

LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORP
Form SB-2/A
July 08, 2004
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 8, 2004

Registration No. 333-114998

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
FORM SB-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

(Name of Small Business Issuer in Its Charter)

Delaware
*(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)*

3691
*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

13-3411148
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

5115 Campus Drive
Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462

(610) 940-6090

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(Address and Telephone Number of Principal Executive Offices)

5115 Campus Drive

Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462

(Address of Principal Place of Business or

Intended Principal Place of Business)

Copies to:

David J. Cade

Chairman

Lithium Technology Corporation

5115 Campus Drive

Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462

(610) 940-6090

(Name, Address and Telephone Number of Agent for Service)

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Approximate Date of Commencement of Proposed Sale to the Public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. x

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, check the following box. "

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The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

68,709,282 Shares of Common Stock

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the stock symbol LTHU . On June 21, 2004 the closing price for our common stock was \$1.50 per share.

This prospectus relates to the sale from time to time by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus of up to:

35,809,282 shares of our common stock;

10,900,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants; and

22,000,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion of \$5,000,000 in principal amount of and interest on our 10% convertible debentures due 2006.

We will receive no proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. We will, however, receive proceeds from the issuance of our common stock upon the exercise, if any, of the warrants.

You should read this prospectus carefully before you invest in us.

Investing in our common stock is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 6.

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

The date of this prospectus is July 9, 2004

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements and information that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. The statements contained in this prospectus relating to matters that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the successful commercialization of our batteries, future demand for our products, general economic conditions, government and environmental regulation, competition and customer strategies, technological innovations in the battery industries, changes in our business strategy or development plans, capital deployment, business disruptions, our ability to consummate future financings and other risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated or expected.

Forward-looking statements are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve unknown risks that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in those statements. These risks include, but are not limited to, the risks set forth under the caption Risk Factors.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

Because this is only a summary, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus, including Risk Factors and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, before deciding to invest in our common stock offered by this prospectus.

OUR COMPANY

We are engaged in the development and pilot-line production of large format lithium-ion rechargeable batteries to be used as a new power source in emerging applications in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets. With higher energy density, lighter weight, smaller volume, longer operational life and greater cost effectiveness, we believe that lithium batteries are especially compatible with rapidly emerging developments in these markets. We further believe that our unique large format flat and cylindrical battery designs provide a special advantage for national security, transportation and stationary power applications.

We combined the operations of Lithium Technology Corporation with GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH, a private lithium polymer battery company headquartered in Nordhausen, Germany, in a share exchange in 2002. This combination has resulted in a merger of our lithium-ion and lithium polymer technologies, product development, manufacturing processes, know-how, market positioning and sales efforts.

In the share exchange we acquired a 100% interest in GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH through our acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding B.V., a Netherlands holding company, from Arch Hill Ventures N.V., a private company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, in exchange for our issuance to Arch Hill Ventures N.V. of shares of our Series A Preferred Stock which were converted into 5,567,027 shares of our common stock on February 25, 2004.

Arch Hill Capital N.V., a private company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, controls Arch Hill Ventures N.V. Subsequent to the share exchange, Arch Hill Capital N.V. controls us. As a result, the share exchange acquisition is accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby for financial reporting purposes, GAIA Holding B.V. is considered the acquiring company. Accordingly, the historical financial statements of GAIA Holding B.V. became our historical financial statements and include the results of operations of Lithium Technology Corporation only from the acquisition date. Lithium Technology Corporation, GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH, GAIA Holding B.V. and all of our subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the Company, we or us.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 5115 Campus Drive, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania 19462 and our telephone number is (610) 940-6090. We have two operating locations GAIA USA in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania and GAIA Europe in Nordhausen, Germany. Our strategic business plan provides for a unified approach by our two locations to overall business strategy; technology research and development; product development; procurement; production; market and competitive analysis; customer contact plans; marketing; public

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relations/investor relations; sales; distribution; securing future joint venture relationships for manufacturing and distribution; future resource needs; and financial matters.

We believe that we have the capability to design, develop, build and sell large format lithium-based rechargeable batteries for a variety of advanced applications. The GAIA USA unit has a range of potential customer contacts in U.S. commercial and government circles, while the GAIA Europe unit has the ability to attract and capture German and other European customers. We have a small revenue stream from certain government research and development contracts and prototype sales. We have expended a combined total of more than \$50 million in advancing our battery technologies. To date, we have delivered a limited number of prototypes.

We believe that the advantages of our battery technology over other batteries include:

Higher power and/or energy density

Rapid recharging

Longer cycle life

Lower cost manufacturing process

More flexible battery designs

Broader range of operating temperatures, including very low temperatures

Over the past four years, we have refocused our unique extrusion-based manufacturing process, cell technology, large battery assembly expertise, and market activities to concentrate on large-format, high rate battery applications. Our commercialization efforts are focused on applying our lithium-ion rechargeable batteries in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets.

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and we expect to incur additional operating losses over the next several years.

Our operations have been financed primarily through the use of proceeds from equity financings, loans, including loans from Arch Hill Capital N.V., Arch Hill Ventures N.V. and other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets.

Continuation of our operations in 2004 is dependent upon obtaining further financing. These conditions raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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Our operating plan seeks to minimize our capital requirements, but commercialization of our battery technology will require additional capital. We expect that technology development and operating and production expenses will increase significantly as we continue to advance our battery technology and develop products for commercial applications.

We are currently seeking sources of additional financing, in the form of equity financing, to provide the additional capital in order to fund our current operations, scale-up our production capabilities to take advantage of near-term market opportunities, expand our scope of operations and pursue our business strategy. We believe that if we raise approximately \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in a debt or equity financing, we would have sufficient funds to meet our needs for at least twelve months. However, no assurance can be given that we will be successful in completing any financing. If we are unsuccessful in completing any financing, we will not be able to fund our current expenses or pursue our business strategy.

On January 22, 2004, we sold \$2,000,000 of our 10% convertible debentures with attached warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock in a private placement to an investment group. We also issued warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock, subject to adjustment, to the finder for our January 2004 debenture private placement and its designees in partial consideration for acting as finder. This prospectus relates to the resale of our common stock underlying the \$2,000,000 of debentures and attached warrants held by the debenture holders and our common stock underlying the warrants issued to the finder and its designees identified in this prospectus either in the open market or pursuant to negotiated transactions.

On April 13, 2004, we exchanged certain debt owed to Arch Hill Capital N.V. and Arch Hill Ventures N.V. for our equity securities. We exchanged \$9,700,945 of debt owed to Arch Hill Capital N.V. for \$3,000,000 of our 10% convertible debentures, warrants to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of our common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share, warrants to purchase up to 10,500,000 shares of our common stock exercisable at \$2.40 per share and 6,069,697 shares of our common stock. \$23,185,604 of debt owed to Arch Hill Ventures N.V. was exchanged for 21,001,453 shares of our common stock. This prospectus relates to the resale of our common stock underlying the \$3,000,000 of debentures and 7,000,000 warrants issued in the debt exchange and all of the shares of common stock held by Arch Hill Capital N.V. and Arch Hill Ventures N.V. either in the open market or pursuant to negotiated transactions.

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We effected a reverse stock split on a one-for-twenty share basis on July 28, 2003. All share amounts and prices stated herein give retroactive effect to such reverse stock split.

Information contained on our web site or the GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH web site (www.lithiumtech.com and www.gaia-akku.com) does not constitute part of this prospectus.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We are providing the following summary financial information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of an investment in us. The table includes summary historical financial data for us for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002. In our opinion, the unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of our financial condition as of March 31, 2004 and our results of operations for the three month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of operations for a full year. The following financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Summary Statement of Operations Data:

	Three Months			
	Ended			
	March 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003	2003	2002
	(unaudited)			
Revenues	\$ 87,000	\$ 112,000	\$ 229,000	\$ 121,000
Costs and expenses	\$ 2,628,000	\$ 2,303,000	\$ 9,544,000	\$ 9,156,000
Other income (expense)	\$ (1,688,000)	\$ (420,000)	\$ (876,000)	\$ (149,000)
Net loss	\$ (4,229,000)	\$ (2,611,000)	\$ (10,191,000)	\$ (9,184,000)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (3,446,000)	\$ (3,533,000)	\$ (14,985,000)	\$ (12,434,000)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (1.02)	\$ (1.38)

Summary Balance Sheet Data:

	March 31,
	2004
	(unaudited)
Working capital (deficit)	\$ (3,773,000)
Total assets	\$ 18,601,000

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Long-term debt (less current portion)	\$ 34,324,000
Convertible debt securities	\$ 10,220,000
Total liabilities	\$ 49,252,000
Stockholders' deficit	\$ (30,651,000)

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RISK FACTORS

FINANCIAL CONDITION RISKS

We have substantial indebtedness and are highly leveraged.

At March 31, 2004, we had total consolidated long-term indebtedness and convertible debentures of approximately \$44.5 million, plus current portion of approximately \$0.6 million, and a stockholders' deficit of approximately \$30.7 million. We also had at March 31, 2004 additional current liabilities of approximately \$4.1 million. The level of our indebtedness and related debt service requirements could negatively impact our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures or other purposes. A substantial portion of our future cash flow from operations, if any, may be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness. Our high leverage may also limit our flexibility to react to changes in business and may place us at a competitive disadvantage to less highly leveraged competitors. In addition, creditors who remain unpaid may initiate collection proceedings, which could hamper our operations due to our short term cash needs or the effect on our assets subject to debt. On April 13, 2004, pursuant to a debt exchange agreement, approximately \$9.7 million of debt owed by us to Arch Hill Capital under a bridge financing agreement and approximately \$23.2 million of debt owed by our GAIA subsidiary to Arch Hill Ventures under a subordinated loan agreement were exchanged for LTC debentures and equity securities.

We have a history of operating losses and have been unprofitable since inception.

We incurred net losses of approximately \$41.6 million from February 12, 1999 (date of inception) to March 31, 2004, including approximately \$4.2 million of net losses in the quarter ended March 31, 2004. We expect to incur substantial additional operating losses in the future. We have a total accumulated deficit of approximately \$41.6 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, we generated revenues from development contracts and prototype sales and income from foreign government subsidies in the amounts of \$228,000 and \$113,000, respectively. We cannot assure you that we will continue to generate revenues from operations or achieve profitability in the near future or at all.

We need significant financing to continue to develop and commercialize our technology.

We may not be able to obtain sufficient funds to continue to operate or implement our new business plan. We will need to consummate a debt or equity financing transaction during 2004 in

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order to implement our business plan. Financing may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all. Even if we do obtain financing, it may result in dilution to our stockholders.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR OPERATIONS

We have not produced commercial quantities of lithium-ion batteries.

Our construction of large batteries for military, transportation and stationary power applications requires customized, tailored solutions for each application. At present, we operate a pilot production line that produces limited quantities of advanced rechargeable batteries for original equipment manufacturers sampling and initial product runs. To be successful, we must ultimately produce our lithium-ion batteries:

in large commercial quantities;

at competitive costs;

with appropriate performance characteristics; and

with low failure rates.

We currently have no high volume manufacturing capability or experience in large scale manufacturing of our advanced rechargeable batteries. We have limited experience in automated battery assembly and packaging technology. We cannot give assurance that we will be able to produce commercial lithium-ion batteries on a timely basis, at an acceptable cost or in the necessary commercial specifications or quantities.

Competition in the rechargeable battery industry is intense.

The rechargeable battery industry consists of major domestic and international companies, many of which have financial, technical, manufacturing, distribution, marketing, sales and other resources substantially greater than ours. We compete against companies producing lithium batteries as well as other primary and rechargeable battery technologies. Further, our competitors may introduce emerging technologies or refine existing technologies which could compete with our products and have a significant negative impact on our business and financial condition.

Market acceptance of our batteries is uncertain.

We cannot assure you that any commercial lithium-ion batteries we are able to produce will achieve market acceptance. Market acceptance will depend on a number of factors, including:

our ability to keep production costs low. Other advanced battery chemistries may be produced at a reduced cost. As we work to reduce the cost of our batteries, we expect that manufacturers of other advanced battery chemistries will do the same.

lithium-ion battery life in high rate applications. While initial testing is promising, it is difficult to predict the life of lithium-ion batteries in high rate applications. If our batteries do not last long enough when used for high rate applications, it is unlikely that there will be market acceptance of our battery products.

timely introductions of new products. Our introduction of new products will be subject to the inherent risks of unforeseen problems and delays. Delays in product availability may negatively affect their market acceptance.

Our battery technology may become obsolete.

The market for our rechargeable batteries is characterized by changing technology and evolving industry standards, often resulting in product obsolescence or short product lifecycles. Changes in end-user requirements and new products introductions and enhancements by our competitors may also render our technology obsolete. Our success will depend upon our ability to introduce in a timely manner products whose performance

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will match or better our competitors' products. There can be no assurance that our competitors will not develop technologies or products that would render our technology and products obsolete or less marketable.

Our business strategy depends on the continued growth of the lithium battery industry.

We would be adversely affected if sales of rechargeable lithium batteries do not continue to grow. The growth in sales of rechargeable lithium batteries may be inhibited for any number of reasons, including:

competition from other battery chemistries;

the failure of large-scale commercial production of lithium battery powered hybrid electric vehicles;

a significant downturn in military activities requiring rechargeable power sources; or

the failure of the markets to accept the use of lithium batteries in large-scale applications, such as energy storage.

We may not be able to accommodate increased demand for our batteries.

Rapid growth of our business may significantly strain our management, operations and technical resources. If we are successful in obtaining orders for commercial production of our batteries, we will be required to deliver large volumes of quality products to our customers on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost. We cannot assure you that we will obtain commercial scale orders for our batteries or that we will be able to satisfy commercial scale production requirements on a timely and cost-effective basis. As our business grows, we will also be required to continue to improve our operations, management and financial systems and controls. Our failure to manage our growth effectively could have an adverse effect on our ability to produce products and meet the demands of our customers.

Certain components of our batteries pose safety risks that may cause accidents in our facilities and in the use of our products.

As with any battery, our lithium-ion batteries can short circuit when not handled properly. Due to the high energy and power density of lithium-ion batteries, a short circuit can cause rapid heat buildup. Under extreme circumstances, this could cause a fire. This is most likely to occur during the formation or testing phase of our process. While we incorporate safety procedures in our battery testing lab to minimize safety risks, we cannot assure you that an accident in any part of our facilities where charged batteries are handled will not occur. Any such accident could result in injury to our employees or damage to our facility and would require an internal investigation by our technical staff. Any such injuries, damages or investigations could lead to liability to our company and cause delays in further development and manufacturing of our product which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Our manufacturing process incorporates pulverized solids, which can be toxic to employees when allowed to become airborne in high concentrations. We have incorporated safety controls and procedures into our pilot line manufacturing processes designed to maximize the safety of our employees and neighbors. Any related incident, including fire or personnel exposure to toxic substances, could result in significant production delays or claims for damages resulting from injuries, which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

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We must comply with extensive regulations governing shipment of our batteries and operation of our facility.

We are subject to the U.S. Department of Transportation and the International Transport Association regulations regarding shipment of lithium-ion batteries. Due to the size of our prototype hybrid electric vehicles batteries, a permit is required to transport our lithium batteries from our manufacturing facility. Although similar batteries with other chemistries are routinely shipped from manufacturing facilities to all parts of the world, we cannot assure you that we will not encounter any difficulties in obtaining shipment permits or in complying with new or amended regulations regarding shipment of our products.

We could incur significant costs for violations of or to comply with applicable environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations.

National, state, local and foreign laws impose various environmental controls on the manufacture, storage, use and disposal of lithium batteries and of certain chemicals used in the manufacture of lithium batteries. Although we believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with current environmental regulations and that there are no environmental conditions that will require material expenditures for clean-up at our facility or at facilities to which we have sent waste for disposal, we cannot assure you that new laws or regulations or changes in existing laws or regulations will not impose costly compliance requirements on us or otherwise subject us to future liabilities. Moreover, foreign, state and local governments may enact additional restrictions relating to the disposal of lithium batteries used by our customers which could require us to respond to those restrictions or could negatively affect the demand for those batteries.

As with all employers in the U.S., we must comply with U.S. Occupational and Safety Administration regulations designed for the protection of employees while at the workplace. We are also subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Agency regulations designed to protect the environment from contaminants that can be discharged from manufacturing facilities. We cannot assure you that we will not incur significant expenses or encounter any difficulties in complying with these agencies' regulations.

Our business and growth will suffer if we are unable to retain key personnel.

Our success depends in large part upon the services of a number of key employees and senior management. If we lose the services of one or more of our key employees or senior management, it could have a significant negative impact on our business.

We cannot guarantee the protection of our technology or prevent the development of similar technology by our competitors.

Our success depends largely on the knowledge, ability, experience and technological expertise of our employees rather than on the legal protection of our patents and other proprietary rights. We claim proprietary rights in various unpatented technologies, know-how, trade secrets and trademarks relating to our products and manufacturing processes. We cannot guarantee the adequacy of protection these claims afford, or that our competitors will not independently develop or patent technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. We protect our proprietary rights in our products and operations through contractual obligations, including nondisclosure agreements, with our employees and consultants. We cannot guarantee the adequacy of protection these contractual measures afford.

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We have patents issued and patent applications pending in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere. We cannot assure you:

that patents will be issued from any pending applications,

that the claims allowed under any patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology,

that any patents issued to us will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or

as to the adequacy of protection any patents or patent applications afford.

If we are found to be infringing upon third party patents, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain licenses with respect to such patents on acceptable terms, if at all. Our failure to obtain necessary licenses could lead to costly attempts to design around such patents or delay or even foreclose the development, manufacture or sale of our products.

We may face liability if our batteries fail to function properly.

We maintain liability insurance coverage that we believe is sufficient to protect us against potential claims. We cannot assure you that our liability insurance will continue to be available to us on its current terms or at all, or that such liability insurance will be sufficient to cover any claim or claims.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR COMMON STOCK AND DEBENTURES

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock so stockholders must sell their shares at a profit to recover their investment.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We intend to retain any future earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Because we may not pay dividends, our stockholders' return on investment in our common stock will depend on their ability to sell our shares at a profit.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile, which could cause the value of an investment in our stock to decline.

The market price of shares of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. Factors that may have a significant effect on the market price of our common stock include the following:

our operating results;

our need for additional financing;

announcements of technological innovations or new commercial products by us or our competitors;

developments in our patent or other proprietary rights or our competitors' developments;

our relationships with current or future collaborative partners;

governmental regulation; and

other factors and events beyond our control.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance.

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As a result of potential stock price volatility, investors may be unable to resell their shares of our common stock at or above the cost of their purchase prices. In addition, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been the subject of securities class action litigation. If we were to become the subject of securities class action litigation, this could result in substantial costs, a diversion of our management's attention and resources and harm to our business and financial condition.

Future sales of currently outstanding shares of our common stock could adversely affect our stock price.

As of June 21, 2004, we had 39,060,280 shares of common stock outstanding, without taking into account shares issuable upon exercise of the 10% debentures, outstanding warrants or outstanding options. Of these shares, as of June 21, 2004, approximately 35.8 million shares of our common stock are subject to restrictions on resale pursuant to Rule 144 and approximately 3.2 million outstanding shares of our common stock are eligible for sale in the public market without restriction or registration. The shares issuable upon exercise or conversion of our outstanding warrants and 10% debentures will be restricted securities, however, the holders of certain of these securities have registration rights with respect to the common stock issuable upon exercise or conversion of these securities.

This prospectus relates to the shares issuable upon conversion of \$5,000,000 in principal amount of the 10% debentures, shares issuable upon exercise of 10,900,000 warrants and 35,809,282 shares of common stock. The foregoing securities include all of the common shares, 10% debentures and warrants held by Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures other than shares issuable upon exercise of 5,000,000 warrants held by Arch Hill Capital. However, pursuant to an agreement entered into with the holders of the January 2004 debentures, any Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures securities included in the registration statement may not be sold during the first 12 months that the registration statement is declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission, unless the January 2004 debentures have been repaid or converted prior to that time.

These shares are available for sale in the open market. The future sale of a substantial number of shares of common stock by existing stockholders, warrant holders and option holders could have an adverse impact on the market price of our common stock. In addition, the market price of our common stock could drop in response to the perception that these sales could occur.

Arch Hill Capital N.V. is a controlling stockholder of us and is therefore able to control our management and policies.

Arch Hill Capital beneficially owns:

- (i) 35,809,282 outstanding shares of our common stock (including 26,568,480 shares of our common stock held by Arch Hill Ventures);
- (ii) \$3,000,000 of our April 2004 debentures convertible into 6,000,000 shares of common stock (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50 per share);
- (iii) \$75,000 of interest payable on the April 2004 debentures in 150,000 shares of our common stock (at an assumed price of \$0.50 per share)
- (iv) warrants to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock at \$2.00 per share; and

(v) warrants to purchase up to 10,500,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.40 per share.

The 53,959,282 shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital constitute approximately 94% of our common stock on an as-converted basis, including shares beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital and shares issuable upon conversion of convertible securities held by Arch Hill Capital but not including any shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding convertible securities held by any other person. Accordingly, Arch Hill Capital is a controlling stockholder and is able to control the outcome of most matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of our directors, any amendments to our Certificate of Incorporation or a merger, sale of assets or other significant transaction without the approval of our other stockholders. In addition, Arch Hill Capital controls a majority of the voting power of GAIA Holding and GAIA by virtue of its ownership of a controlling interest in LTC. As a result, Arch Hill Capital has an effective veto power over corporate transactions by LTC, GAIA Holding or GAIA which management or non-control stockholders of such entities might desire.

The calculation of percentage of our common stock beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital is based on the number of shares of our common stock currently outstanding as of June 21, 2004 (39,060,280) plus the number of shares of our common stock issuable to Arch Hill Capital upon conversion of convertible securities held by such entity.

Our 10% debentures have a fluctuating conversion rate which could cause substantial dilution to stockholders and adversely affect our stock price.

Conversion of a material amount of our 10% debentures could materially affect a stockholder's investment in us. As of June 21, 2004, \$5,000,000 in principal amount of 10% debentures were issued and outstanding. The 10% debentures are convertible into a number of shares of common stock determined by dividing the principal amount converted by the conversion price in effect. If converted on June 21, 2004, the conversion price in effect would have been \$0.50 and the 10% debentures would have converted into 10,000,000 shares of our common stock, not including any shares that may be issued in respect of accrued interest at the option of the 10% debenture holders. This number of shares, however, could be significantly greater in the event of a decrease in the trading price of our common stock. Purchasers of our common stock could therefore experience substantial dilution of their investment upon conversion of the 10% debentures. The 10% debentures are not registered and may be sold only if registered under the Securities Act or sold under an applicable exemption from registration. The shares of common stock into which the 10% debentures may be converted are being registered pursuant to the registration statement relating to this prospectus.

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As of June 21, 2004, attached warrants to purchase 2,500,000 shares of common stock issued to the purchasers of the 10% debentures were outstanding. The warrants are exercisable over the next five years at a price of \$2.00 per share. In addition, warrants to purchase 10,500,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$2.40 per share are also held by Arch Hill Capital N.V. The exercise price of the warrants may be adjusted from time to time under certain antidilution provisions. The shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the attached warrants and 5,500,000 of the additional warrants held by Arch Hill Capital N.V. are being registered pursuant to the registration statement relating to this prospectus.

