

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION INC
Form 10-K
March 12, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012**
- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number 001-31895

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
84-1018684
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)
5215 W. Laurel Street, Tampa, Florida 33607
(Address of principal executive offices)
(813) 876-1776
(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

Securities registered pursuant Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.0001 par value (Title of each class)	NASDAQ Capital Market (Name of each exchange on which registered)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the 69 million shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. as of June 30, 2012 was approximately \$255 million. As of February 26, 2013, the Registrant had 77,466,851 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the Registrant's Annual Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on June 5, 2013.

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As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we, us, our company and Odyssey mean Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and our subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

PART I

This Annual Report on Form 10-K 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, believes, 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 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 1A. Accordingly, readers of this Annual Report on Form 10-K should consider these factors in evaluating, and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on, the forward-looking statements contained herein. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. is a world leader in deep-ocean exploration. The company's innovative search techniques are currently being applied to historic shipwreck projects, modern commodity shipwrecks, and mineral exploration.

Odyssey has extensive experience discovering historic shipwreck sites in the deep ocean and conducting archaeological excavations with remotely operated vehicles (ROVs). Odyssey's historic shipwreck discoveries include the SS *Republic*, HMS *Victory*, *Black Swan*, *La Marquise de Tourmy*, and many other unidentified shipwrecks. In 2012 we set a record for the deepest and heaviest cargo recovery from a shipwreck during our commodity salvage work on the SS *Gairsoppa* shipwreck with the recovery of 48 tons of silver from a site over 15,000 feet deep. In 2010, we began to leverage our core business expertise and technology for deep-ocean mineral exploration. Our expeditions in partnerships with Neptune Minerals and Chatham Rock Phosphate have resulted in the discovery of significant potentially valuable ore bodies and resource analyses and equity positions in both companies. We have also begun to develop other deep-ocean mineral projects and are the majority owner of Oceanica, a Panamanian company in which we acquired a majority interest in February 2013. Oceanica, through a wholly owned subsidiary, has an exclusive mineral permits for an area believed to feature a valuable mineral resource.

We employ state-of-the-art technology, including side-scan sonar, multi-beam bathymetry, magnetometers, remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), and other advanced equipment that enables us to locate shipwrecks and natural resource sites at depths that were previously unreachable in an economically feasible manner. Odyssey continues to build on a foundation of shipwreck and geological research, government relationship development and the pioneering of techniques in deep-ocean exploration. Although we utilize technologies that have been developed at great expense in other fields, primarily the military, oil and telecommunications industries, we use our deep-ocean experience to modify and customize these technologies to create proprietary applications specific to our exploration and recovery needs.

Our shipwreck projects go through several phases, beginning with research of historical records and academic materials to establish potential target sites for search operations. Sites that meet our criteria are selected for exploratory search which may last as long as several years. If and when historic target sites are identified, we undertake an archaeological pre-disturbance survey and archaeological excavation, followed by conservation, recording, documentation, and publication/exhibition. If and when a modern commodity target is identified, surgical removal of deck plates or ship's structure may be necessary to obtain access to the cargo to be salvaged. Commercial monetization of recovered cargo is conducted under established Admiralty Law or contract with sovereign nation governments.

The Odyssey team shares the knowledge gained through our expeditions with the world. We share this information through a variety of media including television, the Internet, books, research papers, periodicals, educational programs and traveling exhibits. We maintain several Internet sites including www.odysseymarine.com, www.odysseyminerals.com, www.shipwreck.net, www.odysseysvirtualmuseum.com and www.shipwreckstore.com. We also allow collectors to own a piece of history from a shipwreck's cargo by offering select duplicate items, artifact replicas and collectibles that provide an opportunity for everyone interested in shipwrecks to participate in Odyssey's fascinating discoveries at the level of their choice. Information that is included on or linked to our Internet sites is not considered part of this Annual Report.

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SHIPWRECKS: Shipwreck Project and Research Criteria

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, or UNESCO, has estimated that there are approximately 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. Odyssey's research department maintains data on thousands of shipwrecks and continuously develops new potential projects.

Project research may focus on a particular search area where historical documents suggest recorded and unrecorded high-value targets may rest due to the proximity of shipping routes frequented by vessels carrying rich cargoes.

Each project that targets a specific shipwreck begins with the research necessary to evaluate the potential value, location and likelihood of finding the wreck. Research is also necessary to establish the historical significance of the sunken ship and helps define the context in which the ship sank essential for preparing an archaeological project plan and the complex logistics that precede excavation of a site.

Our marine research department continuously conducts research in an attempt to identify shipwreck projects that meet the following criteria:

Documented Cargo Value - The research must indicate that the shipwreck was likely carrying enough intrinsically valuable cargo to cover the high costs associated with deep-ocean exploration and advanced archaeological recovery. Commercially viable cargo typically includes gold, silver, jewels, or other high-value items. Odyssey sometimes engages in the preliminary exploration of a shipwreck for purely scientific purposes, even if the value of the wreck is largely cultural, historical or educational.

Documented Navigation Information - The research must provide sufficient navigational information documenting the sinking location (or a particular area with potential for producing high-value targets) in order to minimize the search area, as well as the cost and time involved, and to provide a reasonable expectation that the shipwreck can be found.

Path to Ownership - The research must resolve or reasonably predict prior to recovery any issues relating to ownership of the shipwreck and its cargo. Questions pertaining to potential claimants, the location of the wreck inside or outside territorial waters, and the nature of the ship's commercial or military mission are some of the important considerations that need to be understood in advance.

Search Operations

Shipwreck search operations are conducted from a research vessel fitted with survey equipment and often with a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV). Odyssey's ships can conduct deep-sea search operations 24 hours a day, seven days a week and have been deployed throughout the world - in the English Channel, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A search typically begins with a side-scan sonar survey of the target area, which is usually paired with a magnetometer survey and multi-beam bathymetric surveys in some cases. The most interesting anomalies on the ocean floor are then inspected visually with an ROV, which sends real-time video images to monitors on the survey vessel for observation by the scientific and technical teams. These images are also downloaded and saved for additional evaluation ashore. Sometimes, it is immediately obvious whether the inspected site is of interest or not - as in the case of geology, modern debris, or when coins or valuables are readily apparent on the site. In other instances, it may take additional research and return visits to a site to arrive at probable or positive identity and to determine the next step forward.

Archaeological Excavation and Recovery

Archaeological excavation and recovery operations are conducted on historic shipwreck sites and combine ROVs with sophisticated positioning systems, cameras and specialized computer hardware and software to carefully record the location of artifacts *in situ* and to document the entire archaeological process as the artifacts are recovered from a shipwreck site. As they conduct robotic archaeological operations at sites hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet below the ocean surface, Odyssey's ROV pilots are directed by marine archaeologists aboard the recovery vessel.

The *Odyssey Explorer*, a 251-foot Class II dynamically positioning (DP) ship, serves as Odyssey's principal state-of-the-art deep-ocean archaeological platform for shipwreck exploration. She carries fuel and stores for missions of up to 60 days, accommodates 42 crew members, including technicians, scientists and archaeologists, and has extensive onboard storage space for workshops, an archaeology laboratory, multiple

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cranes and a large A-frame for exceptional handling capability. When working on a project, operations are generally conducted 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The centerpiece of Odyssey's advanced robotic archaeology system is the ROV, which serves as the archaeologist's eyes and hands in the deep ocean. Odyssey owns two work-class ROVs, nicknamed ZEUS and ZEUS II. The 200HP and 400 HP vehicles, respectively, are each approximately the size of a small truck; they stand about 10 feet high and weigh 8 tons. Driven by eight powerful hydraulic thrusters, they are rated to operate up to depths of 2,500 meters (8,200 ft.). Both ROVs have been custom-designed for deep-ocean archaeological survey and recovery operations, including visual inspection, pre-disturbance photographic and video documentation, scientific excavation and artifact recovery. (*ZEUS II* is currently being utilized to conduct deep-ocean mineral exploration and characterization work aboard the *Dorado Discovery*.)

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Conservation and Documentation

Shipwreck finds represent a diversity of objects made up of a variety of organic and inorganic materials, including metals, ceramics, glass, leather and other materials that are of cultural, historical, archaeological or educational value. Artifacts recovered from the ocean are generally impregnated with corrosive salts that can be very damaging to the object. In particular, a saltwater environment accelerates the corrosion processes of many metal artifacts. The salts must be removed and artifacts treated in a timely and judicious manner or they will deteriorate and lose their value as diagnostic specimens, museum display objects, or valuable collector's pieces. Therefore, the conservation process is essential to maintaining the integrity of the artifacts as important relics of the past, and for what they may contribute to the historical record and offer to the general public through exhibits, private collections and publications. Every item recovered from a shipwreck site must go through a conservation process, which in some cases may require weeks, months, or even years depending on the artifact's material make-up, the salinity of the water from where it was recovered, and the length of time it remained in the saltwater environment.

Sharing the Story

Odyssey is committed to sharing with the public the thrill and adventure of deep-ocean exploration as well as the historical and scientific knowledge and artifacts acquired from each shipwreck project. We provide an opportunity for collectors and anyone interested in shipwreck exploration to participate in Odyssey's fascinating discoveries by owning select duplicate shipwreck artifacts, artifact replicas or collectibles. Odyssey also shares this information through a variety of media including television, the Internet, books, research papers, periodicals, educational programs and traveling exhibits. A few of these are described as follows:

Exhibits - All of the culturally and archaeologically significant artifacts recovered from our shipwreck projects remain in Odyssey's permanent collection and are available for public exhibits and further study by researchers and academia. Odyssey's *SHIPWRECK! Pirates & Treasure*, an interactive multi-media exhibit, features over 500 artifacts recovered from our deep-ocean shipwreck expeditions. Visitors also are immersed in the technology and process Odyssey uses to find and recover shipwreck treasures. The exhibit is currently on display at the Museum of Science in Boston and will run through April 2013. In 2010 the exhibit was featured at two locations (Charlotte, North Carolina and Baltimore, Maryland). In 2011 the exhibit was featured at three locations (Baltimore, Maryland; Sarasota, Florida and San Antonio, Texas). In 2012 the exhibit was featured in 2 locations in 2012 (Mid America Science Museum in Hot Springs, AR and Boston, MA). We have a smaller exhibit at the New Orleans Mint and have had small displays at the Baldwin County Historical Museum in Alabama and the Museum of the History of Science at Oxford, England.

Television Programming - Discovery Channel's 3-episode series *SILVER RUSH* premiered in the US in February 2013 and will be broadcast worldwide later in the year. A United Kingdom version of the series is scheduled to air on Channel 5 in the UK by mid 2013. This programming follows Odyssey's shipwreck operations in 2012 on the *SS Gairsoppa*, *SS Mantola* and *HMS Victory*. Another Discovery Channel 12-episode series, *TREASURE QUEST* premiered worldwide in 2009 and is available for unlimited rebroadcasts at Discovery Channel's discretion. *TREASURE QUEST* included the discovery of *HMS Victory* and the *Black Swan*. Both series showcase the Odyssey team as we searched for and discovered shipwrecks with unique stories to tell. The *SS Republic* project was featured in two National Geographic shows, a one-hour special for PBS, *Civil War Gold* and as an episode of National Geographic Ultimate Explorer.

Books and Other Publications - Shipwreck expeditions and projects are chronicled in various publications including books, newspaper articles, magazine features, archaeological reports, scientific articles, and professional journals. Our goal is to document thoroughly our shipwreck discoveries, while informing, entertaining and educating the general public as well as making our results accessible to the archaeological community. Two books have been published about the *SS Republic* shipwreck: *Lost Gold of the Republic* and *Bottles From the Deep*. Odyssey also developed and supports a number of educational programs, including shipwreck exploration and marine archaeology curriculum developed as an educational tool for our traveling exhibit, *SHIPWRECK! Pirates & Treasure*. The curriculum has also been used successfully as stand-alone lessons in both public and private schools. A variety of reports and publications are now available to the public, including 24 Odyssey Papers that are available on our website. Ten of our archaeological papers have been published by Oxbow books in a hard-cover book titled *Oceans Odyssey*, and an additional twelve papers are included in *Oceans Odyssey 2*, which became available in the second quarter of 2011. *Oceans Odyssey 3* will be available by early April 2013 and includes 6 new papers.

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Sales and Marketing

Select artifacts considered trade goods (coins, bullion and other mass-produced cargo) are made available for sale to collectors only after conservation, thorough documentation and study. The cultural collection of artifacts is kept in our permanent collection for exhibit and further study or made available to museums or other institutions. Replicas are created of some of the permanent collection's significant artifacts and are made available for sale to the public.

The recovery of coins and artifacts from the *SS Republic* required us to create a marketing plan specifically to sell these coins and artifacts. Initially, coins were sold to independent coin dealers who sold them through direct marketing and television outlets. The *SS Republic* silver coin program was re-developed in the first quarter of 2008 to take advantage of emerging research on the silver coins from the *SS Republic*. This included the release of the 1861-O silver half dollar issued by the State of Louisiana in between the time it seceded from the Union and when it joined the Confederate States of America. Additionally, Odyssey continued to expand distribution channels in recent years with a broader base of coin and collectible marketers, including opening markets overseas. Given the unique collector appeal of *SS Republic* coins was linked to the American Civil War, to date artifact sales including coins have been predominantly U.S. domestic-based even though we have distributors throughout the world.

The availability of raw materials is primarily dependent on the success of finding intrinsically valuable cargoes from shipwrecks. We recovered over 51,000 coins (approximately 4,000 \$10 and \$20 gold coins and 47,000 silver half dollars) and approximately 14,000 non-coin artifacts from the *SS Republic*. As of December 31, 2012, we have a remaining inventory of approximately 26,500 silver coins.

During 2012 and 2011, our primary source of revenue was from expedition charter services. In 2012, three customers, Chatham Rock Phosphate Ltd., JBR Recovery Limited and Galt Resources, LLC accounted for 88% of our revenue. In 2011, two customers, Neptune Minerals, Inc. and Robert Fraser Partners LLP accounted for 97% of our charter services revenue.

Archaeology and Science

Many of the shipwrecks we intend to pursue may have important historical and cultural characteristics. All historically or archaeologically significant projects undertaken will be subjected to stringent archaeological standards, thus adding to the body of knowledge of the people, the history and culture of the vessel's time. Adherence to these principles is a core value of the Company, and in addition to satisfying international professional standards, will enhance shareholder value by increasing the economic value of the artifacts and intellectual property rights of each project.

Deep-Ocean Mineral Exploration

Odyssey has leveraged the expertise of the industry's most experienced team of ocean explorers as well as leading deep-ocean technology to advance the science of exploration and assessment of seabed mineral deposits.

We have a long-term lease on the RV *Dorado Discovery*, a research vessel custom fitted to conduct deep-ocean mineral exploration. With this platform and specialized equipment, the Odyssey team has the capability to perform precision geophysical and geochemical surveys, detailed mapping, sampling, environmental assessments, drilling, and resource evaluations. The *Dorado Discovery* features survey, geological, exploration, technical and scientific labs as well as refrigerated sample and core storage.

There are three economically significant seabed minerals being explored by Odyssey:

Seafloor Massive Sulphides (SMS) - SMS deposits are found on the ocean floor and contain copper, zinc, gold, silver and other trace metals. SMS deposits are found in areas of active or complex tectonic or volcanogenic activity, such as near oceanic spreading centers (such as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and East Pacific Rise), back-arc basins (such as the Manus Basin in PNG waters) and submarine arc volcanic chains (such as Kermadec Arc in New Zealand waters).

Phosphorites - Phosphorite deposits are mineral occurrences that are recovered primarily for their phosphate material. Phosphorites may be present on the seabed or in the stratigraphic column. Phosphate is an agriculturally important mineral used primarily for crop fertilization, though a variety of uses exist for phosphate and phosphorus, the significant element in phosphate. Phosphorites exist in a wide range of depositional environments. Several factors contribute to the formation of phosphorites, including a supply of phosphorus, present or pre-existing complex oceanographic circulation patterns, and a proper sedimentological setting. Generally, phosphorites are targeted on continental shelves and slopes, though phosphorites do occur on oceanic seabed features such as guyots (flat-topped seamounts).

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Polymetallic nodules - These nodular concretions are found on the seabed and consist of concentric layers of iron and manganese hydroxides. Nodules generally consist primarily of either manganese or iron. Manganese nodules can contain up to 30% manganese, while iron nodules generally contain a mixture of iron, silicon, and aluminum ore. Polymetallic nodules are found at the seabed interface in oceans worldwide. Nodules must exhibit proper metal content and exist in sufficient concentration to be of potential economic interest. Some areas hosting economically viable nodules include the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone between Hawaii and Mexico, the Peru Basin, and the northern Indian Ocean.

We provide exploration services including geophysical and geotechnical assessments of seabed mineral deposits to companies, including Odyssey subsidiaries and companies in which Odyssey holds an equity position as well as governments around the world as a full-service contractor or as a resource development partner.

Operational Projects and Status

We have numerous shipwreck and other deep-ocean projects in various stages of development around the world. In order to protect the targets of our planned search or recovery operations, in some cases we will defer disclosing specific information relating to our projects until we have located a shipwreck or other potentially valuable resources of interest and determined a course of action to protect our property rights.

Atlas Search Project

Between 2005 and 2012, we searched more than 5,000 square nautical miles of seabed in the western English Channel and the Western Approaches to the Channel, recording approximately 300 shipwrecks. The shipwrecks discovered include site 35-F, the *Marquise de Tornay*, and HMS *Victory* (1744) as well as other identified and unidentified shipwrecks. Additional high-value targets are believed to be within the Atlas search area. Operations in the Atlas search area during 2012 included additional search, inspection and verification work on several targets as well as pre-disturbance survey work on HMS *Victory*.

HMS *Victory* Project

In 2008, Odyssey discovered HMS *Victory* (lost 1744) and is, as recognized by the owner and under maritime law, salvor-in-possession of the wreck. After a period of joint consultation between the UK Ministry of Defense (MOD) and the UK Department for Culture, Media and Sport, and a public consultation period, the title to the HMS *Victory* was transferred to the Maritime Heritage Foundation in January 2012. The Foundation, a charity established to locate shipwrecks, investigate, recover and preserve artifacts to the highest archaeological standards and to promote knowledge and understanding of Britain's maritime heritage, has now assumed responsibility for the future management of the wreck site. The Foundation has contracted with Odyssey to provide a full range of archaeological, recovery, conservation and other services.

Pursuant to an agreement with the Foundation, Odyssey has produced an extensive project design for the archaeological excavation of the site, including a complete plan for recording, documentation, conservation, publication and public education. The agreement calls for Odyssey's project costs to be reimbursed and for Odyssey to be paid a percentage of the recovered artifacts' fair value. The preferred option is for Odyssey to be compensated in cash.

A report was provided to the Foundation and the UK MOD that details monitoring of the site conducted by Odyssey and Wreck Watch International between 2008 and early 2012. The report includes evidence, including photographs, of additional damage to the site since 2008 caused by human and natural forces. This report was published in June 2012 and is available here <http://shipwreck.net/victorypapers.php>. We also provided a revised archaeological project design, developed as a result of the impact report, to the Maritime Heritage Foundation. This revised project design has been approved by the Foundation's Scientific Advisory Committee, chaired by marine archaeologist Dr. Margaret Rule and, submitted to the UK MOD by the Maritime Heritage Foundation. On January 31, 2013, the Maritime Heritage Foundation received a response from the MOD in which it was acknowledged there is an identified threat to the *Victory* site. The letter also sets forth a set of Key Management Principles to be agreed prior to undertaking additional work on the site. We believe we have reached agreement on these management principles between Odyssey and the Foundation which would allow us to move forward on the project, while providing comfort to the Government and the MOD Advisory Group that proper archaeological principles will be adhered to through the course of the project. The Foundation will be submitting these to the MOD shortly.

Reports detailing the phased archaeological operations at the shipwreck site will be provided to the Maritime Heritage Foundation after the completion of each phase.

While awaiting permission from the Maritime Heritage Foundation to move forward on the *Victory* project, the *Odyssey Explorer* has been in dry-dock completing an extensive refit and earlier in the season conducted search and target inspection operations in a section of the Atlas

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survey area, which is a continuation of our extensive survey of a large area in the English Channel and Western Approaches where a number of high-value shipwrecks have been lost throughout history.

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***Gairsoppa* Project**

On January 25, 2010, Odyssey was awarded the exclusive salvage contract for the cargo of the SS *Gairsoppa* by the United Kingdom Government (UKG) Department for Transport. The contract was awarded after a competitive bid process. This contract has been extended to allow recovery operations to continue through 2013.

The SS *Gairsoppa* was a 412-foot steel-hulled British cargo ship that was torpedoed by a German U-boat in February 1941 while enlisted in the service of the UKG Ministry of War Transport. Contemporary research and official documents indicate that the ship was carrying £600,000 (1941 value) or up to 7 million total ounces of silver, including over 3 million ounces of private silver bullion insured by the UKG. The British Ministry of War Transport paid a War Risk Insurance Claim for £325,514 (in 1941 value) for 2,817 bars of silver that was reported to be on board the *Gairsoppa* when she sank. The UKG only paid this insurance on privately-owned cargo. Any cargo owned by the UKG would not have been insured through the War Risk Insurance Office.

Under the recovery contract, Odyssey assumes the risk, expense, and responsibility for the search, cargo recovery, documentation, and marketing of the cargo. Any monetary proceeds from the salvage will first be applied to reimbursement of Odyssey's search, recovery and processing expenses. Any remaining monetary proceeds will next be divided with Odyssey retaining 80% of the net salvaged value, and 20% retained by the UKG.

Search operations began in July 2011. On September 26, 2011, we announced confirmation of the identity and location of the SS *Gairsoppa* approximately 300 miles southwest of Galway, Ireland, in waters approximately 4700 meters deep.

