may suffer. The process of developing new technology is complex and uncertain, and if we fail to accurately predict customers' changing needs and emerging technological trends, our business could be harmed.

We are active in the identification and development of new product and technology services and in enhancing our current products. However, in the enterprise mobility solutions industry, such activities are complex and filled with

uncertainty. If we expend a significant amount of resources and our efforts do not lead to the successful introduction of new or improved products, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, profitability, financial condition and market share.

We may also encounter delays in the manufacturing and production of new products from our principal suppliers. Additionally, new products may not be commercially successful. Demand for existing products may decrease upon the announcement of new or improved products. Further, since products under development are often announced before introduction, these announcements may cause customers to delay purchases of any products, even if newly introduced, until the new or improved versions of those products are available. If customer orders decrease or are delayed during the product transition, we may experience a decline in revenue and have excess inventory on hand which could decrease gross profit margins. Our profitability might decrease if customers, who may otherwise choose to purchase existing products, instead choose to purchase lower priced models of new products. Delays or deficiencies in the development, manufacturing, and delivery of, or demand for, new or improved products could have a negative effect on our business or profitability.

We use a limited number of vendors, and disruption in our relationships with these vendors could adversely affect our business and financial results.

Our ability to meet financial objectives depends on our ability to timely obtain an adequate delivery of hardware as well as services from our vendors. Certain supplies are available from a single source or limited sources for which we may be unable to provide suitable alternatives in a timely manner. In addition, we may experience increases in vendor prices that could have a negative impact on our business. Credit constraints by our vendors could cause us to accelerate payables by us, impacting our cash flow. Any unanticipated expense, or disruption in our business or operations relating to a limited number of suppliers could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face competition from numerous sources and competition may increase, leading to a decline in revenues.

We compete primarily with well-established companies, many of which we believe have greater resources than us. We believe that barriers to entry are not significant and start-up costs are relatively low, so our competition may increase in the future. New competitors may be able to launch new businesses similar to ours, and current competitors may replicate our business model, at a relatively low cost. If competitors with significantly greater resources than ours decide to replicate our business model, they may be able to quickly gain recognition and acceptance of their business methods and products through marketing and promotion. We may not have the resources to compete effectively with current or future competitors. If we are unable to effectively compete, we will lose sales to our competitors and our revenues will decline.

We are heavily dependent on our senior management, and a loss of a member of our senior management team could cause our stock price to suffer.

If we lose members of our senior management, we may not be able to find appropriate replacements on a timely basis, and our business could be adversely affected. Our existing operations and continued future development depend to a significant extent upon the performance and active participation of certain key individuals, including our Interim Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice Presidents and certain other senior management individuals. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in retaining the services of these or other key personnel. If we were to lose any of these individuals, we may not be able to find appropriate replacements on a timely basis and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology systems and infrastructure (cyber security).

We increasingly rely upon technology systems and infrastructure. Our technology systems are potentially vulnerable to breakdown or other interruption by fire, power loss, system malfunction, unauthorized access and other events such as computer hackings, cyber-attacks, computer viruses, worms or other destructive or disruptive software. Likewise, data privacy breaches by employees and others with permitted access to our systems may pose a risk that sensitive data may be exposed to unauthorized persons or to the public. While we have invested heavily in the protection of data and information technology and in related training, there can be no assurance that our efforts will prevent significant breakdowns, breaches in our systems or other cyber incidents that could have a material adverse effect upon our reputation, business, operations or financial condition of the company. In addition, significant implementation issues may arise as we continue to consolidate and outsource certain computer operations and application support activities.

If our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets become impaired we may be required to record a significant charge to earnings.

We review our goodwill and amortizable intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill is required to be evaluated for impairment at least annually. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets may not be recoverable include a decline in stock price and market capitalization, decrease in future cash flows, and slower growth rates in our industry. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets is determined, resulting in a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Our inability to hire, train and retain qualified employees could cause our financial condition to suffer.