Our 10% debentures are convertible by the debenture holders into shares of our common stock at any time at a conversion price equal to 50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a 10% debenture holder. Conversion of a material amount of our 10% debentures could significantly dilute the value of a stockholder's investment in us.

Set forth in the table below is the potential dilution to the stockholders and ownership interest of the holders of our 10% debentures which would occur upon conversion of \$5,000,000 in principal amount of our 10% debentures. The calculations in the table are based upon the 39,060,280 shares of our common stock which are currently outstanding and shares issuable upon conversion of the 10% debentures at the following conversion prices.

	Conversion At Estimated Conversion Price	Conversion at Estimated Conversion Price	Conversion at Estimated Conversion Price	Conversion at Estimated Conversion Price
	of \$1.00	of \$0.75	of \$0.50	of \$0.25
Conversion Price	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.25
Shares Issued on Conversion	5,000,000	6,666,667	10,000,000	20,000,000
Percentage of Outstanding Common Stock	11.35%	14.58%	20.38%	33.86%

Also, in the absence of a proportionate increase in our earnings and book value, an increase in the aggregate number of our outstanding shares of common stock caused by a conversion of the 10% debentures or exercise of the warrants would dilute the earnings per share and book value of all of our outstanding shares of common stock. If these factors were reflected in the trading price of our common stock, the potential realizable value of a stockholder's investment in us could also be adversely affected.

As of June 21, 2004, we have reserved 16,000,000 shares of our common stock for issuance upon conversion of the 10% debentures and exercise of the attached warrants.

A default by us under our January 2004 debentures would enable the January 2004 debenture holders to take control of substantially all of our U.S. assets.

Our January 2004 debentures are secured by a security agreement under which we pledged substantially all of our U.S. assets, including our goods, fixtures, equipment, inventory, contract rights and receivables. A default by us under the January 2004 debentures would enable the January 2004 debenture holders to take control of substantially all of our U.S. assets. The January 2004 debenture holders have no operating experience in the industry which could force us to substantially curtail or cease our operations.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We are registering our shares of common stock offered by this prospectus to satisfy our contractual obligations to the selling stockholders to register our common stock beneficially owned by them, including common stock underlying our 10% debentures and warrants held by them. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders under this prospectus. We will, however, receive proceeds from the issuance of our common stock upon the exercise, if any, of our warrants.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The shares being offered by the selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, will be sold from time to time in one or more transactions, which may involve block transactions:

on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or on such other market on which the common stock may from time to time be trading;

in privately-negotiated transactions;

through the writing of options on the shares;

short sales; or

any combination thereof.

The sale price to the public may be:

the market price prevailing at the time of sale;

a price related to such prevailing market price;

at negotiated prices; or

such other price as the selling stockholders determine from time to time.

The shares may also be sold pursuant to Rule 144. The selling stockholders shall have the sole and absolute discretion not to accept any purchase offer or make any sale of shares if they deem the purchase price to be unsatisfactory at any particular time.

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The selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, may also sell the shares directly to market makers acting as principals and/or broker-dealers acting as agents for themselves or their customers. Such broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders and/or the purchasers of shares for whom such broker-dealers may act as agents or to whom they sell as principal or both, which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions. Market makers and block purchasers purchasing the shares will do so for their own account and at their own risk. It is possible that a selling stockholder will attempt to sell shares of common stock in block transactions to market makers or other purchasers at a price per share which may be below the then market price. The selling stockholders cannot assure that all or any of the shares offered in this prospectus will be issued to, or sold by, the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders and any brokers, dealers or agents, upon effecting the sale of any of the shares offered in this prospectus, may be deemed underwriters as that term is defined under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Securities Exchange Act), or the rules and regulations under such acts.

The selling stockholders, alternatively, may sell all or any part of the shares offered in this prospectus through an underwriter. No selling stockholder has entered into any agreement with a prospective underwriter and there is no assurance that any such agreement will be entered into. If a selling stockholder enters into such an agreement or agreements, the relevant details will be set forth in a supplement or revisions to this prospectus.

The selling stockholders and any other persons participating in the sale or distribution of the shares will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations under such act, including, without limitation, Regulation M. These provisions may restrict certain activities of, and limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares by, the selling stockholders or any other such person. Furthermore, under Regulation M, persons engaged in a distribution of securities are prohibited from simultaneously engaging in market making and certain other activities with respect to such securities for a specified period of time prior to the commencement of such distributions, subject to specified exceptions or exemptions. All of these limitations may affect the marketability of the shares.

We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholders, or their transferees or assignees, against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, may be required to make in respect of such liabilities.

Table of Contents**SELLING STOCKHOLDERS**

The following table includes certain information with respect to the selling stockholders as of June 21, 2004.

Except for H.C. Wainwright & Co., Inc., selling stockholders are not registered broker-dealers or affiliates of any registered broker-dealers. The information listed below was furnished to us by the indicated selling stockholder.

The January 2004 debenture holders and the finder for the January 2004 debenture private placement and its designees are not affiliates of ours and have not had a material relationship with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates during the past three years. Arch Hill Capital N.V., a private company limited by shares incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands (Arch Hill Capital), and Arch Hill Ventures N.V., a private company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands (Arch Hill Ventures) are controlling stockholders of ours. See Principal Stockholders.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock as of June 21, 2004</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock Offered for Sale</u>	<u>Approximate Percentage of Common Stock to be Owned After Offering</u>
AJW Partners, LLC	1,386,000 ⁽¹⁾	2,880,360 ⁽⁴⁾	0%
AJW Offshore, Ltd	1,626,040 ⁽¹⁾	3,377,160 ⁽⁴⁾	0%
AJW Qualified Partners, LLC	1,906,840 ⁽¹⁾	3,960,360 ⁽⁴⁾	0%
New Millennium Capital Partners II, LLC	280,280 ⁽¹⁾	582,120 ⁽⁴⁾	0%
Arch Hill Capital, N.V.	53,959,282 ⁽²⁾	57,509,282 ⁽⁵⁾	0%
Arch Hill Ventures, N.V.	26,568,480	26,568,480	0%
H.C. Wainwright & Co., Inc	70,000 ⁽³⁾	140,000 ⁽⁶⁾	0%
Jimmie L. Sundstrom	65,000 ⁽³⁾	130,000 ⁽⁶⁾	0%
Robert Nathan	65,000 ⁽³⁾	130,000 ⁽⁶⁾	0%

(1) Consists of shares issuable upon: conversion of January 2004 debentures (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50); conversion (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50) of interest accrued on the January 2004 debentures within 60 days of June 21, 2004; and exercise of warrants.

(2) Consists of shares issuable upon: conversion of April 2004 debentures (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50); conversion (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50) of interest accrued on the April 2004 debentures within 60 days of June 21, 2004; and exercise of warrants and 26,568,480 shares held by Arch Hill Ventures, which is controlled by Arch Hill Capital.

(3) Consists of shares issuable upon exercise of warrants.

(4) Consists of 200% of shares issuable upon conversion (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50) of January 2004 debentures and exercise of warrants, plus shares issuable upon conversion (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50) of interest accrued on the January 2004 debentures through their maturity date.

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- (5) Consists of 200% of shares issuable upon conversion (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50) of April 2004 debentures and exercise of the attached \$2.00 warrants, plus shares issuable upon conversion (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50) of interest accrued on the April 2004 debentures through their maturity date, 9,240,802 shares and shares issuable upon exercise of 5,500,000 \$2.40 warrants held by Arch Hill Capital and 26,568,480 shares held by Arch Hill Ventures, which is controlled by Arch Hill Capital.
- (6) Consists of 200% of shares issuable upon exercise of warrants.

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The number of shares included in the above table represents an estimate of the number of shares of common stock to be offered by the selling stockholders. The actual number of shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders is indeterminate, is subject to adjustment and could be materially less or more than the estimated number. The actual number of shares issuable upon conversion of the 10% debentures is dependent on the future market price of our common stock, which we cannot predict. The actual number of shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued to the finder in connection with our January 2004 debenture private placement and its designees is dependent upon the number of shares purchased by the January 2004 debenture holders. The actual number of shares of common stock offered in this prospectus, and included in the registration statement relating to this prospectus, includes an additional number of shares of our common stock which may be issued or issuable upon conversion of the 10% debentures and exercise of the warrants because of any stock split, stock dividend or similar transaction involving our common stock, pursuant to Rule 416 of the Securities Act. Under the terms of the 10% debentures, if the 10% debentures were converted on June 21, 2004, the conversion price would have been \$0.50.

Under the terms of the January 2004 debentures and the related warrants, the January 2004 debentures are convertible and the warrants are exercisable by any holder only to the extent that the number of shares of our common stock issuable on conversion or exercise, together with the number of shares of our common stock owned by the holder and its affiliates (but not including shares of common stock underlying unconverted shares of January 2004 debentures or unexercised portions of the warrants) would not exceed 4.9% of our shares of outstanding common stock as determined in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act. Therefore, the number of shares of our common stock included in the above table exceeds the number of shares of common stock that a January 2004 debenture holder could own beneficially at any given time through its ownership of the January 2004 debentures and the warrants. For this reason, the beneficial ownership of our common stock by a January 2004 debenture holder included in the above table is not determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act.

Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures agreed, in connection with the sale of our January 2004 debentures, that neither they nor their affiliates would, for a period beginning January 20, 2004 and ending 12 months from the date the registration statement covering the January 2004 debentures and warrants is declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission or such earlier date that we repay all amounts due under the January 2004 debentures or that all of the January 2004 debentures have been fully converted:

offer to sell, contract to sell, pledge, grant any rights or otherwise dispose of any shares of our common stock held by such entities without the prior consent of the January 2004 debenture holders; or

engage in any hedging transactions which are designed or reasonably expected to lead to or result in a disposition of the shares of our common stock held by such entities.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICES AND DIVIDEND POLICY**

Our common stock is traded in the over-the-counter market, and bid and asked prices in the common stock are quoted on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol LTHU. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the high and low bid prices for our common stock as of the close of each of the calendar quarters of 2004, 2003 and 2002. Such quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Bid Prices for Common Stock	
	High	Low
2004		
Second Quarter (through June 18, 2004)	2.9500	1.0100
First Quarter	3.2500	1.8500
2003		
Fourth Quarter	2.6000	1.8000
Third Quarter	2.6000	1.5000
Second Quarter	2.0000	1.2000
First Quarter	2.4000	1.4000
2002		
Fourth Quarter	2.6000	1.6000
Third Quarter	2.8000	1.4000
Second Quarter	3.6000	2.2000
First Quarter	4.8000	3.7000

On June 21, 2004, the last sale price quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$1.50. As of June 21, 2004, there were approximately 940 holders of record of our common stock.

DIVIDENDS

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not presently anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. It is anticipated that earnings, if any, will be retained for use in our business for an indefinite period. Payments of dividends in the future, if any, will depend on, among other things, our ability to generate earnings, our need for capital, and our financial condition. Our 10% debentures prevent us from paying cash dividends on our common stock. Additionally, our ability to pay dividends is limited by applicable state law. Declaration of dividends in the future will remain within the discretion of our Board of Directors, which will review the dividend policy from time to time.

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BUSINESS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Lithium Technology Corporation (LTC) is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated on December 28, 1995. LTC 's predecessor - Lithium Technology Corporation (a Nevada corporation previously named Hope Technologies, Inc.) - merged with and into LTC in a reincorporation merger that became effective on February 8, 1996. The executive office of LTC is located at 5115 Campus Drive, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania 19462, telephone number: (610) 940-6090.

LTC holds 100% of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding B.V., a Netherlands holding company (GAIA Holding). GAIA Holding is a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands on February 2, 1990, with a statutory seat at the Hague (the Netherlands) and office address at Parkweg 2, 2585 JJ, the Hague, the Netherlands.

GAIA Holding is the legal and beneficial owner of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Lithiontech B.V., a Netherlands company limited by shares that was formed on February 8, 1999 (Lithiontech). Lithiontech has the legal and beneficial ownership of all the issued and outstanding shares of DILO Trading AG, a Switzerland company limited by shares that was formed on September 11, 1975 (DILO Trading) and Lithiontech Licensing B.V., a Netherlands company limited by shares that was formed on February 8, 1999 (Lithiontech Licensing). DILO Trading holds patents for which the intellectual property was developed by DILO Trading in collaboration with GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH (GAIA). GAIA holds a license for all these patents.

GAIA Holding is the beneficial owner of all of the issued and outstanding shares of GAIA. Legal ownership of the outstanding shares of GAIA are held pursuant to certain Dutch and German trust agreements by two Netherlands entities (the Nominal Stockholders) for the risk and account of GAIA Holding. Based on the Dutch and the German trust agreements, the Nominal Stockholders are obliged to transfer the legal ownership of the shares in GAIA without any further payments to GAIA Holding to a third party designated by GAIA Holding on the demand of GAIA Holding. Pursuant to the trust agreements, GAIA Holding has the right to vote the shares of GAIA held by the Nominal Stockholders.

LTC and GAIA Holding, Arch Hill Ventures and the Nominal Stockholders are parties to an agreement (the Share Transfer Agreement) which provides that without LTC 's prior written consent, GAIA Holding may not directly or indirectly transfer or instruct any party to transfer the legal ownership of the shares of GAIA held by the Nominal Stockholders to any party other than to GAIA Holding and that upon LTC 's written direction, GAIA Holding will instruct the Nominal Stockholders to transfer the legal ownership of the shares of GAIA held by the Nominal Stockholders to GAIA Holding for no payment. The Share Transfer Agreement further provides that at such time as the parties determine that there would no longer be any possible adverse tax effect as a result of the transfer of the GAIA shares to GAIA Holding, then the legal ownership of the GAIA shares held by the Nominal Stockholders shall be transferred to GAIA Holding without any payment.

GAIA is a private limited liability company organized under German law on April 4, 1996. GAIA is located at Montaniastrasse 17, D-99734 Nordhausen/Thuringia, Germany, telephone number: 011 49 3631 616 670.

LTC holds 100% of the outstanding shares of Lithion Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation that dbps was incorporated on June 3, 1988.

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OVERVIEW AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

We are engaged in the development and pilot-line production of large format lithium-ion rechargeable batteries to be used as a new power source in emerging applications in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets. With higher energy density, lighter weight, smaller volume, longer operational life and greater cost effectiveness, we believe that lithium batteries are especially compatible with rapidly emerging developments in these markets. We further believe that our unique large format flat and cylindrical battery designs provide a special advantage for national security, transportation and stationary power applications.

We combined the operations of LTC with GAIA, a private lithium polymer battery company headquartered in Nordhausen, Germany, in a share exchange in 2002 (the Share Exchange). The LTC-GAIA combination has resulted in a merger of our lithium-ion and lithium polymer technologies, product development, manufacturing processes, know-how, market positioning and sales efforts.

In the Share Exchange we acquired a 100% interest in GAIA through our acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding, a Netherlands holding company, from Arch Hill Ventures in exchange for our issuance to Arch Hill Ventures of shares of LTC Series A Preferred Stock which were converted into 5,567,027 shares of LTC common stock on February 25, 2004.

Arch Hill Capital controls Arch Hill Ventures. Subsequent to the Share Exchange, Arch Hill Capital controls LTC. As a result, the Share Exchange acquisition is accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby for financial reporting purposes, GAIA Holding is considered the acquiring company. Hence, the historical financial statements of GAIA Holding became the historical financial statements of the Company and include the results of operations of LTC only from the acquisition date.

Our corporate headquarters are located at Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. We have two operating locations GAIA USA in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania and GAIA Europe in Nordhausen, Germany. Our strategic business plan provides for a unified approach by our two locations to overall business strategy; technology research and development; product development; procurement; production; market and competitive analysis; customer contact plans; marketing; public relations/investor relations; sales; distribution; securing future joint venture relationships for manufacturing and distribution; future resource needs; and financial matters.

We believe that we have the capability to design, develop, build and sell large format lithium-based rechargeable batteries for a variety of advanced applications. The GAIA USA unit has a range of potential customer contacts in U.S. commercial and government circles, while the GAIA Europe unit has the ability to attract and capture German and other European customers. We have a small revenue stream from certain government research and development contracts and prototype sales. We have expended a combined total of more than \$50 million in advancing our battery technologies. To date, we have delivered a limited number of prototypes.

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We believe that the advantages of our battery technology over other batteries include:

Higher power and/or energy density;

Rapid recharging;

Longer cycle life;

Lower cost manufacturing process;

More flexible battery designs; and

Broader range of operating temperatures, including very low temperatures.

Over the past four years, we have refocused our unique extrusion-based manufacturing process, cell technology, large battery assembly expertise, and market activities to concentrate on large-format, high rate battery applications. Our commercialization efforts are focused on applying our lithium-ion rechargeable batteries in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets.

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and we expect to incur additional operating losses over the next several years. As of March 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$41,800,000.

Our operations have been financed primarily through the use of proceeds from equity financings, loans, including loans from Arch Hill Capital, Arch Hill Ventures and other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets.

On January 22, 2004, we sold \$2,000,000 of our 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 with attached warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock in a private placement to an investment group. We also issued warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock, subject to adjustment, to the finder for our January 2004 debenture private placement and its designees in partial consideration for acting as finder. Continuation of our operations in 2004 is dependent upon obtaining further financing. These conditions raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

On April 13, 2004, pursuant to a Debt Exchange Agreement between LTC, GAIA Holding, GAIA, Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures, approximately \$9.7 million of debt owed by LTC to Area Hill Capital under a Bridge Financing Agreement and approximately \$23.2 million of debt owed by GAIA to Area Hill Ventures under a Subordinated Loan Agreement were exchanged for LTC debentures and equity securities.

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Our operating plan seeks to minimize our capital requirements, but commercialization of our battery technology will require additional capital. We expect that technology development and operating and production expenses will increase significantly as we continue to advance our battery technology and develop products for commercial applications.

We are currently seeking sources of additional financing, in the form of equity financing, to provide the additional capital in order to fund our current operations, scale-up our production capabilities to take advantage of near-term market opportunities, expand our scope of operations and pursue our business strategy. We believe that if we raise approximately \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in a debt or equity financing, we would have sufficient funds to meet our needs for at least twelve months. However, no assurance can be given that we will be successful in completing any financing. If we are unsuccessful in completing any financing, we will not be able to fund our current expenses or pursue our business strategy.

DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION PLAN

General

The combination of the LTC and GAIA operations in 2002 created what we believe is a unique advanced battery company. We believe that the combination of LTC's novel and proprietary electro-chemistry and GAIA's patented lower cost extrusion-based manufacturing process gives us a competitive edge in technology and products.

With our large-format rechargeable lithium-ion and lithium polymer batteries, we are addressing the national security, transportation, and stationary power markets. We believe that our battery technology and products are superior to other battery technologies and products and that we have only limited competition in North America and Europe for large-format rechargeable lithium batteries. Thus, we believe we are well-positioned to capitalize upon business opportunities in these target markets. We are scaling up a number of products under the GAIA brand name aimed at specific market requirements, and there has been a growing demand for our batteries.

Compared to other battery technologies and products, rechargeable lithium batteries are one-third of the weight and one-half the volume of lead acid batteries and one-half the weight and two-thirds the volume of nickel metal hydride batteries. Moreover, we believe that our technology offers a wide range of product and process advantages when compared to the technology of other rechargeable lithium-ion battery manufacturers.

On the product side, our proprietary large-format GAIA batteries are easily customizable both in cylindrical or flat form factors to suit various size, shape and performance demands. The modularity of common building block cells allows for maximum design flexibility in building batteries to meet OEM customer requirements. Superior product performance is achieved through high power density electro-chemistries that enable high rate discharging and fast charging (15-30 minutes), as well as a very broad range of operating temperatures (-40°C to +55°C).

On the production side, equipment at the GAIA Europe plant at Nordhausen embodies our patented low-cost, environmentally friendly extrusion process. This simplified and highly effective extrusion technique provides a significant improvement in volume manufacturing operations when compared to the processes used by other lithium-ion battery manufacturers around the world.

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Our near-term strategy is to focus on the military market to ramp up sales rapidly. The military market is very large, generally less price sensitive than other markets and has an immediate demand for our technology and products. We have established business contacts with appropriate government and military organizations as well as government contractors executing military contracts requiring advanced power sources.

We believe that the military market will provide the bulk of our near term revenues, however, over the longer term, we expect that transportation applications (Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV) and other custom batteries for autos, trucks, buses, etc.) and stationary or back-up power applications (telephone companies, corporate data centers, cell sites, etc.) will provide market opportunities for our technology and products going forward. For these market opportunities, we will seek to enter into joint venture arrangements with established major battery companies to capitalize on our technology and products for these target market segments.

Target Markets

We plan to leverage our expertise in large format cells and large battery assemblies to commercialize advanced lithium batteries as a new power source in the national security systems, transportation and stationary power markets with a particular focus on the U.S. and European geographic market segments.

National Security applications demand high power output, broad operating temperatures, low weight, small size, rapid charging and thousands of recharge cycles. Performance is more important than price in the National Security market and the market need is growing quickly. There are immediate retrofit opportunities for military field batteries currently using rechargeable D and CC-cells.

Transportation applications reflect a growing need for long-life, durable high power storage for Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) and 42-volt systems and fuel cells. While this is a small market today, we believe it has mass market potential for the future. Military and heavy duty vehicle OEMs have been early adopters of new technology and are among the first customers for large-format lithium-ion batteries.

Stationary Power applications require high-reliability power for telecommunications, computers and other mission critical applications. We believe this presents a very large potential market. Growing dependence on electrical power worldwide drives the demand for high quality and readily available back-up power.

National Security Market

The US and its allies are changing the military landscape. The trend is from infantry divisions to many small, rapidly deployed units using extensive power-intensive electronics. There are numerous requirements for advanced power sources in a variety of applications:

Land Warrior (night goggles, communications equipment, Global Positioning Satellites (GPS), computers, handheld spotlights, etc.);

Silent Watch (stealth operations);

Manned combat support vehicles land-based and underwater;

Unmanned reconnaissance and combat support systems airborne, ground, underwater;

Satellite surveillance and communications systems;

Remotely controlled surveillance, detection and demolition robots.

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We believe that:

Large-format lithium-ion batteries offer key advantages over competing technologies for various military applications;

There are a variety existing applications for our battery products, particularly retrofitting into existing cavities/packs;

US Military and NATO Allies seek to replace primary batteries with rechargeable batteries US Army Communications & Electronics Command (CECOM) initiative;

US Military seeks rapid recharge capability for field batteries (CECOM initiative);

US Military seeks lighter weight automotive batteries for military vehicles to reduce air transport weight;

There are developing applications and trends which demonstrate a growing need for advanced batteries in a number of areas;

US Department of Defense Future Combat Systems Program is defining numerous unmanned vehicle applications that will require advanced rechargeable batteries;

US Army Tank & Armaments Command (TACOM) is developing HEV platforms to reduce fuel consumption (supply line problem);

TACOM is developing electric vehicle (EV) platforms to reduce emissions on military bases;

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) need advanced batteries for surveillance and ordinance delivery;

Military Robotics need advanced batteries for surveillance; and

Navy submarines and All Electric Ship Applications need advanced batteries.

Transportation Market

A fundamental shift is underway to add increasing quantities of electronics to conventional vehicles. The 12-volt standard system lacks the necessary power, and automakers are examining various higher voltage alternatives. There is no clear industry trend at this time, but we believe we are well positioned to address the developing market for higher voltage systems. Recent developments are as follows:

A 42-volt lead acid system was introduced in Japan in 2002; and

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We delivered 42-volt prototypes to OEMs in the US and Europe.