Initial recovery operations began aboard the MV *Seabed Worker* on June 4, 2012, and ended on September 23, 2012 due to deteriorating weather conditions in the North Atlantic and a previous commitment of the *Seabed Worker* to another charter. During 2012 operations, a total of 1,218 silver ingots, weighing approximately 1.4 million troy ounces, were recovered from the SS *Gairsoppa*, as well as several hundred artifacts which have been declared to the UKG Receiver of Wreck.

Odyssey anticipates that an additional 1,599 insured silver ingots, representing approximately 1.8 million ounces, and what could be a substantial amount of uninsured silver remain on the *Gairsoppa* site. We are planning to return to SS *Gairsoppa* in the second quarter of 2013 when weather conditions are appropriate and have executed a charter agreement with Swire Seabed to utilize the MV *Seabed Worker* beginning in May 2013.

The silver bullion recovered to date was refined and sold on the London Metals Exchange. The first sale occurred in September 2012 and continued thru January 2013. Over \$41 million in proceeds have been received to date. In addition, over \$600,000 in gold value was extracted as a by-product of the silver smelting process.

***Mantola* Project**

Odyssey was also awarded the exclusive salvage contract for the cargo of the SS *Mantola* by the UKG Department for Transport. On October 10, 2011, we announced the discovery of the SS *Mantola*, which sank on February 9, 1917, after being torpedoed by German submarine U-81. Odyssey discovered the shipwreck approximately 2,500 meters beneath the surface of the northern Atlantic Ocean, approximately 100 miles from the SS *Gairsoppa* shipwreck.

In 1917, the British Ministry of War Transport paid a War Risk Insurance Claim for £110,000 (in 1917 value) for silver that was reported to be on board the *Mantola* when she sank. This sum would equate to more than 600,000 ounces of silver based on silver prices in 1917. In September 2011, the UK Government Department for Transport awarded Odyssey a salvage contract for the cargo of the SS *Mantola*. The terms and conditions are similar to the SS *Gairsoppa* salvage contract. Under the agreement, Odyssey will retain 80% of the net salvaged silver value recovered.

Operations on the *Mantola* were planned in conjunction with operations on the SS *Gairsoppa* under the umbrella of North Atlantic Expedition 2012. Operations on the *Mantola* were conducted to test ship and equipment capabilities as well as perform initial recovery efforts during 12 days early in the expedition. Recovery operations on the *Mantola* are planned to continue immediately after completion of *Gairsoppa* recovery operations during the 2013 season.

Commodity Wreck Program

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On September 20, 2012, we announced project approval and salvage contracts from ship owners for a multi-year commodity shipwreck program with a potential total recovery value of more than \$230 million based upon current commodity prices and related assumptions. The company has negotiated salvage contracts with ship owners that will award 90% of the net recovered cargo value to Odyssey for four separate deep-ocean shipwrecks carrying valuable commodities when they sank. There are additional valuable shipwrecks that do not require salvage agreements that can be added to the program and undertaken while Odyssey has a ship and equipment nearby.

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Planning is underway to assemble the necessary ship and equipment for the exploration, assessment and recovery of these cargoes, which is targeted to begin in 2013. The timing will depend on the availability of ships, the success and amount of ship time dedicated to the Gairsoppa and Mantola projects and other factors.

Robert Fraser Projects (RFP)

In September 2010, we executed agreements to provide supplementary project research and shipwreck search and survey services for a project code-named *Enigma II* with clients of RFP. (Our initial project with RFP, which began in November 2009 code-named *Enigma*, was completed in March 2010. Eight target sites were identified, including two sites that had some of the characteristics of the *Enigma* shipwreck. However, our subsequent analysis indicated that the sites were not the *Enigma*.) As part of the agreements for the *Enigma II* project, Odyssey furnished research related to the anticipated location of the *Enigma II* and agreed to provide the research vessel, equipment and crew to search a specified area and inspect targets in that area. Survey operations were completed in 2010. In January 2011, we executed agreements to provide additional marine archaeological excavation and related services on the *Enigma II* project to certain client companies of RFP. The contracts provides for work to be conducted on the shipwreck site that Odyssey discovered and inspected in order to verify the contents of the target shipwreck. The contract provides for cash payments totaling approximately U.S. \$2.3 million to Odyssey (of which \$2 million was received in 2011), plus additional payments based upon revenue derived from the project. After the repayment of all recovery costs, Odyssey will receive at least 50% of net revenue until an additional £1.9 million (approximately U.S. \$3.0 million) has been received and then will receive a minimum of 50% of further net revenue in accordance with the search contracts. In November, 2012, Odyssey undertook a preliminary verification survey of the site and obtained organic samples from the site which have been analyzed by scientific laboratories to determine their age and origin. Preliminary results suggest that the target may be older than would be expected of the target shipwreck based on dating of wood samples from the site. Additional work on this project will be undertaken when conditions in the region are favorable and as dictated by the contract and/or the client companies of RFP.

In April 2011, we executed an agreement to provide marine services including mining exploration and drilling operations to client companies of RFP in a tenement area controlled by Dorado Ocean Resources (now Neptune Minerals, Inc.). The drilling will be conducted on a Seafloor Massive Sulfide (SMS) deposit that was surveyed by the Odyssey and Dorado teams during the first 100 days of exploration in Dorado's South Pacific concession areas in 2010. The contract provides for preliminary cash payments totaling approximately U.S. \$1.4 million to Odyssey plus additional payments based upon revenue derived from the project. After the repayment of mining costs, Odyssey will receive 50.2% of net revenue until an additional £3.7 million (approximately U.S. \$5.9 million) has been received. Preliminary drilling operations which resulted in drilling of 8 holes were undertaken in November, 2012. The preliminary geological report from this operation did not indicate any commercially viable deposit in the areas that were drilled.

Subsea Mineral Mining Exploration Projects

We currently own 6.2 million shares of Neptune Minerals, a company focused on discovering and commercializing high-value mineral deposits. To date Neptune Minerals has been successful in attracting the investment capital required to fund mineral exploration expeditions and has initiated a drilling program on one of their highly prospective tenement areas. Neptune's capital raise, completed in December 2011, was at \$12 per share of Class B common stock. Neptune Minerals recently completed another private placement for approximately \$17 million at \$17.50 per share. Our current ownership is approximately 30%.

In May 2012, we received our final cash payment of \$1 million for charter services from Chatham Rock Phosphates, Ltd. We also received 9.3 million shares of Chatham Rock Phosphates Ltd. common stock for charter services valued at \$1.7 million (12.2 % of Chatham shares outstanding). Chatham Rock Phosphates Ltd. currently holds a license covering over 4,000 square kilometers off the coast of New Zealand believed to have significant seabed deposits of rock phosphate and other potentially valuable minerals. Since our share acquisition, the stock price has approximately doubled in value. Also, other major investors have acquired shares that have diluted our position to approximately 7.3%.

In February 2013, we disclosed Odyssey's ownership interest, through Odyssey Marine Enterprises, Ltd., a wholly owned Bahamian company (Enterprises), in Oceanica Resources, S. de R.L., a Panamanian company (Oceanica). Odyssey initially held 77.6 million of Oceanica's 100.0 million outstanding quotas (a unit of equity interest under Panamanian law). Subsequently, Enterprises sold and transferred to Mako Resources, LLC 15.0 million quotas for a purchase price of \$1.00 per quota or \$15 million and granted Mako options to purchase an additional 15.0 million quotas at the purchase price of \$2.50 per quota before December 31, 2013. Oceanica is in the business of mineral exploration and controls exclusive permits for offshore mineral deposits in an area which is believed to feature a valuable mineral resource based on extensive exploratory activities undertaken by Odyssey. Preliminary resource assessments indicate that the concessions, which have been granted for a 50 year period to a wholly owned subsidiary of Oceanica, may prove to have significant economic and strategic value.

The *Dorado Discovery* is currently working on an environmental survey and mineral exploration project in the Pacific Ocean.

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In February 2011, Odyssey entered into a project syndication deal with Galt Resources LLC (Galt). Odyssey received \$7.5 million in cash from Galt to fund working capital of ongoing exploratory search operations for target projects. In return Galt received the rights to future revenues of selected project(s) equaling their initial investment plus three times the investment, which will be paid out of proceeds of the project(s). In addition, Galt will share in the future net proceeds of the selected project at the rate of 1% for every million invested. In January 2012, Odyssey and Galt agreed to bifurcate Galt's selection between two projects, the SS *Gairsoppa* and HMS *Victory*. Galt has received two times its initial investment of \$7,512,500 from Odyssey's proceeds from the SS *Gairsoppa* and will receive no further disbursements from the project. Galt received \$2.5 million in November 2012 and the remaining \$12.5 million in February 2013. Galt will also receive 50% of Odyssey's net proceeds, if any, on the HMS *Victory* project until Galt receives two times its initial investment and thereafter will receive 7.5125% of Odyssey's net proceeds from the HMS *Victory* project.

HMS *Sussex* Project

On September 27, 2002, we entered into an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which we refer to as Her Majesty's Government (HMG), which 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 provided for us to submit a Project Plan to HMG 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. This Plan was submitted and approved. We began exploration of the site during December 2005.

As a sovereign warship, HMS *Sussex* remains the property of HMG which, to our knowledge, has not been contested by the Spanish government or other entities. As part of the partnering agreement signed between Odyssey and HMG in 2002, 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%

Our agreement with HMG is for a period of 20 years, and can only be terminated if:

the shipwreck is not HMS *Sussex*;

we are in serious breach of our obligations under our agreement with HMG.

The project has been delayed due to interference in Odyssey's operations off the coast of Gibraltar by the Spanish Autonomous Region of Andalucía and the *Black Swan* project. See *Black Swan* in the next section.

Admiralty Legal Proceedings***Black Swan* Arrest**

The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the dismissal of the case by the United States Federal District Court for the Middle District of Florida finding no subject matter jurisdiction under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. Without concluding that the coins and artifacts recovered were owned by the Kingdom of Spain, the Court upheld the order to transfer all property to Spain based upon a finding that it was once carried aboard the *Nuestra Señora de Las Mercedes*, a Spanish naval vessel. The United States Supreme Court declined to hear the case. On February 23, 2012, Odyssey complied with the Court's order by transferring the coins and artifacts to Spain. On April 16, 2012, Spain filed a motion with the district court for an award of fees and costs related to the case. On November 15, 2012, the district court Magistrate Judge entered a Report and Recommendation recommending that Spain be awarded fees and costs, but only those incurred after dismissal of the case from February 10, 2012 to March 20, 2012, related to the transfer of artifacts held in Gibraltar. Odyssey objected to the Report and

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Recommendation and Spain also filed an objection, again seeking fees and costs for the entire case. Counsel for Spain filed an affidavit in the case claiming approximately \$95,000 in fees and costs related to the Gibraltar artifacts and \$3.2 million in total fees and costs. A hearing on this matter was held on February 5, 2013, without resolution. Odyssey has filed an affidavit disputing the fees claimed by Spain. The court has taken the matter under consideration.

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All of Odyssey's significant filings to-date, including those made at the district court level, can be viewed at <http://www.shipwreck.net/blackswanlegal.php>.

Unidentified Shipwreck (Bray Case)

On August 15, 2012, the district court dismissed this case once again, finding that the Plaintiff had failed to state a cause of action upon which relief could be granted. The Plaintiff has appealed the dismissal with the Eleventh Circuit, and Odyssey has filed its Response. We will continue to vigorously defend against what we consider to be a frivolous claim.

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 insurance company, may have some rights to shipwrecks that are slated for search and recovery operations. Based on this assumption, a rigorous legal analysis is undertaken 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 was determined that the most prudent mechanism for moving forward was to negotiate a contract with the owner of the vessel in order to manage the litigation risk.

In other cases, such as the SS *Republic* project, we entered into an agreement whereby we purchased the insurance company's interest in the shipwreck and cargo, opening the way for an immediate grant of title to Odyssey by the federal court that had jurisdiction.

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 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage are also taken into consideration. New political initiatives such as this Convention could require compliance with additional 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 Chief Executive Officer and 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 impact 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 consider working may sign or have already signed 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 contracts with governments.

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 companies that publicly identify themselves as engaged in aspects of the shipwreck business, but they do not compete directly with us as an established deep-ocean archaeological shipwreck exploration company. These entities include, but are not limited to Blue Water Ventures, Mel Fisher's Treasures, Deep Blue Marine, Marine Exploration, Inc., Oceanic Research and Recovery, Seafarer Exploration, Deep6 Ltd., Sub Sea Research, Earth Dragon Resources and UnderSea Recovery Corporation. It is possible that one of these companies or some currently unknown group may locate and recover a shipwreck on our project roster; however, due to the breadth of our historical and archival research, the already completed sonar and deep-water ROV inspection efforts, and the number of shipwreck projects in various stages of development, we do not believe that competition from one or more of these entities, known or unknown, would materially affect our operating plan or alter our current business strategy.

There are a number of companies that publicly identify themselves as engaged in aspects of deep-ocean mineral exploration or mining including Nautilus Minerals (NUS.TO), Neptune Minerals, and Chatham Rock Phosphate (CRP.NZ) as well as countries that are exploring options to

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utilize deep-ocean mineral resources. As our mineral exploration business plan includes acting as a mineral resources development partner, we view these entities as potential partners rather than pure competitors. As mineral rights are generally granted on an exclusive basis for a specific area or tenement, once licenses are

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granted we do not anticipate any competitive intrusion on those areas. It is possible that one of these companies or some currently unknown group may secure licenses on an area desired by Odyssey or one of our partners; but since exploration work does not start until licenses are secured, we do not believe that competition from one or more of these entities, known or unknown, would materially affect our operating plan or alter our current business strategy.

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. We believe the risk associated with our conservation activities is minimal.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The names, ages and positions of all the executive officers of the Company as of March 1, 2013 are listed below.

Gregory P. Stemm (age 55) has served as Chief Executive Officer since January 3, 2008 and served as Chairman of the Board from 2008 to 2010. Mr. Stemm previously served as Vice President, Research and Operations and as a member of the Board of Directors since May 1994. He served as Co-Chairman of the Board since February 24, 2006 until his present appointment.

Mark D. Gordon (age 52) has served as President and Chief Operating Officer since October 2007 and was appointed to the Board of Directors in January 2008. Previously Mr. Gordon served as Executive Vice President of Sales and Business Development since January 2007 after joining Odyssey as Director of Business Development in June 2005. Prior to joining Odyssey, Mr. Gordon owned and managed four different ventures (1987-2003).

Michael J. Holmes (age 63) The Company announced that Michael J. Holmes, Odyssey's Chief Financial Officer, has advised the board of directors and senior management that he intends to retire during 2013 to complete his Masters of Theology and his diaconate formation. The Company will initiate a formal search for a successor, and Mr. Holmes will remain as CFO until a successor is retained; thereafter, consulting in a transitional role as necessary. Prior to his upcoming retirement, he has served as Chief Financial Officer since May 2004. Mr. Holmes joined Odyssey as Controller in March 2004 and had previously served in a variety of financial management positions with Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. including Vice President Finance, Sea World Orlando (1998-2003).

Jay A. Nudi (age 49) has served as Principal Accounting Officer since January 2006 and joined Odyssey as Controller in May 2005. Mr. Nudi assumed the additional responsibilities of Treasurer in May 2010. Prior to joining Odyssey, Mr. Nudi served as Controller for The Axis Group in Atlanta (2003-2004).

Laura L. Barton (age 50) was appointed as Executive Vice President and Director of Communications in June 2012 and formerly served at Vice President and Director of Corporate Communications from November 2007 to June 2012. Ms. Barton previously served as Director of Corporate Communications and Marketing for Odyssey since July 2003. Ms. Barton was previously President of LLB Communications, a marketing and communications consulting company whose customers included a variety of television networks, stations and distributors and the Company (1994-2003).

Melinda J. MacConnel (age 48) was appointed as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in June 2012 and formerly served as Vice President and General Counsel from 2008 to June 2012. She joined Odyssey in March 2006 as a Legal Consultant and became Odyssey's General Counsel in January 2007. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. MacConnel practiced law as a Litigation Consultant, providing counsel to attorneys in all areas of law.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had 43 full-time employees, most working from our corporate offices in Tampa, Florida. Additionally, we contract personnel who operate our vessels and technicians who perform marine survey and recovery operations on our vessels and from time to time we hire subcontractors and consultants to perform specific services.

Internet Access

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Odyssey's Forms 10-K, 10-Q, 8-K and all amendments to those reports are available without charge through Odyssey's web site on the Internet as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. They may be accessed as follows: www.shipwreck.net (SEC Filings Link).

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following factors, in addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in evaluating our company and our business. Our business, operations and financial condition are subject to

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various risks. The material risks are described below, and should be carefully considered in evaluating Odyssey or any investment decision relating to our securities. This section is intended only as a summary of the principal risks. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, or operating results could suffer. If this occurs, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our common stock.

Our business involves a high degree of risk.

An investment in Odyssey is extremely speculative and of exceptionally high risk. Although we have access to a substantial amount of research and data which has been compiled regarding various shipwreck projects, the quality and reliability of such research and data is uncertain. Even if we are able to plan and obtain permits for our various projects, there is a possibility that the shipwrecks may have already been salvaged or may not be found, or may not have had anything valuable on board at the time of the sinking. Even if objects of value are located and recovered, there is the possibility that the excavation cost will exceed the value of the objects recovered or those others, including both private parties and governmental entities, will assert conflicting claims and challenge our rights to the recovered objects. Finally, even if we are successful in locating and retrieving objects from a shipwreck and establishing title to them, there are no assurances as to the value that such objects will bring at their sale, as the market for such objects is uncertain.

The research and data we use may not be reliable.

The success of a shipwreck project is dependent to a substantial degree upon the research and data we have obtained. By its very nature, research and data regarding shipwrecks can be imprecise, incomplete and unreliable. It is often composed of or affected by numerous assumptions, rumors, legends, historical and scientific inaccuracies and misinterpretations which have become a part of such research and data over time.

Operations may be affected by 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 others. We cannot guarantee that we, or the entities we are affiliated with, will be able to conduct search and recovery operations during favorable periods. In addition, even though sea conditions in a particular search location may be somewhat predictable, the possibility exists that unexpected conditions may occur that adversely affect our operations. It is also possible that natural hazards may prevent or significantly delay search and recovery operations.

We may be unable to establish our rights to any objects we recover.

Persons and entities other than Odyssey and entities we are affiliated with (both private and governmental) may claim title to the shipwrecks and/or valuable cargo that we may recover. Even if we are successful in locating and recovering shipwrecks and/or valuable cargo, we cannot assure we will be able to establish our right to property recovered if challenged by governmental entities, prior owners, or other attempted salvors claiming an interest therein. In such an event we could spend a great deal of time and money on a shipwreck project, and receive no salvage claim or revenue for our work.

The market for any objects we recover is uncertain.

Even if valuable items can be located and recovered in the future, it is difficult to predict the price that might be realized for such items. The value of recovered items will fluctuate with the precious metals market, which has been highly volatile in past years. In addition, the entrance on the market of a large supply of similar items from shipwrecks and/or valuable cargo located and recovered by others could depress the market.

We could experience delays in the disposition or sale of recovered objects.

The methods and channels that may be used in the disposition or sale of recovered items are uncertain at present and may include several alternatives. Ready access to buyers for any artifacts or other valuable items recovered cannot be guaranteed. Delays in the disposition of such items could adversely affect our cash flow.

Legal, political or civil issues could interfere with our marine operations.

Legal, political or civil initiatives of countries and/or major maritime governments could restrict access to our operational marine sites or interfere with our marine operations.

Objects we recover could be stolen from us.

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 by pirates or poachers before or after the recovery or while in transit to a safe destination as well as when stored in a secured location. Such thefts may not be adequately covered by insurance.

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We may be unable to get permission to conduct salvage operations.

It is possible we will not be successful in obtaining title or permission to excavate certain wrecks. In addition, permits that are sought for the projects may never be issued, and if issued, may not be legal or honored by the entities that issued them.

Changes in our business strategy or restructuring of our businesses may increase our costs or otherwise affect the profitability of our businesses.

As changes in our business environment occur we may need to adjust our business strategies to meet these changes or we may otherwise find it necessary to restructure our operations or particular businesses or assets. When these changes or events occur, we may incur costs to change our business strategy and may need to write down the value of assets. In any of these events our costs may increase, and we may have significant charges associated with the write-down of assets.

We may be unsuccessful in raising the necessary capital to fund operations and capital expenditures.

Our ability to generate cash flow is dependent upon the success of our ability to recover and monetize high-value shipwrecks. However, we cannot guarantee that the sales of our products and other available cash sources will generate sufficient cash flow to meet our overall cash requirements. If cash flow is not sufficient to meet our business requirements, we will be required to raise additional capital through other financing activities. While we have been successful in raising the necessary funds in the past, there can be no assurance we can continue to do so in the future.

We depend on key employees and face competition in hiring and retaining qualified employees.

Our employees are vital to our success, and our key management and other employees are difficult to replace. We currently do not have employment contracts with our key employees. We may not be able to retain highly qualified employees in the future which could adversely affect our business.

We may continue to experience significant losses from operations.

We have experienced a net loss in every fiscal year since our inception except for 2004. Our losses from operations were \$18.2 million in 2012, \$16.2 million in 2011 and \$23.3 million in 2010. Even if we do generate operating income in one or more quarters in the future, subsequent developments in our industry, customer base, business or cost structure or an event such as significant litigation or a significant transaction may cause us to again experience operating losses. We may not become profitable for the long-term, or even for any quarter.

Technological obsolescence of our marine assets or failure of critical equipment could put a strain on our capital requirements or operational capabilities.