The success of our business is highly dependent upon our ability to hire, train and retain qualified employees. We face competition from other employers for people, and the availability of qualified people is limited. We must offer a competitive employment package in order to hire and retain employees, and any increase in competition for people may require us to increase wages or benefits in order to maintain a sufficient work force, resulting in higher operation costs. Additionally, we must successfully train our employees in order to provide high quality services. In the event of high turnover or shortage of people, we may experience difficulty in providing consistent high-quality services. These factors could adversely affect our results of operations.

If we are unable to maintain the effectiveness of our internal controls, our financial results may not be accurately reported.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012 reported that such controls and procedures were ineffective as a result of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to the supervision and review of our financial closing and reporting process and in our ability to account for complex transactions as described in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012. The complex transactions related to purchase accounting for acquisitions made in 2012. During the fourth quarter of 2012, we devoted significant time and resources to the remediation of the material weakness that included, but was not limited to:

- Evaluating of Finance Department's management and staff qualifications, which resulted in us making certain personnel changes in the Accounting and Finance department;
- Implementation of further process and control procedures surrounding review of significant transactions within the financial closing process; and
- Implementing new control procedures over the utilization of external resources.

Although further and ongoing efforts will continue in 2014 and beyond to enhance our internal control over financial reporting, we believe that our remediation efforts now provide the foundation for compliance.

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Because the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting cannot guarantee the prevention or detection of a material weakness, we can never guarantee a material weakness over financial reporting will not occur, including with respect to any previously reported material weaknesses. Any future material weakness could result in material misstatements in our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, if we are unable to certify that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, we may be subject to sanctions or investigations by regulatory authorities such as the SEC, and we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would materially harm our business, the price of our common stock and our ability to access the capital markets.

Our Net Operating Loss Carryforwards may be limited.

Pursuant to Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 382, annual use of our Federal net operating loss carryforwards may be limited in the event a cumulative change in ownership of our company of more than fifty percent occurs within a three-year period. In addition, IRC Section 382 may limit our built-in items of deduction, including capitalized start-up costs and research and development costs. We have completed an IRC 382 analysis regarding the limitation of our net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, we had Federal net

operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$10.7 million. Of this amount, approximately \$19.9 million is available after the application of IRC Section 382 limitations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR SERIES E PREFERRED STOCK AND COMMON STOCK

There has been a limited trading market for our common stock.

Currently, our common stock is available for quotation on the OTCQB marketplace under the symbol "DPSI." There is a limited trading market for the common stock in this marketplace. The lack of an active market may impair your ability to sell your shares at the time you wish to sell them or at a price that you consider reasonable. The lack of an active market may also reduce the fair market value of your shares. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling shares of capital stock and may impair our ability to acquire other companies or technologies by using common stock as consideration.

Our Series E Preferred Stock is not traded on any national securities exchange and is not quoted on any over-the-counter market, and as a result you may not be able to sell our Series E Preferred Stock.

Our Series E Preferred Stock is not traded on any national securities exchange and is not quoted on any over-the-counter market. There may never be an active market for our Series E Preferred Stock. In the absence of an active trading market, you may have difficulty buying and selling, there will be no market visibility for our Series E Preferred Stock and the lack of visibility for our Series E Preferred Stock may have a depressive effect on the price for our Series E Preferred Stock.

We may pay dividends on our Series D Preferred Stock and Series E Preferred Stock in shares of Series D Preferred Stock and Series E Preferred Stock, respectively, valued based on the trading price of our common stock, which would result in dilution to current stockholders.

Our Series D Preferred Stock entitles the holder to cumulative dividends, payable quarterly, at an annual rate of (i) 8% of the Stated Value during the three year period commencing on the date of issue, and (ii) 12% of the Stated Value commencing three years after the date of issue. We may, at our option, pay dividends in shares of Series D Preferred Stock (“Series D PIK Shares”), in which event the applicable dividend rate will be 12% and the number of such Series D PIK Shares issuable will be equal to the aggregate dividend payable divided by the lesser of (x) the then effective conversion price (currently \$0.71) or (y) the average volume weighted average price (“VWAP”) of the Company’s common stock for the five prior consecutive trading days. Accordingly, if the VWAP of our common stock for the applicable measuring period is below \$0.71, the number of shares issuable as Series D PIK Shares will vary with such VWAP.