Hybrid Electric Vehicles are gaining increasing market acceptance. Existing nickel-metal hydride batteries are heavy, expensive, and intolerant of temperature variations. Present niche OEM markets include heavy-duty vehicles, buses, trucks and military vehicles as early adopters of new technology. We believe our GAIA batteries can meet the required specifications.

The market today for All-Electric Vehicles (EVs) is limited to small special purpose vehicles. We believe that our GAIA batteries are well-suited for these applications.

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We believe that:

Large-format lithium-ion batteries offer key advantages over competing technologies for various transportation applications;

There are existing niche market applications for our products, including:

Opportunities for 12-V Starting-Lighting-Ignition (SLI) and Auxiliary Batteries;

HEV and EV experimental trucks and buses;

Racing cars and motorcycles;

Marine applications;

Developing applications and trends will increase the demand for advanced battery systems for the following in the future:

New higher voltage power net systems in automobiles;

Heavy duty HEVs for buses, taxis and truck fleets (shorter development time and ideal proving platform for batteries);

Mid-size pickup trucks, electric bikes (for military or law enforcement usage), highway capable EVs;

HEVs for automotive OEMs;

Over the longer term, lithium-ion batteries will work in tandem with super capacitors and fuel cells; and

Our GAIA batteries are well-suited for the developing transportation market applications

Stationary Power Market

A growing dependence on digital devices for mission critical applications drives the demand for back-up power and uninterrupted high quality power. This is a very cost-sensitive market and the life cycle value of lithium ion batteries over lead acid batteries is a key market advantage.

Uninterruptible Power Systems (UPS) are public utility back-up systems that do not operate continuously or feed back into the power grid. They generally consist of batteries or banks of batteries that provide power while the grid supply is inoperative and until it is restored. The demand for commercial and industrial UPS applications has tracked the increasing dependence of business on computerized systems. UPS users are seeking more reliable, robust, longer-life and lower maintenance batteries. Communications and data processing infrastructure systems are a specific

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subset of UPS that need uninterruptible quality power for assured continuity of operations. Applications include telephone landline Points and Presence (POPs), cell sites, CATV, Internet service sites, data centers, and remote locations.

Distributed power systems generally consist of small, continuously operating, self-contained power generating units. These systems often employ high power batteries or capacitors for power control and conditioning functions, and a low power battery for energy storage. These units are privately owned by companies other than public utility companies such as TelCos, industrial firms, hospitals, universities, broadcast networks and data centers and government installations. These power users have determined that they cannot always rely on the power grid to meet their power reliability and quality needs. The energy storage component of distributed power systems currently consists of older battery technology, and there is a demand for advanced, low maintenance, long-life high performance batteries.

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In the stationary power market we believe that GAIA products offer higher power and longer life at a lower life cycle cost than current solutions, particularly lead acid batteries. Specifically, we believe that GAIA products offer broader operating temperatures, increased flexibility and lower maintenance and operating costs to telecommunications, cellular, cable television, Internet, and remote users.

We believe that:

Large-format lithium-ion batteries offer key advantages over competing technologies;

There are existing applications where advanced batteries are needed;

Telecom: lower cost of cooling/heating the facilities; less maintenance; remote monitoring;

Solar: less maintenance, longer battery life;

UPS: space/weight savings, higher reliability, less maintenance, longer life and lower life cycle cost;

The developing applications and trends reflect increasing market opportunities for advanced batteries in the future;

New wireless network installations with lower cost infrastructure;

Heightened awareness of need for backup systems following 2003 blackout in Northeastern US;

Wind and solar power

Paths to Markets

Our intended paths to the various markets are to:

Obtain funded development contracts;

Sell directly to military and niche customers in transportation and stationary power markets;

Sell to OEMs in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets;

Design to customer specifications;

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Prototype and advanced product development (customer funds development and pilot production);

Produce small-volume requirements in-house;

Establish relationships with major battery manufacturers for large-scale production to meet mass market requirements, including technology licensing, joint ventures and partnerships; and

Sell products manufactured by joint ventures, partnerships and technology licensees.

Milestones

In 2002, we delivered a 42-volt automotive battery prototype to BMW under the auspices of the Astor Consortium of seven European auto manufacturers, and in January 2004 delivered a HEV module to the Astor Program. Over the past twelve months, we have shipped our large-format GAIA batteries and cells to a variety of customers under firm purchase orders, including:

A defense systems integrator for a classified UK military application;

An electric bike OEM for a classified military application;

A defense contractor for an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) application;

A nuclear power industry OEM for a portable radiation detector;

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A phase II feasibility study from a leading submarine builder for a NATO Navy submarine application;

High-end European car manufacturers, including one of the world's leading sports car manufacturers;

A heavy-duty vehicle OEM;

The US Advanced Battery Consortium (The U.S. Big 3 Automakers + Department of Energy); and

Penn State University for an HEV application in a future truck competition entry.

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

Our rechargeable lithium battery technology base dates back to 1983. Since 1983, LTC has evaluated a wide array of lithium-ion cell designs covering a broad spectrum of applications. These evaluations have involved coating a wide variety of electrode materials, including those for lithium-ion liquid, lithium metal and lithium polymer chemistries, onto a variety of substrates, including solid foils, expanded metal grids and fiber webs. We have engaged in high-yield pilot line operations since 1996. Over the last seven years, certain manufacturing steps were adapted to our pilot line to accommodate these new techniques. These factors have allowed us the flexibility to match the battery design to the application. In recent years, we have extended our experience to the assembly of full batteries complete with battery management systems. In 1997, we began focusing on unique large footprint flat cells and large battery assemblies comprised of stacked cells and control circuitry.

GAIA began as a venture business based upon proprietary, novel manufacturing technology in 1996. GAIA has developed technology to continuously extrude lithium-ion polymer electrodes and the separator that contains the final electrolyte solution. This simplifies the manufacturing process by eliminating process steps such as drying coatings, extraction of plasticizer, and cell activation with electrolyte solution. The result is a liquid-free process that operates at lower cost and with minimal emission of organic solvents. GAIA Europe unit's plant is a modern facility with state-of-the-art automated equipment for extrusion/coating, lamination, winding, packaging and formation/testing.

In 2000, after four years of development, the GAIA team of experienced industrial managers, battery development engineers and production engineers, succeeded in advancing our GAIA Europe unit's lithium polymer technology to the pilot production stage. By the end of 2001, the GAIA Europe unit had developed two new types of cylindrical cells which will be used in HEV batteries and in national security applications.

Our lithium-ion and lithium polymer batteries encompass both thin, flat prismatic cells and large wound cylindrical and prismatic cells. Our proprietary technology includes critical composition, processing, and packaging aspects of the battery. We also have experience in cell and battery manufacturing processes. Our coating, lamination and extrusion know-how enables us to achieve uniformity and consistency through a range of application techniques. We have the ability to handle large footprint cells and assemble cells into large battery stacks. In addition, we are familiar with many coating, lamination, extrusion, assembly, packaging, and formation equipment suites which can be scaled up for large volume operations.

Currently our electrodes are extruded and laminated on to foil current collectors. Work is ongoing to streamline the operation to an extrusion coating directly on to foil, while the separator will remain extruded. The resulting components are then wound and/or laminated together into thin, lightweight, flexible form factor polymer cells and packaged in either flat or cylindrical cell geometries. Batteries

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for the consumer, transportation, and industrial markets require different electro-chemical systems that we believe can be easily accommodated by our extrusion process. We also believe that our extrusion process can be applied to producing supercapacitors and electrodes for fuel cells.

The technological advantages of lithium-ion over other chemistries are as follows:

Versus lead acid;

Lithium-ion is 1/3 the weight and 1/2 the volume;

Better suited to pulse power generated by regenerative braking (HEVs and EVs);

Wider range of temperature tolerance;

No deterioration of capacity when kept at a low state of charge;

Versus nickel-metal hydride;

Lithium-ion is 1/2 the weight and 2/3 the volume;

Wider range of temperature tolerance;

Better suited to pulse power generated by regenerative braking (HEVs and EVs);

Less heat generation; and

Less complex batteries and therefore less prone to failure (lithium-ion operates at 3.6V versus 1.2V for NiMH and therefore requires one-third the number of cells in order to attain the same voltage)

We believe that our GAIA cells and batteries have the following differentiators:

Large and modular cells for design flexibility;

Common building blocks (cylindrical, prismatic cells and flexible flat cells) allow for various sizes, shapes and performance demands;

Very low and high operating temperatures from -40°C to +55°C;

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Proprietary chemistry and technical design for superior performance, safety and long operating life;

Low internal resistance allows for high power output and rapid charging with limited heat generation;

Chemistry and design meets stringent safety demands;

Many thousands of charge/discharge cycles (between 30 and 80 % depth of discharge);

Proprietary manufacturing process;

Low cost extrusion and assembly allows scalability and opportunity for high gross margins; and

Environmentally friendly (no solvents).

Our GAIA Europe plant employs a proprietary extrusion-based process (versus solvent-based processes used by competitors) in the manufacturing of our rechargeable large-format lithium-ion batteries. This environmentally-friendly proprietary process reduces the costs of raw materials, labor, energy and capital in comparison to solvent-based production processes.

COMPETITION

Competition in the battery industry is, and is expected to remain, intense. In our target markets of transportation and stationary power systems, the principal competitive technologies are currently lead acid and nickel metal hydride. We believe that lithium-ion and lithium polymer batteries will enter

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this segment of the rechargeable battery market in the near future. We believe that lithium-ion and lithium polymer batteries will compete in this market based on superior performance and life cycle, particularly in the HEV market which requires constant deep cycle charge and discharge, high rate regenerative braking and operation over a wide range of temperatures.

The rechargeable battery industry consists of major domestic and international companies, many of which have financial, technical, marketing, sales, manufacturing, distribution and other resources substantially greater than ours. We compete against companies producing lithium batteries as well as other primary and rechargeable battery technologies. Our primary competitors in the national security market are: Saft, Eagle-Pitcher, The Yardney Technical Products, Inc. and Ultralife Batteries, Inc. Our primary competitors in the Transportation Market are: Johnson Controls, Inc., Exide Technologies, Saft, Panasonic EV Energy Co., Ltd., The Sanyo Group of Companies, Delphi Automotive Systems, and Trojan Battery Company. Our primary competitors in the stationary power market are EnerSys, Inc., C&D Technologies, Inc. and Avestor.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS AND RESEARCH GRANTS

We had revenue from development contracts and prototype sales of \$87,000, \$229,000 and \$121,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. In addition, we received a total of \$141,000, \$885,000 and \$1,112,000 from foreign government subsidies for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. As of June 21, 2004, the GAIA Europe unit had two technology research grants with European and German government entities which will end during the third quarter of 2004. The total amount due under these grants in the 2004 fiscal year is expected to be approximately \$430,000.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Patents and Proprietary Information

As of June 21, 2004, 26 patents have been issued to LTC and LTC has four patent applications pending in the U.S. LTC also pursues foreign patent protection in countries of interest. LTC has been granted three foreign patents and has seven patent applications pending in foreign countries. DILO Trading holds patents for which the intellectual property was developed by DILO Trading in collaboration with GAIA. DILO Trading has granted GAIA the right to use these patents. As of June 21, 2004, five patents have been issued to DILO Trading and DILO Trading has 30 patent applications pending in Europe. Although we believe that the pending patent applications will be granted, no assurance to this effect can be given.

We also have proprietary knowledge that is in the patent disclosure stage or that we protect as trade secrets. Our early patents relate to materials and construction for lightweight solid-state rechargeable batteries. Our later patents and applications relate to improvements to the technology contained in the first patents or to other key aspects of rechargeable lithium battery technology. The earliest any of our patents expires is 2005. There is no current or, to our knowledge, threatened litigation regarding our patents.

We also rely on unpatented proprietary information to maintain and develop our commercial position. Although we seek to protect our proprietary information, there can be no assurance that others will not either develop independently the same or similar information or obtain access to our proprietary information. In addition, there can be no assurance that we would prevail if we were to challenge

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intellectual property rights claimed by third parties that we believed infringed upon our rights or that third parties will not successfully assert infringement claims against us in the future.

Our employees are required to enter into agreements providing for confidentiality and assignment of rights to inventions made by them while employed by us. There can be no assurance that these agreements will be enforceable by us.

Licensing Relationships and Related Matters

We have entered into a cross-license with Valence Technology Corporation with respect to rights relating to U.S. Patent No. 4,997,732 held by Valence (Battery in a Vacuum Sealed Enveloping Material and Process for Making the Same) and rights relating to U.S. Patent No. 5,057,385 held by us (Battery Packaging Construction) and granted certain license/distributorship option rights pursuant to a Japanese consortium technology development agreement entered into in 1996.

In connection with terminating LTC's previously proposed merger with Ilion Technology Corporation (Ilion), we entered into cross licensing agreements with Ilion effective January 8, 2002, whereby worldwide, non-exclusive, royalty free, perpetual licenses were granted by each to the other with respect to certain specified technology. The license from us to Ilion covers all product designs, processing techniques and knowledge known to those skilled in the art whether or not patented or patentable which we owned or possessed on December 31, 2001 and have communicated to Ilion or was developed by us pursuant to the LTC-Ilion merger agreement, solely as the foregoing relates to the materials, design and architecture of lithium-ion/lithium-ion polymer batteries and excluding any of the foregoing as it relates to lithium metal polymer batteries and excluding any improvements to the technology after December 31, 2001. The license from Ilion to us covers all product designs, processing techniques and knowledge known to those skilled in the art whether or not patented or patentable which Ilion owned or possessed on December 31, 2001 and has communicated to us or was developed by us pursuant to the LTC-Ilion merger agreement, solely as the foregoing relates to the materials, design and architecture of lithium-ion/lithium-ion polymer batteries and excluding any improvements to the technology after December 31, 2001.

As part of the licensing arrangement with Ilion, we agreed not to duplicate Ilion's High Power Device product or design or any other aspect of the high power device system that can be protected by patent or may not be determined by outside analysis and agreed to not enter the power conditioning reliability market until the earlier of two years after Proteus Power LLC (or its successor) enters commercial production and December 31, 2004. We do not believe that Ilion-Proteus has yet entered into commercial production of this product. Subject to the foregoing, we have the right to use known conventional construction designs which exist in the commercial marketplace outside of Ilion-Proteus.

In connection with the Share Exchange, LTC and GAIA entered into a Strategic Alliance Agreement (the Strategic Alliance Agreement). The Strategic Alliance Agreement covers technology sharing and licensing, among other matters. The Strategic Alliance Agreement provides that as determined in accordance with the rules of inventorship, LTC will have sole ownership of all inventions, patents, know-how, trade secrets, technical information, data, manufacturing processes, designs, ideas, and the like (Technology) invented, discovered or developed solely by our GAIA USA unit or its employees or agents prior to and during the term of the Strategic Alliance Agreement (LTC Technology) and GAIA will have sole ownership of all Technology invented, discovered or developed solely by our GAIA Europe unit, or its employees or agents prior to and during the term of the Strategic Alliance Agreement (GAIA Technology). LTC and GAIA will each own jointly and

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equally with the other all Technology invented, discovered or developed jointly by the two units, their employees or agents during the term of the Strategic Alliance Agreement (Strategic Alliance Technology).

Pursuant to the Strategic Alliance Agreement, LTC granted to GAIA a worldwide, non-sublicensable, royalty-free license of all LTC Technology and GAIA granted to LTC a worldwide, non-sublicensable, royalty-free license of all GAIA Technology. Neither party may sell, transfer, divest or license to any third party, any Strategic Alliance Technology or any interest in the Technology that is the subject of the foregoing licenses without the written consent of the other party.

Pursuant to the Strategic Alliance Agreement, each party will have full responsibility for the application, prosecution, and maintenance of patents and/or patent applications worldwide for those inventions which are solely owned by such party. Unless the parties determine otherwise, all patent applications relating to LTC Technology, GAIA Technology and Strategic Alliance Technology will be filed in the U.S. and Germany. LTC will be the owner of any resulting patents, approvals or licenses issued by any governmental entity relating to any LTC Technology. GAIA will be the owner of any resulting patents, approvals or licenses issued by any governmental entity relating to any GAIA Technology. LTC and GAIA will be co-owners on an equal basis, of any resulting patents, approvals or licenses issued by any governmental entity relating to any Strategic Alliance Technology. LTC and GAIA have the right to bring and maintain any appropriate suit or action for infringement of any patent or other right with respect to Technology owned by such party.

In addition to technology sharing and licensing matters, the Strategic Alliance Agreement covers joint production, marketing, sales and distribution activities and similar matters. Pursuant to the Strategic Alliance Agreement, LTC and GAIA have agreed to enter into mutually acceptable manufacturing, supply, and other agreements. Each party must adhere to specified accounting and internal financial controls and furnish to the other party specified financial information.

RAW MATERIALS

We purchase various raw materials for use in our batteries. Certain materials used in our products are available only from a limited number of sources. The industry currently has sufficient capacity to meet our needs. There is no assurance, however, that our sources will remain available or the currently adequate supply of raw materials will continue.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We devote substantial resources to technology development activities related to the development of our battery products. Our research has focused upon bringing existing available technology to viable commercial production for specific applications. The majority of our effort is directed towards product quality, process yield improvement, identifying alternative raw materials and supplies for use in our batteries, and cost reduction. We seek evolutionary improvements for cell and battery design, including controls. We evaluate new materials, which are not direct substitutes, for use in our batteries, but offer advantages such as cost, safety and performance. We also investigate and develop patentable ideas in product design or processing that can offer added protection or licensing potential. During the three months ended March 31, 2004 and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, we spent approximately \$1,211,000, \$4,383,000 and \$2,683,000, respectively, on engineering, research and development activities. We expect that product development expenses will increase significantly as we continue to advance our battery technology and develop products for commercial applications.

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EMPLOYEES

As of June 21, 2004, we employed a total of 11 full-time and 5 part-time employees/consultants at GAIA USA, and 34 full-time and 2 part-time employees at GAIA Europe. In addition to being employees of LTC, Franz Kruger and Ralf Tolksdorf, are compensated through separate consulting agreements with GAIA (see Executive Compensation Employment Agreements and Certain Employee Matters). None of our employees at the GAIA USA unit or the GAIA Europe unit are represented by a labor union. We consider our employee relations to be good.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

We are subject to the requirements of U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. environmental and occupational safety and health laws and regulations. These include laws regulating air emissions, water discharge and waste management. Although it is our intent to comply with all such requirements and regulations, there can be no assurance that we are at all times in compliance. Environmental requirements are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that these requirements will not change or become more stringent in the future.

As with any battery, our lithium-ion batteries can short when not handled properly. Due to the high energy and power density of lithium-ion batteries, a short can cause rapid heat buildup. Under extreme circumstances, this could conceivably cause a fire. This is most likely to occur during the formation and/or testing phase of our process. We incorporate safety procedures in our battery testing lab to minimize safety risks, although there can be no assurance that an accident in any part of our facilities where charged batteries are handled will not occur. Any such accident could require an internal investigation by our technical staff, causing delays in further development and manufacturing of our products, which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Our manufacturing process incorporates pulverized solids, which can be toxic to employees when allowed to become airborne in high concentrations. We have incorporated safety controls and procedures into our pilot line manufacturing processes designed to maximize the safety of our employees and neighbors. Any related incident, including fire or personnel exposure to toxic substances, could result in significant production delays or claims for damages resulting from injuries, which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Prior to commercial production of our batteries, we will seek to obtain approval of our products by one or more of the organizations engaged in product safety, such as Underwriters Laboratories. Such approvals could require significant time and resources from our technical staff and, if redesign were necessary, result in a delay in the commercialization of our products.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) have recently revised their regulations covering shipment of lithium ion batteries. Due to the size of our prototype HEV batteries, a permit is required to transport our lithium batteries from our manufacturing facility. Although similar batteries with other chemistries are routinely shipped from manufacturing facilities to all parts of the world, no assurance can be given that we will not encounter any difficulties in complying with new or amended USDOT or IATA regulations or regulations developed by other agencies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization or International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

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DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

LTC leases a 12,400 square foot research and development facility at 5115 Campus Drive in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. This facility is leased pursuant to a Lease Agreement with PMP Whitemarsh Associates dated July 22, 1994, as amended. The facility is being leased under a one-year lease extension that commenced on April 2, 2004 and ends on March 31, 2005. The base annual rent under the lease is \$146,268. This facility has sufficient space to meet the near-term needs of the GAIA USA unit. At the facility, we have a semiautomatic cell packaging and filling machine, coating equipment and lamination equipment, pieces of equipment critical to our ability to produce pilot quantities of batteries and to specify expansion and upgrading of continuous flow manufacture. Our corporate headquarters are located at the Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania facility.

GAIA owns a 176,000 square foot renovated research and development facility in the city of Nordhausen, Thuringia Germany. This facility has sufficient space to meet the near-term needs of the GAIA Europe unit and can be upgraded to increase production capacity from 1,000 to 3,600 watt-hours per day with a small investment of capital.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any material legal proceedings.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read together with the financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements and information that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. The statements contained in this Prospectus relating to matters that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the successful commercialization of our batteries, future demand for our products, general economic conditions, government and environmental regulation, competition and customer strategies, technological innovations in the battery industries, changes in our business strategy or development plans, capital deployment, business disruptions, our ability to consummate future financings and other risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated or expected.

GENERAL

OVERVIEW

We are a development and pilot-line production stage company that develops large format lithium-ion rechargeable batteries to be used as a new power source for emerging applications in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets.

Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and expect to incur substantial additional operating losses over the next several years. As of March 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of \$41,608,000. Our operations have been financed primarily through debt and equity financings, loans from shareholders, other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets.

In October and December 2002, we closed the Share Exchange in which we acquired a 100% interest in GAIA through our acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding from Arch Hill Ventures in exchange for our issuance to Arch Hill Ventures of 1,000 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock. The Preferred Stock was converted into 5,567,027 shares of LTC's common stock on February 25, 2004. Arch Hill Capital controls Arch Hill Ventures.

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Effective July 28, 2003, LTC implemented a one-for-twenty reverse stock split of the Company's common stock. On May 9, 2003, we reduced the outstanding and authorized Series A Preferred Stock from 100,000 to 1,000 shares. The reverse stock split and Series A Preferred Stock reduction have been reflected retroactively in the accompanying financial statements and notes for all periods presented and all applicable references as to the number of common shares and per share information, preferred shares, stock option data and market prices have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split and Preferred Stock reduction. In addition, stockholders' deficit has been restated retroactively for all periods presented for the par value of the number of shares that were eliminated.

JANUARY 2004 CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE FINANCING

General

On January 20, 2004, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with an investment group to purchase \$2,000,000 of our January 2004 debentures with attached warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock. On January 22, 2004 we closed the convertible debenture financing. The proceeds were used for working capital. We are continuing to seek other financing initiatives to meet our working capital needs and to complete our product commercialization process.

General Description of January 2004 Debentures

Our January 2004 debentures have a maturity date of January 20, 2006 at which time the principal amount and all accrued interest on the debentures is due and payable. Interest payments on the January 2004 debentures are due and payable in cash, or at the option of the January 2004 debenture holder, in our common stock at a price equal to the conversion price of our common stock as described below. Interest is due quarterly commencing March 31, 2004. Any amount of principal or interest on the January 2004 debentures which is not paid when due bears interest at 15% per annum from the due date of such payment default.

The January 2004 debentures are secured by a first priority security interest in all of our U.S. assets, including our goods, fixtures, equipment, inventory, contract rights, receivables and intellectual property and certain equipment of GAIA, subject to certain preexisting liens.