We employ state-of-the-art technology including side-scan sonar, magnetometer, ROVs, and other advanced science and technology to locate and recover shipwrecks at depths previously unreachable in an economically feasible manner. Although we try to maintain redundancy on critical equipment and components, equipment failures may require us to delay or suspend operations. Also, while we endeavor to keep marine equipment in excellent working condition and current with all available upgrades, technological advances in new equipment may provide superior efficiencies than the capabilities of our existing equipment and this could require us to purchase new equipment which could require additional needs for capital.

We may not be able to contract with clients or customers for marine services or syndicated projects.

During 2012 and 2011 we recorded approximately \$5 million and \$15 million of revenue, respectively, by chartering vessels, equipment and crew and providing marine services to clients or customers. While the results of these syndicated projects were generally successful, the clients or customers may not be willing or financially able to continue with syndicated projects of this type in the future. Failure to secure such revenue producing contracts in the future would have a material impact on our revenue and operating cash flows.

The issuance of shares at conversion prices lower than the market price at the time of conversion and the sale of such shares could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

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Some of our outstanding shares may have been acquired from time to time upon conversion of outstanding senior convertible notes at conversion prices that are lower than the market price of our common stock at the time of conversion. Odyssey has agreed to pay each amortization payment due under the notes in shares of Odyssey's common stock, if certain conditions are met; provided, that Odyssey may, at its option, elect to pay such amortization payments in cash. The conversion rate applicable to any amortization payment in shares of Odyssey's common stock will be the lower of (a) the then-current conversion price and (b) a price equal to 85.0% of the average of the volume-weighted average price of Odyssey's shares of common stock for a ten-day period immediately prior to the applicable amortization date. Conversion of the notes at conversion prices that are lower than the market price at the time of conversion and the sale of the shares issued upon conversion could have an adverse effect upon the market price of our common stock.

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Investments in subsea mineral exploration companies may prove unsuccessful.

We have invested in marine mineral exploration companies that to date are still in the development phase, and have not begun to earn revenue from operations. Depending on the entity, we may or may not have control or input on the future development of these businesses. There can be no assurance that these companies will achieve profitability or otherwise be successful in capitalizing on the mineral resources they intend to exploit.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We maintain our offices in Tampa, Florida where we purchased a 23,500 square-foot two story office building in 2004 to serve as our corporate and operations headquarters. In May 2008, we purchased a one-story 8,100 square-foot commercial building in proximity to our corporate headquarters which is utilized by our conservation, research and archaeology departments. We believe these facilities are sufficient for our foreseeable needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See the information set forth under the heading *Admiralty Legal Proceedings* in Part I, Item 1 of this report for disclosure regarding certain admiralty legal proceedings in which Odyssey is involved. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference into this Part I, Item 3.

The Company is not currently a party to any material litigation other than the admiralty proceedings described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. From time to time in the ordinary course of business, the Company may be subject to or may assert a variety of claims or lawsuits.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Performance Graph**

This performance graph shall not be deemed filed with the SEC or subject to Section 18 of the Exchange Act, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Assuming an investment of \$100 on December 31, 2007, and reinvestment of all dividends, the graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's Common Stock for the last five fiscal years with the cumulative return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Market Index and the Russell 2000 Market Index.

**COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR TOTAL RETURN AMONG ODYSSEY,
S&P 500 STOCK INDEX AND RUSSELL 2000 STOCK INDEX**

Total Return Analysis	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	12/31/2010	12/31/2011	12/31/2012
Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 52.02	\$ 22.78	\$ 44.91	\$ 44.26	\$ 47.98
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 79.67	\$ 91.67	\$ 93.55	\$ 109.09
Russell 2000 Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 65.20	\$ 81.64	\$ 102.30	\$ 96.72	\$ 110.88

Price Range of Common Stock

On November 19, 2003, our common stock was listed on the American Stock Exchange and was traded under the symbol OMR. On July 10, 2007, trading of our common stock moved from the American Stock Exchange to the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol OMEX. The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our common stock during each quarter presented.

Quarter Ended	Price	
	High	Low
March 31, 2011	\$ 3.78	\$ 2.32
June 30, 2011	\$ 4.43	\$ 2.86
September 30, 2011	\$ 3.56	\$ 1.80
December 31, 2011	\$ 3.06	\$ 2.11
Quarter Ended		
March 31, 2012	\$ 3.94	\$ 2.66
June 30, 2012	\$ 3.74	\$ 2.59
September 30, 2012	\$ 4.36	\$ 2.51
December 31, 2012	\$ 3.21	\$ 2.41

Table of Contents**Approximate Number of Holders of Common Stock**

The approximate number of record holders of our common stock at February 11, 2013 was 256. This does not include shareholders that hold their stock in accounts included in street name with broker/dealers which approximates 11,500 shareholders.

Dividends

Holders of our 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 stock or preferred stock and none are anticipated in the foreseeable future. Holders of our Series G 8% Convertible Preferred Stock accumulated dividends as described in NOTE Q of the financial statements. These dividends were payable when declared by the Board of Directors. At December 31, 2012, there were no shares of Series G 8% Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2012, that have not been reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no repurchases of shares of the Company's common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial data, which should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes to those statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The selected financial data have been derived from the Company's audited financial statements.

Dollars in thousands except per share amounts	Years Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Results of Operations					
Revenue	\$ 13,198	\$ 15,727	\$ 21,001	\$ 4,347	\$ 4,105
Net income (loss)	(18,184)	(16,225)	(23,343)	(18,628)	(24,841)
Earnings (loss) per share basic	(0.25)	(0.28)	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.50)
Earnings (loss) per share diluted	(0.25)	(0.28)	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.50)
Cash dividends per share					
Financial Position					
Assets	\$ 26,897	\$ 23,414	\$ 19,407	\$ 20,256	\$ 30,462
Long-term obligations	4,011	5,690	2,776	2,950	3,123
Shareholder's equity (deficit)	(20,759)	(9,775)	(7,548)	7,562	18,125

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis is intended to provide a narrative of our financial results and an evaluation of our financial condition and results of operations. The discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. A description of our business is discussed in Item 1 of this report which contains an overview of our business as well as the status of our ongoing project operations.

Results of Operations

The dollar values discussed in the following tables, except as otherwise indicated, are approximations to the nearest \$100,000 and therefore do not necessarily sum in columns or rows. For more detail refer to the Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in Item 8. The tables identify years 2012, 2011 and 2010, all of which included a twelve-month period fiscal year that ended December 31.

Table of Contents**2012 Compared to 2011**

(Dollars in millions)	2012	2011	2012 vs. 2011	
			\$	%
Artifact sales and other	\$ 8.0	\$.9	\$ 7.2	841%
Exhibit	.2	.2		9
Expedition charter	4.9	14.7	(9.7)	(66)
Total revenue	\$ 13.2	\$ 15.7	\$ (2.5)	(16)%
Cost of sales	.2	.4	(.2)	(43)
Operations and research	17.9	21.3	(3.3)	(16)
Marketing, general and administrative	10.6	9.4	1.2	13
Total operating expenses	\$ 28.8	\$ 31.1	\$ (2.3)	(7)%
Other income (expense)	\$ (2.6)	\$ (.9)	\$ (1.7)	(203)%

Revenue

Revenue is generated through the sale of coins, artifacts and merchandise, the lease of our themed attraction exhibit and expedition charters.

The increase in artifact and other sales of \$7.2 million in 2012 was primarily due to an increase in other revenue of \$7.6 million associated with revenue from the *Gairsoppa* project (\$7.0 million of which was in the fourth quarter) offset by a reduction in artifact sales of \$.4 million. Of the revenue recognized from the *Gairsoppa* project, \$3.7 million was related to silver sales and \$3.9 million was credited to revenue from deferred income that represented revenue participation rights earned from the Galt Resources investment.

The decrease in expedition charter revenue in 2012 of \$9.7 million was associated with our subsea mineral mining charters primarily related to Neptune Minerals and other miscellaneous charters (\$11.7 million), a reduction of Robert Fraser shipwreck projects (\$2.0 million) offset in part by work performed in 2012 on Chatham Rock Phosphates (\$4.0 million). The expedition charter revenue of \$4.9 million in 2012 was primarily associated with a subsea mineral mining charter with Chatham Rock Phosphates off the coast of New Zealand (\$4.0 million) and \$.7 million of additional work on two Robert Fraser shipwreck projects in the fourth quarter (*Stanton A* and *Enigma*). The expedition charter revenue in 2011 of \$14.7 million related primarily to subsea mineral mining charters with Neptune Minerals (\$14.2 million) as well as a miscellaneous charter for the Odyssey Explorer (\$.5 million). Also, our operational efforts in 2012 were more focused on our shipwreck recovery projects (i.e., *Gairsoppa*, *Mantola* and *HMS Victory*).

Cost and Expenses

Cost of sales consists of shipwreck recovery costs, grading, conservation, packaging, and shipping costs associated with artifact and merchandise sales. Cost of sales decreased by \$.2 million in 2012 versus 2011 due to fewer silver coins sold in 2012 versus 2011.

Operations and research expenses primarily include all costs within Archaeology, Conservation, Research, and Marine Operations, which include all vessel and charter operations. Operations and research expenses were \$17.9 million in 2012 as compared to \$21.3 million in 2011. The decrease in operating and research expenses of \$3.3 million primarily represented a recoupment of *Gairsoppa* total project search and recovery costs of \$17.8 million (\$.1 million of which was included in Marketing, general and administrative expenses) which have been recovered based upon silver proceeds from the project in 2012. Other favorable variances of \$3.8 million include the Ocean Alert which was sold in 2011 and not utilized in 2012 (\$1.9 million) and the charter vessel RV *Yuzhmorgeologiya* which was utilized in 2011 only (\$1.9 million). Unfavorable expenses included the Dorado Discovery which incurred an additional \$2.6 million of expenses in 2012 versus 2011 primarily related to 27-day transit from Oceania to the West Coast of North America to work on deep-water exploration (\$.7 million), additional fuel costs incurred in 2012 which were paid by the charterer in 2011 (\$1.1 million) and specialized marine equipment rental (\$.8 million). Other offsetting expenses in 2012 included \$14.1 million for our chartered vessel which performed survey and recovery operations on both the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* projects, and \$.9 million for the Odyssey Explorer which also performed survey and reconnaissance work on the projects. In addition, we incurred \$.6 million in 2012 on miscellaneous charter and other expenses.

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Marketing, general and administrative expenses primarily include all costs within the following departments: Executive, Finance & Accounting, Legal, Information Technology, Human Resources, Marketing & Communications, Sales and Business Development. Marketing, general and administrative expenses were \$10.6 million in 2012 as compared to \$9.4 million in 2011. The increase of \$1.2 million primarily represented an increase in our professional fees and other services (\$.9 million) and an increase in employee-related expenses (\$.3 million).

Other Income or Expense

Other income and expense generally consists of interest income on investments offset by interest expense on our bank term and other mortgage loans and convertible notes. Beginning in the fourth quarter 2009, it also included the income or loss from our equity investment in subsea mineral mining which has since been written down to zero. It also includes the change in fair value of the derivatives related to our issuance of Series G convertible preferred stock and senior convertible notes. The unfavorable other income variance of \$1.7 million in 2012 was related to an unfavorable impact on the fair value of the derivative financial instruments (\$1.3 million, see NOTE R), a favorable impact of \$4.7 million on the loss on equity investment since the investment had been written down to zero in 2011 and an unfavorable interest expense variance of \$5.1 million which primarily related to the interest accretion on the senior convertible note payable (\$3.5 million), interest on the convertible note (\$1.0 million), derivative-related interest (\$.2 million), amortization of financing costs (\$.2 million) and other interest (\$.2 million). Of the total 2012 interest expense of \$6.3 million, only \$1.7 million represented cash payments for interest and financing costs.

Income Taxes

We did not record any provision (benefit) for income taxes in 2012 or 2011. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the realization of deferred tax assets resulting from operating loss carryforwards, we recorded a full valuation allowance of \$57.9 million against the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012, compared to \$52.5 million as of December 31, 2011. As required by the Accounting for Income Taxes topic in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), we have evaluated whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Based on the available evidence, we have concluded that it is more likely than not that those assets would not be realizable without the recovery of high-value shipwrecks and thus a valuation allowance has been recorded as of December 31, 2012. We anticipate that we may continue to incur net losses in 2013 pending any shipwreck cargo recoveries that could be quickly monetized (i.e., *Gairsoppa* or *Victory* projects). We will continue to reassess the need for a valuation allowance during each future reporting period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(Dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Summary of Cash Flows:		
Net cash (used) by operating activities	\$ (6,689)	\$ (15,190)
Net cash (used) by investing activities	(946)	(489)
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,760	23,415
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,125	\$ 7,736
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	7,972	236
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,096	\$ 7,972

Discussion of Cash Flows

Net cash flow used in operating activities in 2012 was \$6.7 million. This amount primarily reflected an operating loss of \$18.2 million offset in part by non-cash items including interest accretion on notes payable (\$4.0 million), depreciation and amortization (\$1.6 million), share-based compensation (\$1.5 million), favorable change in fair value of derivatives liabilities primarily due to redemption of Series G preferred stock (\$3.5 million), and financing charge amortization and debt interest settled with common stock on notes payable (\$.8 million). Other working capital related changes included an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$13.0 million primarily relating to the Galt Resources payable of \$12.5 million at year end, an increase in accounts receivable of \$1.6 million of which \$1.4 million relates to *Gairsoppa* silver proceeds received in February 2013, and an decrease in deferred revenue of \$4.5 million primarily representing recognition of deferred income from revenue participation rights on the Galt Resources, LLC investment of \$3.8 million. The outstanding deferred revenue balance of \$2.8 million represents work to be completed on the *Stanton A* and *Enigma* projects. The decrease from \$3.5 million represents work completed during the fourth quarter 2012.

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Cash flow used in operating activities in 2011 was \$15.2 million. This amount primarily reflected an operating loss of \$16.2 million offset in part by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization (\$1.9 million), share-based compensation (\$1.6 million), change in fair value of derivatives liabilities primarily due to redemption of Series G preferred stock (\$5.0 million), write down of vessel *Ocean Alert* of \$0.6 million based upon sale in 2011, and interest accretion and financing charge amortization on notes payable (\$0.7 million). Other working capital changes included a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1.7 million, and an increase in deferred revenue of \$2.8 million (representing cash receipts of \$8.5 million offset by revenue recognized of \$5.7 million on the *Firebrand*, *Enigma*, *Shantaram*, *Stanton A* and *Neptune* projects). The outstanding deferred revenue balance of \$3.5 million represents work to be completed on the *Stanton A* and *Enigma* projects.

Cash flow used in investing activities for 2012 of \$0.9 million primarily represented marine property and equipment purchases. Cash flow used in investing activities for 2011 was \$0.5 million which primarily represented the purchase of marine property and equipment of \$1.0 million offset by the proceeds for the sale of the *Ocean Alert* of \$0.5 million.

Cash flow provided by financing activities for 2012 was \$9.8 million. In addition to the \$0.9 million received from the issuance of common stock, we received \$20.0 million from loans including \$8.0 million additional proceeds from the second tranche of the Senior Convertible Note, \$2.0 million proceeds from the additional term loan with Fifth Third Bank in March 2012 and \$10.0 million from the *Gairsoppa* project financing from Fifth Third Bank in July 2012. We repaid the \$10.0 million *Gairsoppa* project financing in October 2012 as well as \$0.7 million of debt obligations including mortgage and loans payable of \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million of marine equipment financing. We also incurred \$0.4 million of brokerage commissions on the second tranche of the Senior Convertible Note.

Cash flow provided by financing activities for 2011 was \$23.4 million which primarily represented proceeds from the issuance of common stock (\$15.6 million), an increase in deferred income from revenue participation rights on the Galt project of \$7.5 million, proceeds from the sale of convertible notes of \$10.0 million, offset by payments of \$1.0 million for dividends on the Series G convertible preferred stock and broker commissions on capital raises, \$5.8 million on redemptions of Series G convertible preferred stock, and \$2.9 million repayment of mortgage and notes payable. The deferred income increase represented the proceeds from the Galt project which will be amortized into revenue if, or when, the designated project is recovered and monetized.

General Discussion 2012

At December 31, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$10.1 million, an increase of \$2.1 million from the December 31, 2011 balance of \$8.0 million.

In April 2012, we delivered an additional closing notice under the securities purchase agreement that was executed in November 2011, when we issued and sold the investor a senior convertible note in the original principal amount of \$10.0 million and warrants in amounts as stated above. In connection with the delivery of the additional closing notice, the original agreement was amended to increase the additional second tranche of the note to \$8.0 million. The additional note bears interest at 9.0% per year and will mature on the 30-month anniversary of the initial closing date. The additional note will be amortized in equal monthly installments commencing on the eighth-month anniversary of the initial note and may be paid in cash or Odyssey common stock. The additional note may be converted into Odyssey's common stock, at the option of the holder, at any time following six months after the date of issuance. Odyssey has a right to redeem the additional note. The conversion price of the additional note is \$3.74. The number of shares of Odyssey's common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant increased to 1,562,500.

During December 2011, we chartered the *Dorado Discovery* vessel to Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd. for \$1.2 million in relation to deep-ocean surveying. The charter permitted Chatham to pay for services in either cash or common shares of their company. At December 31, 2011, Chatham anticipated a financing to pay for the charter. We did not record the revenue from this charter because of their liquidity and capital positions at that time. Chatham completed a portion of their financing in the first quarter of 2012 and remitted the \$1.2 million payment. In addition, during March 2012, Chatham remitted \$1.8 million for charter services performed in the first quarter 2012. An amount due of an additional \$1 million was paid in May for services rendered in January 2012. In June, Chatham executed the option to pay the remaining charter balance of \$1.7 million in stock and Odyssey received 9.3 million shares, or 12.2% of the company.

Cash proceeds of over \$41 million have been received from *Gairsoppa* silver sales (\$1.8 million received in early first quarter 2013). We have paid the United Kingdom (UKG) approximately \$4.7 million (\$4.3 million paid in 2012) and approximately \$15 million to Galt Resources, LLC (\$2.5 million paid in 2012). The favorable income statement impact was \$25.4 million from the *Gairsoppa* project in 2012 (\$7 million in the fourth quarter 2012).

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In January 2013, we entered into a letter agreement with the Senior Convertible Note investor agreeing to defer until March 1, 2013, the installment payments that would have been otherwise due On January 1, 2013 and February 1, 2013. The investor had previously agreed to defer the December installment payments therefore making the total amount of payments deferred approximately \$2.4 million. Also, the Additional Note conversion price was amended from \$3.74 to \$3.17. The remaining principal balance at December 31, 2012 for the Additional Note was \$4.1 million.

During January 2013, investors exercised \$2.25 warrants which expired on January 31, 2013 in the amount of over \$4.5 million.

Bank Term and Mortgage Loan

On March 30, 2012, we amended our \$3.0 million term loan maturing on April 23, 2012. The term loan was increased to \$5.0 million with an expiration date of July 11, 2013. The facility bears floating interest at the one-month LIBOR rate according to the Wall Street Journal plus 500 basis points. Any prepayments made in full or in part are without premium or penalty. A commitment renewal fee of \$250,000 was payable at closing. No restricted cash payments will need to be kept on deposit. The term loan is still secured by approximately 26,500 numismatic coins recovered by the Company from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, which amount will be reduced over the term by the amount of coins sold by the Company. The coins used as collateral are held by a custodian for the security of the Bank. The borrowing base is equal to forty percent (40%) of the eligible coin inventory valued on a rolling twelve month wholesale average value. The Company is required to comply with a number of customary covenants. We have had preliminary discussions with Fifth Third Bank and expect the term and mortgage loans, which expire on July 11, 2013 to be renewed.

On July 9, 2012, Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. entered into a project term loan agreement with Fifth Third Bank that provided a credit facility of up to \$10.0 million. The term loan bears interest at a floating rate equal to the one month LIBOR rate plus 500 basis points. An origination fee of \$50,000 was payable at closing. A restricted cash deposit of \$500,000 was required to cover interest payments when the term loan is advanced. The term loan was secured by approximately \$15.0 million worth of silver recovered from the SS *Gairsoppa*. The proceeds of the credit facility were used to fund the project recovery costs. The company took a \$10 million draw against the facility on July 17, 2012. We paid the project term loan in October 2012 with proceeds from the *Gairsoppa* project.

Trends and Uncertainties

Our current 2013 business plan estimates positive cash flow from operating activities. The plan contains assumptions which include that several of our planned projects are funded through project recoveries (*Gairsoppa*) and other financings, syndications or other partnership opportunities. The 2013 business plan expenses include a 90-day charter agreement which we recently executed with a company to provide a ship and equipment to conduct recovery operations on the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* projects similar to the work performed in 2012 where we monetized over \$41 million of silver cash proceeds. One or more of these projected project recoveries, financing or partnership opportunities may not be realized which may require the need for additional cash. Based upon our current expectations, we believe our cash position will be sufficient to fund operating cash flows throughout the rest of 2013 taking into account our beginning cash balance, current cash flow expectations and revenues from multiple sources, including projected sales from recoveries, syndicated projects and other potential financing opportunities. We also anticipate renewing our term and mortgage loans with Fifth Third Bank in July 2013. We have experienced several years of net losses resulting in a stockholders' deficit. Our capacity to generate net income in future periods is dependent upon our success in recovering and monetizing shipwrecks, realizing capital gains from sale of interest in mineral exploration entities, generating income from shipwreck or mineral exploration charters or to generate income from other projects. However, it is likely that we could monetize a significant portion of the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* projects in 2013 which could fund our operations for future periods. If cash flow is not sufficient to meet our projected business plan requirements, we will be required to raise additional capital or curtail expenses. While we have been successful in raising the necessary funds in the past, there can be no assurance that we can continue to do so in 2013.