The following table sets forth, for illustrative purposes, the number of shares of Series D Preferred Stock we would issue if we were to elect to pay dividends on the Series D Preferred Stock in 2014, at different VWAP’s. The Series D PIK Shares are convertible into such number of shares of our common stock equal to the number of shares of Series D Preferred Stock to be converted, multiplied by the Stated Value, and divided by the conversion price in effect at the time of the conversion.

VWAP	Number of PIK shares issuable in 2014
\$ 0.60	108,472
\$ 0.50	130,166
\$ 0.40	162,708

Our Series E Preferred Stock entitle the holder to cumulative dividends, payable quarterly, at an annual rate of (i) 10% of the Stated Value during the three year period commencing on the date of issue, and (ii) 14% of the Stated Value commencing three years after the date of issue. We may, at our option, pay dividends in shares of Series E PIK Shares, in which event the applicable dividend rate will be 14% and the number of such Series E PIK Shares issuable will be equal to the aggregate dividend payable divided by the lesser of (x) the then effective conversion price (currently \$0.50) or (y) VWAP of the Company's common stock for the five prior consecutive trading days. Accordingly, if the VWAP of our common stock for the applicable measuring period is below \$0.50, the number of shares issuable as PIK Shares will vary with such VWAP.

The following table sets forth, for illustrative purposes, the number of shares of Series E Preferred Stock we would issue if we were to elect to pay dividends on the Series E Preferred Stock in 2014, at different VWAP's. The Series E PIK Shares are convertible into such number of shares of our common stock equal to the number of shares of Series E Preferred Stock to be converted, multiplied by the Stated Value, and divided by the Conversion Price in effect at the time of the conversion.

	Number of PIK shares issuable in 2014
\$ 0.40	76,810
\$ 0.30	102,414
\$ 0.20	153,620

If we issue common stock at a price less than the conversion price then in effect, the conversion prices of the Series D Preferred Stock and the Series E Preferred Stock will be reduced and will potentially cause additional common stock to be issued upon Series D Preferred Stock and the Series E Preferred Stock conversion.

Our Series D Preferred Stock and the Series E Preferred Stock entitle the holder certain anti-dilution rights upon subsequent issuances of common stock which is less than the conversion price then in effect of the Series D Preferred Stock and the Series E Preferred Stock, respectively.

As a result of the sale in August 2013 of common stock, the conversion price of the Series D Preferred Stock was reduced from \$1.00 per share to \$0.90 per share. As a result of the sale of Series E Preferred Stock in November 2013, the Conversion Price of the Series D Preferred Stock was further reduced to \$0.71 per share. If all outstanding shares of Series D Preferred Stock and Series E Preferred are converted an additional 10,286,718 and 8,330,660 shares of common stock, respectively, will be issued further diluting existing common stockholders. If we issue additional shares of common stock (or securities convertible into common stock), at a price below the then-effective conversion price (subject to certain exceptions), the conversion price of the Series D and Series E Preferred Stock will be further reduced.

Common Stock issued to investors contains certain price adjustment provisions.

In connection with the closings on August 15, 2013 and August 21, 2013 (the “August 2013 Private Placement”), we granted certain price adjustments to the purchasers under the August 2013 Private Placement (the “August 2013 Investors”). For a period commencing on the initial closing under the August 2013 Private Placement and terminating on a date which is 24 months from the initial closing, in the event we issue or grant any shares of common Stock or securities convertible, exchangeable or exercisable for shares of common stock pursuant to which shares of common stock may be acquired at a price less than \$0.60 per share, then we shall promptly issue additional shares of common stock to the August 2013 Investors in an amount sufficient that the subscription price paid, when divided by the total number of shares issued (shares purchased under the August 2013 Purchase Agreement plus the additional shares issued under this provision), will result in an actual price paid by the subscriber per share of common stock equal to such lower price. As a result of the sale of Series E Preferred Stock in November 2013, we issued 585,467 additional shares of common stock to the August 2013 Investors. If in the future we are required to issue additional shares of common stock pursuant to these price adjustment rights, such issuances will result in further dilution to our then-current stockholders.