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The January 2004 debentures are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of our common stock. The conversion price of our common stock used in calculating the number of shares issuable upon conversion, or in payment of interest on the 10% debentures, is the lesser of:

50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one trading day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a January 2004 debenture holder; and

a fixed conversion price of \$2.00.

We have the right to prepay all or a portion of the outstanding January 2004 debentures and accrued and unpaid interest upon prior written notice to the holders of the January 2004 debentures in an amount equal to 130% of principal and interest for prepayments occurring from January 20, 2004 through March 19, 2004, 140% for prepayments of principal and interest occurring from March 20, 2004 through April 18, 2004 or 150% for prepayment of principal and interest occurring after April 18, 2004. If we prepay all of the outstanding January 2004 debentures, we must issue an aggregate of 2.5% of our total issued and outstanding common stock to the January 2004 debenture holders on a pro rata basis.

Description of Warrants Issued on the January 2004 Debenture Financing

The warrants purchased by the January 2004 debenture holders entitle the January 2004 debenture holders to purchase 1,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share.

The warrants expire on January 20, 2009. The warrants are subject to exercise price adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events including stock dividends, stock splits, mergers, reclassifications of stock or our recapitalization. The exercise price of the warrants is also subject to reduction if we issue any rights, options or warrants to purchase shares of our common stock at a price less than the market price of our shares as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, subject to certain exceptions.

Also, if at any time, we declare a distribution or dividend to the holders of our common stock in the form of cash, indebtedness, warrants, rights or other securities, the holders of the warrants are entitled to receive the distribution or dividend as if the warrant holders had exercised the warrants.

Registration Rights Agreement with the January 2004 Debenture Holders

Simultaneously with the execution of the securities purchase agreement, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the January 2004 debenture holders. The holders of the January 2004 debentures and attached warrants are entitled to registration of the shares underlying the January 2004 debentures, warrants and any shares issuable upon repayment of the debentures. On April 29, 2004, we filed a registration statement under the Securities Act of which this prospectus is a part to register the warrants held by the finder in the January 2004 debenture financing and securities held by Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures.

APRIL 2004 DEBT EXCHANGE

General

On April 13, 2004, pursuant to a debt exchange agreement between LTC, GAIA Holding, GAIA, Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures (the Debt Exchange Agreement), approximately \$9.7 million of debt owed by LTC to Arch Hill Capital under the Bridge Financing Agreement and \$23.2 million of debt owed by GAIA to Arch Hill Ventures under the subordinated Loan Agreement were exchanged for LTC debentures and equity securities.

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Pursuant to the terms of the Bridge Financing Agreement with Arch Hill Capital, amounts outstanding under any promissory notes issued from July 29, 2002 to December 2002 were exchangeable into debentures in the amount of such promissory notes and one warrant for each \$1.00 principal of debentures, on the same terms as the securities issued to the January 2004 debenture holders (the January 2004 Securities). Further, pursuant to the terms of the Bridge Financing Agreement, Arch Hill Capital had the option to apply all amounts due under bridge notes issued from January 1, 2003 for 10% debentures in the amount of such promissory notes and one warrant for each \$1.00 principal of debentures, on the same terms as the January 2004 Securities. Arch Hill Capital waived its right to acquire securities having the same terms as the January 2004 Securities for all of the bridge notes issued from January 1, 2003 to April 13, 2004, other than with respect to \$1,412,625 of bridge notes issued in 2003, provided shares of our common stock and warrants were issued for such debt.

Based on the foregoing, pursuant to the Debt Exchange Agreement:

\$1,587,375 of bridge notes held by Arch Hill Capital and issued by LTC in 2002 were exchanged for \$1,587,375 of LTC 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 (April 2004 Debentures) and warrants to purchase up to 793,688 shares of LTC common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share;

\$1,412,625 of bridge notes held by Arch Hill Capital and issued by LTC in 2003 were exchanged for \$1,412,625 of LTC 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 and warrants to purchase up to 706,312 shares of LTC common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share;

\$5,459,502 of bridge notes issued by LTC in 2003 and \$918,159 of bridge notes issued by LTC from January 1, 2004 through April 13, 2004 and \$323,284 of interest on the bridge notes issued in 2003 and 2004 were exchanged for 6,069,697 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase up to 10,500,000 shares of our common stock exercisable at \$2.40 per share; and

\$23,185,604 of debt owed to Arch Hill Ventures by GAIA was exchanged for 21,001,453 shares of LTC common stock.

As a condition to the closing of the debt exchange, we received from our financial advisor, an opinion that the debt exchange is fair from a financial point of view to our stockholders.

General Description of April 2004 Debentures

The April 2004 debentures have a maturity date of April 13, 2006 at which time the principal amount and all accrued interest on the April 2004 debentures is due and payable. Interest payments on the April 2004 debentures are due and payable in cash, or at the option of Arch Hill Capital, in our common stock at a price equal to the conversion price of our common stock as described below. Interest is due quarterly commencing June 30, 2004. Any amount of principal or interest on the April 2004 debentures which is not paid when due bears interest at 15% per annum from the due date of such payment default.

The April 2004 debentures are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of our common stock. The conversion price of our common stock used in calculating the number of shares issuable upon conversion, or in payment of interest on the April 2004 debentures, is the lesser of:

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50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one trading day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a January 2004 debenture holder; and

a fixed conversion price of \$2.00.

We have the right to prepay all or a portion of the outstanding April 2004 debentures and accrued and unpaid interest upon prior written notice to the holders of the April 2004 debentures in an amount equal to 130% of principal and interest for prepayments occurring from April 13, 2004 through June 12, 2004, 140% for prepayments of principal and interest occurring from June 13, 2004 through July 12, 2004 or 150% for prepayment of principal and interest occurring after July 12, 2004.

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Description of Warrants Issued in the Debt Exchange

In the debt exchange, we issued warrants to Arch Hill Capital to purchase 1,500,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share and warrants to purchase 10,500,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.40 per share.

The warrants issued to Arch Hill Capital expire on April 13, 2009. The warrants are subject to exercise price adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events including stock dividends, stock splits, mergers, reclassifications of stock or our recapitalization. The exercise price of the warrants is also subject to reduction if we issue any rights, options or warrants to purchase shares of our common stock at a price less than the market price of our shares as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Also, if at any time, we declare a distribution or dividend to the holders of our common stock in the form of cash, indebtedness, warrants, rights or other securities, the holders of the warrants are entitled to receive the distribution or dividend as if the holder had exercised the warrant.

Standstill Agreements of Arch Hill

Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures agreed, in connection with the sale of our January 2004 debentures, that neither they nor their affiliates would, for a period beginning January 20, 2004 and ending 12 months from the date the registration statement covering the January 2004 debentures and warrants is declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission or such earlier date that we repay all amounts due under the January 2004 debentures or that all of the January 2004 debentures have been fully converted:

offer to sell, contract to sell, pledge, grant any rights or otherwise dispose of any shares of our common stock held by such entities without the prior consent of the January 2004 debenture holders; or

engage in any hedging transactions which are designed or reasonably expected to lead to or result in a disposition of the shares of our common stock held by such entities.

Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures also agreed not to, without our consent, exercise any right that it may have to exchange any debt owed by us or any subsidiary of ours during such period as we are engaging a financial advisor to opine on the debt transaction which period may not extend beyond June 30, 2004.

Finder's Warrants

On May 5, 2004, we issued to the finder and affiliated persons in the January 2004 debenture financing warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of LTC common stock, subject to adjustment, at an exercise price of \$2.20 per share, subject to adjustment. The warrants entitle the holders to purchase, in the aggregate, such number of shares of the common stock equal to 10% of the aggregate number of fully diluted and/or converted shares of common stock as are purchased by the January 2004 debenture holders (after giving effect to any increase in shares under a ratchet or similar provision pursuant to which the number of shares initially purchased is subsequently increased). The exercise price per share of the warrants is equal to 110% of the effective per share price paid by the January 2004 debenture holders for the securities purchased by such

debenture holders. The warrants are exercisable until January 20, 2009.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO JANUARY 2004 DEBENTURES AND APRIL 2004 DEBENTURES

The 10% debentures include the following provisions:

Conversion Price Adjustment

Under the terms of the 10% debentures, the conversion price of the 10% debentures is subject to change in the event:

we make a public announcement that we intend to consolidate or merge with any other corporation (other than a merger in which we are the surviving or continuing corporation and our capital stock is unchanged) or sell or transfer all or substantially all of our assets;
or

any person, group or entity publicly announces a tender offer to purchase 50% or more of our common stock (or any other takeover scheme).

In case of any of the above events, the conversion price of the 10% debentures will, effective upon the announcement date of any of such transaction and continuing through the termination or abandonment

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of the proposed transaction which caused these terms of the 10% debentures to become operative, be the lower of:

the conversion price which would have been applicable for a conversion occurring on the announcement date of such transaction; and

the conversion price that would otherwise be in effect.

Sale of Assets, Etc.

Under the terms of the 10% debentures, if we at any time sell, convey or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, effectuate any transaction or series of related transactions in which more than 50% of the voting power of our stock is disposed of, or we consolidate, merge or combine with any other entity and we are not the survivor, then at the option of the 10% debenture holder either:

the 10% debenture holder may participate in the transaction as if the 10% debenture holder had converted the 10% debentures prior to such transaction; or

such event will be deemed to be an event of default pursuant to which we will be required to pay the 10% debenture holder upon consummation of such transaction an amount equal to the greater of:

130% of the outstanding principal amount plus accrued interest on the 10% debentures plus default interest, if any, plus any amounts owed to the 10% debenture holder under the registration rights agreement; and

the value of the number of shares of our common stock into which the 10% debentures are convertible based upon the trading price of our common stock on the day preceding the date of payment.

Distributions

Under the terms of the 10% debentures, if at any time the 10% debentures are outstanding, we:

distribute any shares of our common stock in a merger, consolidation, exchange of shares, recapitalization or reorganization or we sell all or substantially all of our assets (other than in connection with a plan of complete liquidation), the 10% debenture holders are entitled to participate in the distribution as if the 10% debenture holders had converted the 10% debentures;

distribute any of our assets to our stockholders as a dividend, stock repurchase, return of capital, or otherwise, the 10% debenture holders are entitled to participate in the distribution as if the 10% debentures holders had converted the 10% debentures; or

issue or sell any shares of our common stock for no consideration or at a price less than \$2.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions, then the \$2.00 fixed conversion price of the 10% debentures will be reduced to the price per share we receive on the issuance or sale.

Purchase Rights

Under the terms of the 10% debentures, if we issue any convertible securities or right to purchase stock, warrants, securities or other property to the holders of our common stock, the 10% debenture holders are entitled to acquire such purchase rights as if the 10% debenture holders have converted the 10% debentures.

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Covenants Contained in the Debentures

Under the terms of the 10% debentures, we are required to reserve from our authorized and unissued common stock a sufficient number of shares to provide for the issuance of common stock upon the full conversion of the 10% debentures and exercise of the warrants. We are required at all times to have authorized and reserved two times the number of shares that is actually issuable upon full conversion of the 10% debentures and exercise of the warrants (based on the conversion price of the 10% debentures and exercise price of the warrants in effect from time to time).

In the event that we do not have authorized the maximum number of shares for issuance as required by the 10% debentures, we must use our best efforts to seek and obtain shareholder approval to authorize the issuance of the full number of shares of common stock which would be issuable upon full conversion of the then outstanding 10% debentures as soon as practicable.

The January 2004 debentures also provide that if, at any time a holder of a 10% debenture submits a notice of conversion, and we do not have sufficient authorized but unissued shares of common stock available to effect such conversion, we must issue to the holder of the 10% debenture all of the shares of common stock which are then available to effect such conversion. In addition, we must pay to the 10% debenture holder a conversion default payment in the amount of 130% of the sum of the then outstanding principal amount of the 10% debenture plus accrued and unpaid interest. The conversion default payment must be paid through the date that we authorize a sufficient number of shares of common stock to effect conversion of the full outstanding principal balance of the 10% debenture. The conversion default payments for each calendar month are payable in cash or are convertible into common stock at such time as there are sufficient authorized shares of common stock at the applicable conversion price, at the option of the 10% debenture holder.

The 10% debentures provide that we may not, without the prior written consent of the debentures holders, do any of the following:

pay, declare or set apart for payment any dividend or other distribution on shares of our capital stock other than shares issued in the form of a stock dividend;

redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire any shares of our capital stock or any warrants, rights or options to purchase or acquire our shares of capital stock;

sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any significant portion of our assets outside of the ordinary course of our business;

lend money, give credit or make advances to any person or entity except as in existence or committed on the date of issuance of the 10% debentures, in the ordinary course of our business or not in excess of \$50,000; or

assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become liable upon the obligation of any person or entity except as in existence or committed on the date of issuance of the 10% debentures, in the ordinary course of our business or not in excess of \$50,000.

The January 2004 debentures also provide that we may not without the consent of the holder of such debentures:

incur any indebtedness, except indebtedness in existence or committed on January 20, 2004 and additional borrowings from existing lenders of which we have informed the

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holders of the 10% debentures, indebtedness to trade creditors or financial institutions incurred in the ordinary course of our business or to repay the 10% debentures.

Covenants

The securities purchase agreement and debt exchange agreement each contain a number of covenants, including the following:

we must timely permit the transfer of the 10% debentures, warrants and conversion shares which are eligible for transfer under an exemption from registration;

we must timely file all of our reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

we must keep at all times authorized and reserved for issuance, two times the number of shares that is actually issuable upon full conversion of the 10% debentures and exercise price of the warrants (based on the conversion price of the 10% debentures and exercise price of the warrants in effect from time to time);

we must maintain the listing of the common stock and the shares issuable upon conversion of the 10% debentures or exercise of the warrants on at least the OTC Bulletin Board (or equivalent replacement exchange), the Nasdaq National Market, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange; and

we must maintain our corporate existence and we may not sell all or substantially all of our assets except in the event of a merger or consolidation or sale where the surviving entity assumes all of our obligations under the securities purchase agreement, the 10% debentures and related agreements and such entity is a publicly traded corporation whose stock is listed for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, Nasdaq, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange.

The securities purchase agreement also contains the following covenants:

we may not without the consent of the majority of the January 2004 debenture holders, grant any registration rights to any third party at any time prior to 12 months from the date the registration statement that we are required to file under our registration rights agreement with the January 2004 debenture holders becomes effective; and

we may not without the consent of the majority of the January 2004 debenture holders, conduct any equity financing during the period ending 30 months after the effective date of the registration statement we are required to file under our registration rights agreement with the January 2004 debenture holders without providing the January 2004 debenture holders with the opportunity to participate in the equity financing on the same terms and conditions offered to the potential investors.

In the event of a breach of any material covenant in the securities purchase agreement, we are required to pay to the January 2004 debenture holders damages in the amount of 3% of the outstanding amount of the January 2004 debentures per month of such breach plus accrued and unpaid interest on the January 2004 debentures, prorated for partial months, in cash or shares at the conversion price of the January 2004 debentures, at our option, until such breach is cured.

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Events of Default under the 10% Debenture

If we commit an event of default under the 10% debentures, the 10% debentures will become immediately due and payable and we must pay to the 10% debenture holders an amount equal to the greater of:

130% of the outstanding principal amount plus accrued interest on the 10% debentures plus default interest, if any, plus any amounts owed to the 10% debenture holders under the registration rights agreement; or

the value of the number of shares of our common stock into which the 10% debentures are convertible based upon the trading price of our common stock on the day preceding the date of payment.

In the event of default under the January 2004 debentures the holders of such debentures would also have the right to exercise their rights under the security agreements securing the January 2004 debentures which could lead to control of substantially all of our assets by the January 2004 debenture holders.

Events of default under the 10% debentures include:

our failure to pay timely any principal or interest due on the 10% debentures;

our failure or inability to issue shares of our common stock upon conversion of the 10% debentures or exercise of the attached warrants;

our breach of any of the material covenants, representations or warranties included in the 10% debentures or the related purchase agreement or registration rights agreement, as applicable;

an assignment by us for the benefit of creditors or appointment of a receiver or trustee for a substantial part of our business or property;

an unstayed judgment entered against us for more than \$100,000;

bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, liquidation proceedings or similar proceedings instituted by or against us or any of our subsidiaries; or

our failure to maintain the listing of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board (or equivalent replacement exchange), the Nasdaq National Market, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange.

Events of default under the January 2004 debentures also include:

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our failure to file a registration statement covering the shares underlying the 10% debentures and warrants by May 10, 2004 or failure to have the registration statement effective by August 27, 2004, or lapses in effectiveness of the registration statement for more than 20 consecutive days or 40 days in any twelve-month period after the registration statement becomes effective.

We filed a registration statement on April 29, 2004 as amended on July 8, 2004 covering the shares underlying the 10% debentures and warrants and certain other securities.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 COMPARED TO
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

Aggregate revenues from development contracts and prototype sales and income from foreign government subsidies increased 102% in the three months ended March 31, 2004 to \$228,000 from \$113,000 in the same period in 2003. During the first quarter of 2004, we had revenues from development contracts and prototype sales of \$87,000 and income from foreign government subsidies of \$141,000 compared to \$112,000 and \$1,000 respectively in the same period in 2003.

Engineering, research and development expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased by 15% to \$1,211,000 from \$1,054,000 in the same period in 2003. These increases resulted primarily from advancement of our technology in large high rate battery applications. We expect our engineering, research and development expenses to be slightly higher in fiscal 2004 than fiscal 2003.

General and administrative expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased by \$71,000 or 8% to \$1,009,000 from \$938,000 in the same period in 2003. This increase included stock based compensation expense of \$85,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2004 as a result of the issuance of shares to a consultant for services rendered.

Depreciation and amortization during the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased by \$97,000 or 31% to \$408,000 from \$311,000 in the same period in 2003.

Interest expense, net of interest income, for the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased by \$1,408,000 or 335% to \$1,829,000 from \$421,000 in the same period in 2003. Interest expense increased as a result of interest accrued on the loans from Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures and the interest accrued on the January 2004 debentures. In addition, the 10% debentures sold in January 2004 contained an imbedded beneficial conversion feature, wherein an additional \$1,152,000 in interest was charged as interest expense and as a discount to the debentures and attached warrants.

The result of these revenues and costs and expenses is a net loss of \$4,229,000 or \$.35 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2004 as compared to a net loss of \$2,611,000 or \$.26 for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase in net loss for the quarter is principally due to the increase in interest expense on outstanding debt and the interest expense related to the sale of the January 2004 debentures and attached warrants.

Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and expect to incur substantial additional operating losses over the next several years. As of March 31, 2004, our accumulated deficit was \$41,608,000.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 COMPARED TO
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

Revenues from development contracts and prototype sales increased by \$108,000 or 89% to \$229,000 in 2003 from \$121,000 in 2002. Revenues from development contracts and prototype sales in 2003 increased largely due to an increase in technology and marketing activities in large high rate battery applications, which resulted in increased prototype and development contracts as well as a full year of operating results of LTC for 2003 versus three months in 2002 from the effective date of the Share Exchange.

Engineering, research and development expenses in 2003 increased by 63% to \$4,383,000 from \$2,683,000 in 2002. These increases resulted primarily from advancement of our technology in large high rate battery applications and the inclusion of the operating results of LTC for a full year. We expect our engineering, research and development expenses to increase slightly in fiscal 2004.

General and administrative expenses in 2003 increased by \$1,588,000 or 76% to \$3,665,000 from \$2,077,000 in 2002. These increases were due to increased legal, accounting and financial printer expenses related to the preparation of GAIA Holding financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, increased travel expenses, preparation of the Company's SEC filings, and the inclusion of the operating results of LTC for a full year.

Depreciation and amortization for 2003 increased by \$836,000 or 128% to \$1,489,000 from \$653,000 in 2002. \$9,965,000 of the purchase price of the Share Exchange was allocated to intangible assets (patents) and will be amortized ratably over 12 years commencing October 2002. \$167,000 and \$872,000 of such allocation was amortized during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

\$3,700,000 of the purchase price of the Share Exchange was allocated to in-process research and development and resulted in \$3,700,000 of intangible expenses for 2002.

Income from foreign government subsidies in 2003 decreased by \$227,000 or 20% to \$885,000 from \$1,112,000 in 2002. These decreases resulted from the completion of a number of foreign government subsidy contracts, and a shift in emphasis from contract research to commercial production.

Interest expense, net of interest income, for 2003 increased by \$500,000 or 40% to \$1,761,000 from \$1,261,000 in 2002. Interest expense increased as a result of increased loans from Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures during fiscal 2002 and 2003.

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There was a net loss of \$10,191,000 or \$1.02 per share for the year ended December 31, 2003 as compared to a net loss of \$9,184,000 or \$1.38 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase in the net loss was primarily related to inclusion of the operating results of LTC for a full year.

Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and expect to incur substantial additional operating losses over the next several years. As of December 31, 2003, our accumulated deficit was \$37,579,000.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

At March 31, 2004, cash and cash equivalents were \$146,000. Total liabilities at March 31, 2004 were \$49,252,000 consisting of current liabilities in the aggregate amount of \$4,708,000 (including \$2,184,000 of accounts payable), long-term liabilities in the amount of \$34,324,000 and convertible debt securities in the aggregate amount of \$10,220,000. As of March 31, 2004, our working capital deficit was \$3,773,000. We expect to incur substantial operating losses as we continue our commercialization efforts.

We have financed our operations since inception primarily through equity financings, loans from shareholders and other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets.

In January 2004, we sold \$2,000,000 of our January 2004 debentures with attached warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock in a private placement to an investment group. See January 2004 Convertible Debenture Financing.

In February 2004, Arch Hill Capital converted the \$3,949,000 convertible promissory note issued by us into 1,974,500 shares of our common stock, pursuant to the terms of such note.

We have entered into a Bridge Financing Agreement with Arch Hill Capital (See Note 9). From January 1, 2004 through March 31, 2004, \$409,000 in principal of promissory notes were issued under the Bridge Financing Agreement. From April 1, 2004 through April 13, 2004, \$509,000 in principal of promissory notes were issued under the Bridge Financing Agreement. From April 14, 2004 through May 20, 2004 \$1,101,000 in principal of promissory notes were issued under the Bridge Financing Agreement.

The Bridge Financing Agreement does not contain a maximum of the amount of funding that may be advanced under such agreement. Accordingly, there is no maximum amount of notes that may be issued to Arch Hill Capital. The amount of notes will be related to the working capital advances made by Arch Hill Capital to us and the length of time until a new debt or equity financing is completed.

GAIA has entered into a Subordinated Loan Agreement with Arch Hill Ventures. As of March 31, 2004, advances from Arch Hill Ventures to GAIA under this agreement were \$27,104,000.

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On April 13, 2004, pursuant to the Debt Exchange Agreement, approximately \$9.7 million of debt owed by LTC to Arch Hill Capital under the Bridge Financing Agreement and \$23.2 million of debt owed to Arch Hill Ventures under the Subordinated Loan Agreement were exchanged for LTC debentures and equity securities. See April 2004 Debt Exchange .

We do not currently have sufficient cash to meet our working capital needs or to achieve all of our development and production objectives. In order to have sufficient capital resources for our development, production, operating and administrative needs, we need to close on a debt or equity financing transaction in the near term. We anticipate that such an equity financing could be up to approximately \$12,000,000, although no definitive terms have been established as of the date of this report. We believe that if we raise approximately \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in a debt or equity financing, we would have sufficient funds to meet our operating and capital expenditure needs for at least twelve months. We have not entered into any definitive agreements relating to a new financing as of June 21, 2004 and no assurance can be given that any financing will be consummated.