2011 Compared to 2010

(Dollars in millions)	2011	2010	2011 vs. 2010	
			\$	%
Artifact sales and other	\$.9	\$.4	\$.5	118%
Exhibit	.2	.1	.1	48
Expedition charter	14.7	20.5	(5.8)	(28)
Total revenue	\$ 15.7	\$ 21.0	\$ (5.3)	(25)%

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Cost of sales	.4	.2	.2	117
Operations and research	21.3	19.6	1.7	8.8
Marketing, general and administrative	9.4	9.2	.2	3.0
Receivable reserves	0	8.5	8.5	(100)
Total operating expenses	\$ 31.1	\$ 37.4	\$ (6.3)	(17)%
Other income (expense)	\$ (.9)	\$ (6.9)	6.1	88%

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Revenue

Expedition charter revenue was \$14.7 million in 2011 versus \$20.5 million in 2010. In 2011, \$2.9 million related to syndicated projects with the clients of Robert Fraser Partners LLP (RFP) that included two separate projects (*Firebrand* and *Shantaram*). In 2010, \$9.0 million related to our syndicated projects with clients of RFP that included four separate projects (*Enigma I and II*, *Firebrand* and *Shantaram*). In 2011, revenue included \$11.3 million which represented two separate charters with Neptune Minerals Inc. (NMI) for deep ocean mineral mining exploration. In 2010, \$7.9 million represented charter services sold to Dorado Ocean Resources for deep ocean mineral mining exploration. RFP and NMI represented 97% of our expedition charter revenue in 2011. Other projects for 2011 included \$.5 million for other miscellaneous commercial charters. In 2010, other miscellaneous charters included the ET 409 aircraft recovery and photomosaic project (\$2.9 million) and \$.7 million from other charter services.

Artifact and other revenues for 2011 and 2010 were \$.9 million and \$.4 million, respectively. The increase of \$.5 million in artifact sales and other in 2011 was primarily due to several factors including the addition of a major new distributor in the first quarter 2011 and new marketing programs leveraging the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War. Additionally, authorized distributors invested in promoting the SS *Republic* product as it continued to be a collectible in high demand. Our artifact and other and exhibit revenue for 2011 and 2010 was predominantly U.S. domestic-based.

Exhibit revenue was \$.2 million and \$.1 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Odyssey's *SHIPWRECK! Pirates & Treasure* is an interactive multi-media exhibit and features over 500 artifacts recovered from our deep-ocean shipwreck expeditions. The increase of \$.1 million in 2011 was because Odyssey's exhibit, *SHIPWRECK! Pirates & Treasure*, was on tour for four months in 2010 versus ten months on three separate tours in 2011. The non-booked months in 2010 were related to downtime for planned exhibit refurbishment after runs at five venues and over 600,000 visitors. The exhibit opened at the Witte Museum in San Antonio, Texas in October 2011 and ran through January 2012. In 2010 the exhibit was featured at two locations (Charlotte, North Carolina and Baltimore, Maryland). In 2011 the exhibit was featured at three locations (Baltimore, Maryland; Sarasota, Florida and San Antonio, Texas). The exhibit opened at the Mid America Science Museum in Hot Springs, Arkansas in February 2012 until August 2012 and is currently at the Museum of Science Boston until March 2013.

Cost and Expenses

The primary cost component is from the sale of coins. Cost of sales for coins increased 117% for 2011 versus 2010 primarily because we sold approximately 950 more coins in 2011 than in 2010. Actual cost as a percentage of coin sales was 49% and 49% in 2011 and 2010, respectively. There is no cost of sales component associated with the themed attraction and expedition charter revenues.

Operations and research expenses were \$21.3 million in 2011, compared to \$19.6 million in 2010. The unfavorable variance of \$1.7 million was primarily due to vessel operations. The unfavorable variance of \$2.5 million for the *Dorado Discovery* was the vessel only worked six months in 2010, but worked twelve months in 2011. The *Odyssey Explorer* was unfavorable \$.6 million primarily due to repairs and maintenance. The *Ocean Alert* was favorable \$.9 million (which is net of the \$.6 million loss on the disposal of the asset) since it was not working in 2011 and was sold in September. The remaining favorable variance of \$.5 million was due to the timing of project ship charters. In 2010, we chartered the *Kommandor Stuart* for seven months which worked on various shipwreck and commercial projects. In 2011, the Russian search vessel *RV Yuzhmorgeologiya* was chartered for approximately 70 days for work on the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* projects.

Marketing, general and administrative expenses were \$9.4 million in 2011 versus \$9.2 million in 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to bank fees associated with renewal of our term loan in May 2011.

Other Income or Expense

Beginning in the fourth quarter 2009, it also included the income or loss from our equity investment. Beginning in the fourth quarter 2010 it included the change in fair value of the derivatives related to our issuance of Series G preferred stock and the gain/(loss) on debt extinguishment. Beginning in the fourth quarter 2011 it also included the change in fair value of the derivatives related to the senior convertible notes and warrants issued in November 2011. Total other expense

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was \$.9 million in 2011 and \$6.9 million in 2010. The favorable difference of \$6.1 million primarily represented the change in fair value of the financial derivative instruments of \$8.6 million (see NOTE K of our Consolidated Financial Statements) offset by interest expense in connection with our senior convertible notes sold in November 2011 (\$.2 million) and an increase in expense representing the loss on our equity investment (\$2.3 million) in Neptune Minerals Inc. (See NOTE J of our Consolidated Financial Statements).

Income Taxes

We did not record any provision (benefit) for income taxes in 2011 or 2010. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the realization of deferred tax assets resulting from operating loss carryforwards, we recorded a full valuation allowance of \$52.5 million against the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2011 compared to \$46.0 million as of December 31, 2010. As required by the Accounting for Income Taxes topic in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), we have evaluated whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Based on the available evidence, we have concluded that it is more likely than not that those assets would not be realizable without the recovery of high-value shipwrecks and thus a valuation allowance has been recorded as of December 31, 2011. We will continue to reassess the need for a valuation allowance during each future reporting period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
Summary of Cash Flows:		
Net cash (used) by operating activities	\$ (15,190)	\$ (12,159)
Net cash (used) by investing activities	(489)	(1,631)
Net cash provided by financing activities	23,415	11,880
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,736	\$ (1,910)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	236	2,145
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,972	\$ 236

Discussion of Cash Flows

Cash flow used in operating activities in 2011 was \$15.2 million. This amount primarily reflected an operating loss of \$16.2 million offset in part by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization (\$1.9 million), share-based compensation (\$1.6 million), change in fair value of derivatives liabilities primarily due to redemption of Series G preferred stock (\$5.0 million), write down of vessel *Ocean Alert* of \$.6 million based upon sale in 2011, and interest accretion and financing charge amortization on notes payable (\$.7 million). Other working capital changes included a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1.7 million, and an increase in deferred revenue of \$2.8 million (representing cash receipts of \$8.5 million offset by revenue recognized of \$5.7 million on the *Firebrand*, *Enigma*, *Shantaram*, *Stanton A* and *Neptune* projects). The outstanding deferred revenue balance of \$3.5 million represents work to be completed on the *Stanton A* and *Enigma* projects.

Cash flow used in operating activities in 2010 was \$12.2 million. This amount primarily reflected an operating loss of \$23.3 million offset in part by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization (\$2.2 million), share-based compensation (\$2.1 million), loss from unconsolidated entity (\$2.4 million), change in fair value of derivatives liabilities due to the issuance of Series G preferred stock (\$3.6 million), and loss on extinguishment of debt and loan discount amortization related to the exchange of notes payable for Series G preferred stock (\$.5 million). The overall net increase in accounts receivable, net of reserves of \$8.5 million, is \$1.8 million which primarily represents charter services for Dorado Ocean Resources. Other working capital changes included an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$2.8 million (\$2.1 million represents ship charter-related expenses), and a decrease in deferred revenue of \$.5 million (representing cash receipts of \$3.7 million offset by revenue recognized of \$4.2 million on the *Firebrand*, *Enigma* and *Shantaram* projects).

Net cash flow used in investing activities for 2011 was \$.5 million which primarily represented the purchase of marine property and equipment of \$1.0 million offset by the proceeds for the sale of the *Ocean Alert* of \$.5 million. Cash flows used in investing activities for 2010 of \$1.6 million primarily represented marine property and equipment purchases for our business venture into subsea mineral mining and exploration.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities for 2011 was \$23.4 million which primarily represented proceeds from the issuance of common stock (\$15.6 million), an increase in deferred income from revenue participation rights on the Galt project (\$7.5 million, see NOTE P), proceeds

from the sale of convertible notes (\$10.0 million), offset by payments of

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\$1.0 million for dividends on the Series G convertible preferred stock and broker commissions on capital raises, \$5.8 million on redemptions of Series G convertible preferred stock, and \$2.9 million repayment of mortgage and notes payable. The deferred income increase represented the proceeds from the Galt project.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities in 2010 was \$11.9 million which included \$6.2 million proceeds from the issuance and sale of common stock in January 2010 offset by fees related to the private offering of \$.2 million, \$1.9 million proceeds from the issuance of promissory notes in August 2010 (of which \$1.0 million was exchanged for Series G preferred stock in October 2010), \$5.1 million in proceeds from the sale of Series G preferred stock in October 2010, and repayment of \$1.1 million of mortgage and loans payable (\$.9 million of which related to the repayment of the promissory notes in October 2010).

General Discussion 2011

At December 31, 2011, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$8.0 million, an increase of \$7.7 million from the December 31, 2010 balance of \$2 million.

In January 2011, we executed agreements to provide marine archaeological excavation and related services on an existing project to certain client companies of Robert Fraser & Partners LLP (RFP). The work was conducted on a shipwreck site that we discovered and inspected during a recently completed survey carried out under contract with the RFP client companies. The contract provides for cash payments totaling approximately \$2.3 million to Odyssey (of which \$2.1 million was received in the first quarter) plus additional payments based upon revenue derived from the project. We plan to begin work on this project later in 2012.

In February 2011, Odyssey closed on a project syndication deal with Galt Resources LLC. Odyssey has received approximately \$7.5 million from Galt which represent rights to future revenues of the project Galt selects prior to December 31, 2011. If the project is successful, Galt will recoup their investment plus three times the investment. These amounts will be paid out of proceeds of the project. Galt will receive 50% of the proceeds until this amount is recouped. In addition they will share in the future net proceeds of the project at the rate of 1% for every million invested. In January 2012, Odyssey and Galt agreed to bifurcate Galt's selection between two projects, the SS *Gairsoppa* and HMS *Victory*, subject to final executed agreements for the project. Galt will receive 50% of Odyssey's net proceeds, if any, on the SS *Gairsoppa* project until Galt receives two (2) times its initial investment of \$7,512,500. Galt will also receive 50% of Odyssey's net proceeds, if any, on the HMS *Victory* project until Galt receives two (2) times its initial investment and thereafter will receive 7.5125% of Odyssey's net proceeds from the HMS *Victory* project. Galt has currently received the approximate \$15 million earned on the project.

During February 2011, Odyssey entered into a charter agreement with Neptune Minerals PLC (a UK Company) and Neptune Minerals, Inc. (a Nevada Corp.) and Neptune Resources Ltd. (a New Zealand Company) for the *Dorado Discovery* to supply geological exploration services to Neptune Minerals to explore their tenements in the waters surrounding New Zealand in the first half of 2011. Odyssey received \$3 million in cash for the charter services and also received a minority equity position in Neptune Minerals, Inc.

In March 2011, we executed an agreement with client companies of RFP to provide mining exploration and certain drilling operations in a tenement area controlled by Dorado Ocean Resources (now owned by Neptune Minerals, Inc.). The drilling operations would be conducted on a Seafloor Massive Sulfide (SMS) deposit that was surveyed by us during the first 100 days of exploration in Dorado's South Pacific concession areas in 2010. We initially received \$1.4 million with another \$.1 million due at the start of the project plus additional payments based upon revenue derived from the project, if any. Final payment of \$.2 million was received in March 2011 for the Firebrand project which was completed in the second quarter 2011.

In March 2011, we executed agreements to expand a search and provide marine archaeological excavation and related services to certain client companies of RFP. Additional work was conducted on and around a site that we discovered and inspected during a recently completed survey carried out under contract with the RFP client companies. The contract provides for cash payments totaling approximately \$2.0 million to Odyssey (of which \$1.0 million was received in the first quarter and an additional \$.8 million was received in April 2011), plus additional payments based upon revenue derived from the project. The work has been completed and the target shipwreck was not located.

In April 2011, we entered into separate agreements with two holders of our Series G 8% Convertible Preferred Stock. The two holders represented \$5,250,000 of the original \$6,000,000 Series G Convertible Preferred Stock issued on October 12, 2010. The Certificate of Designation relating to the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock includes (a) an option for the holders thereof to convert their shares of Series G Preferred Stock into shares of common stock that became exercisable on April 15, 2011, and (b) an option for the holders to redeem the shares of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock at any time after December 15, 2011, with the redemption price increasing by 1% per every month beginning April 1, 2011.

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In consideration of the issuance by Odyssey of warrants to purchase an additional 525,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.75 per share, the holders agreed to extend by six months the dates upon which the conversion option and the redemption option become exercisable and date upon which the redemption price begins to increase by 1% per month. The shares of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock held by the remaining holders, representing \$750,000 of the offering, were redeemed in April 2011 in accordance with the Certificate of Designation (See NOTE Q to our Consolidated Financial Statements). Also, in October 2011, Odyssey redeemed the largest holder of the Series G Preferred Stock for \$5.0 million plus accrued dividends. Currently, all Series G Preferred Stock has been redeemed or converted.

In June 2011, Neptune completed a share exchange with the stockholders of Dorado whereby each one outstanding share of DOR was exchanged for 1,000 shares of NMI Class B non-voting common stock. Prior to the share exchange, Odyssey was a stockholder of DOR, and we received 1.65 million shares of NMI Class B non-voting common stock pursuant to the share exchange. In connection with the share exchange, NMI executed an assignment and assumption agreement, whereby NMI assumed \$8.2 million of the outstanding debt of DOR owed to us. In addition, we executed a debt conversion agreement with NMI, whereby we converted \$2.5 million of the debt for 2.5 million shares of NMI Class B non-voting common stock (See NOTE J to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

In June 2011, our stockholders approved an amendment to our articles of incorporation to increase the number of shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000. We filed the amendment on June 6, 2011.

In June 2011, we entered into a charter agreement with Neptune, Bluewater Metals (South Pacific) Ltd., and Bluewater Metals (Solomon Islands) Ltd. for the *Dorado Discovery* to supply geological exploration services to Neptune Minerals to explore tenements in the waters of the South Pacific previously held by Dorado. We received \$6.9 million for our services in a combination of cash and additional equity in Neptune. As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately a 32 % equity ownership in Neptune (See NOTE J to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

On June 21, 2011 Odyssey completed a public offering of 5,520,000 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$3.05 whereby Odyssey received \$15.6 million in net proceeds. We used the net proceeds from the offering for shipwreck exploration and recovery projects, other working capital and for general corporate purposes.

On June 27, 2011, we announced we were added to the Russell 3000[®] and Russell Global[®] Indexes as of close of trading on Friday, June 24, 2011, and will remain in place for the ensuing 12-month period. All Russell indexes are subindexes of the Global Index. The addition to the Russell 3000[®] and Russell Global[®] Indexes will expand awareness of our company among institutional investors as we continue to execute our growth strategy.

On November 8, 2011, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with one institutional investor pursuant to which Odyssey issued and sold a senior convertible note in the original principal amount of \$10.0 million and a warrant to purchase up to 1,302,083 shares of Odyssey's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$10.0 million. Subject to the satisfaction of conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, Odyssey has the right to require the investor to purchase an additional senior convertible note in the original principal amount of up to \$5.0 million on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date. The indebtedness evidenced by the Notes bears interest at 8.0% percent per year, payable quarterly, and matures on the 30-month anniversary of the initial closing date. (See NOTE L to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

During December 2011, we chartered the *Dorado Discovery* vessel to Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd. for \$1.2 million in relation to deep-ocean surveying. The charter permits Chatham to pay for services in either cash or common shares of their company. At December 31, 2011, Chatham was planning on a financing to pay for the charter. We did not record the revenue from this charter because of their liquidity and capital positions at that time. Chatham completed a portion of their financing in the first quarter of 2012 and remitted the \$1.2 million payment.

Bank Term Loan

On May 4, 2011, we amended our revolving credit facility to replace it with a \$5 million term loan maturing on April 23, 2012. A principal payment of \$2 million was due and paid by August 1, 2011 with the remainder due upon maturity. The facility bears a floating interest rate at the one month LIBOR rate according to the Wall Street Journal plus 500 basis points. Any prepayments made in full or in part are without premium or penalty. A commitment fee of \$250,000 was payable at closing. No restricted cash payments will need to be kept on deposit. As a condition to the loan renewal, we were required to amend the mortgage loan whereby we are required to pay additional principal to meet an 80% loan-to-value (LTV) based upon an independent real estate appraisal. The additional principal payments will be at \$100,000 per month until the loan balance meets the 80% LTV. Based on this condition, we commenced the repayment of \$.6 million starting in July 2011. The amended term loan is secured by approximately 27,000 numismatic coins recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, which amount will be reduced over the term by the amount of coins sold by the Company. The coins used as

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collateral are held by a custodian for the security of the Bank. The borrowing base is equal to forty percent (40%) of the eligible coin inventory valued on a rolling twelve-month wholesale average value (\$16.3 million as of December 31, 2011). The Company is required to comply with a number of customary covenants. On March 30, 2012, the bank the term loan was increased to \$5 million (an additional \$2 million) with similar terms and conditions as the former term loan.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in off-balance sheet financing arrangements. In particular, we do not have any interest in so-called limited purpose entities, which include special purpose entities (SPEs) and structured finance entities.

Indemnification Provisions

Under our bylaws and certain consulting agreements, we have agreed to indemnify our officers and directors for certain events arising as a result of the officer's or director's serving in such capacity. Separate agreements may provide indemnification after term of service. The term of the indemnification agreement is as long as the officer or director remains in the employment of the company. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. However, our director and officer liability insurance policy limits its exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of our insurance policy coverage, we believe the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal and no liabilities are recorded for these agreements as of December 31, 2012.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial position and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our financial position and results of operations. See NOTE A to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our significant accounting policies. Critical accounting estimates are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgment and uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We have identified the following critical accounting estimates. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these policies with our audit committee.

Long-Lived Assets

As of December 31, 2012, we had approximately \$6.5 million of property and equipment and related assets. Our policy is to recognize impairment losses relating to long-lived assets in accordance with the ASC topic for Property, Plant and Equipment. Impairment decisions are based on several factors, including, but not limited to, management's plans for future operations, recent operating results and projected cash flows.

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

We have recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$0 at December 31, 2012. As required by the Accounting for Income Taxes topic in the ASC, we have evaluated whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Based on the available evidence, we have concluded that it is more likely than not that those assets would not be realizable without the recovery and rights of ownership or salvage rights of high value shipwrecks and thus a valuation allowance of \$57.9 million has been recorded as of December 31, 2012.

Artifact Inventory

The value of recovered artifacts in inventory includes the costs of recovery and conservation. The capitalized costs include direct costs of recovery such as vessel and related equipment operations and maintenance, crew and technical labor, fuel, provisions, supplies, port fees, depreciation and may even include fees paid to an insurer to relinquish the insurer's claim to the recovered artifacts. Conservation costs include fees paid to conservators for cleaning and preserving the artifacts. We continually monitor the recorded aggregate costs of the artifacts in inventory to ensure these costs do not exceed the net realizable value. We use historical sales, publications or available public market data to assess market value.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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In determining the collectability of our accounts receivable, we need to make certain assumptions and estimates. Specifically, we may examine accounts and assess the likelihood of collection of particular accounts.

Table of Contents**Derivative Financial Instruments**

In evaluating fair value of derivative financial instruments, there are numerous assumptions which management must make that may influence the valuation of the derivatives as included in the financial statements.

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2012, the Company's contractual obligations including estimated payments due by period are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Total	Payments due by period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term obligations	\$ 16,045	\$ 12,347	\$ 3,698	\$	\$
Interest on long-term obligations	5,113	4,402	711		
Operating lease	897	782	115		
Total contractual obligations	\$ 22,055	\$ 17,531	\$ 4,524	\$	\$

Long-term obligations represent the amount due on our existing mortgages and convertible note. The operating lease represents our vessel charter. The vessel charter has a lease period March 2010 to February 2014 as well as a ninety-day termination notice clause. In January 2013, we entered into a 90 day firm time party charter agreement with a Norwegian company for a vessel to assist in the excavation of the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* sites. The charter is to commence around the May-June 2013 time frame, but the exact time will be mutually agreed to at a later time. The charter commitment is approximately 66 million NOK (Norwegian Kroner) which currently approximates \$12.1 million. A payment of USD 1,500,000 is to be remitted 14 days prior to the start of the charter.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. We do not believe we have material market risk exposure and have not entered into any market risk sensitive instruments to mitigate these risks or for trading or speculative purposes.

Our term loan bears a variable interest rate based on LIBOR and our primary mortgage bears interest at a variable rate based on the prime rate. See NOTE L for further detail on these instruments. Both of these instruments expose us to interest rate risk. On our primary mortgage, for an increase of every 100 basis points, our interest obligation increases, at most, by approximately \$1,100 per month until maturity in July 2013. On our term loan, an increase of every 100 basis points to the interest rate increases our interest obligation, at most, by approximately \$4,000 per month until maturity in April 2012. If an increase to the rates on these instruments occurs, it will have an adverse effect on our operating cash flows and financial condition but we believe it would not be material.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this item appears beginning on page 28.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We maintain a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file with or furnish to the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC. An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and

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Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that we are able to collect process and disclose the information we are required to disclose in the reports we file with the SEC within required time periods.