The warrants issued to investors and the placement agent under the August 2013 Private Placement contain certain anti-dilution and price adjustment provisions.

In connection with the August 2013 Private Placement, we issued warrants to the placement agent and investors that contained certain anti-dilution (“down-round”) protection. If at any time while the August 2013 Placement Agent Warrants or August 2013 Investor Warrants are outstanding, we shall sell or grant any option to purchase, or sell or grant any right to reprice, or otherwise dispose of or issue any common stock or common stock equivalent, at an effective price per share less than the exercise price then in effect of the August 2013 Placement Agent Warrants or August 2013 Investor Warrants, the exercise price of the Placement Agent Warrants and August 2013

Investor Warrants shall be reduced to such lower price. Such price adjustment provisions may result in further dilution to existing stockholders.

The market price for our common stock may be volatile, and your investment in our common stock could decline in value.

The market price of our common stock could fluctuate significantly in response to various factors and events, including:

- our ability to integrate operations, technology, products and services;
- our ability to execute its business plan;
- operating results below expectations;
- our issuance of additional securities, including debt or equity or a combination thereof, which will be necessary to fund our operating expenses;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors;
- the loss of any strategic relationship;
- economic and other external factors;
- period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results; and
- whether an active trading market in the capital stock develops and is maintained.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our capital stock.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies that experience volatility in the market price of their securities. Whether or not meritorious, litigation brought against us could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We expect that our quarterly results of operations will fluctuate, and this fluctuation could cause our stock price to decline.

Our quarterly operating results are likely to fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations could cause our stock price to decline. The nature of our business involves variable factors, such as the timing of the research, development and regulatory pathways of our product candidates, which could cause our operating results to fluctuate.

Due to the possibility of fluctuations in our revenues and expenses, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not a good indication of our future performance.

If we or our existing shareholders sell a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, our stock price may decline.

If we or our existing shareholders sell a large number of shares of our common stock, or the public market perceives that we or our existing shareholders might sell shares of common stock, particularly with respect to our affiliates, directors, executive officers or other insiders, the market price of our common stock could decline significantly.

In the future, we may issue additional shares to our employees, directors or consultants, in connection with corporate alliances or acquisitions, or to raise capital. Due to these factors, sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time.

Our common stock is subject to the "penny stock" rules of the SEC and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our

stock.

The SEC has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a “penny stock,” for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

- that a broker or dealer approve a person’s account for transactions in penny stocks; and
- the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person’s account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must:

- obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and
- make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form:

- sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and
- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the “penny stock” rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit a shareholder’s ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the “penny stock” rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer’s financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

We do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. The declaration of dividends is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on various factors, including our operating results, financial condition, future prospects and any other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. You should not rely on an investment in our company if you require dividend income from your investment in our company. The success of your investment will likely depend entirely upon any future appreciation of the market price of our common stock, which is uncertain and unpredictable. There is no guarantee that our common stock will appreciate in value.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains “forward-looking statements”. Forward-looking statements reflect the current view about future events. When used in this prospectus, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “future,” “intend,” “plan,” negative of these terms and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, identify forward-looking statements. Such statements, include, but are not limited to, statements contained in this prospectus relating to our business strategy, our future operating results and liquidity and capital resources outlook. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Our actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees of assurance of future performance. We caution you therefore against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation, a continued decline in general economic conditions nationally and internationally; decreased demand for our products and services; market acceptance of our products and services; our ability to protect our intellectual property rights; the impact of any infringement actions or other litigation brought against us; competition from other providers and products; our ability to develop and commercialize new and improved products and services; our ability to raise capital to fund continuing operations; changes in government regulation; our ability to complete customer transactions and capital raising transactions; and other factors (including the risks contained in the section of this prospectus entitled “Risk Factors”) relating to our industry, our operations and results of operations and any businesses that may be acquired by us. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ significantly from those anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended or planned.

Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. We cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as