If a new financing is not consummated, we will assess all available alternatives including a sale of our assets or merger, the suspension of operations and possibly liquidation, auction, bankruptcy, or other measures.

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GOING CONCERN MATTERS

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and expect to incur additional operating losses over the next several years. Operations have been financed primarily through the use of proceeds from loans from Arch Hill Capital and other related parties, loans from silent partners, bank borrowings secured by assets and equity financings. On January 22, 2004, we sold \$2,000,000 of 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 with warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of LTC common stock in a private placement to an investment group. Continuation of our operations in 2004 is dependent upon obtaining further financing from either Arch Hill Capital or other related parties, or the new debt or equity financing described above. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

MANAGEMENT'S PLANS TO OVERCOME

OPERATING AND LIQUIDITY DIFFICULTIES

In the past, we have worked closely with selected portable electronics Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) exploring various notebook computer, personal digital assistant and wireless handset applications. Over the past four years, we have refocused our unique extrusion-based manufacturing process, cell technology, large battery assembly expertise, and market activities to concentrate on large-format, high rate battery applications. Our commercialization efforts are focused

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on applying our lithium-ion rechargeable batteries in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets.

Our operating plan seeks to minimize our capital requirements, but commercialization of our battery technology will require additional capital. We expect that technology development and operating and production expenses will increase significantly as we continue to advance our battery technology and develop products for commercial applications.

Effective April 1, 2003, a 20% salary reduction was implemented for all employees of LTC at the GAIA USA unit, which reduced salaries will be repaid by us if a third party debt or equity financing of at least \$3,000,000 in gross proceeds is closed by June 30, 2004. Salary reduction deferrals of \$177,000 have been accrued in the financial statements. Upon the completion of the January 2004 debenture financing, we reinstated the base salary of each employee to 100% of the base salary in effect on March 31, 2003.

Although Arch Hill Capital has been providing funding to us under a Bridge Financing Agreement since December 2001, there can be no assurance that funding will continue to be provided by Arch Hill Capital in the amounts necessary to meet all our obligations until the closing of a third party debt or equity financing or that we will be able to consummate such a financing.

We are currently seeking sources of additional financing, in the form of equity financing, to provide the additional capital in order to fund our current operations, scale-up our production capabilities to take advantage of near-term market opportunities, expand our scope of operations and pursue our business strategy. We believe that if we raise approximately \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in a debt or an equity financing we would have sufficient funds to meet our needs for at least twelve months. However, no assurance can be given that we will be successful in completing any financing. If we are unsuccessful in completing any financing, we will not be able to fund our current expenses or pursue our business strategy.

If a third party debt or equity financing is not consummated, we will assess all available alternatives including a sale of our assets or merger, a restructuring, the suspension of operations and possibly liquidation, auction, bankruptcy, or other measures.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) recently issued disclosure guidance for critical accounting policies. The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Not all of these significant accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. However, the following policies could be deemed to be critical within the SEC definition.

REVENUES

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We perform certain research and development for other companies and sell prototypes to third parties. Revenue is recognized as services are rendered or products are delivered, the price to the buyer is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

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USEFUL LIVES OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets are based on estimates of the useful lives of the assets. We regularly review the useful life estimates established to determine their propriety. Changes in estimated useful lives could result in increased depreciation or amortization expense in the period of the change in estimate and in future periods that could materially impact our financial condition and results of operations.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS No. 144). SFAS No. 144 requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. An impairment charge could materially impact our financial condition and results of operations.

PURCHASE ACCOUNTING

Purchase price accounting requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price to the fair market value of the assets and liabilities purchased. In our recording of the share exchange, we engaged a recognized valuation expert to assist us in determining the fair value of these assets and liabilities. Included in the asset valuation for this purchase was the valuation of intangible assets for patents and in-process research and development. We determined that the technological feasibility of this in-process technology had not yet been established and that the technology had no alternative future use and as such, the amounts were expensed.

INCOME TAXES

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our taxes in each of the jurisdictions of operation. This process involves management estimating the actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within the consolidated balance sheet. We then must assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. Future taxable income depends on the ability to generate income in excess of allowable deductions. Significant management judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods, we may need to change our valuation allowance that could materially impact our financial condition and results of operations.

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FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates, assumptions and methods used to estimate fair value of our financial instruments are made in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. We have used available information to derive our estimates. However, because these estimates are made as of a specific point in time, they are not necessarily indicative of amounts we could realize currently. The use of different assumptions or estimating methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations (SFAS 143) which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. SFAS 143 requires, among other things, that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are then capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. We have adopted SFAS 143 effective January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS NO. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB statement No.13, and Technical Corrections (SFAS 145). This statement eliminates the current requirement that gains and losses on debt extinguishment must be classified as extraordinary items in the income statement. Instead, such gains and losses will be classified as extraordinary items only if they are deemed to be unusual and infrequent, in accordance with the current GAAP criteria for extraordinary classification. In addition, SFAS 145 eliminates an inconsistency in lease accounting by requiring that modifications of capital leases that result in reclassification as operating leases be accounted for consistent with sale-leaseback accounting rules. SFAS 145 is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 and was adopted effective January 1, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 145 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No.150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 requires certain financial instruments that embody obligations of the issuer and have characteristics of both liabilities and equity to be classified as liabilities. The provisions of SFAS 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and to all other instruments that exist as of the beginning of the first interim financial reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of this statement did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. This interpretation expands the disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that, at the inception of a guarantee, a guarantor recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The disclosure requirements are effective immediately. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of this interpretation are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of the initial recognition and measurement provisions of this interpretation did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities An Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51 (FIN 46) and amended the Interpretation in December 2003. This interpretation clarifies how to identify variable interest entities and how a company should assess its interests in a variable interest entity to decide whether to consolidate the entity. The Company does not have any ownership in variable interest entities.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth information concerning LTC's directors and executive officers and the directors and executive officers of GAIA Holding and GAIA as of June 21, 2004:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Dr. Franz J. Kruger	55	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of LTC Supervisory Director of GAIA Holding Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of GAIA
Ralf Tolksdorf	41	Chief Financial Officer and Director of LTC Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director of GAIA
Dr. Andrew J. Manning	57	Executive Vice President of LTC
David J. Cade	65	Chairman of the Board of LTC Supervisory Director of GAIA Holding Supervisory Director of GAIA
Stephen F. Hope	61	Director of LTC
Ralph D. Ketchum	73	Director of LTC
Arif Maskatia	53	Director of LTC
Hendrikus Harold van Andel	60	Director of LTC Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of GAIA Holding Supervisory Director of GAIA
Prof. Dr. Marnix A. Snijder	53	Director of LTC Supervisory Director of GAIA Holding Supervisory Director of GAIA

Franz J. Kruger, Ph.D. was appointed our Chief Executive Officer on February 6, 2004. Dr. Kruger has served as our director since November 26, 2002. Dr. Kruger served as our President and Chief Operating Officer from November 26, 2002 to February 6, 2004. Dr. Kruger is the Chief Executive Officer of GAIA having joined GAIA in February 2001. He is a member of the supervisory Board of Directors of GAIA Holding and a Managing Director of GAIA. He received his Ph.D. in February 1976 from the University of Stuttgart, in the field of metallo-organic Chemistry. In 1976 he joined Varta Batterie AG, the leading battery manufacturer in Europe, at its research and development (R&D) center in Kelkheim where developed lithium primary batteries. He then transferred to Varta Singapore as a Technical Director in 1981. In 1983 he joined

Raychem in Menlo Park, California where he worked as Director of Marketing for the Military Ground Systems Division in the U.S. and

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Germany. In 1986 he rejoined Varta, serving as Technical Director in R&D and later as a Member of the Executive Board of the Industrial Battery Division. From 1992 to 1998 he was responsible for Varta's Central R&D activities as well as its Profit Center for Electric Vehicle Batteries as a Managing Director. Dr. Kruger left Varta in December 1998 to found his own consulting company, InnoventisConsulting GmbH. During his career, Dr. Kruger has accumulated knowledge in the development, manufacturing and marketing of major battery systems, especially lithium-ion and lithium-ion polymer batteries.

Ralf Tolksdorf was appointed our Chief Financial Officer on November 18, 2002 and has served as our director since November 26, 2002. Mr. Tolksdorf also serves as the Chief Financial Officer of GAIA and is a Managing Director of GAIA. He joined GAIA in November 2000, having previously served as a financial consultant to GAIA since December 1999. Mr. Tolksdorf is also President of his own consulting company, SMR Strategische Management und Risikoberatungs GmbH (Strategic Management and Risk-Management Consulting), in Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Tolksdorf has over 10 years experience as a management consultant, manager, and managing director in various business and industrial firms. Mr. Tolksdorf received his degree in Economics from the University of Göttingen.

Andrew J. Manning, Ph.D. has served as our Executive Vice President since January 2002. Dr. Manning joined us in 1994 as Director of Process Development, and was Vice President of Manufacturing from October 1999 to January 2001. Dr. Manning has over 25 years of experience in process development, process engineering, and new plant design and start-up. Dr. Manning has held various technology management positions in thin-film industries, including Director of Manufacturing Technologies at Congoleum, and Director of Research and Engineering for Tarkett, where he was responsible for process and equipment involving coating, saturation, lamination, and substrate handling. Dr. Manning has a broad technical background, including polymers, non-woven, thermal processing and synthetic minerals. He has related experience at Celanese and Pfizer. Dr. Manning received both his Ph.D. and B.S. degrees in Chemical Engineering from Cornell University.

David J. Cade was appointed our Chairman on November 1, 1999. Mr. Cade was appointed to the supervisory Boards of Directors of GAIA Holding and GAIA on October 4, 2002. Mr. Cade served as our Chief Executive Officer from November 1, 1999 to February 6, 2004 and as our President and Chief Operating Officer from May 1996 to November 1999. Mr. Cade served as our Vice President of Marketing from August 1994 to May 1996 and was elected an officer in October 1994. Mr. Cade has served as our director since August 1997. Mr. Cade has over 30 years of experience in senior business development, marketing, sales and international strategic alliances in global telecommunications systems, electronics and information technologies. From February 1988 to October 1992, Mr. Cade was Senior Vice President of Marketing and Business Development for COMSAT Systems Division in Washington D.C. and from October 1992 to April 1994, Mr. Cade was Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Interdigital Communications Corporation, a Philadelphia company that manufactures wireless telephone systems for customers worldwide. Previously, Mr. Cade held managerial positions in Washington D.C. with Martin Marietta (now Lockheed Martin), AT&T and the Department of Defense. Mr. Cade holds an MBA from Syracuse University and an undergraduate degree from the University of Illinois.

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Stephen F. Hope has served as our director since October 1990 and was our President, Chairman of the Board and Treasurer from October 1990 through April 1994. He is a director of Lithion Corporation, our wholly-owned subsidiary. Mr. Hope was Director and the President of Hope Industries, Inc., our previously wholly-owned subsidiary, from 1985 through December 1993. He received a B.A. from Dartmouth University in 1965 and is a member of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers and the Society of Photo-Finished Engineers.

Ralph D. Ketchum has served as our director since July 1, 1994. He has been President of RDK Capital, Inc. since January 1987. RDK Capital, Inc. is a general partner of RDK Capital Limited Partnership, an investment limited partnership. Mr. Ketchum served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Heintz Corporation, a majority owned subsidiary of RDK Capital Limited Partnership. Mr. Ketchum was Senior Vice President and Group Executive of the Lighting Group, General Electric Company from 1980 to 1987. He also serves as a director of Metropolitan Savings Bank, Oglebay-Norton Corporation, Thomas Industries and Pacific Scientific, Inc.

Arif Maskatia has served as our director since February 23, 1999. Mr. Maskatia has over 27 years of experience in the computer industry. He presently is Vice President of the Advanced Technology & Portable Development Group for Acer Advanced Labs in San Jose, California, responsible for development of new notebook computer platforms. Prior to joining Acer, he held senior technology development positions with Zenith Data Systems and Alcatel/ITT Information Systems. Mr. Maskatia holds a Bachelors and a Masters degree in electrical engineering from Cornell University.

Hendrikus Harold van Andel has served as our director since November 26, 2002. He has been the Chief Executive Officer of Arch Hill Capital since 1988. Mr. van Andel is the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of GAIA Holding and a member of the supervisory Board of Directors of GAIA. Mr. van Andel holds directorships in a number of Dutch and British private companies in which Arch Hill Capital has invested.

Prof. Dr. Marnix A. Snijder has served as our director since November 26, 2002. Prof. Dr. Snijder is a member of the supervisory Boards of Directors of GAIA Holding and GAIA. Prof. Dr. Snijder received his Masters of Law and Ph.D. from the University of Amsterdam in 1974 and 1981, respectively. Prof. Dr. Snijder is a partner in Arch Hill Management BV, which provides management services to Arch Hill. He was a Lecturing Professor at the University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands from 1990 to 1998. Prof. Dr. Snijder founded and served as Managing Partner of his own Dutch and Belgian law firm from 1982 to 1995 and was a Manager of Financial Services for Schuitema N.V., a Dutch wholesale and retail trade company from 1975 to 1982. Prof. Dr. Snijder serves on the boards of directors of a number of Dutch, Belgian and Swiss companies. He has authored numerous publications on taxation and co-developed taxation software.

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The Board of Directors has approved the appointment of John J. McGovern as our Chief Financial Officer effective June 25, 2004. Mr. McGovern is currently the Chairman, Founder and Managing Director of Bridgehead Partners, LLC, a professional management and financial advisory services firm that was started in January 2002.

From November 1999 until December 2001, Mr. McGovern served as the Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Multex.Com, Inc., a NASDAQ listed, internet based investment information and technology provider to the financial services industry. From August 1997 until November 1997, Mr. McGovern served as Chief Financial Officer, of Northsound Music Group, Inc., a producer and marketer of C.D. and cassette audio products to retailers. From December 1995 until August 1997 Mr. McGovern was the Managing Director and founding member of JJM Group, L.L.C., an investment banking firm. Prior to JJM Group, L.L.C., Mr. McGovern was President and Chief Executive Officer of Axel Electronics Inc./Sigmawater, Inc. subsidiaries of FPBSM Industries Inc., a defense electronics design and manufacturing firm. Mr. McGovern has also worked for Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. and Coopers & Lybrand. Mr. McGovern received his MBA from Columbia University and BS from Monmouth College. Mr. McGovern is a C.P.A. in the State of New Jersey (inactive).

Our directors hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

We do not currently have a separate audit committee. Currently, our entire Board of Directors performs all the functions that may be delegated to an audit committee. We plan to establish an audit committee during fiscal 2004 and are currently assessing which members of our Board are best qualified, based on their accounting or related financial management expertise, independence, time availability, corporate experience and other relevant factors, to serve on our audit committee. Based on our small size, early development stage and limited financial and human resources, we did not believe that creating an audit committee separate and distinct from our full Board of Directors would have been cost-effective prior to fiscal 2004.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid by us during the three years ended on December 31, 2003 to our Chief Executive Officer and our other executive officers and executive officers of our subsidiaries, who were serving as executive officers on December 31, 2003 and received total salary and bonus in excess of \$100,000 during fiscal year 2003 (the Named Executive Officers).

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Long-Term
			Compensation Awards Securities
			Underlying Options(#)
David J. Cade, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ⁽¹⁾	2003	\$ 212,500 ⁽²⁾	-0-
	2002	\$ 217,642 ⁽³⁾	150,000
	2001	\$ 165,000	-0-
Franz J. Kruger President and Chief Operating Officer ⁽⁴⁾	2003	\$ 322,721 ⁽⁵⁾	-0-
	2002	\$ 266,362 ⁽⁶⁾	-0-
Ralf Tolksdorf Chief Financial Officer ⁽⁷⁾	2003	\$ 286,450 ⁽⁸⁾	-0-
	2002	\$ 261,199 ⁽⁹⁾	-0-
Andrew J. Manning Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer	2003	\$ 148,750 ⁽¹⁰⁾	-0-
	2002	\$ 155,966 ⁽¹¹⁾	100,000
	2001	\$ 125,000	-0-

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Cade served as Chief Executive Officer during fiscal 2003 and to February 6, 2004.

⁽²⁾ \$37,500 of salary payable to Mr. Cade during 2003 was deferred.

⁽³⁾ Salary of \$207,500 per annum from January 1, 2002 until October 4, 2002 (the first closing of the Share Exchange) and \$250,000 per annum from October 5, 2002 through December 31, 2002.

⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Kruger served as Chief Operating Officer during fiscal 2003 and became Chief Executive Officer on February 6, 2004. Dr. Kruger is also Chief Executive Officer of GAIA.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes \$78,635 from LTC and \$244,086 consulting fee from GAIA. \$14,596 of salary payable by LTC to Dr. Kruger was deferred.

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- (6) Includes \$241,818 consulting fee from GAIA from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002 and \$24,544 consulting fee from LTC from September 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002.
- (7) Mr. Tolksdorf is also Chief Financial Officer of GAIA.
- (8) Includes \$93,035 from LTC and \$193,415 consulting fee from GAIA. \$14,596 of salary payable by LTC to Mr. Tolksdorf was deferred.
- (9) Includes \$219,199 consulting fee from GAIA from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002 and \$42,000 consulting fee from LTC from September 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002.
- (10) \$26,250 of salary payable to Dr. Manning during 2003 was deferred.
- (11) Salary of \$150,000 per annum from January 1, 2002 until October 4, 2002 (the first closing of the Share Exchange) and \$175,000 per annum from October 5, 2002 through December 31, 2002.

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AGGREGATED DECEMBER 31, 2003 OPTION VALUES

Name	Number of Securities		Value of Unexercised	
	Underlying		In-The-Money Options	
	Unexercised Options		at FY-End (#)	
	at FY-End (#)		at FY-End (#)	
	Exercisable/Unexercisable		Exercisable/Unexercisable	
David J. Cade	42,575	42,575	\$	0/0
Franz J. Kruger	0/0		\$	0/0
Ralf Tolksdorf	0/0		\$	0/0
Andrew J. Manning	28,453	28,453	\$	0/0

The above table sets forth information with respect to the number and value of in-the-money unexercised options held by the Named Executive Officers at the end of fiscal year 2003. The value of in-the-money unexercised options held at December 31, 2003 is based on the closing bid price of \$1.95 per share of Common Stock on December 31, 2003. All of the options held by Named Executive Officers had exercise prices in excess of \$1.95 as of December 31, 2003. Accordingly, there were no in-the-money unexercised options as of that date. No options were exercised by the Named Executive Officer in fiscal year 2003.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEE MATTERS

We have entered into an Employment Agreement with David J. Cade, for a period of three years commencing as of January 1, 2002. Mr. Cade received a salary of \$207,500 per year until October 4, 2002, the first closing of the Share Exchange, which was increased to \$250,000 per year, thereafter. The agreement provides that during each fiscal year, Mr. Cade will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 40% of his annual salary.

We have entered into an Employment Agreement with Franz J. Kruger, for a period of three years commencing as of April 15, 2003. The Agreement provides for a salary of \$97,308 per year to be paid by LTC. The agreement provides that during each fiscal year, Dr. Kruger will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 40% of his annual salary.

Effective February 6, 2004, our Board of Directors appointed Mr. Franz Kruger Chief Executive Officer of Lithium Technology Corporation, based on Mr. Kruger's worldwide experience and reputation in the global advanced battery industry. Mr. David J. Cade, who had held the Chief Executive Officer position will continue as the Chairman of the Board of Lithium Technology Corporation in a full-time capacity. Mr. Cade's responsibilities as Chairman will include corporate governance, shareholder and investor relations and SEC and other public reporting requirements.

We have entered into an Employment Agreement with Ralf Tolksdorf, for a period of three years commencing as of April 15, 2003. The Agreement provides for a salary of \$97,308 per year to be paid by LTC. The agreement provides that during each fiscal year, Mr. Tolksdorf will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 30% of his annual salary.

We have entered into an Employment Agreement with Andrew J. Manning, for a period of three years commencing as of January 1, 2002. Dr. Manning received a salary of \$150,000 per year until the first closing of the Share Exchange, which was increased to \$175,000 per year thereafter. The agreement provides that during each fiscal year, Dr. Manning will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 30% of his annual salary.

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The Employment Agreements with each of the above executives (an Executive) include the following. In the event the Executive's employment is terminated by us other than for cause, death or disability, then under the Employment Agreement: (i) we will continue to pay to the Executive his then annual salary for the remainder of the term or for six months (whichever is longer) in one lump sum within 30 days after the termination date, (ii) the Executive will be entitled, during the period for which such severance is being paid, to receive all benefits under our medical insurance, disability insurance, life insurance and other benefit plans as are then in effect for our executives and (iii) all then exercisable and unexercisable options will immediately become exercisable on the date of termination, and will remain exercisable in accordance with the terms of the applicable stock option plan and agreement. Cause is defined as the breach or continued gross neglect by the Executive, or gross negligence or willful misconduct by the Executive in the performance of any of his duties or obligations under the Employment Agreement.

In the event that the Executive's employment is terminated for cause, disability, death or by the resignation of the Executive, (i) the Executive's employment under the Employment Agreement will cease (upon 30 days notice in the event of disability), (ii) we will pay the Executive his accrued and unpaid salary, accrued vacation time and expense reimbursement through the date of termination and (iii) all options will be treated in accordance with the terms of the applicable stock option plan and agreement pursuant to which such options were granted, provided that in the event of the death of the Executive all options (whether vested or unvested) will be transferred in accordance with the Executive's will and become exercisable for a period of 36 months from the date of death, subject to the terms of the applicable stock option plan. The Employment Agreements also include certain confidentially, non-solicitation and non-competition provisions.

GAIA entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Innoventis Consulting GmbH (Innoventis) with respect to the services of Dr. Franz Kruger as the Chairman of Management of GAIA. Innoventis represents Dr. Kruger. The Consultancy Agreement has a four-year term from September 1, 2002 to August 31, 2006. Innoventis charges a monthly fee of 23,000 for Dr. Kruger's services. The agreement requires that Innoventis and Dr. Kruger maintain secrecy as to the confidential information of GAIA.

GAIA has entered into a Consultancy Agreement with SMR Strategische Management und Risikoberatungs GmbH (SMR) with respect to the services of Ralf Tolksdorf as the Managing Director of Finances, Organization etc. of GAIA. SMR represents Mr. Tolksdorf. The Consultancy Agreement has a four-year term from September 1, 2002 to August 31, 2006. SMR charges a monthly fee of 14,500 for Mr. Tolksdorf's services. The agreement requires that SMR and Mr. Tolksdorf maintain secrecy as to the confidential information of GAIA.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Directors receive no cash compensation for serving on our Board of Directors. In the past, each of our non-employee directors received an option to purchase 667 shares of common stock under our Directors Plan upon election to the Board. Our Directors Plan has been terminated. It is currently our policy to award an option to purchase 667 shares of common stock under our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan to each non-employee director who is elected to the Board. Each non-employee director is eligible to receive additional options approved by the Board or option committee.

Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth as of June 21, 2004, the number and percentage of outstanding shares of our common stock beneficially owned by our Named Executive Officers, directors and stockholders owning more than 5% of our common stock and our executive officers and directors as a group:

<u>Name of Owner</u>	<u>Shares Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Percentage of Class</u> ⁽¹⁾
Arch Hill Capital N.V. ⁽²⁾	53,959,282 ⁽¹⁰⁾	94.32%
Arch Hill Ventures N.V. ⁽²⁾	26,568,480	68.02%
David Cade ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	42,575 ⁽¹¹⁾	*
Stephen Hope ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	58,304 ⁽¹²⁾	*
Ralph Ketchum ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	36,122 ⁽¹³⁾	*
Franz J. Kruger ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	-0- ⁽¹⁴⁾	-0-
Andrew J. Manning ⁽³⁾⁽⁸⁾	28,453 ⁽¹¹⁾	*
Arif Maskatia ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	3,167 ⁽¹¹⁾	*
Marnix Snijder ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	-0- ⁽¹⁵⁾	-0-
Ralf Tolksdorf ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	-0- ⁽¹⁶⁾	-0-
Hendrikus Harold van Andel ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	-0- ⁽¹⁷⁾	-0-
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (9 persons)	168,621 ⁽¹⁴⁾⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾⁽¹⁸⁾	*

(1) The percentage of class calculation for each person or entity is based on the number of shares of LTC common stock outstanding as of June 21, 2004 plus the number of shares of LTC common stock issuable to the person or entity upon conversion of convertible securities held by such person or entity.

(2) Address: Parkweg 2, 2585 JJ s, Gravenhage, Netherlands.

(3) Address c/o Lithium Technology Corporation, 5115 Campus Drive, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462.

(4) Address c/o GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH, Montaniastarsse 17, D-00734 Nordhausen, Germany.

(5) Director of LTC.

(6) Chairman of LTC.

(7) President and Chief Executive Officer of LTC.

(8) Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer of LTC.

(9) Chief Financial Officer of LTC.

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- (10) Consists of 9,240,802 shares of LTC common stock owned by Arch Hill Capital, 12,000,000 warrants owned by Arch Hill Capital, shares issuable upon conversion of \$3,000,000 of convertible notes held by Arch Hill Capital (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50), shares issuable upon payment of \$75,000 of interest on the convertible notes held by Arch Hill Capital (at an assumed price of \$0.50 per share) and 26,568,480 shares of LTC common stock held by Arch Hill Ventures, which is controlled by Arch Hill Capital.
- (11) Consists of options exercisable within 60 days of June 21, 2004.
- (12) Includes options to purchase 4,250 shares exercisable within 60 days of June 21, 2004; 54,054 shares held directly by Mr. Hope; and 4,517 shares held by Hazel Hope, the Executrix of the Estate of Henry Hope.
- (13) Includes options to purchase 4,417 shares exercisable within 60 days of June 21, 2004; 19,214 shares held directly by Mr. Ketchum; and 12,492 shares held by Mr. Ketchum's spouse.
- (14) Does not include 278,351 shares of LTC common stock held by Arch Hill Ventures for the benefit of Stichting Administratiekantoor GAIA (Stichting GAIA) which in turn holds an interest in such shares for the benefit of Franz Kruger. Dr. Kruger does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does he have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Stichting GAIA does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does it have the right to receive such shares on any specific date and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (15) Does not include 1,116,000 shares of LTC common stock held by Arch Hill Capital for the benefit of Stichting GAIA, which in turn holds an interest in such shares for the benefit of Marnix Snijder. Mr. Snijder does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares, nor does he have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Stichting GAIA does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does it have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.

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- (16) Does not include 261,651 shares of LTC common stock held by Arch Hill Ventures for the benefit of Stichting GAIA, which in turn holds an interest in such shares for the benefit of Ralf Tolksdorf. Mr. Tolksdorf does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares, nor does he have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Stichting GAIA does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does it have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (17) Does not include 4,200,000 shares of LTC common stock held by Arch Hill Capital for the benefit of Stichting GAIA, which in turn holds an interest in such shares for the benefit of Hendrikus Harold van Anel. Mr. van Anel does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares, nor does he have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Stichting GAIA does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does it have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (18) Includes options to purchase 82,862 shares exercisable within 60 days of June 21, 2004.
- * Less than 1%.

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CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS

We issued a total of \$5,249,000 of convertible notes to Ilion from September 1999 to December 2001 convertible into our common stock at \$2.00 per share. On December 31, 2001, we entered into a Termination Agreement with Ilion which was closed on January 8, 2002 (the Termination Agreement) pursuant to which the Merger Agreement between us and Ilion, dated January 19, 2000, as amended from time to time, and all other agreements between us and Ilion, were terminated. Pursuant to LTC's Merger Agreement with Ilion, which had a termination date of February 28, 2002, LTC had proposed to merge our lithium battery business with Ilion's. That merger was contingent on an initial public offering by Ilion, which did not occur.

As a further condition to the Termination Agreement on December 31, 2001, we entered into a Note Purchase and Sale Agreement with Ilion and Arch Hill Capital (the Note Purchase and Sale Agreement) which was closed on January 8, 2002. Under the terms of the Note Purchase and Sale Agreement, Arch Hill Capital acquired from Ilion \$3,949,000 principal amount of our promissory notes held by Ilion (the Ilion Notes), which it converted into 5,567,027 shares of our common stock on February 25, 2004. The Ilion Notes were previously issued by us to Ilion in connection with the LTC-Ilion Merger Agreement and related bridge financing agreement. The remaining \$1,300,000 of our notes held by Ilion were converted into 650,000 restricted shares of our common stock (the Ilion Conversion Shares).

The Termination Agreement provides that after the termination closing and from time to time as requested by Ilion, we will take all appropriate actions to nominate one person designated by Ilion to our Board of Directors provided that Ilion (i) is the beneficial owner of at least 1% of our common stock then outstanding during the two year period after the termination closing or (ii) is the beneficial owner of at least 5% of our common stock then outstanding at any time after the termination closing.

As a condition to the Termination Agreement, the exiting Warrant Agreement between us and Ilion, dated as of January 19, 2000 (the Warrant Agreement), relating to 375,000 shares of our common stock was amended (the Warrant Amendment) to increase the number of shares of our common stock subject to the Warrant Agreement to 625,000, all exercisable at \$3.00 per share (the Warrant Shares) and to extend the termination date of the Warrants to January 10, 2004.

As a condition to the Termination Agreement, we entered into cross licensing agreements with Ilion whereby worldwide, non-exclusive, royalty free, perpetual licenses were granted by each to the other with respect to certain specified technology. See Description of Business Intellectual Property.

With respect to the Ilion Conversion Shares and the Warrant Shares, we granted certain demand and piggy back registration rights commencing May 1, 2002.

We have received subordinated loans from Arch Hill Ventures and silent partnership loans from related parties. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

We entered into a bridge financing agreement with Arch Hill Capital. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. We issued a total of \$1,914,567 of convertible notes to Arch Hill Capital from January 2002 to July 28, 2002 which were converted into 1,196,604 shares of our common stock. Effective January 8, 2002, Arch Hill Capital purchased from Ilion \$3,949,000 of notes which were converted into 1,974,500 shares of our common stock on

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February 25, 2004. We issued a total of \$6,872,127 of notes to Arch Hill Capital during 2003, \$409,000 from January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004 and \$509,000 from April 1, 2004 to April 13, 2004. In April 2004, we exchanged certain debt owed to Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures for our equity securities. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Subsequent to the debt exchange (during the period April 14, 2004 to May 20, 2004), Arch Hill Capital advanced \$1,101,000 to us under the Bridge Financing Agreement.

As described above, in the Share Exchange we issued Series A Preferred Stock to Arch Hill Ventures, which was converted in the aggregate into 5,567,027 shares of our common stock on February 25, 2004.

As of June 21, 2004, Arch Hill Capital beneficially owns:

- (i) 35,809,282 outstanding shares of our common stock (including 26,568,480 shares of our common stock held by Arch Hill Ventures);

- (ii) \$3,000,000 of our April 2004 debentures convertible into 6,000,000 shares of common stock (at an assumed conversion price of \$0.50 per share);

- (iii) \$75,000 of interest payable on the April 2004 debentures in 150,000 shares of our common stock (at an assumed price of \$0.50 per share)

- (iv) warrants to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock at \$2.00 per share; and

- (v) warrants to purchase up to 10,500,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.40 per share.

The 53,959,282 shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital constitute approximately 94% of our common stock on an as-converted basis, including shares beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital and share issuable upon conversion of convertible securities held by Arch Hill Capital but not including any shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding convertible securities held by any other person. Accordingly, Arch Hill Capital is a controlling stockholder and is able to control the outcome of most matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of our directors, any amendments to our Certificate of Incorporation or a merger, sale of assets or other significant transaction without the approval of our other stockholders. In addition, Arch Hill Capital controls a majority of the voting power of GAIA Holding and GAIA by virtue of its ownership of a controlling interest in LTC. As a result, Arch Hill Capital has an effective veto power over corporate transactions by LTC, GAIA Holding or GAIA which management or non-control stockholders of such entities might desire.

The calculation of percentage of our common stock beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital is based on the number of shares of our common stock currently outstanding as of June 21, 2004 plus the number of shares of our common stock issuable to Arch Hill Capital upon conversion of convertible securities held by such entity.

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Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures hold shares of our common stock for the benefit of Stichting GAIA which in turn holds an interest in such shares for the benefit of Franz Kruger, Ralf Tolksdorf, Marnix Snigder and Hendrikus Harold Van Andel (each, a Transferee) (see Principal Stockholders). Arch Hill Ventures, Arch Hill Capital and Stichting GAIA intend to transfer the underlying shares of common stock to each Transferee once such shares are included in an effective registration statement filed with the SEC. Also Dr. Kruger and Mr. Tolksdorf are required to make payment to Arch Hill Ventures of 76,200 by Dr. Kruger and 71,268 by Mr. Tolksdorf plus 6% interest on such amount from March 1, 2001. Each Transferee does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does he have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Each Transferee does not have the power to vote or

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control the disposition of such shares nor does he have the right to receive such shares on any specific date, and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Stichting GAIA does not have the power to vote or control the disposition of such shares nor does it have the right to receive such shares on any specific date and accordingly disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.

We have entered into agreements with our executive officers as described above in Executive Compensation.

We believe that the transactions described above were fair to us and were as favorable to us as those that we might have obtained from non-affiliated third parties, given the circumstances under which such transactions were proposed and effectuated.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

We have summarized below the material provisions of our Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Amended By-Laws and other instruments defining the rights of our securities holders. Our summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. See Where You Can Find More Information for information about how to obtain a copy of the documents described in this section.

General

Our authorized capital stock consists of 125,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 100,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. As of June 21, 2004, 39,060,280 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding and no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

Reverse Stock Split

Effective July 28, 2003, LTC implemented a one-for-twenty reverse stock split of the Company's common stock. On May 9, 2003, the Company reduced the outstanding and authorized Series A Preferred Stock from 100,000 to 1,000 shares.

Common Stock

Dividends may be declared and paid on the common stock from funds lawfully available therefor as and when determined by the Board of Directors and subject to any preferential dividend rights of any then outstanding preferred stock, if any.

In the event of dissolution, liquidation or winding up of our affairs, whether voluntary or involuntary, each issued and outstanding share of common stock shall entitle the holder thereof to receive an equal portion of our net assets available for distribution to holders of common stock

after payment of liabilities, subject to any preferential rights of any then outstanding preferred stock.

Except as otherwise required by law, each holder of common stock will have one vote in respect of each share of stock held by such holder of record for the election of directors and on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders. There is no cumulative voting.

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Preferred Stock

Our authorized capital stock includes 100,000 shares of preferred stock, all of which has been issued and converted into common stock as of June 21, 2004. No shares of preferred stock are outstanding or available for issuance as of June 21, 2004.

Options, Warrants and Convertible Securities

As of June 21, 2004, we had outstanding:

158,203 options to purchase common stock at prices ranging from \$2.20 to \$9.60 per share;

2,500,000 warrants to purchase common stock at \$2.00 per share;

10,000 warrants to purchase common stock at \$2.20 per share;

200,000 warrants to purchase common stock at \$2.20 per share, subject to adjustment such that the number of warrant shares equals 10% of the total number of shares of our common stock purchased by the January 2004 debenture holders and the exercise price equals 110% of the effective price paid by the January 2004 debenture holders for shares of our common stock purchased by them;

10,500,000 warrants to purchase common stock at \$2.40 per share;

150,000 warrants to purchase common stock at \$3.70 per share; and

\$5,000,000 in principal amount of 10% Convertible Debentures convertible into shares of our common stock at the lesser of: (i) 50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a 10% debenture holder; and (ii) a fixed conversion price of \$2.00.

In addition, we have agreed to issue to a consultant to LTC and GAIA warrants to purchase 250,000 shares of our common stock with an exercise price equal to the average of the closing prices of our common stock during the 60 trading days preceding February 5, 2004 (i.e., \$2.06), a term of four years and other terms substantially the same as those of the warrants to be issued to investors in our proposed private offering.

10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006

On January 22, 2004, we sold \$2,000,000 in principal amount of our January 2004 debentures. Our January 2004 debentures have a maturity date of January 20, 2006 at which time the principal amount and all accrued interest is due and payable. Interest payments are due and payable quarterly commencing March 31, 2004 or at the option of the debenture holder upon conversion of the January 2004 debentures into shares of our common stock. If the debenture holder elects, we will pay any accrued interest on conversion by issuing shares of our common stock to the

debenture holder at a price equal to the conversion price of our common stock as described below. The January 2004 debentures are secured by a security agreement under which we pledged substantially all of our U.S. assets,

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including our goods, fixtures, equipment, inventory, contract rights, and receivables. As of June 21, 2004, we had \$2,000,000 in principal amount of January 2004 debentures issued and outstanding.

On April 13, 2004, we exchanged certain debt owed to Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures for our equity securities and \$3,000,000 in principal amount of our April 2004 debentures. Our April 2004 debentures have a maturity date of April 13, 2006 at which time the principal amount and all accrued interest is due and payable. Interest payments are due and payable quarterly commencing June 30, 2004 or at the option of the debenture holder upon conversion of the April 2004 debentures into shares of our common stock. If the debenture holder elects, we will pay any accrued interest on conversion by issuing shares of our common stock to the debenture holder at a price equal to the conversion price of our common stock as described below. As of June 21, 2004, we had \$3,000,000 in principal amount of April 2004 debentures issued and outstanding.

The 10% debentures are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of our common stock. The conversion price of our common stock used in calculating the number of shares issuable upon conversion, or in payment of interest on the 10% debentures, is the lesser of

50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one trading day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a debenture holder; and

a fixed conversion price of \$2.00.

Also, under the terms of the 10% debentures, if we at any time

distribute any shares of our common stock in a consolidation, exchange of shares, recapitalization or reorganization, the 10% debenture holders are entitled to participate in the distribution as if the debenture holders had converted the 10% debentures;

distribute any of our assets to our stockholders as a dividend, stock repurchase, return of capital, or otherwise, the 10% debenture holders are entitled to participate in the distribution as if the debenture holder had converted the 10% debentures; or

issue or sell any shares of our common stock for no consideration or at a price less than \$2.00 per share, then the fixed conversion price of \$2.00 described above shall be reduced to the price per share we receive on the issuance or sale.

The holders of our January 2004 debentures also have attached warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price equal of \$2.00 per share. The warrants expire on January 20, 2009.

The holders of our April 2004 debentures also have attached warrants to purchase 1,500,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price equal of \$2.00 per share. The warrants expire on April 13, 2009.

The warrants are subject to exercise price adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events including stock dividends, stock splits, mergers, reclassifications of stock or our recapitalization. The exercise price of the warrants is also subject to reduction if we issue any rights, options or

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warrants to purchase shares of our common stock at a price less than the market price of our shares as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. Also, if at any time, we declare a distribution or dividend to the holders of our common stock in

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the form of cash, indebtedness, warrants, rights or other securities, the holders of the warrants are entitled to receive the distribution or dividend as if the holder had exercised the warrant.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Our By-laws provide for indemnification of our authorized representatives against:

expenses, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person, by reason of the fact that such person was or is our authorized representative, in connection with a threatened, pending or completed third party proceeding, whether civil or criminal, administrative or investigative, if such individual acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, our best interests, and, if the action was a criminal proceeding, if such person had no reasonable cause to believe that such person's conduct was unlawful; and

expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the defense or settlement of a threatened, pending or completed corporate proceeding, by reason of the fact such person was or is our authorized representative, if such person acted under the standards set forth above and if such person was not found liable (or if found liable, if a proper court found such person to be fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification).

Our By-laws also provide for mandatory indemnification of our authorized representatives who have been successful in defense of any third party or corporate proceeding or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, against expenses actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such defense.

Our authorized representatives include our directors, employees or agents or persons serving at our request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

In addition, our Certificate of Incorporation provides that, to the full extent that Delaware Law permits the limitation or elimination of the liability of directors or officers of a corporation, our directors shall not be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages. As a result, we and our stockholders may be unable to obtain monetary damages from a director for breach of his duty of care. Although our stockholders may continue to seek injunctive or other equitable relief for an alleged breach of fiduciary duty by a director, our stockholders may not have any effective remedy against the challenged conduct if equitable remedies are unavailable.

We carry directors and officers liability insurance covering losses up to \$5,000,000 (subject to certain deductible amounts).

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered hereby and other legal matters in connection with the offering contained herein will be passed upon for our Company by Gallagher, Briody & Butler, Princeton, New Jersey.

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EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Lithium Technology Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2003, and for the period February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage) to December 31, 2003, included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report (which contains an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements) of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form SB-2 in connection with the securities offered under this prospectus. As permitted by SEC rules, this prospectus does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement or in the exhibits to the registration statement. For further information you may read and copy documents at the public reference room of the SEC at 450 5th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. The SEC charges a fee for copies. Copies of this material should also be available through the Internet at the SEC website, the address of which is <http://www.sec.gov>.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Lithium Technology Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, of stockholders' equity (deficit) and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lithium Technology Corporation and subsidiaries (development stage companies) at December 31, 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2003 and for the period from February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage) to December 31, 2003 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements 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 financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's operating losses since inception and lack of adequate financing to fund its operations raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 13, 2004

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Table of Contents**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET****December 31, 2003**

	December 31, 2003
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 127,000
Accounts receivable	16,000
Inventories	105,000
Related party receivable	124,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	627,000
	<hr/>
Total current assets	999,000
Due from related parties	3,203,000
Property and equipment, net	5,635,000
Intangibles, net	9,084,000
Other assets	20,000
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 18,941,000
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,381,000
Accrued salaries	509,000
Notes payable	63,000
Current portion of long term debt	659,000
Payable to related party	1,453,000
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	440,000
	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	4,505,000
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, LESS CURRENT PORTION	35,067,000
CONVERTIBLE DEBT SECURITIES	12,609,000
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	52,181,000
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	
STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT	
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, Authorized 100,000 shares; Issued and outstanding 1,000 shares Series A Convertible Preferred Stock	
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, Authorized 125,000,000 shares; Issued and outstanding 4,411,459 shares	44,000
Additional paid-in capital	10,678,000
Cumulative translation adjustments	(6,383,000)
Accumulated deficit	(200,000)
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(37,379,000)
	<hr/>
Total stockholders deficit	(33,240,000)
	<hr/>

Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 18,941,000</u>
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS****For the Years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002****And for the period from February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage) to December 31, 2003**

	YEARS ENDED		PERIOD FROM
	DECEMBER 31,		FEBRUARY 12, 1999 (INCEPTION OF DEVELOPMENT STAGE) TO DECEMBER 31,
	2003	2002	2003
REVENUES			
Development contracts and prototype sales	\$ 229,000	\$ 121,000	\$ 350,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Engineering, research and development	4,383,000	2,683,000	13,511,000
General and administrative	3,665,000	2,077,000	9,058,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,489,000	653,000	8,230,000
Intangibles expensed		3,700,000	3,700,000
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	7,000	43,000	50,000
	9,544,000	9,156,000	34,549,000
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)			
Foreign government subsidies	885,000	1,112,000	2,407,000
Interest expense, net of interest income	(1,761,000)	(1,261,000)	(5,587,000)
	(876,000)	(149,000)	(3,180,000)
NET LOSS	\$ (10,191,000)	\$ (9,184,000)	\$ (37,379,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Currency translation adjustments	(4,794,000)	(3,250,000)	(6,383,000)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (14,985,000)	\$ (12,434,000)	\$ (43,762,000)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:	9,978,797	6,642,773	
Basic and diluted net loss per share:	\$ (1.02)	\$ (1.38)	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)****For the period from February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage) to December 31, 2003**

	Convertible Preferred Stock *		Common Stock *		Additional Paid-in Capital *	Cumulative Translations Adjustments	Accumulated Deficit	Deficit Accumulated During Development
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balances at February 12, 1999	1,000	\$		\$	\$ 20,000	\$	\$ (200,000)	\$
Foreign currency translation adjustments						478,000		
Net loss								(9,208,000)
Balances at December 31, 1999	1,000				20,000	478,000	(200,000)	(9,208,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustments						489,000		
Net loss								(4,586,000)
Balances at December 31, 2000	1,000				20,000	967,000	(200,000)	(13,794,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustments						694,000		
Capital contribution on asset transfer with Arch Hill affiliate					149,000			
Net loss								(4,210,000)
Balances at December 31, 2001	1,000				169,000	1,661,000	(200,000)	(18,004,000)
Capital contribution by Arch Hill affiliate in lieu of debt repayment					1,585,000			
Common stock deemed issued in Share Exchanges			3,214,855	32,000	7,021,000			
Stock issued upon conversion of convertible notes			1,196,604	12,000	1,903,000			
Foreign currency translation adjustments						(3,250,000)		
Net loss								(9,184,000)
Balances at December 31, 2002	1,000		4,411,459	44,000	10,678,000	(1,589,000)	(200,000)	(27,188,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustments						(4,794,000)		
Net loss								(10,191,000)
Balances at December 31, 2003	1,000	\$	4,411,459	\$ 44,000	\$ 10,678,000	\$ (6,383,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (37,379,000)

* Amounts have been adjusted to account for amendment to terms of the Series A Preferred Stock and the reverse stock split as described in Note 14.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the Years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002****For the period from February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage) to December 31, 2003**

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 12, 1999 (INCEPTION OF DEVELOPMENT STAGE) TO DECEMBER 31, 2003
	2003	2002	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (10,191,000)	\$ (9,184,000)	\$ (37,379,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,489,000	653,000	8,230,000
In-process research and development expensed		3,700,000	3,700,000
Loss on sale of assets	7,000	43,000	50,000
Non cash interest expense	1,595,000	1,106,000	4,038,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of business acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	3,000	(17,000)	(14,000)
Inventories	29,000	(30,000)	(82,000)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	64,000	198,000	(164,000)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,162,000	512,000	2,358,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,842,000)	(3,019,000)	(19,263,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property and equipment	(578,000)	(1,031,000)	(3,679,000)
Investment in intangibles	(23,000)	(42,000)	(131,000)
Cash received in connection with Share Exchanges		20,000	20,000
Deposit on equipment	(100,000)	(100,000)	(200,000)
Proceeds from sale of assets	89,000	44,000	133,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(612,000)	(1,109,000)	(3,857,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of loans from financial institutions	(69,000)	(63,000)	(1,720,000)
Proceeds (repayments) of silent partnership loans		(63,000)	102,000
Proceeds (repayments) from related party loans	(363,000)	2,964,000	16,908,000
Proceeds received from Non-convertible Promissory Notes from related party	6,872,000	1,088,000	7,960,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,440,000	3,926,000	23,250,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(24,000)	35,000	(6,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(38,000)	(167,000)	124,000

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	165,000	332,000	3,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 127,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 127,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for interest	\$ 166,000	\$ 153,000	\$ 486,000
Conversion of convertible debt into common stock		\$ 1,915,000	\$ 1,915,000
Capital contribution by affiliate of Arch Hill in lieu of debt payment		\$ 1,585,000	\$ 1,734,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

AND SUBSIDIARIES

(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION, BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In 2002, Lithium Technology Corporation (LTC) closed share exchanges in which LTC acquired ownership of 100% of GAIA Holding B.V. (GAIA Holding) from Arch Hill Ventures, N.V., a private company limited by shares, incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands (Arch Hill Ventures), which is controlled by Arch Hill Capital N.V. (Arch Hill Capital), a private company limited by shares, incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands (the Share Exchanges) (see Note 4).