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Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management's report on our internal controls over financial reporting can be found in the financial statement section of this report. The Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's attestation report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting can also be found in the financial statement section of this report.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information concerning Directors and Executive Officers is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the headings "Election of Directors" and "Executive Officers and Directors of the Company" in the Company's Proxy Statement (the "Proxy Statement") for the Annual Meeting of Stockholder to be held on June 5, 2013.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of its employees, including the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer and the principal accounting officer. The Code of Ethics and all committee charters are posted on the Company's website (www.shipwreck.net). We will provide a copy of any of these documents to stockholders free of charge upon request to the Company.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Executive Compensation" in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

A portion of the information required by this Item pursuant to Item 403 of Regulation S-K is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement. The information required pursuant to Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Independent Auditor Fees" in the Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. (a) Consolidated Financial Statements

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 28.

- (b) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 28.

All other schedules have been omitted because the required information is not significant or is included in the financial statements or notes thereto, or is not applicable.

2. Exhibits

The Exhibits listed in the Exhibits Index, which appears immediately following the signature page and is incorporated herein by reference, are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. With the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

The Company's independent auditor, Ferlita, Walsh, Gonzalez & Rodriguez, P.A., a registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010. Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. 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 December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 4, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Ferlita, Walsh, Gonzalez & Rodriguez P.A.
FERLITA, WALSH, GONZALEZ & RODRIGUEZ, P.A.
Certified Public Accountants
Tampa, Florida
March 4, 2013

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The Board of Directors

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries, and our report dated March 4, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Ferlita, Walsh, Gonzalez & Rodriguez P.A.
FERLITA, WALSH, GONZALEZ & RODRIGUEZ, P.A.
Certified Public Accountants
Tampa, Florida
March 4, 2013

Table of Contents**ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,096,414	\$ 7,971,794
Restricted cash	276,906	212,788
Accounts receivable, net	2,101,941	500,626
Inventory	418,926	557,151
Other current assets	874,115	779,478
Total current assets	13,768,302	10,021,837
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Equipment and office fixtures	16,781,671	15,450,467
Building and land	4,708,091	4,703,359
Accumulated depreciation	(15,038,811)	(13,620,956)
Total property and equipment	6,450,951	6,532,870
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventory	5,574,841	5,501,808
Restricted cash		251,791
Investment in unconsolidated entity		
Other non-current assets	1,102,732	1,106,097
Total other assets	6,677,571	6,859,696
Total assets	\$ 26,896,824	\$ 23,414,403
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY/(DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,948,555	\$ 1,105,902
Accrued expenses and other	14,050,840	2,061,974
Deferred revenue	2,835,522	3,545,140
Derivative liabilities	5,356,203	7,333,293
Mortgage and loans payable	14,809,737	4,802,930
Total current liabilities	39,000,857	18,849,239
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Mortgage and loans payable	4,010,946	5,690,125
Deferred income from revenue participation rights	4,643,750	8,400,000
Total long-term liabilities	8,654,696	14,090,125
Total liabilities	47,655,553	32,939,364
Commitments and contingencies (NOTE U)		
Redeemable Series G Convertible Preferred stock		250,000

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STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT

Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value; 9,361,177 and 9,361,176 shares authorized, respectively; none outstanding		
Preferred stock series D convertible - \$.0001 par value; 448,800 shares authorized, respectively; 206,400 issued and outstanding, respectively	21	21
Common stock \$.0001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 75,416,203 and 73,095,384 issued and outstanding	7,542	7,309
Additional paid-in capital	144,446,574	137,236,462
Accumulated deficit	(165,212,866)	(147,018,753)
Total stockholders deficit	(20,758,729)	(9,774,961)
Total liabilities and stockholders deficit	\$ 26,896,824	\$ 23,414,403

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

Table of Contents**ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2011	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2010
REVENUE			
Artifact sales and other	\$ 8,036,658	\$ 853,627	\$ 391,189
Exhibit	225,000	207,289	140,000
Expedition	4,935,857	14,666,316	20,469,506
Total revenue	13,197,515	15,727,232	21,000,695
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Cost of sales artifacts and other	235,537	414,993	191,091
Operations and research	17,941,573	21,288,476	19,570,672
Marketing, general and administrative	10,606,281	9,392,465	9,151,502
Receivable reserves			8,494,672
Total operating expenses	28,783,391	31,095,934	37,407,937
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(15,585,876)	(15,368,702)	(16,407,242)
OTHER INCOME OR (EXPENSE)			
Interest income	24,420	3,875	3,903
Interest expense	(6,263,589)	(1,155,072)	(515,878)
Change in derivative liabilities fair value	3,631,930	4,980,138	(3,638,112)
(Loss) on debt extinguishment			(383,023)
(Loss) from unconsolidated entity		(4,733,100)	(2,447,471)
Other	9,002	47,553	44,757
Total other income or (expense)	(2,598,237)	(856,606)	(6,935,824)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(18,184,113)	(16,225,308)	(23,343,066)
Income tax (provision) benefit			
NET LOSS	\$ (18,184,113)	\$ (16,225,308)	\$ (23,343,066)
LOSS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted	\$ (.25)	\$ (.28)	\$ (.36)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted	73,889,112	70,179,935	65,633,382

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

Table of Contents**ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY / (DEFICIT)**

	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2011	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2010
Preferred Stock, Series D Shares			
At beginning of year	206,400	206,400	1,906,400
Preferred stock issued for cash			
Preferred stock converted to common			(1,700,000)
At end of year	206,400	206,400	206,400
Preferred Stock, Series E Shares			
At beginning of year			13
Preferred stock issued for cash			(13)
At end of year			
Common Stock Shares			
At beginning of year	73,095,384	67,082,835	59,425,947
Common stock issued on convertible instruments	496,500	102,000	3,000,000
Common stock issued for cash	15,150	5,520,000	4,000,000
Common stock issued for settlement of senior convertible notes	1,441,013		
Common stock issued for services	368,156	390,549	656,888
At end of year	75,416,203	73,095,384	67,082,835
Preferred Stock, Series D			
At beginning of year	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 191
Preferred stock issued for cash			
Preferred stock converted to common			(170)
At end of year	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 21
Preferred Stock, Series E			
At beginning of year	\$	\$	\$
Preferred stock issued for cash			
At end of year	\$	\$	\$
Common Stock			
At beginning of year	\$ 7,309	\$ 6,708	\$ 5,943
Common stock issued on convertible instruments	50	10	300
Common stock issued for cash	2	552	400
Common stock issued for settlement of senior convertible notes	144		
Common stock issued for services	37	39	65
At end of year	\$ 7,542	\$ 7,309	\$ 6,708

Paid-in Capital

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At beginning of year	\$ 137,236,462	\$ 122,722,840	\$ 114,490,556
Series D Preferred stock issued for cash			
Accretion of Series G Preferred stock		(1,987,977)	(383,050)
Fair value of warrants issued to Series G Preferred stock shareholders		(906,150)	
Warrants issued in connection with short term funding			150,892
Common stock issued for settlement of senior convertible notes	4,262,383		
Common stock issued for services	347,516		
Common stock issued for cash	39,605	15,397,144	6,056,346
Share-based compensation	1,489,794	1,781,115	2,408,226
Common stock issued on convertible instruments	1,070,814	229,490	(130)
At end of year	\$ 144,446,574	\$ 137,236,462	\$ 122,722,840
Accumulated Deficit			
At beginning of year	\$ (147,018,753)	\$ (130,277,889)	\$ (106,934,823)
Net loss	(18,184,113)	(16,225,308)	(23,343,066)
Dividends	(10,000)	(515,556)	
At end of year	(165,212,866)	(147,018,753)	(130,277,889)
Total stockholders' equity/(deficit)	\$ (20,758,729)	\$ (9,774,961)	\$ (7,548,320)

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

Table of Contents**ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2011	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (18,184,113)	\$ (16,225,308)	\$ (23,343,066)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activity:			
Loan fee amortization	425,561	272,998	
Note payable interest accretion	4,120,221	405,465	
Senior convertible debit interest settled with common stock issuance	349,483		
Share-based compensation	1,489,807	1,551,589	2,137,136
Depreciation and amortization	1,589,133	1,892,969	2,162,194
Write down of long-lived asset		593,966	
Loan discount amortization			129,375
Loss on extinguishment of debt			383,023
Change in derivatives liabilities fair value	(3,631,930)	(4,980,138)	3,638,112
Loss in unconsolidated entity		4,733,100	2,447,471
Investment in unconsolidated entity		(4,733,100)	
Accounts receivable-reserve			8,494,672
(Increase) decrease in:			
Accounts receivable	(1,601,315)	(403,856)	(10,343,976)
Restricted cash	187,673	282,629	3,368
Inventory	65,192	371,353	158,045
Other assets	(119,358)	(93,110)	(167,315)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	832,653	(1,132,454)	1,873,327
Accrued expenses and other	12,254,102	(541,356)	796,166
Deferred revenue	(4,465,868)	2,815,042	(527,355)
NET CASH (USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(6,688,759)	(15,190,211)	(12,158,824)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(946,190)	(973,764)	(1,630,108)
Investment in unconsolidated entity			(1,200)
Proceeds from disposal of long-lived asset		485,000	
NET CASH (USED) IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(946,190)	(488,764)	(1,631,308)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	860,482	15,627,196	6,243,000
Proceeds from issuance of loan payable	19,994,483	10,000,000	1,872,714
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock			5,050,000
Proceeds from warrants exercise			
Broker commissions and fees on capital raises	(400,000)	(545,000)	(186,254)
Deferred income from revenue participation rights		7,512,500	
Dividends	(10,000)	(515,556)	
Redemption of Series G Preferred stock		(5,757,500)	
Repayment of mortgage and loans payable	(10,685,396)	(2,906,633)	(1,099,015)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	9,759,569	23,415,007	11,880,445

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NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,124,620	7,736,032	(1,909,687)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,971,794	235,762	2,145,449
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 10,096,414	\$ 7,971,794	\$ 235,762
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:			
Interest paid	\$ 1,368,324	\$ 736,915	\$ 410,350
Income taxes paid	\$	\$	\$
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:			
Accrued compensation paid by equity instruments	\$ 347,528	\$ 229,564	\$ 561,594
Equipment purchased with financing	\$ 558,499	\$ 198,660	\$ 186,762
Debt and interest payments with common shares	\$ 4,262,528	\$	
Series G Preferred Stock accretion	\$	\$ 1,987,977	
Series G Preferred Stock conversion	\$ 250,000	\$	
Offset account receivable with subscription payable (See NOTE J)	\$	\$ 1,998,800	
Accounts receivable converted to stock in unconsolidated entity (See NOTE J)	\$	\$	
Acquired non-controlling interest of Dorado Ocean Resources, Ltd. with the assumption of a subscription payable of an equal amount (See NOTE J)	\$	\$	\$ 1,998,800

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Summary of Significant Non-Cash Transactions

On October 6, 2010, we and certain investors entered into separate purchase agreements pursuant to which we agreed to sell an aggregate of 24 shares of Odyssey's Series G 8% Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and warrants to purchase up to 1,800,000 shares of Odyssey's common stock to such investors. The Series G preferred stock and warrants were offered as units, with each unit consisting of one share of Preferred Stock and a Warrant to purchase 75,000 shares of common stock. The purchase price for each unit was \$250,000 for a total offering of \$6,000,000. Of the \$6,000,000, \$5,050,000 was received in cash and \$950,000 was converted from our \$1,800,000 of promissory notes that were issued on August 20, 2010. See NOTE Q.

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 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company, Odyssey, us, we or our) is engaged in the archaeologically sensitive exploration and recovery of deep-ocean shipwrecks throughout the world. Our corporate headquarters are located in Tampa, Florida.

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., Odyssey Retriever, Inc. and Odyssey Marine Entertainment, Inc. Equity investments in which we exercise significant influence but do not control and are not the primary beneficiary are accounted for using the equity method. All significant inter-company and intra-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 and Accounts Receivable

Revenue from product sales is recognized at the point of sale when legal title transfers. Legal title transfers when product is shipped or is available for shipment to customers. In accordance with Topic A.1. in SAB 13: Revenue Recognition, exhibit and expedition charter revenue is recognized ratably when realized and earned as time passes throughout the contract period as defined by the terms of the agreement. Bad debts are recorded as identified and, from time to time, a specific reserve allowance will be established when required. A return allowance is established for sales which have a right of return. Accounts receivable is stated net of any recorded allowances.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and 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.

Inventory

Our inventory consists of artifacts recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, general branded merchandise and related packaging material. Inventoried costs of recovered artifacts include the costs of recovery, conservation and administrative costs to obtain legal title to the artifacts. Administrative costs are generally legal fees or insurance settlements required in order to obtain clean title. The capitalized recovery costs include direct costs such as vessel and related equipment operations and maintenance, crew and technical labor, fuel, provisions, supplies, port fees and depreciation. Conservation costs include fees paid to conservators for cleaning and preserving the artifacts. We continually monitor the recorded aggregate costs of the artifacts in inventory to ensure these costs do not exceed the net realizable value. Historical sales, publications or available public market data are used to assess market value.

The packaging materials and merchandise are recorded at average cost. We record our inventory at the lower of cost or market.

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Long-Lived Assets

Our policy is to recognize impairment losses relating to long-lived assets in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) topic for Property, Plant and Equipment. Decisions are based on several factors, including, but not limited to, management's plans for future operations, recent operating results and projected cash flows.

Comprehensive Income

Securities with a maturity greater than three months from purchase date are deemed available-for-sale and carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. At December 31, 2012, we did not own securities with a maturity greater than three months.

Property and Equipment and 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 which are normally between three and ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over their estimated useful lives or lease term, if shorter. Major overhaul items (such as engines or generators) that enhance or extend the useful life of vessel related assets qualify to be capitalized and depreciated over the useful life or remaining life of that asset, whichever is shorter. Certain major repair items required by industry standards to ensure a vessel's seaworthiness also qualify to be capitalized and depreciated over the period of time until the next scheduled planned major maintenance for that item. All other repairs and maintenance are accounted for under the direct-expensing method and are expensed when incurred.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. In periods when the Company generates income, the Company calculates basic earnings per share (EPS) using the two-class method pursuant to ASC 260 *Earnings Per Share*. The two-class method is required effective with the issuance of the Senior Convertible Note disclosed in NOTE L because the note qualifies as participating security, giving the holder the right to receive dividends should dividends be declared on common stock. Under the two-class method, earnings for the period are allocated on a pro-rata basis to the common stockholders and to the holders of Convertible Notes based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and number of shares that could be converted. The Company does not use the two-class method in periods when it generates a loss as the holders of the Convertible Notes do not participate in losses.

Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that would occur if dilutive securities and other contracts to issue Common Stock were exercised or converted into Common Stock or resulted in the issuance of Common Stock that then shared in our earnings. We use the treasury stock method to compute potential common shares from stock options and warrants and the if-converted method to compute potential common shares from Preferred Stock, Convertible Notes or other convertible securities. As it relates solely to the Senior Convertible Note, for diluted earnings per share, the Company uses the more dilutive of the if-converted method or two-class method. When a net loss occurs, potential common shares have an anti-dilutive effect on earnings per share and such shares are excluded from the Diluted EPS calculation.

At December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 weighted average common shares outstanding were 73,889,112, 70,179,935 and 65,633,382, respectively. For the periods ending December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 in which net losses occurred, all potential common shares were excluded from Diluted EPS because the effect of including such shares would be anti-dilutive.

The potential common shares, in the table following, represent potential common shares calculated using the treasury stock method from outstanding options and warrants that were excluded from the calculation of Diluted EPS:

	2012	2011	2010
Average market price during the period	\$ 3.20	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.56
In the money potential common shares from options excluded	275,101	129,793	
In the money potential common shares from warrants excluded	1,129,973	959,521	

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Potential common shares from out-of-the-money options and warrants were also excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because calculation of the associated potential common shares has an anti-dilutive effect. The following table lists options and warrants that were excluded from diluted EPS.

	2012	2011	2010
Out of the money options and warrants excluded:			
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$1.74 per share			71,500
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$2.25 per share			200,000
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$2.50 per share			
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$3.30 per share	100,000		
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$3.50 per share	245,000	495,000	1,266,666
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$3.51 per share	959,500	984,670	984,670
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$3.53 per share	194,100	211,900	211,900
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$3.90 per share	20,000		
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$4.00 per share	52,500	52,500	52,500
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$5.00 per share	200,000	650,000	650,000
Stock Options with an exercise price of \$7.00 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000
Warrants with an exercise price of \$2.25 per share			2,670,000
Warrants with an exercise price of \$2.50 per share			1,800,000
Warrants with an exercise price of \$3.60 per share	1,562,500		
Warrants with an exercise price of \$4.32 per share		1,302,083	
Warrants with an exercise price of \$5.25 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total anti-dilutive warrants and options excluded from EPS	3,533,600	3,896,153	8,107,236

Potential common shares from outstanding Convertible Preferred Stock calculated per the if-converted basis having an anti-dilutive effect on diluted earnings per share were excluded from potential common shares as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Potential common shares from Preferred Stock excluded from computation of diluted earnings per share	206,400	346,400	3,566,400

The weighted average equivalent common shares relating to our unvested restricted stock awards that were excluded from potential common shares used in the earning per share calculation due to having an anti-dilutive effect are:

	2012	2011	2010
Excluded unvested restricted stock awards	177,830	90,033	256,315

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The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in computing basic and diluted net income per share:

	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2011	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2010
Net loss	\$ (18,184,113)	\$ (16,225,308)	\$ (23,343,066)
Accretion of Series G Preferred Stock		(1,987,977)	(383,050)
Cumulative dividends on Series G Preferred Stock	(10,000)	(409,035)	
Fair market value of warrants issued to Series G Preferred Stock stockholders		(906,150)	
Undeclared cumulative dividends on Series G Preferred Stock in arrears		(5,000)	(106,521)
 Numerator, basic and diluted net loss available to stockholders	 \$ (18,194,113)	 \$ (19,533,470)	 \$ (23,832,637)
Denominator:			
Shares used in computation basic:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	73,889,112	70,179,935	65,633,382
Shares used in computation diluted:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	73,889,112	70,179,935	65,633,382
Dilutive effect of options, warrants and convertible instruments outstanding			
Shares used in computing diluted net loss per share	73,889,112	70,179,935	65,633,382
 Net loss per share basic and diluted	 \$ (0.25)	 \$ (0.28)	 \$ (0.36)

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 the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Stock-based compensation

Our stock-based compensation is recorded in accordance with the guidance in the ASC topic for Stock-Based Compensation (See NOTE R).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments consist of cash, evidence of ownership in an entity, and contracts that both (i) impose on one entity a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial instrument to a second entity, or to exchange other financial instruments on potentially unfavorable terms with the second entity, and (ii) conveys to that second entity a contractual right (a) to receive cash or another financial instrument from the first entity, or (b) to exchange other financial instruments on potentially favorable terms with the first entity. Accordingly, our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, derivative financial instruments, mortgage and loans payable, and redeemable preferred stock. We carry cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and mortgage and loans payable at the approximate fair market value, and, accordingly, these estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we could realize in a current market exchange. We carry derivative financial instruments at fair value as is required under current accounting standards. We carry redeemable preferred stock at historical cost and accrete carrying values to estimated redemption values over the term of the financial instrument.

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Derivative financial instruments consist of financial instruments or other contracts that contain a notional amount and one or more underlying variables (e.g. interest rate, security price or other variable), require no initial net investment and permit net settlement. Derivative financial instruments may be free-standing or embedded in other financial instruments. Further, derivative financial instruments are initially, and subsequently, measured at fair value and recorded as liabilities or, in rare instances, assets. See NOTE K for additional information. We generally do not use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to cash-flow, market or foreign-currency risks. However, we have entered into certain other financial instruments and contracts, such as our sale and issuance of redeemable preferred stock and freestanding warrants during October 2010 with features that are either (i) not afforded equity classification, (ii) embody risks not clearly and closely related to host contracts, or (iii) may be net-cash settled by the counterparty. As required by ASC 815 Derivatives and Hedging, these instruments are required to be carried as derivative liabilities, at fair value, in our financial statements with changes in fair value reflected in our income.

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Fair Value Hierarchy Fair Value Hierarchy

The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2. Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets), or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices that can be corroborated with observable market data, as well as quoted prices that were adjusted for security-specific restrictions.

Level 3. Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that is significant to the measurement of the fair value of assets or liabilities. Level 3 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices or non-binding broker quotes that we were unable to corroborate with observable market data.

Redeemable Preferred Stock

Redeemable preferred stock (and, if ever, any other redeemable financial instrument we may enter into) is initially evaluated for possible classification as liabilities in instances where redemption is certain to occur pursuant to ASC 480 *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*. Redeemable preferred stock classified as liabilities is recorded and carried at fair value. Redeemable preferred stock that does not, in its entirety, require liability classification is evaluated for embedded features that may require bifurcation and separate classification as derivative liabilities. In all instances, the classification of the redeemable preferred stock host contract that does not require liability classification is evaluated for equity classification or mezzanine classification based upon the nature of the redemption features. Generally, mandatory redemption requirements or any feature that could require cash redemption for matters not within our control, irrespective of probability of the event occurring, requires classification outside of stockholders' equity. Redeemable preferred stock that is recorded in the mezzanine section is accreted to its redemption value through charges to stockholders' equity when redemption is probable using the effective interest method. See NOTE Q for further disclosures about our redeemable preferred stock.

Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure through the date this Form 10-K is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOTE B CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

We maintain our cash at one financial institution. From December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2012, all noninterest-bearing transaction accounts are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, regardless of the balance of the account, at all insured institutions. At December 31, 2012, our uninsured cash balance was approximately \$27,000.

Our term loan bears a variable interest rate based on LIBOR and our primary mortgage bears interest at a variable rate based on the prime rate. See NOTE L for further detail on these instruments. Both of these instruments expose us to interest rate risk. On our primary mortgage, for an increase of every 100 basis points, our interest obligation increases, at most, by approximately \$1,100 per month until maturity in July 2013. On our term loan, an increase of every 100 basis points to the interest rate increases our interest obligation, at most, by approximately \$4,000 per month until maturity in July 2013. If an increase to the rates on these instruments occurs, it will have an adverse effect on our operating cash flows and financial condition but we believe it would not be material.

NOTE C CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and United States Treasury Bills maturing in less than ninety days from the date of purchase. At December 31, 2012, we did not own any United States Treasury Bills with a maturity of ninety days or longer.

NOTE D RESTRICTED CASH

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As required by the mortgage loan entered into with the Bank on July 11, 2008, \$500,000 was deposited into an additional interest-bearing account from which principal and interest payments are and will be made. On each anniversary of the mortgage, the agreement calls for a deposit into the account an amount sufficient to ensure a balance of \$500,000 for

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principal and interest payments for the subsequent year of the mortgage. The balance in this restricted cash account is held as additional collateral by the Bank and is not available for operations. Any funds remaining in this account at the end of the mortgage term will be returned to the Company. The balance in this account at December 31, 2012, was \$276,906.

NOTE E ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The accounts receivable balances at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$2,101,941 and \$500,626, respectively, which are net of reserves of \$4,820,593 and \$6,390,593, respectively. As described in NOTE J, Neptune Minerals, Inc. (NMI) completed a 2011 share exchange with DOR shareholders which resulted in an executed assignment and assumption agreement, whereby NMI assumed \$8,227,675 of the outstanding debt of DOR owed to us. The \$4,820,593 reserve at December 31, 2012 and 2011 is for the remaining NMI accounts receivable assumed from DOR. The \$6,390,593 reserve at December 31, 2011 was comprised of the \$1,570,000 *Shantaram* and \$4,820,593 for the DOR receivable that was assumed by NMI in 2011. See NOTE J for further details regarding NMI.

The December 31, 2012 amount of \$2,101,941 includes \$1,470,357 representing revenue related to the remaining silver bullion to be sold into the London bullion market. During 2012, we recovered approximately 48 tons of silver from the SS *Gairsoppa* and commenced the refining process which allows us to sell silver into London's bullion market on behalf of United Kingdom Government. The *Gairsoppa* project is discussed at length in ITEM 1 of this Form 10-K.

At December 31, 2011, we had a reserve for the *Shantaram* receivable of \$1,570,000 owed according to the terms of sale of research for the *Shantaram* project. During the three-month period ending March 31, 2012, management offset the amount due against its reserve. According to our agreement, we have the right to receive additional participation amounts, if any, up to approximately 11% from the first £100 million and approximately 7% thereafter from recovery distributions after recovery costs.

NOTE F INVENTORY

Our inventory consists of the following:

	2012	2011
Artifacts	\$ 5,743,915	\$ 5,879,137
Packaging	131,641	159,160
Merchandise	485,769	412,865
Merchandise reserve	(367,558)	(392,203)
Total Inventory	\$ 5,993,767	\$ 6,058,959

Based on our estimates of the timing of future sales, \$5,574,841 and \$5,501,808 of artifact inventory for the fiscal years ended 2012 and 2011 were classified as non-current.

NOTE G OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Our other current assets consist of the following:

	2012	2011
Prepaid expenses	\$ 772,660	\$ 677,621
Deposits	101,455	101,857
Total other current assets	\$ 874,115	\$ 779,478

For the period ended December 31, 2012, prepaid expenses consisted of \$87,922 of prepaid insurance premiums, \$396,907 for vessel fuel not yet consumed, \$205,608 of deferred financing fees, \$101,455 of purchase deposits and \$82,223 of other operating prepaid costs. For the period ended December 31, 2011, prepaid expenses consisted of \$192,602 of prepaid insurance premiums, \$81,081 for vessel fuel not yet consumed,

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\$310,335 of deferred financing fees, \$101,857 of purchase deposits and \$93,603 of other operating prepaid costs. All prepaid expenses, except fuel, are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying agreements. Fuel is expensed based on actual usage. Deposits are held by various entities for equipment, services, and in accordance with agreements in the normal course of business.

Table of Contents**NOTE H PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	2012	2011
Building, improvements and land	\$ 4,708,091	\$ 4,703,360
Computers and peripherals	1,134,420	1,148,971
Furniture and office equipment	1,722,255	1,455,250
Vessels and equipment	12,195,019	11,072,854
Exhibits and related	1,729,977	1,773,391
	21,489,762	20,153,826
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(15,038,811)	(13,620,956)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 6,450,951	\$ 6,532,870

NOTE I OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

Other long-term assets consist of the following:

	2012	2011
Artifacts	\$ 557,494	\$ 557,494
Deposits	541,590	541,590
Image use rights, net	3,648	7,013
Total other long-term assets	\$ 1,102,732	\$ 1,106,097

The artifact balances for both years consist of artifacts conserved specifically for the Company and are not for resale. Deposits include \$432,500 on account with the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defense relating to the expense deposits for HMS *Sussex* as well as a \$100,000 deposit to fund conservation and documentation of any artifacts recovered. These deposits are refundable from proceeds the United Kingdom would receive if HMS *Sussex* is discovered and its artifacts monetized. If HMS *Sussex* is not discovered, the Company is at risk for the expense deposit portion. Other deposits are held by various vendors for equipment, services, and in accordance with agreements in the normal course of business. Image use rights are amounts paid to utilize, for a period up to five years, copyrighted images in our themed attractions.

NOTE J INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITY***Neptune Minerals, Inc.***

During the quarter ended December 31, 2009, we invested \$500,000 for a 25% interest (five membership units) in SMM Project, LLC ("SMM") to pursue opportunities in the exploration of deep-ocean gold and copper deposits. SMM purchased a majority interest in Bluewater Metals Pty, Ltd. ("Bluewater"), an Australian company with licenses for mineral exploration of approximately 150,000 square kilometers of ocean floor in territorial waters controlled by four different countries in the South Pacific. In April 2010, SMM was acquired by Dorado Ocean Resources, Ltd. ("DOR") through a share exchange. At that time, DOR also acquired the remaining interest in Bluewater. We were issued 450 DOR shares in exchange for our surrendered units in SMM. We also acquired an additional 1,200 shares of DOR valued at \$2,000,000 that resulted in a 41.25% ownership of DOR. Under the terms of the Share Subscription Agreement (subscription payable), we had the option to pay for this investment in cash, provide marine services to DOR over a three-year period commencing April 2010 or exercise our contractual right to offset against the \$2,000,000 marine services accounts receivable owed to us. During 2011, we exercised our contractual right and offset these two amounts. The focus of DOR was on the exploration and monetization of gold- and copper-rich Seafloor Massive Sulfide ("SMS") deposits.

During 2011, we were engaged by Neptune Minerals, Inc. ("NMI") and its affiliates to perform marine services relating to deep-sea mining. The agreements provided for payments in cash and Class B shares of non-voting common stock of NMI. In 2011, we earned 2,066,600 shares of the

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Class B non-voting common stock from these engagements. During this same period, NMI completed a share exchange with DOR shareholders whereby each one outstanding share of DOR was exchanged for 1,000 shares of NMI Class B non-voting common stock. We received 1,650,000 shares of NMI Class B non-voting common stock for our 1,650 DOR shares pursuant to the share exchange. In connection with this share exchange, NMI executed an assignment and assumption agreement, whereby NMI assumed \$8,227,675 of the outstanding debt DOR owed to us. Additionally in 2011, we executed a debt conversion agreement with NMI, whereby we converted \$2,500,000 of the debt owed to us for 2,500,000 shares of NMI Class B non-voting common stock. At December 31, 2012, we have a net share position in NMI of 6,216,600 shares, which represents an approximate 30% ownership before any further dilution of the NMI stock.

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At December 31, 2012, there is a known loss of \$959,000, which is as of December 31, 2011, of DOR (NMI) losses allocable to us that we have not recognized in our income statement because these losses exceeded our investment. Based on the NMI and DOR transaction described above, we believe it is appropriate to allocate these losses to any incremental investment that may be recognized on our balance sheet in NMI. NMI has been unable to provide their financial statements for periods subsequent to December 31, 2011 so we are unable to accurately quantify our share of their loss for the respective periods. With NMI being involved in the capital intensive deep-sea mining and exploration industry as well as not having revenue, their cumulative losses for each of the periods may be several million dollars.

Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd.

During 2012, we performed deep-sea mining exploratory services for Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd. (CRP) valued at \$1,680,000. As payment for these services, CRP issued 9,320,348 of ordinary shares to us which currently represents a 7.3% equity stake in CRP. With CRP being on the New Zealand Stock Exchange and guidance per ASC 320: Debt and Equity Securities regarding readily determinable fair value, we believe it is appropriate to have not recognized this amount as an asset nor as revenue.

NOTE K DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables summarize the components of our derivative liabilities and linked common shares as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the amounts that were reflected in our income related to our derivatives for the years then ended:

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Derivative liabilities:		
Embedded derivatives derived from:		
Senior Convertible Notes	\$ 1,529,583	\$ 2,521,422
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock		158,711
	1,529,583	2,680,133
Warrant derivatives		
Senior Convertible Notes	1,921,094	1,898,785
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock	1,905,526	2,754,375
Warrant derivatives	3,826,620	4,653,160
Total derivative liabilities	\$ 5,356,203	\$ 7,333,293

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Common shares linked to derivative liabilities:		
Embedded derivatives:		
Senior Convertible Notes	4,247,343	2,673,797
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock		140,000
	4,247,343	2,813,797
Warrant derivatives		
Senior Convertible Notes	1,562,500	1,302,083
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock	2,250,000	2,325,000
	3,812,500	3,627,083
Total common shares linked to derivative liabilities	8,059,843	6,440,880

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	Years ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Derivative income (expense):		
Unrealized gains (losses) from fair value changes:		
Senior Convertible Notes	\$ 1,747,133	\$ 468,115
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock	(115,955)	(738,606)
Warrant derivatives	1,071,583	595,391
	2,702,761	324,900
Redemptions of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock	393,166	4,655,239
Redemptions of Senior Convertible Notes	536,003	
Total derivative income (expense)	\$ 3,631,930	\$ 4,980,139

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Our Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrant Financing Transaction on October 11, 2010, Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrant Settlement Transaction during April 2011, and Senior Convertible Note and Warrant Financing Transaction on November 8, 2011 gave rise to derivative financial instruments. As more fully discussed in NOTE Q, we entered into the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrant Financing Transaction and the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrant Settlement Transaction on October 11, 2010 and April 14, 2011, respectively. The Series G Convertible Preferred Stock embodied certain terms and features that both possessed all of the conditions of derivative financial instruments and were not clearly and closely related to the host preferred contract in terms of economic risks and characteristics. These terms and features consist of the embedded conversion option and the related down-round anti-dilution protection provision, the Company's redemption privilege and the holder's redemption privilege. Each of the redemption features also embodies the redemption premium payments. Warrants issued with this transaction and the subsequent Settlement Transaction embodied down-round anti-dilution protection and, accordingly, were not afforded equity classification.

As more fully discussed in NOTE L, we entered into the Senior Convertible Note and Warrant Financing Transactions on November 8, 2011 and May 10, 2012. The Senior Convertible Notes embodied certain terms and conditions that were not clearly and closely related to the host debt agreement in terms of economic risks and characteristics. These terms and features consist of the embedded conversion options, certain redemption features and a conversion price reset feature. Warrants issued with this transaction embodied reset price protection and, accordingly, were not afforded equity classification.

Current accounting principles that are provided in ASC 815 - *Derivatives and Hedging* require derivative financial instruments to be classified in liabilities and carried at fair value with changes recorded in income. In addition, the standards do not permit an issuer to account separately for individual derivative terms and features embedded in hybrid financial instruments that require bifurcation and liability classification as derivative financial instruments. Rather, such terms and features must be bundled together and fair valued as a single, compound embedded derivative. We have selected the Monte Carlo Simulations valuation technique to fair value the compound embedded derivative because we believe that this technique is reflective of all significant assumption types, and ranges of assumption inputs, that market participants would likely consider in transactions involving compound embedded derivatives. Such assumptions include, among other inputs, interest risk assumptions, credit risk assumptions and redemption behaviors in addition to traditional inputs for option models such as market trading volatility and risk free rates. We have selected Binomial Lattice to fair value our warrant derivatives because we believe this technique is reflective of all significant assumption types market participants would likely consider in transactions involving freestanding warrants derivatives. The Monte Carlo Simulations technique is a level three valuation technique because it requires the development of significant internal assumptions in addition to observable market indicators.

Significant inputs and results arising from the Monte Carlo Simulations process are as follows for the compound embedded derivative that has been bifurcated from our Senior Convertible Note and classified in liabilities:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Quoted market price on valuation date	\$2.97	\$2.74
Contractual conversion rate	\$3.74	\$3.74
Range of effective contractual conversion rates		\$2.74 - \$2.89
Contractual term to maturity	1.33 Years	2.33 Years
Implied expected term to maturity	1.24 Years	2.06 Years
Market volatility:		
Range of volatilities	31.3% - 64.03%	55.6% - 101.8%
Range of equivalent volatilities	38.6% - 45.0%	78.9% - 84.3%
Contractual interest rate	8.0 - 9.0%	8.0%
Range of equivalent market risk adjusted interest rates	9.0%-9.1%	8.0%-8.1%
Range of equivalent credit risk adjusted yields	0.94% - 1.03%	3.1% - 3.5%
Risk-free rates	0.02% - 0.16%	0.01% - 0.25%

The effective contractual conversion rates on December 31, 2011 gave effect to the conversion price reset related to the Additional Notes, six months from their inception date, and were derived using a Random-Walk Brownian Motion Stochastic Process. In this process, the expected mean selling price of the Company's common stock on the reset date was estimated at a range of \$2.49 - \$2.63 as of December 31, 2011. Once the registration statement was declared effective on July 6, 2012, the conversion price was no longer subject to reset.

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Significant inputs and results arising from the Monte Carlo Simulations process are as follows for the compound embedded derivative that has been bifurcated from our Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and classified in liabilities. All remaining Series G Convertible Preferred Stock was redeemed during 2012.

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Quoted market price on valuation date		\$2.74
Contractual conversion rate		\$1.78
Implied expected term		0.46 Years
Market volatility:		
Range of volatilities		49.5% - 101.8%
Equivalent volatility		74.1%
Market risk adjusted interest rate:		
Range of rates		13.0% - 32.0%
Equivalent market risk adjusted interest rate		15.3%
Credit risk adjusted yield rate:		
Range of rates		3.1% - 3.7%
Equivalent credit-risk adjusted yield rate		3.1%
Risk free rates using zero coupon US Treasury Security rates:		
Range of rates		0.12% - 0.25%

The following table reflects the issuances of compound embedded derivatives, redemptions and changes in fair value inputs and assumptions related to the compound embedded derivatives during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Balances at January 1	\$ 2,680,133	\$ 4,075,344
Issuances:		
Senior Convertible Note Financing	1,291,298	2,989,537
Expirations from redemptions of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock	(810,669)	(4,655,239)
Changes in fair value inputs and assumptions reflected in income	(1,631,179)	270,491
Balances at December 31	\$ 1,529,583	\$ 2,680,133

The fair value of the compound embedded derivative is significantly influenced by our trading market price, the price volatility in trading and the interest components of the Monte Carlo Simulation technique.

On October 11, 2010, we also issued warrants to acquire 1,800,000 of our common shares in connection with the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock Financing. During April 4-8, 2011, we issued warrants to acquire 525,000 of our common shares in connection the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrant Settlement Transaction. Finally, on November 8, 2011, we issued warrants to acquire 1,302,083 of our common shares in connection with the Senior Convertible Note Financing Transaction. These warrants required liability classification as derivative financial instruments because certain down-round anti-dilution protection or price protection features included in the warrant agreements are not consistent with the concept of equity. We applied the Binomial Lattice valuation technique in estimating the fair value of the warrants because we believe that this technique is most appropriate and reflects all of the assumptions that market participants would likely consider in transactions involving the warrants, including the potential incremental value associated with the down-round anti-dilution protections.

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The Binomial Lattice technique is a level three valuation technique because it requires the development of significant internal assumptions in addition to observable market indicators. Significant assumptions utilized in the Binomial Lattice process are as follows for both the issuance dates of the warrants and December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Linked common shares	1,725,000	1,800,000
Quoted market price on valuation date	\$2.97	\$2.74
Contractual exercise rate	\$2.4648	\$2.50
Term (years)	0.78	1.78
Range of market volatilities	33.1% - 49.17%	56.8% - 101.6%
Risk free rates using zero coupon US Treasury Security rates	0.02% - 0.11%	0.02% - 0.25%

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Linked common shares	525,000	525,000
Quoted market price on valuation date	\$2.97	\$2.74
Contractual exercise rate	\$2.4648	\$2.75
Term (years)	1.28	2.28
Range of market volatilities	33.8% - 63.6%	56.9% - 94.0%
Risk free rates using zero coupon US Treasury Security rates	0.02% - 0.16%	0.02% - 0.25%

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Linked common shares	1,562,500	1,302,083
Quoted market price on valuation date	\$2.97	\$2.74
Contractual exercise rate	\$3.60	\$4.32
Term (years)	4.35	5.35
Range of market volatilities	39.2% - 70.2%	67.2% - 87.5%
Risk free rates using zero coupon US Treasury Security rates	0.05% - 0.54%	0.02% - 0.83%
Custom lattice variable: Probability of exercisability (434,027 linked common shares)		60.0%

Of the 1,302,083 common shares accessible from the warrant issued on November 8, 2011, 434,027 of those common shares were accessible only based upon the Company's election to require the lender to provide the additional financing. The lattice custom variable is the probability that management will elect to receive this funding. Based upon all current facts and circumstances, that probability was 60% as of December 31, 2011. When the lender provided additional financing of \$8,000,000 on May 10, 2012, the additional 434,027 of common shares became accessible. Warrants indexed to an additional 260,417 were issued in conjunction with the additional financing.

The following table reflects the issuances of derivative warrants and changes in fair value inputs and assumptions related to the derivative warrants during the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Balances at January 1	\$ 4,653,160	\$ 2,287,800
Issuances:		
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock Financing		906,150
Senior Convertible Note Financing	363,542	2,054,601
Exercises:		
Series G Convertible Preferred Stock Financing	(118,500)	
Changes in fair value inputs and assumptions reflected in income	(1,071,583)	(595,391)
Balances at December 31	\$ 3,826,619	\$ 4,653,160

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The fair value of all warrant derivatives is significantly influenced by our trading market price, the price volatility in trading and the risk free interest components of the Binomial Lattice technique.

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The Company's consolidated mortgages and notes payable consisted of the following at December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Term loan	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Face value \$10,000,000, 8% Convertible Senior Note Payable	8,234,367	5,316,328
Face value \$8,000,000, 9% Convertible Senior Note Payable	3,628,779	
Mortgages payable	1,957,537	2,176,727
	\$ 18,820,683	\$ 10,493,055

Term Loan

On May 4, 2011, we amended our revolving credit facility with Fifth Third Bank (the "Bank") to replace it with a \$5 million term loan with a maturity date of April 23, 2012. A principal payment of \$2 million was required and paid prior to August 1, 2011, with the remainder due by maturity. The facility bore a floating interest rate at the one-month LIBOR rate according to the Wall Street Journal plus 500 basis points. Prepayments made in full or in part are without premium or penalty. A commitment fee of \$250,000 was paid at closing. Restricted cash amounts are not required to be kept on deposit. As a condition to this loan renewal, we were required to amend the Loan Agreement (mortgage payable) for our corporate real estate facility, which is due to mature on July 11, 2013, whereby we were required to pay additional principal to meet an 80% loan-to-value (LTV) based upon an independent real estate appraisal. All additional principal payments have been made.

On March 30, 2012, the above term loan that was set to mature on April 23, 2012 was amended and increased to \$5 million with an expiration date of July 11, 2013. This facility bears floating interest at the one month LIBOR rate according to the Wall Street Journal plus 500 basis points. Prepayments made in full or in part are without premium or penalty. No restricted cash payments are required to be kept on deposit.

The amended term loan is secured by approximately 26,500 numismatic coins which had a carrying value of \$5,743,915 that were recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, which amount will be reduced over the term by the amount of coins sold by the Company. The coins used as collateral are held by a custodian for the security of the Bank. The borrowing base is equal to forty percent (40%) of the eligible coin inventory valued on a rolling twelve-month wholesale average value which was \$16.0 million at December 31, 2012. The Company is required to comply with a number of customary covenants.

Mortgages Payable

On July 11, 2008, we entered into a mortgage loan with Fifth Third Bank. Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, we borrowed \$2,580,000. The loan bears interest at a variable rate equal to the prime rate plus three-fourths of one percent (0.75%) per annum. The loan matures on July 11, 2013, and requires us to make monthly principal payments in the amount of \$10,750 plus accrued interest. This loan is secured by a restricted cash balance (See NOTE D) as well as a first mortgage on our corporate office building which has a carrying value of \$2,431,187. This loan contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, conditions, and other provisions. As of December 31, 2012, the loan balance outstanding was \$1,366,500.

During May 2008, we entered into a mortgage loan in the principal amount of \$679,000 with The Bank of Tampa to purchase our conservation lab and storage facility. This obligation has monthly payment of \$5,080 and a maturity date of May 14, 2015. Principal and interest payments are payable monthly. Interest is at a fixed annual rate of 6.45%. This debt is secured by the related real property which has a carrying value of \$906,752. As of December 31, 2012, the loan balance outstanding was \$591,037. The seller carried a second mortgage for \$100,000 with interest due monthly and \$25,000 of principal due each May. The first principal payment was made in May 2009. The interest was at a variable rate of 1.0% above the prime interest rate stated by BB&T, formerly Colonial Bank of Tampa. This obligation had a maturity date of May 14, 2012 and is paid in full.