Subsequent to the Share Exchanges, Arch Hill Capital effectively controls LTC. As a result, the Share Exchanges have been accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby for financial reporting purposes, GAIA Holding is considered the acquiring company. Hence, the historical financial statements of GAIA Holding became the historical financial statements of the Company and include the results of operations of LTC only from the acquisition date of October 4, 2002.

GAIA Holding, a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, is the 100% beneficial owner of GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH (GAIA). GAIA Holding (formerly known as Hill Gate Investments B. V.) was incorporated in 1990 and only had limited operations until the acquisition of GAIA on February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage). GAIA is a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Germany. GAIA Holding's ownership interest in GAIA is held through certain trust arrangements (see Note 2).

The date of inception of the Company's development stage is February 12, 1999. Prior to inception of development stage activities, the Company incurred accumulated losses of \$200,000, and these losses have been segregated from the Company's deficit accumulated during the development stage in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company considers itself to have one operating segment. The Company is a development and pilot-line production stage company that develops large format lithium-ion rechargeable batteries to be used as a new power source for emerging applications in the automotive, stationary power, and national security markets.

Effective July 28, 2003, LTC implemented a one-for-twenty reverse stock split of the Company's common stock (See Note 14). On May 9, 2003, the Company reduced the outstanding and authorized Series A Preferred Stock from 100,000 to 1,000 shares (See Note 14). The reverse stock split and Preferred Stock reduction have been reflected retroactively in the consolidated financial statements and notes for all periods presented and all applicable references as to the number of common shares and per share information, preferred shares, stock option data and market prices have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split and Preferred Stock reduction. In addition, stockholders' deficit has been restated retroactively

for all periods presented for the par value of the number of shares that were eliminated.

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GAIA HOLDING DEEMED ACQUIRER OF LTC

The Share Exchanges in 2002 between LTC and GAIA Holding have been accounted for as a reverse acquisition (see Notes 1 and 4). As a result, GAIA Holding is considered the acquiring company; hence, the historical consolidated financial statements of GAIA Holding became the historical financial statements of LTC and include the operating results of LTC only from the effective dates of the Share Exchanges.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to operate in the normal course of business.

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GAIA Holding is the beneficial owner of all of the issued and outstanding shares of GAIA. Legal ownership of the outstanding shares of GAIA are held pursuant to certain Dutch and German trust agreements by two Netherlands entities (the Nominal Stockholders) for the risk and account of GAIA Holding. Based on the Dutch and German trust agreements, the Nominal Stockholders are obligated to transfer the legal ownership of the shares in GAIA without any further payments to GAIA Holding. Pursuant to the trust agreements, GAIA Holding has the right to vote the shares of GAIA held by the Nominal Stockholders. The results of GAIA are included in the results of GAIA Holding as of the date of acquisition.

ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results, as determined at a later date, could differ from these estimates.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates, assumptions and methods used to estimate fair value of the Company s financial instruments are made in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company has used available information to derive its estimates. However, because these estimates are made as of a specific point in time, they are not necessarily indicative of amounts the Company could realize currently. The use of different assumptions or estimating methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable net, accounts payable, accrued expenses and short-term notes payable approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

Long-term liabilities are comprised of the loans from financial institutions, related party loans and other long-term loans. The Company s long-term loans from financial institutions and other long-term loans approximate fair value.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers all highly liquid investment instruments purchased with an initial remaining maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

INVENTORIES

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Inventories primarily include raw materials and auxiliary materials required for the production process. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined by using the weighted average method. Cost elements included in inventories comprise all costs of purchase and other costs incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and primarily consist of buildings, technical and lab equipment, furniture and office equipment and leasehold improvements. In the period assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss on disposal is included in results of operations. Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Technical and laboratory equipment	7-14 years
Office equipment and other	1-5 years

INTANGIBLES

Intangibles consist of amounts capitalized by GAIA for patents, which are recorded at cost and are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 13 to 17 years commencing upon final approval by the foreign regulatory body. Intangibles also include amounts relating to the core patented technology of LTC, as determined by an

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independent valuation, in connection with the allocation of the purchase price resulting from the Share Exchanges (see Note 4). These intangibles are being amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 12 years commencing October 4, 2002.

LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets when events and circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the anticipated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition from such assets are less than the carrying value. If the sum of the expected cash flows (undiscounted and without finance charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the Company recognizes an impairment loss on the asset. In that event, a loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived asset. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices in active markets, if available, or by using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks involved.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

REVENUES

The Company performs certain research and development for other companies and sells prototypes to third parties. Revenue is recognized as services are rendered or products are delivered, the price to the buyer is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

OTHER INCOME

The Company receives subsidies from foreign governmental agencies to reimburse the Company for certain research and development expenditures. Subsidies are recorded as other income.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The functional currency for foreign operations is the local currency. For these foreign entities, the Company translates assets and liabilities at end-of-period exchange rates. The Company records these translation adjustments in cumulative other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of equity in the consolidated balance sheet. For revenues, expenses, gains and losses, the weighted average exchange rate for the

period is used to translate those elements.

STOCK OPTIONS

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-based Compensation (SFAS No. 123), the Company has elected to account for stock option grants to employees using the intrinsic value based method prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25.

In connection with the LTC / GAIA share exchanges (see Note 4), the Company has stock options post acquisition. All such options were fully vested at the acquisition and valued as part of the purchase price. If the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, there would be no effect on net income and earnings per share.

NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

The Company has presented net loss per common share pursuant to SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share . Net loss per common share is based upon the weighted average number of outstanding common shares. The Company has determined that the as-if converted common shares related to the preferred shares should be included in the weighted average shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic earnings per share. The Company made such determination because: 1) Arch Hill Capital, which controls the Company, has the ability to authorize the necessary shares for conversion; 2) the preferred shares have no significant preferential rights above the common shares; and 3) the preferred shares will automatically convert at a later date upon proper share authorization. As a result, weighted average shares outstanding included in the

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calculation of basic and diluted net loss per common share for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 was as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Series A Preferred Stock	5,567,027	5,567,027
Common Stock	4,411,770	1,075,746
Total	<u>9,978,797</u>	<u>6,642,773</u>

Due to net losses in the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, the effect of the potential common shares resulting from convertible promissory notes payable, stock options and warrants in those years were excluded, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Convertible promissory notes	1,955,188	
Stock options		
Contingently issuable shares under promissory notes	2,462,786	39,964
Warrants		
Total	<u>4,417,974</u>	<u>39,964</u>

Total stock options and warrants outstanding were 1,152,174 and 1,153,072 as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. These options and warrants to purchase shares of common stock are at prices ranging from \$2.20 to \$9.60 per share and therefore were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price of the options exceeds the average market price and would have been anti-dilutive.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations (SFAS 143) which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. SFAS 143 requires, among other things, that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are then capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The Company has adopted SFAS 143 effective January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB statement No.13, and Technical Corrections (SFAS 145). This statement eliminates the current requirement that gains and losses on debt extinguishment must be classified as extraordinary items in the income statement. Instead, such gains and losses will be classified as extraordinary items only if they are deemed to be unusual and infrequent, in accordance with the current GAAP criteria for extraordinary classification. In addition, SFAS 145 eliminates an inconsistency in lease accounting by requiring that modifications of capital leases that result in reclassification as operating leases be accounted for consistent with sale-leaseback accounting rules. SFAS 145 is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 and was

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adopted effective January 1, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 145 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 requires certain financial instruments that embody obligations of the issuer and have characteristics of both liabilities and equity to be classified as liabilities. The provisions of SFAS 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and to all other instruments that exist as of the beginning of the first interim financial reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of this statement did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. This interpretation expands the disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that, at the inception of a guarantee, a guarantor recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The disclosure requirements are effective immediately. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of this interpretation are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of the initial recognition and measurement provisions of this interpretation did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities An Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51 (FIN 46) and amended the Interpretation in December 2003. This interpretation clarifies how to identify variable interest entities and how a company should assess its interests in a variable interest entity to decide whether to consolidate the entity. The Company does not have any ownership in variable interest entities.

NOTE 3 OPERATING AND LIQUIDITY DIFFICULTIES AND MANAGEMENT'S PLANS TO OVERCOME

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Since its inception, the Company has incurred substantial operating losses and expects to incur additional operating losses over the next several years. Operations have been financed primarily through the use of proceeds from equity financings, loans including loans from Arch Hill Capital and other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets. On January 22, 2004, the Company sold \$2,000,000 of 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 with warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of LTC common stock. (See Note 15). Continuation of the Company's operations in 2004 is dependent upon obtaining further financing from either Arch Hill Capital or other related parties, continued bridge financing from Arch Hill Capital or a new debt or equity financing. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

MANAGEMENT'S PLANS

In the past, the Company has worked closely with selected portable electronics Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) exploring various notebook computer, personal digital assistant and wireless handset applications. Over the past four years, the Company has refocused its unique extrusion-based manufacturing process, cell technology, large battery assembly expertise, and market activities to concentrate on large-format, high rate battery applications. The Company's commercialization efforts are focused on applying our lithium-ion rechargeable batteries in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets.

The Company operating plan seeks to minimize the Company's capital requirements, but commercialization of the Company's battery technology will require additional capital. The Company expects that technology development and operating and production expenses will increase significantly as the Company continues to advance its battery technology and develop products for commercial applications.

Although Arch Hill Capital has been providing funding to the Company under a Bridge Financing Agreement since December 2001, (see Note 10), there can be no assurance that funding will continue to be provided by Arch Hill Capital in the amounts necessary to meet all the Company's obligations until the closing of a third party debt or equity financing or that the Company will be able to consummate such a financing.

The Company is currently seeking sources of additional financing, in the form of equity financing, to provide the additional capital in order to fund its current operations, scale-up its production capabilities to take advantage of near-term market opportunities, expand its scope of operations and pursue its business strategy. The Company believes that if it raises approximately \$10 to \$12 million in an equity financing, it would have sufficient funds to meet its needs for at least

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twelve months. However, no assurance can be given that it will be successful in completing any financing. If the Company is unsuccessful in completing any financing, it will not be able to fund its current expenses or pursue its business strategy.

If a third party debt or equity financing is not consummated, the Company will assess all available alternatives including a sale of its assets or merger, a restructuring, the suspension of operations and possibly liquidation, auction, bankruptcy, or other measures.

Effective April 1, 2003, a 20% salary reduction was implemented for all employees of LTC at the GAIA USA unit. The reduced salaries are to be repaid by the Company if a third party debt or equity financing of at least \$3,000,000 in gross proceeds is closed by the Company by June 30, 2004. Salary reduction deferrals of \$177,000 have been accrued in the financial statements as of December 31, 2003. Upon the completion of the January 2004 debenture financing, the Company reinstated the base salary of each employee to 100% of the base salary in effect on March 31, 2003.

NOTE 4 REVERSE ACQUISITION MERGER OF LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND GAIA HOLDING

On October 4, 2002, LTC closed a share exchange (the First Share Exchange) in which LTC acquired a 60% interest in GAIA Holding from Arch Hill Ventures in exchange for LTC's issuance to Arch Hill Ventures of 600 shares of LTC's Series A Preferred Stock convertible into 3,340,216 shares of LTC's common stock. On December 13, 2002, LTC closed a second share exchange (the Second Share Exchange) in which Arch Hill Ventures transferred to LTC its remaining 40% of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding, and LTC issued to Arch Hill Ventures 400 shares of its Series A Preferred Stock convertible into 2,226,811 shares of its common stock. GAIA Holding, a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, is the 100% beneficial owner of GAIA.

Subsequent to the Share Exchanges, Arch Hill Capital controls LTC. As a result, the Share Exchanges are accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby for financial reporting purposes, GAIA Holding is considered the acquiring company. Hence, the historical financial statements of GAIA Holding became the historical financial statements of the Company and include the results of operations of LTC only from the acquisition date.

The Share Exchange was consummated pursuant to the terms of the Share Exchange Agreement that LTC entered into on June 7, 2002 with Hill Gate Capital N. V. (Hill Gate), which subsequently changed its name to Arch Hill Real Estate N. V. (Arch Hill Real Estate). On September 6, 2002, all of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding and all of the rights and obligations of Arch Hill Real Estate under the Share Exchange Agreement were transferred to Arch Hill Ventures. Arch Hill Capital controls Arch Hill Ventures and also is now the controlling stockholder of LTC.

The Share Exchanges between LTC and GAIA Holding have been accounted for as a reverse acquisition. The purchase price has been determined as a step acquisition, based on the fair market value of LTC's outstanding shares at the dates of the share exchanges, with 84% of the outstanding shares deemed acquired in the First Exchange and 16% in the Second Exchange. There were 3,215,166 shares outstanding prior to the Share Exchanges. The First Exchange was based on the LTC closing price (\$2.20) as of October 4, 2002. The October 4, 2002 date was used because there were significant modifications made to the agreement through the date of closing on October 4, 2002. The value of the shares for the Second Exchange (\$1.80) was based on the LTC closing price on December 5, 2002, the date upon which final terms to the Second Exchange were agreed to and announced.

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The total purchase price of the Share Exchanges has been determined and allocated based upon independent valuation as follows:

Purchase Price:	
First Exchange, 84% of 3,214,855 shares at \$2.20 per share	\$ 5,942,000
Second Exchange, 16% of 3,214,855 shares at \$1.80 per share	926,000
Fair value of LTC options and warrants	133,000
Transaction costs incurred by GAIA Holding	52,000
	<hr/>
Total Purchase Price	\$ 7,053,000
	<hr/>
Assets acquired:	
Cash	\$ 20,000
Prepaid and other current assets	137,000
Property and equipment	315,000
Intangible assets Patents	9,965,000
In-Process R&D (expensed)	3,700,000
Other assets	21,000
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	475,000
Accrued salaries	201,000
Notes payable	65,000
Promissory notes converted	1,915,000
Convertible securities	4,449,000
	<hr/>
Net assets acquired	\$ 7,053,000
	<hr/>

In-process research and development (IPR&D) costs acquired in the acquisition include projects associated with LTC's automotive battery market of \$3,300,000 and projects associated with LTC's defense, medical, industrial and aerospace projects of \$400,000. The Company has determined that the technological feasibility of this in-process technology has not yet been established and that the technology has no alternative future use and as such, the amounts have been expensed.

Also at closing of the share exchanges, Arch Hill converted \$1,915,000 of promissory notes into 1,196,604 shares of LTC common stock under original terms of the promissory notes.

The following unaudited pro forma combined results of operations is provided for illustrative purposes only and assumes that the Share Exchanges had occurred as of the beginning of the year ended December 31, 2002. The following unaudited pro forma information should not be relied upon as necessarily being indicative of the historical results that would have been obtained if this acquisition had actually occurred during that period, nor of the results that the Company may experience in the future. Pro forma 2002 includes \$18,714,000 of additional interest expense for a beneficial conversion change.

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	Year ended
	<u>December 31, 2002</u>
Proforma operating revenues	\$ 204,000
Proforma net (loss)	\$ (33,543,000)
Proforma (loss) per share	\$ (3.36)

NOTE 5 COMMON CONTROL MERGER

On June 6, 2002 the Company acquired a 100% interest in Lithiontech B.V. from a related party Lithiontech Holding B.V., which is controlled by Arch Hill Capital. Lithiontech B.V. has a 100% interest in Lithion Licensing B.V. and Dilo Trading AG. The financial statements of the Company report the results of operations of Lithiontech B.V. for all periods presented as if transfer of net assets had occurred at the beginning of the periods presented. Results of operations for all periods thus comprise those of the previously separate entities combined from the beginning of the periods to the date the transfer was completed and those of the consolidated operations from that date forward.

NOTE 6 RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTY

The Company has a receivable from Tamarcho GmbH (Tamarcho), a 100% owned subsidiary of Arch Hill Capital, of \$2,349,000 in principal. The receivable bears interest at 7% per annum. Tamarcho used the proceeds for investing in a silent partnership participation in GAIA for an equal amount (refer to Note 11) under identical terms. The receivable at December 31, 2003 includes accrued interest of \$854,000. Under the existing agreement, the principal including accumulated interest is due on December 31, 2008.

NOTE 7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at December 31, 2003 is summarized as follows:

Land and buildings	\$ 2,779,000
Technical and laboratory equipment	4,889,000
Asset under construction and equipment deposit	301,000
Office equipment and other	513,000
	<u>8,482,000</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,847,000)
	<u>\$ 5,635,000</u>

Assets under construction at December 31, 2003 included equipment being constructed that was not yet placed into service.

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Intangibles at December 31, 2003 are summarized as follows:

Patents	\$ 10,133,000
Less: Accumulated amortization	(1,049,000)
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 9,084,000
	<hr/>

Intangibles consist primarily of amounts relating to the core patented technology of LTC, as determined by an independent valuation, in connection with the allocation of the excess purchase price resulting from the Share Exchanges (see Note 1 and Note 4). Intangibles also include patents held by GAIA Holding.

Estimated future amortization expense on intangible assets for the next five years at December 31, 2003 is approximately \$840,000 per year.

NOTE 9 NOTES PAYABLE

As of December 31, 2003, the Company has outstanding a note payable, the proceeds of which were used for research and development funding. The principal balance remaining under the note is \$63,000. The note is secured by the Company's accounts receivable, equipment and inventory.

NOTE 10 CONVERTIBLE DEBT SECURITIES

Convertible debt securities are comprised of promissory notes held by Arch Hill Capital.

\$3,949,000 of these promissory notes are convertible into 1,974,500 shares of LTC common stock and were acquired by Arch Hill Capital from a third party. The terms of the securities are such they have no stated interest rate, no repayment terms and are not intended to be repaid by the Company in cash. Upon conversion, there may be a charge related to the beneficial conversion of these notes if the share price at the time of conversion is in excess of \$2.00 per share.

The remaining promissory notes were issued under a Bridge Financing Agreement, as amended, between LTC and Arch Hill Capital. Under the Bridge Financing Agreement, as amended, \$1,588,000 of the promissory notes issued by LTC from July 29, 2002 to December 31, 2002 are convertible into equity securities based on the price per share of any new equity financing of the Company entered into after the closing of the First Share Exchange.

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Under the Bridge Financing Agreement, as amended, the principal balance and all other sums due and payable under any promissory note issued on or after January 1, 2003 bear interest at 6% per annum and are payable upon twelve months written demand by Arch Hill Capital. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the option of Arch Hill Capital, the principal balance and all other sums due and payable under any promissory note issued on or after January 1, 2003 may be applied against the purchase price of equity securities being sold by the Company in any equity financing after the date of such note. During the period January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003 Arch Hill Capital advanced \$6,872,000 to the Company under the Bridge Financing Agreement. Accrued interest on the notes of \$200,000 as of December 31, 2003 is included in the convertible debt securities on the balance.

The Bridge Financing Agreement, as amended, does not contain a maximum of the amount of funding that may be advanced under such Agreement. The amount of any additional notes provided will be related to the working capital advances made by Arch Hill Capital to the Company.

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Long-term debt at December 31, 2003 is summarized as follows:

Loans from financial institutions	\$ 2,300,000
Subordinated loans from related party	27,625,000
Silent partnership loans-related party	3,203,000
Silent partnership loans	2,598,000
	<u>35,726,000</u>
Less: Current maturities	(659,000)
	<u>\$ 35,067,000</u>

Long-term debt at December 31, 2003 is payable as follows:

2004	\$ 659,000
2005	\$ 251,000
2006	\$ 256,000
2007	\$ 260,000
2008	\$ 6,066,000

LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Company has two loans from financial institutions that are collateralized by (i) land and buildings in an amount up to \$1,192,000 and (ii) machinery, equipment and patents in an amount of \$2,547,000 as collateral for the mortgage loan. The loans bear interest between 5.75% and 6.75% per annum and are scheduled to be repaid by December 31, 2014.

SUBORDINATED LOANS FROM RELATED PARTY

GAIA has received subordinated loans from Arch Hill Ventures, a related party. The loans bear cumulative interest at 6% per annum. Under the contract terms, the loans can be called when GAIA does not have negative stockholders' equity. The loans are subordinated to all other creditors of GAIA. A portion of these loans were converted to shares subsequent to December 31, 2003 (Note 15).

SILENT PARTNERSHIP LOANS RELATED PARTY

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Tamarchco GmbH (Tamarchco), a 100% owned subsidiary of Arch Hill Ventures, has provided three silent partnership loans to GAIA. The partnership loans consist of a \$1,935,000 loan bearing interest at 7% per annum under the First Tamarchco Partnership Agreement, a \$188,000 loan bearing interest at 6% per annum under the Second Tamarchco Partnership Agreement and a \$226,000 loan bearing interest at 6% under the Third Tamarchco Partnership Agreement. GAIA is not required to pay the interest under the Second and Third Tamarchco Partnership Agreements until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,837,000. The total amount payable to Tamarchco under the three Tamarchco Partnership Agreements at December 31, 2003 is \$3,203,000 including accrued interest of \$854,000.

Tamarchco is entitled to receive an annual 4% share in profits related to its contributions under the First Tamarchco Agreement and an annual 12% share in profits related to its contribution under the Second and Third Tamarchco Agreements. The 12% share in profits under the Second and Third Tamarchco Agreements are not payable until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,837,000.

Each Tamarchco Partnership Agreement terminates in December 2008, unless terminated prior to such time for good cause as defined in the applicable Tamarchco Partnership Agreement. The principal, accrued and unpaid interest, and unpaid profits are due on the termination of the Tamarchco Partnership Agreements.

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SILENT PARTNERSHIP LOANS-NON-RELATED PARTIES

Two other parties have provided silent partnership loans to GAIA which remain outstanding at December 31, 2003. Frankendael Participatiemaatschappij N.V. (Frankendael) has provided a partnership loan of \$504,000, which bears interest at 6% per annum. Technologie-Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft GmbH der Deutschen Ausgleichsbank (TBG) has provided a partnership loan of \$1,935,000, which bears interest at 6% per annum. GAIA is not required to pay the interest under the Frankendael Partnership Agreement until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,837,000. The total amount payable to Frankendael and TBG under the Partnership Agreements at December 31, 2003 is \$2,598,000, including \$159,000 in accrued interest.

Frankendael and TBG are entitled to receive an annual 12% share in profits related to its contributions under the Frankendael Partnership Agreement and the TBG Partnership Agreement. The 12% share in profits under the Frankendael Partnership

Agreement is not payable until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,837,000. The TBG Partnership Agreement provides that should GAIA receive additional injections of capital in the course of further financing rounds, TBG shall adjust its profit sharing to the capital ratio applicable at such time. Management believes that based upon subsequent equity received by GAIA that the present profit sharing that TBG is entitled to under the Agreement is approximately 4.4%. Management further believes that it is unlikely that Frankendael or TBG will receive any profit sharing under the Partnership Agreement at any time in the near future.