Table of Contents**Senior Convertible Note*****Initial Note***

During November 2011, we entered into a securities purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with one institutional investor pursuant to which we issued and sold a Senior Convertible Note in the original principal amount of \$10.0 million (the "Initial Note") and a warrant (the "Warrant") to purchase up to 1,302,083 shares of our common stock. Subject to the satisfaction of conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, we have the right to require the investor to purchase an additional senior convertible note in the original principal amount of up to \$5.0 million on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date (the "Additional Note" and, collectively "Notes"). Aggregate direct finance costs amounted to \$545,000 of which \$45,000 related to costs of the lender and, accordingly, were included in the original issue discount on the Initial Note.

The indebtedness evidenced by the Note bears interest at 8.0% percent per year (15% under default conditions, if ever). Interest is compounded monthly and payable quarterly at the beginning of each calendar quarter. During 2012, the lender elected to apply the principal amortization on this note to the Additional Note. This allocation reset the equal monthly principal installments at December 31, 2012 to \$555,555 from the original \$434,783. Prepayment is not allowed. Further, the Note may be converted into our common stock, at the option of the holder, at any time following issuance, with respect to the Initial Note, or at any time following six months after the date of issuance, with respect to the Additional Note. The initial conversion price of the Initial Note was \$3.74, subject to adjustment on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date as follows: The reset conversion price applicable to the Initial Note will be adjusted to the lesser of (a) the then current conversion price and (b) the greater of (i) \$1.44 and (ii) 110.0% of the market price of our common stock on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date (as applicable, the "Conversion Price"). On May 10, 2012 (the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date), the conversion price applicable to the Initial Note was adjusted to \$3.17, which represented 110.0% of the market price of Odyssey's common stock. The conversion price is also subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, and similar transactions. We have agreed to pay each amortization payment in shares of our common stock, if certain conditions are met; provided, that we may, at our option, elect to pay such amortization payments in cash. The conversion rate applicable to any amortization payment that we make in shares of our common stock will be the lower of (a) the Conversion Price and (b) a price equal to 85.0% of the volume-weighted average price of our shares of common stock for a ten-day period immediately prior to the applicable amortization date.

The Note provides for redemption upon the occurrence of an event of default. Default conditions include non-servicing of the debt and certain other credit risk related conditions. Default conditions also include certain equity indexed events including failures to file public information documents, non-conversion or insufficient share authorizations to effect conversion and failure obtain and maintain an effective registration statement covering the underlying common shares. The remedies to the investor for events of default include acceleration of payment at 125% of the remaining face value in certain circumstances. In the event the default redemption is not paid, the investor would have the right to elect conversion of the note at an adjusted conversion price approximating 75% of quoted market prices. A change in control would also result in a redemption requirement at 125% of the face value.

The Notes extend no voting rights to the investors. However, the Notes extend participation rights in dividend payments, if any, made to the holders of the Company's common or other class of stock, except our Series G Preferred Stock.

The Holder of the Initial Note elected to apply the payments due on the principal balance of the Initial Note to the Additional Note described below. The principal balance of the Initial Note at December 31, 2012 was \$10,000,000.

Under the terms of the Warrant, the holder is entitled to exercise the Warrant to purchase up to 1,302,083 shares of our common stock at an initial exercise price of \$4.32 per share, during the five-year period beginning on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date; provided, that 434,027 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrant could not be exercised unless the investor purchased the Additional Note. In accordance with the terms of the warrant agreement, on May 10, 2012, the exercise price applicable to the Warrant was adjusted to \$3.60 which was the lesser of (a) the then current exercise price and (b) 125.0% of the market price of our common stock on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date. The Exercise Price is also subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, and similar transactions. We are generally prohibited from issuing shares of common stock upon exercise of the Warrant if such exercise would cause us to breach our obligations under the rules or regulations of the stock market on which the common stock is traded.

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In connection with the financing, we entered into a registration rights agreement pursuant to which we agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (with the SEC) relating to the offer and sale by the investor of the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes and the exercise of the Warrant. Pursuant to the agreement, we are required to file the registration statement within six months of the initial closing date and to use its best efforts for the registration statement to be declared effective 90 days thereafter (or 120 days thereafter if the registration statement is subject to review by the SEC).

Additional Note

On May 10, 2012, we issued a second senior convertible note, referred to as the Additional Note, in the original principal amount of \$8.0 million, and the number of shares of Odyssey's common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant increased to 1,562,510. The Additional Note bears interest at 9.0% per year and will mature on the 30-month anniversary of the initial closing date. The Additional Note will amortize in equal monthly installments commencing on the eighth-month anniversary of the initial note and may be paid in cash or Odyssey common stock. The Additional Note may be converted into Odyssey's common stock, at the option of the holder, at any time following six months after the date of issuance. Odyssey has a right to redeem the Additional Note. The initial conversion price of the Additional Note is \$3.74, subject to reset on the earlier of the date the registration statement registering the offer and sale of the common stock issuable under the notes and the warrants becomes effective and a prospectus contained therein shall be available for the resale by the holder of all of the registrable securities or the six-month anniversary of the additional closing date. The registration statement was declared effective on July 6, 2012 and there was no reset to the conversion price of the Additional Note. The principal balance of the Additional Note at December 31, 2012 was \$4,086,956.

Accounting considerations

We have accounted for the Initial Note, Additional Note and Warrant issued for cash as a financing transaction, wherein the net proceeds that we received were allocated to the financial instruments issued. Prior to making the accounting allocation, we evaluated the Initial Note, Additional Note and the Warrant for proper classification under ASC 480 *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* (ASC 480) and ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815).

ASC 815 generally requires the analysis embedded terms and features that have characteristics of derivatives to be evaluated for bifurcation and separate accounting in instances where their economic risks and characteristics are not clearly and closely related to the risks of the host contract. The material embedded derivative features consisted of the conversion option and related conversion reset price protection, the Company's redemption privilege, and certain redemption rights that were indexed to equity risks. The conversion option and conversion reset price protection, along with the redemption features bearing risks of equity, were not clearly and closely related to the host debt agreement and required bifurcation. Current accounting principles that are also provided in ASC 815 do not permit an issuer to account separately for individual derivative terms and features that require bifurcation and liability classification. Rather, such terms and features must be and were bundled together and fair valued as a single, compound embedded derivative.

The Warrant has a term of five and one-half years and at inception, had an initial exercise price of \$4.32. The contractual exercise price is subject to adjustment for both traditional recapitalization events and was reset on the sixth month anniversary of issuance to \$3.60 per share. Although the warrant did not fall within the scope of ASC 480, the warrant required derivative liability accounting because the conversion price reset protection terms are not consistent with the definition for financial instruments indexed to a company's own stock.

Based on the previous conclusions, we allocated the cash proceeds first to the derivative components at their fair values (see NOTE K) with the residual allocated to the host debt contract, as follows:

	Allocation
Initial Note	\$ 4,910,862
Compound embedded derivative	2,989,537
Derivative warrants	2,054,601
	\$ 9,955,000

The basis that was subject to allocation included the gross proceeds of \$10,000,000, less costs of the investor paid out of proceeds that amounted to \$45,000. We also allocated the direct financing costs of \$500,000 to the note payable and the derivative components based upon the relative fair values of these financial instruments. As a result of this allocation, \$246,653 was recorded in deferred costs and \$253,347 was recorded as expense.

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Allocation of the cash proceeds related to the Additional Financing was as follows:

	Allocation
Additional Note	\$ 6,339,642
Compound embedded derivative	1,291,298
Derivative warrants	363,542
	\$ 7,994,482

The basis that was subject to allocation included the gross proceeds of \$8,000,000, less costs of the investor paid out of proceeds that amounted to \$5,518. We also allocated the direct financing costs of \$400,000 to the note payable and the derivative components based upon the relative fair values of these financial instruments. As a result of this allocation, \$317,201 was recorded in deferred costs and \$82,799 was recorded as expense.

The financing basis allocated to the notes payable and the deferred asset arising from direct finance costs are subject to amortization with periodic charges to interest expense using the effective interest method. Amortization of these components included in interest expense during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$4,545,781 and \$425,116, respectively. Amortization during the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$223,783 representing the difference between the portion of the Additional Note which was redeemed and its carrying value. The derivative components are subject to re-measurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period with the change reflected in income. See NOTE K for information about our derivatives.

Long-Term Obligation Maturities:

	Total	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	More than 5 years
Long term obligations	\$ 16,044,368	\$ 12,346,552	\$ 3,155,529	\$ 542,287	\$	\$	\$
Operating leases	5,113,033	4,401,550	711,483				
Interest on obligations	897,642	782,126	96,169	19,347			
Total obligations	\$ 22,055,044	\$ 17,530,228	\$ 3,963,181	\$ 561,634	\$	\$	\$

Long-term obligations represent the amount due on our existing mortgages and convertible note as described above. The operating lease represents our vessel charter. The vessel charter has a lease period March 2010 to February 2014 as well as a ninety-day termination notice clause.

NOTE M ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consist of following:

	2012	2011
Compensation and bonuses	\$	\$ 891,136
Customer deposits	82,175	57,175
Revenue participation distribution payable	12,506,755	
Vessel operations	926,648	959,857
Professional services	335,748	
Other operating	199,514	153,806
Total accrued expenses	\$ 14,050,840	\$ 2,061,974

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Vessel operations relates to expenditures required to operate our ships such as fuel, repair and maintenance, port fees and charter related. Professional fees are mainly attributable to legal fees and related and other professional services in support of operations. Other operating expenses contain general items related to, but not limited to marketing, insurance and the exhibit. See NOTE P Revenue Participation Rights for detail on the revenue participation distribution payable amount of \$12,506,755.

Table of Contents**NOTE N DEFERRED REVENUE**

Since 2009, we entered into several marine search services contracts associated with the Robert Frasier Marine, Ltd. projects. For each contract, revenue is recognized over the contractual period when services are performed as defined by the contract. The period of time a search project remains active varies but usually extends over several months and may be accelerated or extended depending upon operational factors. At December 31, 2012, we have a \$2,835,522 service obligation on two service contracts that will be recognized as revenue over the period of time the contractual services are provided. At December 31, 2011, we had a \$3,545,140 service obligation on two service contracts that will be recognized as revenue over the period of time the contractual services are provided. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, we earned charter expedition revenue, exclusive of the sale of research, of \$709,618 and \$2,708,947, respectively, relating to these contracts.

NOTE O RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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 at the time owned a 58% interest in the limited liability company until they sold their interests to an unrelated third party in 2005. If, at any time, Odyssey is forced to cancel or abandon the project due to political interference, the officers may be required to buy back their interests.

NOTE P REVENUE PARTICIPATION RIGHTS

The Company's participating revenue rights consisted of the following at December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
<i>Cambridge</i> project	\$ 825,000	\$ 825,000
<i>Republic</i> (now <i>Seattle</i>) project	62,500	62,500
Galt Resources, LLC	3,756,250	7,512,500
Total participating revenue rights	\$ 4,643,750	\$ 8,400,000

We previously sold Revenue Participation Certificates (RPCs) that represent the right to share in our future revenues derived from the *Cambridge* project, which is now referred to as the HMS *Sussex* shipwreck project. We also sold RPCs related to a project formerly called the *Republic* project which we now call the *Seattle* project. The *Seattle* project refers to a shipwreck which we have not yet located. The *Cambridge* RPC units constitute restricted securities.

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. The *Cambridge* project 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 project.

In a private placement that closed in September 2000, we sold units consisting 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.

The participating rights balance will be amortized under the units of revenue method once management can reasonably estimate potential revenue for each of these projects. The RPCs for the *Cambridge* and *Republic* projects do not have a termination date, therefore these liabilities will be carried on the books until revenue is recognized from these projects or we permanently abandon either project.

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In February 2011, we entered into a project syndication deal with Galt Resources LLC (Galt) for which they invested \$7,512,500 representing rights to future revenues of any project Galt selected prior to December 31, 2011. If the project is successful, Galt will recoup their investment plus three times the investment. These amounts will be paid out of proceeds of the project. Galt will receive 50% of the proceeds until this amount is recouped. Thereafter, they will share in additional net proceeds of the project at the rate of 1% for every million invested. The agreement originally allowed Galt to select only one project but an agreement was subsequently reached permitting Galt to bifurcate their selection between two projects, the SS *Gairsoppa* and HMS *Victory*. Galt will receive an amount equal to 50% of our net proceeds on the SS *Gairsoppa* project until they receive two times their initial investment of \$7,512,500. Galt will also receive an amount equal to 50% of our net proceeds, if any, on the HMS *Victory* project until they receive two times their initial investment and thereafter will receive 7.5125% of our net proceeds from the HMS *Victory* project. During 2012, we recovered approximately 48 tons of silver from the SS *Gairsoppa* and commenced the refining process which allows us to sell this silver into London's bullion market on behalf of the United Kingdom Government. The proceeds received from the sale of silver into London's bullion market were allocated accordingly between us, Galt and the United Kingdom Government based on contractual terms. Based on our SS *Gairsoppa* expense recoupment, revenue and cash proceeds totaling just over \$41 million in 2012, we amortized Galt's revenue participation right of \$3,756,250 associated with the SS *Gairsoppa* into revenue in 2012. Based on contractual terms, \$2,518,244 was paid to Galt in 2012. The remaining \$12,506,755 is in Accrued expenses and other in our December 31, 2012 balance sheet and is due 45 days after the end of the year, see NOTE M.

NOTE Q REDEEMABLE SERIES G PREFERRED STOCK

During October 2010, we designated and issued 24 shares of our authorized preferred stock as Series G 8% Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the Series G Preferred) as further discussed below. In April 2011 and October 2011, we redeemed 3 and 20 shares, respectively, from certain holders of the Series G Preferred for cash of \$757,500 and \$5,065,556, respectively, under the terms and conditions of the Series G Preferred Certificate of Designation. At the time of redemption, the carrying value of these shares of Series G Preferred amounted to \$558,926 and \$5,000,000, respectively. We recorded the difference between the redemption values paid and the carrying values amounting to \$198,574 and \$65,556, respectively, as a deemed dividend in paid-in capital. See NOTE K for our accounting for the associated compound embedded derivative that had been bifurcated and classified in liabilities. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, 0 and 1 share of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock remains outstanding, respectively.

Significant terms and conditions of the Series G Preferred are as follows:

Dividends. The holders of the Series G Preferred will generally be entitled to receive cash dividends at a rate of \$20,000 per share per year (or 8%), payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing April 1, 2011. The dividends will be cumulative and shall accrue, whether or not earned or declared, from and after the date of issue.

Liquidation Preference. In the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of Odyssey's affairs, each holder of the Series G Preferred then outstanding will be entitled to receive, before any payment or distribution will be made on Odyssey's common stock or any capital stock of Odyssey ranking junior to the Series G Preferred as to the payment of dividends or the distribution of assets, an amount per share of Series G Preferred equal to the sum of (a) \$250,000 plus (b) any accrued but unpaid dividends.

Voting Rights. The holders of Series G Preferred will be entitled to one vote for each share of common stock into which the Series G Preferred is convertible and will be entitled to notice of meetings of stockholders. The holders of Series G Preferred will also be entitled to vote as a separate class with respect to certain matters. However, no holder may exercise its voting rights if doing so would result in the holder beneficially owning in excess of 9.9% of the outstanding common stock, unless waived by the holder.

Conversion Rights. At any time on or after April 15, 2011, any holder of shares of Series G Preferred may convert any or all of the shares into shares of common stock. Each share of Series G preferred will be convertible into the number of shares determined by dividing \$250,000 by \$1.785714, which we refer to as the conversion price. The number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series G Preferred is subject to adjustment in certain events, as discussed in the next paragraph.

Adjustments to Conversion Rights. If Odyssey pays a dividend or makes a distribution on its common stock in shares of common stock, subdivides its outstanding common stock into a greater number of shares, or combines its outstanding common stock into a smaller number of shares, or if there is a reorganization, or a merger or consolidation of

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Odyssey with or into any other entity which results in a conversion, exchange, or cancellation of the common stock, or a sale of all or substantially all of Odyssey's assets, then the conversion rights described above will be adjusted appropriately so that each holder of Series G Preferred will receive the securities or other consideration the holder would have received if the holder's Series G Preferred had been converted before the happening of the event. The conversion price in effect from time to time is also subject to downward adjustment if we issue or sell shares of common stock for a purchase price less than the conversion price or if we issue or sell shares convertible into or exercisable for shares of common stock with a conversion price or exercise price less than the conversion price for the Series G Preferred.

Limitations Upon Conversion Rights. No holder may convert shares of Series G Preferred if such conversion would result in the holder beneficially owning in excess of 9.9% of the outstanding common stock, unless waived by the holder. In addition, we will not issue any shares of common stock upon conversion of shares of Series G Preferred if the issuance of such shares of common stock would exceed the aggregate number of shares of common stock that we may issue upon conversion of all outstanding shares of Series G Preferred and the outstanding warrants offered hereby without breaching our obligations under the listing rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market relating to stockholder approval of certain issuances of securities.

Redemption. Odyssey has the option to redeem the Series G Preferred, in whole or in part, at any time after December 15, 2010 at a redemption price of 100% of the liquidation value. Commencing after March 31, 2011, the redemption price increases 1.0% each month without cap. Each holder will have the option to require Odyssey to redeem the Series G Preferred, in whole or in part, at any time after December 15, 2011 at a redemption price commencing at 109% of the liquidation value, which increases 1.0% each without cap such that, after December 15, 2011, the holder's and Odyssey's redemption prices will equal. In either case, the redemption price to be paid by Odyssey for each share of Series G Preferred will be the redemption prices referred to above plus accrued dividends. There is no sinking fund requirement for redemption of the Series G preferred stock.

On October 11, 2010, we issued (i) 20 shares of Series G Preferred, plus warrants to purchase 1,530,000 shares of our common stock for cash of \$5,050,000 and (ii) 4 shares of Series G Preferred, plus warrants to purchase 270,000 shares of our common stock to settle certain promissory notes with a carrying value of \$928,481. We have accounted for the Series G Preferred and warrants issued for cash as a financing transaction, wherein the net proceeds that we received was allocated to the financial instruments issued. We have accounted for the Series G Preferred and warrants issued in settlement of the promissory notes as an exchange, wherein we have recorded the financial instruments issued at their fair values and extinguished the promissory notes resulting in an extinguishment loss.

The following table summarizes the allocation for each of these transactions as of October 11, 2010:

	Financing	Exchange	Total
Redeemable preferred stock (1)	\$ 2,747,476	\$ 888,997	\$ 3,636,473
Compound embedded derivatives (2)	1,389,114	261,318	1,650,432
Warrant derivatives (2)	913,410	161,190	1,074,600
Extinguishment loss		(383,023)	(383,023)
	\$ 5,050,000	\$ 928,482	\$ 5,978,482

- (1) The fair value of the redeemable preferred stock was estimated based upon its forward cash flow value, at a credit-risk adjusted market interest rate, as enhanced by the fair value of the conversion feature. Credit-risk adjusted rates used to discount the cash flow component ranged from 3.98% to 4.89% over our estimated period to redemption, which is October 2013. The fair value of the conversion feature is reflected in the compound embedded derivative line of the table.
- (2) See NOTE K for information related to the valuation of these financial instruments both on the inception date of the transactions and at December 31, 2012.

Prior to making the above accounting allocation, we evaluated the Series G Preferred and the warrants for proper classification under ASC 480 - Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity and ASC 815 - Derivatives and Hedging.

Series G Preferred:

ASC 480 generally requires liability classification for financial instruments that are certain to be redeemed, represent obligations to purchase shares of stock or represent obligations to issue a variable number of common shares. We concluded that the Series G Preferred was not within

the scope of ASC 480 because none of the three conditions for liability classification was present.

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ASC 815 generally requires the analysis embedded terms and features that have characteristics of derivatives to be evaluated for bifurcation and separate accounting in instances where their economic risks and characteristics are not clearly and closely related to the risks of the host contract. However, in order to perform this analysis we were first required to evaluate the economic risks and characteristics of the Series G Preferred in its entirety as being either akin to equity or akin to debt. Our evaluation concluded that the Series G was more akin to a debt-like contract largely due to the fact that the financial instrument is mandatorily redeemable for cash at the option of the holder and has a return in the form of a dividend that operates similarly with an interest rate on debt. Other features of the Series G Preferred that operate like equity, such as the conversion option and voting feature, did not afford sufficient evidence, in our view, to offset the weight of the primary debt-like features; that is, the redemption feature and the dividend feature. Accordingly, based upon this conclusion the clear and close relationship of embedded derivative features was made relative to a debt-like contract.

The material embedded derivative features consisted of the conversion option and related down-round anti-dilution protection, the Company's redemption privilege, and the holder's redemption privilege. The conversion option and related anti-dilution protection, bearing risks of equity, were not clearly and closely related to the debt-like Series G Preferred and required bifurcation. The redemption features, although generally bearing risks of debt, such as credit and interest risk, were not clearly and closely related to the Series G Preferred because the Series G Preferred was deemed to be issued at a substantial discount and there are scenarios, however improbable or remote, that the redemption features as designed could double the investor's initial rate of return. Current accounting principles that are also provided in ASC 815 do not permit an issuer to account separately for individual derivative terms and features that require bifurcation and liability classification. Rather, such terms and features must be and were bundled together and fair valued as a single, compound embedded derivative.

Redeemable preferred stock represents preferred stock that is either redeemable for cash on a specific date or contingently redeemable for cash for events that are not within the control of management. Redeemable preferred stock is required to be classified outside of stockholders' equity (in the mezzanine section). Because the Series G Preferred is redeemable at the holder's option, we are required to record the residual from our allocation to the mezzanine section. This amount is further subject to accretion to the redemption value over the term to the earliest redemption date using the effective method. Accretion during the year ended December 31, 2011 amounted to \$1,789,403 and there has been no further accretion during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Dividends on the Series G Preferred are recorded when they are declared. Cumulative dividends from the inception date of the transactions to December 31, 2012 amounted to \$530,556 of which none are in arrears on December 31, 2012.

Warrants:

The warrants issued in the financing and exchange transactions have terms of three years and an exercise price of \$2.50. The contractual exercise price is subject to adjustment for both traditional recapitalization events and sales of common stock or other common stock linked contracts below the contractual exercise price. The latter is referred to as down-round anti-dilution protections. The warrants did not fall within the scope of ASC 480 under any of the three conditions referred to above. However, the warrants required derivative liability accounting because certain down-round anti-dilution protections are terms that are not consistent with the definition for financial instruments indexed to a company's own stock.

In November 2012, the exercise price of the warrants issued in connection with the Series G Convertible Preferred Stock adjusted from \$2.50 to \$2.4648 when we issued common stock at a lower price. The reduction in exercise price resulted in an increase in the fair value of the warrants of approximately \$106,000.

NOTE R STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT

Common Stock

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2012, we issued 741,971 shares of common stock, valued at \$2,347,826, representing payment for principal on our Initial Note and Additional Note as described in NOTE I.

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2012, we issued 287,500 shares of common stock to four accredited investors upon exercise of 287,500 outstanding warrants. We also issued 140,000 shares of common stock for the conversion of 1 share of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock and 8,900 shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options from the employee stock incentive plan.

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During June 2011, we completed a public offering of 5,520,000 shares of our common stock at \$3.05 per share, before underwriting discounts and commissions. This offering was conducted pursuant to an effective shelf registration statement, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2011, we issued 46,000 shares of common stock to two accredited investors upon conversion of 46,000 outstanding warrants.

During our annual meeting of stockholders on June 1, 2011, an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 was approved by the stockholders.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, we issued 56,000 shares of common stock to two accredited investors upon exercise of 56,000 outstanding warrants.

Convertible Preferred Stock

We have 206,400 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding. Series D is convertible into common stock at a ratio of 1 to 1. The liquidation preference for Series D is \$3.50 per share of common stock into which the Series D could then be converted. There are no other rights attached to these convertible instruments.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have two active stock incentive plans, the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. The 1997 Stock Incentive Plan expired on August 17, 2007. As of that date, options cannot be granted from that Plan but any granted and unexercised options will continue to exist until exercised or they expire. The 2005 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. We initially reserved 2,500,000 of our authorized but unissued shares of common stock for issuance under the Plan, and, at the time the Plan was adopted, not more than 500,000 of these shares could be used for restricted stock awards and restricted stock units. On January 16, 2008, the Board of Directors approved amendments to the Plan to add 2,500,000 shares of common stock to the Plan, to allow any number of shares to be used for restricted stock awards, to clarify certain other provisions in the Plan and to submit the amended Plan for stockholder approval. The amended Plan was approved at the annual meeting of stockholders on May 7, 2008. On June 3, 2010, the shareholders approved an amendment to the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan which resulted in the addition of 3,000,000 shares of common stock to the Plan. Any incentive option and non-qualified option granted under the Plan must provide for an exercise price of not less than the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant, but the exercise price of any incentive option granted to an officer, director or eligible employee owning more than 10% of our outstanding common stock must not be less than 110% of fair market value on the date of the grant.

Share-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the statement of operations is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it can be reduced for estimated forfeitures. The ASC topic Stock Compensation requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

The share based compensation charged against income for the periods ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$1,657,800, \$1,796,628 and \$2,137,136, respectively.

The weighted average estimated fair value of stock options granted during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$1.45, \$2.74 and \$0.92, 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 December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	2012	2011	2010
Risk-free interest rate	.39-.67%	1.51-1.89%	.56-.67%
Expected volatility of common stock	65.3-71.6%	69.0-70.0%	68.8-70.5%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%

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Expected life of options

3.0-4.1 years

3.0-4.1 years

3-3.3 years

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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.

Additional information with respect to both plans stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	3,731,836	\$ 3.89
Granted	271,500	\$ 2.12
Exercised		\$
Cancelled	(466,100)	\$ 3.87
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	3,537,236	\$ 3.78
Granted	633,835	\$ 2.74
Exercised		\$
Cancelled	(771,666)	\$ 3.50
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	3,399,405	\$ 3.78
Granted	771,969	\$ 2.85
Exercised	(15,150)	\$ 2.61
Cancelled	(736,070)	\$ 4.42
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	3,420,154	\$ 3.31
Options exercisable at December 31, 2010	3,032,194	\$ 3.78
Options exercisable at December 31, 2011	2,926,930	\$ 3.79
Options exercisable at December 31, 2012	2,754,227	\$ 3.44

The aggregate intrinsic values of options exercisable for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$371,142, \$133,750 and \$106,000, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic values of options outstanding for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$524,500, \$169,500 and \$180,360, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic values of options exercised during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are \$14,475 \$0 and \$0, respectively, determined as of the date of the option exercise. Aggregate intrinsic value represents the positive difference between our closing stock price at the end of a respective period and the exercise price multiplied by the number of relative options. The total fair value of shares vested during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$832,177, \$1,145,112 and \$1,286,522, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, there was \$955,224 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation awards granted to employees under the option plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.67 years.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2012:

Stock Options Outstanding

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Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.00 - \$3.00	1,549,054	3.12	\$ 2.64
\$3.01 - \$4.00	1,571,100	1.31	\$ 3.53
\$4.01 - \$7.00	300,000	.74	\$ 5.67
	3,420,154	2.08	\$ 3.31

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The estimated fair value of each restricted stock award is calculated using the share price at the date of the grant. A summary of the status of the restricted stock awards as of December 31, 2012 and changes during the year ended December 31, 2012 is presented as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2011	109,540	\$ 2.65
Granted	515,884	\$ 3.91
Vested	(446,617)	\$ 2.78
Cancelled		\$
Unvested at December 31, 2012	178,807	\$ 2.73

The fair value of restricted stock awards vested during the years ended December 31 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$1,286,257, \$1,329,573 and \$1,234,465, respectively. The fair value of unvested restricted stock awards remaining at the periods ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is \$514,964, \$300,139 and \$777,839, respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock awards granted during the periods ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$3.91, \$2.67 and \$1.45, respectively. The weighted-average remaining contractual term of these restricted stock awards at the periods ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are 1.0, 1.0 and .98 years, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, there was a total of \$488,150 unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards.

The following table summarizes our common stock warrants outstanding at December 31, 2012:

Common Stock Warrants	Exercise Price	Termination Date	
100,000	\$ 5.25		(A)
2,016,500	\$ 2.25	1/31/2013	
270,000	\$ 2.25	8/20/2013	
1,725,000	\$ 2.46	10/11/2013	(B)
525,000	\$ 2.46	4/13/2014	
1,562,500	\$ 3.60	11/9/2016	
6,199,000			

(A): There were 100,000 Common Stock Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2009. These warrants were issued during the quarter ended September 30, 2005 at an exercise price of \$5.25 per share to a vendor for services relating to a marketing program. These warrants become vested and earned based upon future performance of the program, and may not be exercised until vested and earned, therefore expense will not be recorded until the warrants are vested and earned. The warrants have a two-year exercise period commencing on the date when the warrants would be vested and earned. At December 31, 2010 these warrants have not been earned nor have they commenced with vesting.

(B): See NOTE Q.

NOTE S INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2012, we had consolidated income tax net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of approximately \$133,000,000. The federal NOL carryforward from 1997 of \$564,000 expired at the end of 2012. The federal NOL carryforwards from 1998 forward will expire in various years beginning in 2018 and ending through the year 2032. From 2018 through 2022, approximately \$7.5 million of the NOL will expire, from 2023 through 2028, approximately \$80.5 million of the NOL will expire, and from 2029 through 2032, approximately \$45 million of the NOL will expire.

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

	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2011	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2010
Current			
Federal	\$	\$	\$
State			
	\$	\$	\$
Deferred			
Federal	\$	\$	\$
State			
	\$	\$	\$

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	\$ 47,918,148
Capital loss carryforward	384,826
Accrued expenses	62,613
Deferred revenue	991,848
Reserve for accounts receivable	2,086,933
Reserve for inventory return	128,569
Stock option and restricted stock awards	1,431,786
Start-up costs	107,053
Excess of book over tax depreciation	1,222,001
Investment unconsolidated entity	3,694,906
Less: valuation allowance	(57,901,529)
	127,154
Deferred tax liability:	
Prepaid expenses	57,907
Property and equipment basis	69,247
	127,154
Net deferred tax asset	\$

As reflected above, we have recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$0 at December 31, 2012. As required by the Accounting for Income Taxes topic in the ASC, we have evaluated whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Based on the available evidence, we have concluded that it is more likely than not that those assets would not be realizable without the recovery and rights of ownership or salvage rights of high value shipwrecks and thus a valuation allowance has been recorded as of December 31, 2012.

The change in the valuation allowance is as follow:

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December 31, 2012	\$ 57,901,529	December 31, 2011	\$ 52,515,797
December 31, 2011	\$ 52,515,797	December 31, 2010	\$ 45,983,926
Change in valuation allowance	\$ 5,385,732	Change in valuation allowance	\$ 6,531,871

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Income taxes for the twelve month periods ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 differ from the amounts computed by applying the effective income tax rate of 34.0% to income taxes as a result of the following:

	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2012	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2011	12 Month Period Ended December 31, 2010
Expected benefit	\$ (6,180,388)	\$ (5,516,605)	\$ (7,936,643)
Effects of:			
State income taxes net of federal benefits	(181,423)	(205,521)	(190,311)
Nondeductible expenses	17,994	17,657	15,606
Stock options and restricted stock awards	223,720	833,749	627,684
Derivatives	322,848	(1,693,247)	1,367,186
Change in valuation allowance	5,385,732	6,531,871	6,290,911
Change in net operating loss	832,408	3,564	
Change in capital loss carryover estimate	(374,051)		
Change in rate estimate	(42,925)	23,798	(174,913)
Other, net	(3,914)	4,734	480
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$	\$	\$

During the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, we recognized certain tax benefits and (liabilities), prior to any valuation allowances, related to stock option plans in the amount of \$230,721 and \$860,721, respectively. If we did not have a full valuation allowance, such benefits would be recorded as an increase in the deferred tax asset and an increase in additional paid-in capital.

We have not recognized a material adjustment in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and do not need to record any provision for accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

The earliest tax year still subject to examination by a major taxing jurisdiction is 2009.

NOTE T MAJOR CUSTOMERS

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, we had three customers who accounted for 30.3%, 28.5% and 28.8% of our total revenue. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, we had two customers who accounted for 18.4% and 71.6% of our total revenue.

NOTE U COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Rights to Future Revenues, If Any**

We have sold the rights to share in future revenues, if any, with respect to the *Seattle* (formerly *Republic*) and *Cambridge* projects and have recorded \$887,500 as Deferred Income from Revenue Participation Rights (See NOTE P). We are contingently liable to share the future revenue of these projects only if revenue is derived from these specific projects.

To date, the only income derived from these projects resulted in a one-time revenue distribution payment of \$12,986 to the holders of the *Cambridge* RPC s.

Revenue from the SS *Republic* shipwreck or its cargo is not subject to revenue sharing.

In addition, 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 predefined search area of the Mediterranean Sea. A shipwreck we have found, which we believe to be 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 company acquired the 5% interest from the subcontractor through a foreclosure sale (see NOTE O).

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In February 2011, we entered into a project syndication deal with Galt Resources LLC (Galt) for which they invested \$7,512,500 representing rights to future revenues of any project of Galt s choosing. See NOTE P for further detail.

Legal Proceedings

On April 16, 2012, the Kingdom of Spain filed a motion with the district court for an award of attorney s fees and costs related to the *Black Swan* case. On November 15, 2012, the Magistrate Judge recommended to District Judge that Spain recover fees and costs related only to the period from February 10, 2012 through March 20, 2012 which amount to approximately \$95,000. We are opposing the motion vigorously and have submitted substantial arguments in opposition. However, we cannot predict the court s ruling at this time.

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The Company may be subject to a variety of claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Management currently believes that these claims and suits will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position or its results of operations.

Other commitments and contingencies

In January 2013, we entered into a 90 day firm time party charter agreement with a Norwegian company for a vessel to assist in the excavation of the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* sites. The charter is to commence around the May - June 2013 time frame, but the exact time will be mutually agreed to at a later time. The charter commitment is approximately 66 million NOK (Norwegian Kroner) which currently approximates \$12.1 million. A payment of USD 1,500,000 is to be remitted 14 days prior to the start of the charter.

In January 2013, we entered into a purchase agreement for \$1,741,500 with a vendor for deep-sea related marine equipment. Payments are due periodically from January to December 2013.

Trends and Uncertainties

Our current 2013 business plan estimates positive cash flow from operating activities. The plan contains assumptions which include that several of our planned projects are funded through project recoveries (*Gairsoppa*) and other financings, syndications or other partnership opportunities. The 2013 business plan expenses include a 90-day charter agreement which we recently executed with a company to provide a ship and equipment to conduct recovery operations on the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* projects similar to the work performed in 2012 where we monetized over \$41 million of silver cash proceeds. One or more of these projected project recoveries, financing or partnership opportunities may not be realized which may require the need for additional cash. Based upon our current expectations, we believe our cash position will be sufficient to fund operating cash flows throughout the rest of 2013 taking into account our beginning cash balance, current cash flow expectations and revenues from multiple sources, including projected sales from recoveries, syndicated projects and other potential financing opportunities. We also anticipate renewing our term and mortgage loans with Fifth third Bank in July 2013. We have experienced several years of net losses resulting in a stockholders' deficit. Our capacity to generate net income in future periods is dependent upon our success in recovering and monetizing shipwrecks, realizing capital gains from sale of interest in mineral exploration entities, generating income from shipwreck or mineral exploration charters or to generate income from other projects. However, it is likely that we could monetize a significant portion of the *Gairsoppa* and *Mantola* projects in 2013 which could fund our operations for future periods. If cash flow is not sufficient to meet our projected business plan requirements, we will be required to raise additional capital or curtail expenses. While we have been successful in raising the necessary funds in the past, there can be no assurance that we can continue to do so in 2013.

NOTE V QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA UNAUDITED

The following tables present certain unaudited consolidated quarterly financial information for each of the past eight quarters ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. This quarterly information has been prepared on the same basis as the Consolidated Financial Statements and includes all adjustments necessary to state fairly the information for the periods presented.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Quarter Ending			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenue - net	\$ 2,899,752	\$ 1,426,631	\$ 946,097	\$ 7,925,035
Gross profit	2,865,563	1,336,739	891,860	7,867,816
Net income (loss)	(5,481,799)	(15,590,350)	3,802,983	(914,947)
Basic and diluted net income per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.21)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.01)

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Quarter Ending			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenue - net	\$ 2,094,103	\$ 6,744,569	\$ 5,939,873	\$ 948,687
Gross profit	1,920,527	6,692,008	5,842,755	856,959

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Net income (loss)	(5,174,035)	(1,930,553)	(5,137,997)	(3,982,723)
Basic and diluted net income per share	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.05)

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NOTE W - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 21, 2013, Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (Odyssey), Odyssey Marine Enterprises, Ltd., (formed in 2013) a Bahamian company (the Enterprises), and Oceanica Resources, S. de. R.L., (formed in 2013) a Panamanian company (Oceanica), entered into a Unit Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with Mako Resources, LLC (the Buyer). Enterprises is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of ours. As of the date of the Purchase Agreement, Enterprises held 77.6 million of Oceanica s 100.0 million outstanding quotas (a unit of equity interest under Panamanian law).

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, Enterprises agreed to sell to the buyer up to 15.0 million of the quotas held by Enterprises for a purchase price of U.S.\$1.00 per quota. The Buyer purchased the entire allotment of 15.0 million quotas for \$15.0 million. The Purchase Agreement further provides that the Buyer is granted an option to purchase a number of additional quotas held by Enterprises equal to the number of quotas purchased by the Buyer. The options have an exercise price of U.S.\$2.50 per quota and are exercisable at any time and from time to time through and until December 31, 2013.

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Schedule

SCHEDULE II VALUATION and QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

For the Fiscal Years of 2010, 2011 and 2012

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged (Credited) to Expenses	Charged (Credited) to Other Accounts	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
Deferred recovery cost reserve					
2010	2,528,280	28,869			2,557,149
2011	2,557,149				2,557,149
2012	2,557,149			2,557,149	
Inventory reserve					
2010	483,707			4,248	479,459
2011	479,459			87,256	392,203
2012	392,203			24,645	367,558
Accounts receivable reserve					
2010		8,494,672			8,494,672
2011	8,494,672			2,104,079	6,390,593
2012	6,390,593			1,570,000	4,820,593

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

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

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

Dated: March 12, 2013

By: /s/ GREGORY P. STEMME
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ GREGORY P. STEMME Gregory P. Stemm	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 12, 2013
/s/ MICHAEL J. HOLMES Michael J. Holmes	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 12, 2013
/s/ MARK D. GORDON Mark D. Gordon	President and Chief Operating Officer	March 12, 2013
/s/ JAY A. NUDI Jay A. Nudi	Controller & Treasurer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 12, 2013
/s/ BRADFORD B. BAKER Bradford B. Baker	Chairman of the Board	March 12, 2013
/s/ DAVID J. SAUL David J. Saul	Director	March 12, 2013
/s/ MAX H. COHEN Max H. Cohen	Director	March 12, 2013
/s/ JON D. SAWYER Jon D. Sawyer	Director	March 12, 2013

Table of Contents**EXHIBITS INDEX**

Exhibit Number	Description
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 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2006)
3.3	Certificate of Designation of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2006)
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Designation of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated January 22, 2007)
3.5	Certificate of Amendment filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on June 6, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 7, 2011)
3.6	Certificate of Designation of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010)
3.7	Amendment to Certificate of Designation of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010)
3.8	Certificate of Correction to Amendment to Certificate of Designation of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010)
4.1	Warrant to Purchase Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (D1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K For the year ended December 31, 2006)
4.2	Warrant to Purchase Series D Convertible Preferred Stock (D2) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K For the year ended December 31, 2006)
4.3	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed January 26, 2010)
4.4	Reference is hereby made to Exhibit 10.19
4.5	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock 5% Notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010)
4.6	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock - Modification to Series G Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 20, 2011)
10.1	1997 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001)
10.2	Partnering Agreement Memorandum Concerning the Shipwreck of HMS Sussex, dated September 27, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB For the quarter ended August 31, 2002)
10.3	2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated August 3, 2005)
10.4	Series D Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006)
10.5	Revolving Credit Loan and Security Agreement with Fifth Third Bank dated February 7, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 8, 2008)
10.6	Revolving Credit Note with Fifth Third Bank dated February 7, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 8, 2008)
10.7	Loan Agreement with Fifth Third Bank dated July 11, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2008)

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- 10.8 Commercial Promissory Note with Fifth Third Bank dated July 11, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2008)
- 10.9 Mortgage and Security Agreement with Fifth Third Bank dated July 11, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2008)
- 10.10 Form of Stock Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed January 26, 2010)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.11	First Amendment to Revolving Credit Loan and Security Agreement with Fifth Third Bank dated April 20, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 26, 2010)
10.12	Renewal to Revolving Credit with Fifth Third Bank dated April 20, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 26, 2010)
10.13	Share Subscription Agreement - Dorado Ocean Resources dated April 28, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed May 4, 2010)
10.14	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement 5% Notes and Warrants dated August 20, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010)
10.15	Form of Purchase Agreement of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock dated October 6, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010)
10.16	Shipwreck Project Agreement with Gault Resources LLC dated February 11, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K For the year ended December 31, 2010)
10.17	Second Amendment to Revolving Credit Loan and Security Agreement dated May 4, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011)
10.18	Amendment to Real Estate Loan Agreement dated May 4, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011)
10.19	Form of Agreement - Modification to Purchase Agreement of Series G Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed April 20, 2011)
10.20	Form of Share Exchange Agreement between Neptune Minerals, Inc. and the stockholders of Dorado Ocean Resources Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 7, 2011)
10.21	Debt Conversion Agreement between Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and Neptune Minerals, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 7, 2011)
10.22	Securities Purchase Agreement dated November 8, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed November 9, 2011)
10.23	Form of Senior Convertible Note (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed November 9, 2011)
10.24	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated November 8, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed November 9, 2011)
10.25	Registration Rights Agreement dated November 8, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed November 9, 2011)
10.26	Third Amendment to the Loan and Security Agreement with Fifth third Bank dated March 30, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 5, 2012)
10.27	Renewal, Advance and Consolidation Commercial Term Promissory Note dated March 30, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 5, 2012)
10.28	Amendment Agreement dated April 25, 2012, to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated November 8, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 26, 2012)
10.29	Form of Additional Note dated April 25, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 26, 2012)
10.30	Additional Note dated May 10, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated May 10, 2012)

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- 10.31 Loan Agreement dated July 9, 2012, with Fifth Third Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the company's Quarterly Report on form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012)
- 10.32 Non-revolving Line of Credit Promissory Note dated July 9, 2012, with Fifth Third Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the company's Quarterly Report on form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012)
- 10.33* Unit Purchase Agreement dated February 21, 2013 with Mako Resources, LLC. (filed herewith electronically)
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K For the year ended December 31, 2005)
- 23.1 Consent of Ferlita, Walsh, Gonzalez & Rodriguez, P.A., Independent Accountants (filed herewith electronically)

* Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request. Omitted information has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Exhibit	
Number	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith electronically)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith electronically)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (filed herewith electronically)
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (filed herewith electronically)
101.1	XBRL Interactive Data File