From March 8, 2005 under the TBG Partnership Agreement, TBG is entitled to demand a non-recurrent remuneration of 30% of the amount invested plus 6% of the amount invested at the end of the period of participation for each year after the expiration of the fifth full year of participation under certain circumstances relating to the economic condition of GAIA.

The Frankendael Partnership Agreement and the TBG Partnership Agreement each terminates in December 2008, unless terminated prior to such time for good cause as defined in the applicable partnership agreement.

The principal, accrued and unpaid interest, and unpaid profits are due on the termination of the Frankendael Partnership Agreement and the TBG Partnership Agreement.

NOTE 12 INCOME TAXES

Dutch tax legislation does not permit a Dutch parent company and its foreign subsidiaries to file a consolidated Dutch tax return. Dutch resident companies are taxed on their worldwide income for corporate income tax purposes at a statutory rate of 35%. No further taxes are payable on this profit unless the profit is distributed. If certain conditions are met, income derived from foreign subsidiaries is tax exempt in the Netherlands under the rules of the Dutch participation exemption . However, certain costs such as acquisition costs and interest on loans related to foreign qualifying participations are not deductible for Dutch corporate income tax purposes, unless those costs are attributable to Dutch taxable income. When income derived by a Dutch company is subject to taxation in the Netherlands as well as in other countries, generally avoidance of double taxation can be obtained under the extensive Dutch tax treaty network or Dutch domestic law.

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For subsidiaries, local commercial and tax legislation contains provisions that may imply more than one treatment for a transaction. Thus, management's judgment of the companies' business activities and transactions may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. In the event that a particular transaction is challenged by the tax authorities the subsidiaries may incur penalties and taxes on present and past transactions. Management believes that the financial statements adequately reflect the activities of the subsidiaries.

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Deferred income taxes reflect the net effects of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The breakdown of the deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2003 is as follows:

	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tax loss carry forwards	\$ 11,364,702	\$ 13,197,132	\$ 24,561,834
Net difference between tax base and US GAAP book values	708,977	(3,394,845)	(2,685,868)
	<u>12,073,679</u>	<u>9,802,287</u>	<u>21,875,966</u>
Less valuation allowance	(12,073,679)	(9,802,287)	(21,875,966)
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>

A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Management has determined, based on its recurring net losses, lack of a commercially viable product and limitations under current tax rules, that a full valuation allowance is appropriate.

Valuation allowance, December 31, 2002	\$ (17,742,000)
Addition	(4,133,966)
	<u>\$ (21,875,966)</u>

At December 31, 2003, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for United States Federal income tax purposes of approximately \$32,000,000 expiring in the years 2007 through 2019 and net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$27,000,000 for Pennsylvania state income tax purposes, expiring in the years 2006 through 2013.

Current tax law limits the use of net operating loss carryforwards after there has been a substantial change in ownership, as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 382, during a three year period. Due to changes in ownership between 1993 and 1997, and the conversion of Senior Secured Convertible Notes in January 1999, and the Share Exchanges (see Note 4), there exists substantial risk that the Company's use of net operating losses for United States and Pennsylvania tax purposes may be severely limited under the Internal Revenue Code.

NOTE 13 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

BUILDING LEASE The Company leases a 12,400 square foot research facility and corporate headquarters in a freestanding building at 5115 Campus Drive in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania pursuant to a Lease Agreement dated July 22, 1994, as amended, between PMP Whitemarsh Associates and the Company. The Company is currently leasing the facility under a one-year lease extension that ends on March 31, 2005. The annual rent under the lease is \$146,000 from April 2, 2004 to March 31, 2005.

CAR AND OTHER LEASES The Company leases cars and other assets under operating leases. The monthly payments amount to \$8,000 for an average remaining period of 2 years.

LITIGATION The Company is involved in various disputes or claims arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, an unfavorable outcome of the disputes will not have a material effect on the financial position, results of operation or cash flows of the Company. Management intends to defend claims vigorously.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS The Company has entered into an Employment Agreement with David J. Cade, for a period of three years commencing January 1, 2002 pursuant to which Mr. Cade served as the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer at a salary of \$207,500 per year and effective with the closing of the Share Exchange on October 4, 2002 at \$250,000 per year, subject to increase at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Agreement provides that during each fiscal year, Mr. Cade will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 40% of his annual salary for such fiscal year with the exact amount of such bonus to be determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors or the applicable committee of the Board of Directors in accordance with performance thresholds for such fiscal year to be agreed upon

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prior to March 1 of the fiscal year to which the bonus and the performance thresholds relate. Mr. Cade's Employment Agreement provides for certain severance payment benefits in the event his employment is terminated by the Company other than for cause and includes certain confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition provisions.

Dr. Franz Kruger was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company on November 26, 2002. From September 1, 2002 to April 1, 2003, the Company paid Dr. Kruger a monthly consulting fee of \$6,136. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a three year Employment Agreement with Dr. Kruger which provides for a salary of \$97,308 per year. The Agreement also provides that during each fiscal year, Dr. Kruger will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 40% of his annual salary. GAIA entered into a Consultancy Agreement with InnoventisConsulting GmbH (Innoventis) with respect to the services of Dr. Franz Kruger as the Chairman of Management of GAIA. Innoventis represent Dr. Kruger. The Consultancy Agreement has a four-year term from September 1, 2002 to August 31, 2006. Innoventis charges a monthly fee of EUR 23,000 for Dr. Kruger's services. The agreement requires that Innoventis and Dr. Kruger maintain secrecy as to the confidential information of GAIA.

Mr. Ralf Tolksdorf was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company on November 18, 2002. From September 1, 2002 to April 1, 2003, the Company paid Mr. Tolksdorf a monthly consulting fee of \$10,500. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a three year Employment Agreement with Mr. Tolksdorf which provides for a salary of \$97,308 per year. The Agreement also provides that during each fiscal year, Mr. Tolksdorf will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 30% of his annual salary. GAIA has entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Strategische Management und Risikoberatungs GmbH (SMR) with respect to the services of Ralf Tolksdorf as the Managing Director of Finances, Organization etc. of GAIA. SMR represents Mr. Tolksdorf. The Consultancy Agreement has a four-year term from September 1, 2002 to August 31, 2006. SMR charges a fee of EUR 14,500 for Mr. Tolksdorf services. The agreement requires that SMR and Mr. Tolksdorf maintain secrecy as to the confidential information of GAIA.

Effective July 1, 2003, Ralf Tolksdorf and SMR terminated their relationship and the Consultancy Agreement between SMR and GAIA was terminated as of July 1, 2003.

Effective July 31, 2003, GAIA entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Ralf Tolksdorf Unternehmensberatung GmbH (RTU) with respect to the services of Ralf Tolksdorf as the Managing Director of Finances, organization and related matters of GAIA. RTU represents Mr. Tolksdorf. The Consultancy Agreement has a three-year term from July 31, 2003 to August 31, 2006. RTU charges a fee of EUR 18,800 for Mr. Tolksdorf's services. The agreement requires that RTU and Mr. Tolksdorf maintain secrecy as to the confidential information of GAIA and replaces the SMR agreement.

The Company has entered into an Employment Agreement with Andrew J. Manning, for a period of three years commencing January 1, 2002, pursuant to which Dr. Manning serves as the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer at a salary of \$150,000 and effective with the closing of the Share Exchange on October 4, 2002 at \$175,000 per year, subject to increase at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Agreement provides that during each fiscal year, Dr. Manning will be eligible to receive a target bonus of up to 30% of his annual salary for such fiscal year with the exact amount of such bonus to be determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors or the applicable committee of the Board of Directors in accordance with performance thresholds for such fiscal year to be agreed upon prior to March 1 of the fiscal year to which the bonus and the performance thresholds relate. Dr. Manning's employment agreement provides for certain severance payment benefits in the event his employment is terminated by the Company other than for cause and includes certain confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition provisions.

NOTE 14 STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

COMMON STOCK

Effective July 28, 2003, the Company implemented a one-for-twenty reverse stock split. The reverse stock split was previously approved on May 1, 2003, by the Board of Directors and holders of a majority of the Company's voting stock.

As a result of the reverse stock split becoming effective, every twenty shares of Company common stock outstanding on July 28, 2003 were combined into one share of Company common stock. The certificates representing the outstanding pre-reverse stock split shares of common stock are not required to be exchanged for new certificates representing post-reverse stock split shares. Existing certificates are deemed automatically to constitute and represent the correct number of post-split shares without further action by Company stockholders. Proportionate adjustments based on the reverse stock split ratio have also been made to the per share exercise price and number of shares issuable upon the exercise of all outstanding convertible securities, as a result of the reverse stock split becoming effective.

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The symbol for the Company's common stock was changed to LTHU.OB as a result of the reverse stock split and continues to trade on the OTC Bulletin Board.

PREFERRED STOCK

LTC is authorized to issue up to 100,000 shares of preferred stock.

On October 4, 2002 and December 13, 2002, LTC issued a total of 100,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock to Arch Hill Ventures in connection with the Share Exchange. Effective May 9, 2003, the Company and Arch Hill Ventures amended the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock outstanding and reduced the number of authorized shares of Series A Preferred Stock from 100,000 to 1,000 shares with each share convertible into 111,340.524 shares of common stock and holding 111,340,524 votes per share. As a result of the amendment, Arch Hill Ventures held 1,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock with the right to an aggregate of 111,340,524 votes, convertible into 111,340,524 shares of common stock, the same number of votes and conversion shares held prior to the amendment. As a result of the Company's one-for-twenty reverse common stock split in July 2003, the 1,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock have the right to an aggregate 5,567,027 votes and are convertible into 5,567,027 shares of common stock.

Each outstanding share of the Series A Preferred Stock is convertible at the option of the holder thereof into shares of LTC common stock at any time following the authorization and reservation of a sufficient number of shares of LTC common stock by all requisite action, including action by LTC's Board of Directors and LTC's shareholders, to provide for the conversion of all the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock into shares of LTC common stock.

Each share of the Series A Preferred Stock is automatically convertible into shares of LTC common stock one year following the authorization and reservation of a sufficient number of shares of LTC common stock to provide for the conversion of all outstanding shares of LTC common stock.

The shares of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to vote together with the common stock on all matters submitted to a vote of the holders of the common stock. On all matters as to which shares of common stock or shares of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to vote or consent, each share of Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to the number of votes (rounded up to the nearest whole number) that the common stock into which it is convertible would have if such Series A Preferred Stock had been so converted into common stock as of the record date established for determining holders entitled to vote, or if no such record date is established, as of the time of any vote on such matters.

In addition to the voting rights provided above, as long as any shares of Series A Preferred Stock are outstanding, the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock, voting as a separate class, will be required in order for LTC to:

(i) amend, alter or repeal, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock or any other provision of LTC's Charter or Bylaws, in any way that adversely affects any of the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights of the Series A Preferred Stock;

(ii) issue any shares of capital ranking prior or superior to, or on parity with, the Series A Preferred Stock; or

(iii) subdivide or otherwise change shares of Series A Preferred Stock into a different number of shares whether in a merger, consolidation, combination, recapitalization, reorganization or otherwise.

The Series A Preferred Stock ranks on a parity with the common stock as to any dividends, distributions or upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, in an amount per share equal to the amount per share that the shares of common stock into which such Series A Preferred Stock are convertible would have been entitled to receive if such Series A Preferred Stock had been so converted into common stock prior to such distribution.

1994 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

LTC's Board of Directors adopted the 1994 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1994 Stock Plan") in February 1994. The 1994 Stock Plan was terminated as of December 31, 2002.

All options outstanding under the 1994 Stock Plan were 100% vested in February 2000. Vested options are exercisable for up to sixty months upon termination of the Grantees employment or association with LTC.

Table of Contents**DIRECTORS STOCK OPTION PLAN**

In August 1995, the Board of Directors of LTC adopted the Directors Stock Option Plan (the Directors Plan). The Directors Plan was terminated as of December 31, 2002. All options outstanding under the Directors Plan were 100% vested in February 2000. Upon the termination of a participants association with LTC, options granted will remain exercisable for a period of three months or until the stated expiration of the stock option, if earlier.

1998 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

LTC s Board of Directors adopted the 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the 1998 Plan) in December 1998. The 1998 Plan was terminated as of December 31, 2002. All options outstanding under the 1998 Plan were 100% vested in February 2000. Vested options are exercisable for up to sixty months upon termination of the Grantee s employment or association with LTC.

2002 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

LTC s Board of Directors adopted the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2002 Plan) in January 2002. The 2002 Plan terminates in 2012. A total of 350,000 shares of common stock are reserved and available for grant. A total of 41, 250 options have been granted as of December 31, 2003. The exercise price of an option granted under the 2002 Plan will not be less than the fair market value of LTC s Common Stock on the date of grant; however, for any non-qualified Stock Option the option price per share of Common Stock, may alternatively be fixed at any price deemed to be fair and reasonable, as of the date of the grant. Options granted that are not vested will be cancelled immediately upon termination of the grantee s employment or association with LTC, except in certain situations such as retirement, death or disability. Vested options are exercisable for up to sixty months upon termination of the Grantee s employment or association with LTC.

Options under the 1994 Stock Plan, the Directors Plan, the 1998 Plan and the 2002 Plan as of December 31 as summarized as follows:

	2003	
	Weighted	
	Average	
	Exercise	
	Options	Price
Outstanding, upon acquisition of GAIA Holding	158,765	\$ 5.00
Granted		
Exercised		
Cancelled		
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	158,765	\$ 5.00

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Granted		
Exercised		
Cancelled	898	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding, December 31, 2003	157,867	\$ 5.00
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Options exercisable, December 31, 2002	158,765	\$ 5.00
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Options exercisable, December 31, 2003	157,867	\$ 5.00
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2003:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding	Weighted	Weighted	Options Exercisable	Weighted
		Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life		Average Exercise Price
\$2.20	750	\$2.20	4.5 years	750	\$2.20
\$2.30	2,000	\$2.30	5 years	2,000	\$2.30
\$2.80	1,000	\$2.80	8.5 years	1,000	\$2.80
\$4.00	37,500	\$4.00	8 years	37,500	\$4.00
\$4.40	730	\$4.40	5 years	730	\$4.40
\$5.00	667	\$5.00	5 years	667	\$5.00
\$5.20	86,318	\$5.20	2 years	86,318	\$5.20
\$5.60	25,652	\$5.60	5 years	25,652	\$5.60
\$9.60	3,250	\$9.60	5 years	3,250	\$9.60

In addition to the stock options under plans of LTC, in 2001, the principal shareholder of GAIA Holding granted two executives the right to purchase 5% and 4.7%, respectively, interests in GAIA Holding. Such purchase options were provided at the current fair value of GAIA Holding and no compensation expense was recognized. As a result of the share exchange (see Note 4) the purchase right is now a right to purchase equivalent percentages of Arch Hill Ventures preferred stock holdings in LTC (50 and 47 shares (respectively), or the common stock equivalent as converted, when converted. The purchase price for the shares is 76,200 and 71,268, respectively, plus 6% interest on such amount from March 1, 2001.

WARRANTS

Warrants as of December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2003	
	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, upon acquisition of GAIA Holding	994,307	\$ 3.10
Issued		
Exercised		
Expired		
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	994,307	\$ 3.10
Issued		
Exercised		

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Expired

Outstanding, December 31, 2003	994,307	\$ 3.10
Exercisable December 31, 2002	994,307	\$ 3.10
Exercisable December 31, 2003	994,307	\$ 3.10

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As compensation for services to GAIA in connection with the Share Exchange, on October 4, 2002, and December 13, 2002, the Company issued in a private transaction warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of LTC common stock at an exercise price of \$3.70 per share. The warrants are immediately exercisable and have a five year term. The warrants had a value of \$52,000 and were included in the purchase price (see Note 4).

The following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding at December 31, 2003:

Range of Exercise Price	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted	Weighted	Warrants Exercisable	Weighted
		Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life		Average Exercise Price
\$2.20	10,000	\$2.20	3 years	10,000	\$2.20
\$3.00	834,307	\$3.00	1 month	834,307	\$3.00
\$3.70	150,000	\$3.70	4 years	150,000	\$3.70

NOTE 15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the period January 1, 2004 to April 8, 2004, Arch Hill Capital advanced \$918,159 to LTC under the Bridge Financing Agreement.

On January 20, 2004, LTC entered into a securities purchase agreement with an investment group to purchase \$2,000,000 of LTC's 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 with attached warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of LTC common stock. On January 22, 2004 LTC closed the convertible debenture financing. There may be beneficial conversion charges associated with this debt.

LTC paid a finder fee in cash at the closing of the January 2004 debenture financing in the amount of 7% of the total proceeds of the financing. The finder is also entitled to receive from LTC warrants to purchase such number of shares of the common stock equal to 10% of the aggregate number of fully diluted and/or converted shares of common stock as are purchased by the January 2004 debenture holders (after giving effect to any increase in shares under a ratchet or similar provision pursuant to which the number of shares initially purchased is subsequently increased). The warrants will be exercisable until January 20, 2009 and will have an exercise price per share equal to 110% of the effective per share price paid by the January 2004 debenture holders for the securities purchased by such debenture holders.

Effective February 6, 2004, the LTC Board of Directors appointed Dr. Franz Kruger Chief Executive Officer of LTC, based on Dr. Kruger's worldwide experience and background. Mr. David J. Cade, who had held the Chief Executive Officer position will continue as the Chairman of the Board of LTC in a full-time capacity. Mr. Cade's responsibilities as Chairman will include corporate governance, shareholder and investor relations and SEC and other public reporting requirements.

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On February 25, 2004, Arch Hill Ventures converted the 1,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock that it held into 5,567,027 shares of LTC common stock and Arch Hill Capital converted a \$3,949,000 convertible promissory note issued by LTC into 1,974,500 shares of LTC common stock. A beneficial conversion charge will be recorded in connection with the conversion of the promissory note.

On April 13, 2004, pursuant to a Debt Exchange Agreement between LTC, GAIA Holding, GAIA, Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures, LTC exchanged debt owed to Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures for LTC debentures and equity securities. \$1,587,375 of bridge notes held by Arch Hill Capital and issued in 2002 were exchanged for \$1,587,375 of LTC 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 and warrants to purchase up to 793,688 shares of LTC common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share. \$1,412,625 of bridge notes held by Arch Hill Capital and issued in 2003 were exchanged for \$1,412,625 of LTC 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 and warrants to purchase up to 706,312 shares of LTC common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share. \$5,459,502 of bridge notes issued in 2003 and \$918,159 of bridge notes issued from January 1, 2004 through April 13, 2004 and \$323,284 of interest on the bridge notes issued in 2003 and 2004 were exchanged for (i) 6,069,697 shares of LTC common stock and (ii) warrants to purchase up to 10,500,000 shares of LTC common stock exercisable at \$2.40 per share. \$23,185,604 of debt owed to Arch Hill Ventures as of April 13, 2004 was exchanged for 21,001,453 shares of LTC common stock.

Table of Contents**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(UNAUDITED)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 146,000	\$ 127,000
Accounts receivable	20,000	16,000
Inventories	106,000	105,000
Related party receivable	119,000	124,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	544,000	627,000
	<u>935,000</u>	<u>999,000</u>
Total current assets	935,000	999,000
Due from related parties	3,177,000	3,203,000
Property and equipment, net	5,315,000	5,635,000
Intangibles, net	8,870,000	9,084,000
Other assets	304,000	20,000
	<u>18,601,000</u>	<u>18,941,000</u>
Total assets	\$ 18,601,000	\$ 18,941,000
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,184,000	\$ 1,381,000
Accrued salaries	486,000	509,000
Notes payable		63,000
Current portion of long term debt	618,000	659,000
Payable to related party	490,000	1,453,000
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	930,000	440,000
	<u>4,708,000</u>	<u>4,505,000</u>
Total current liabilities	4,708,000	4,505,000
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, LESS CURRENT PORTION	34,324,000	35,067,000
CONVERTIBLE DEBT SECURITIES	10,220,000	12,609,000
	<u>49,252,000</u>	<u>52,181,000</u>
Total liabilities	49,252,000	52,181,000
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT		
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, Authorized 100,000 shares; Issued and outstanding: none and 1,000 shares Series A Convertible Preferred Stock		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, Authorized 125,000,000 shares; Issued and outstanding: 11,989,130 and 4,411,459 shares		
	120,000	44,000
Additional paid-in capital	16,637,000	10,678,000
Cumulative translation adjustments	(5,600,000)	(6,383,000)
Accumulated deficit	(200,000)	(200,000)
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(41,608,000)	(37,379,000)
	<u>(30,651,000)</u>	<u>(33,240,000)</u>
Total stockholders deficit	(30,651,000)	(33,240,000)

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Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 18,601,000	\$ 18,941,000
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		PERIOD FROM
	MARCH 31,		FEBRUARY 12, 1999
			(INCEPTION OF
			DEVELOPMENT
			STAGE) TO
			MARCH 31,
	2004	2003	2004
REVENUES			
Development contracts and prototype sales	\$ 87,000	\$ 112,000	\$ 437,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Engineering, research and development	1,211,000	1,054,000	14,722,000
General and administrative	1,009,000	938,000	10,067,000
Depreciation and amortization	408,000	311,000	8,638,000
Intangibles expensed			3,700,000
Loss (gain) on sale of assets			50,000
	2,628,000	2,303,000	37,177,000
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)			
Foreign government subsidies	141,000	1,000	2,548,000
Interest expense, net of interest income	(1,829,000)	(421,000)	(7,416,000)
	(1,688,000)	(420,000)	(4,868,000)
NET LOSS	\$ (4,229,000)	\$ (2,611,000)	\$ (41,608,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Currency translation adjustments	783,000	(922,000)	(5,600,000)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (3,446,000)	\$ (3,533,000)	\$ (47,208,000)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:	11,989,130	9,978,797	
Basic and diluted net loss per share:	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.26)	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(UNAUDITED)

	Convertible		Common Stock		Additional	Cumulative	Accumulated	Deficit
	Preferred Stock		Shares	Amount				
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Adjustments	Deficit	Development
Balances at December 31, 2003	1,000	\$	4,411,459	\$ 44,000	\$ 10,678,000	\$ (6,383,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (37,379,000)
Common stock issued upon conversion of preferred stock	(1,000)		5,567,027	56,000	(56,000)			
Stock issued upon conversion of convertible notes			1,974,500	20,000	3,930,000			
Issuance of convertible debt with beneficial conversion future					2,000,000			
Stock issued for services			36,144		85,000			
Foreign currency translation adjustments						783,000		
Net loss								(4,229,000)
Balances at March 31, 2004		\$	11,989,130	\$ 120,000	\$ 16,637,000	\$ (5,600,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (41,608,000)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(UNAUDITED)**

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		PERIOD FROM
	MARCH 31,		FEBRUARY 12, 1999
			(INCEPTION OF
			DEVELOPMENT
			STAGE) TO
	2004	2003	MARCH 31, 2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (4,229,000)	\$ (2,611,000)	\$ (41,608,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	408,000	311,000	8,638,000
In-process research and development expensed			3,700,000
Loss on sale of assets	(1,000)		49,000
Non cash interest expense	1,755,000	318,000	5,794,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of business acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(4,000)	(2,000)	(20,000)
Inventories	(5,000)	34,000	(88,000)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	47,000	315,000	(117,000)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	46,000	76,000	2,786,000
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,983,000)</u>	<u>(1,559,000)</u>	<u>(20,865,000)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property and equipment	(26,000)	(47,000)	(3,705,000)
Investment in intangibles		(17,000)	(131,000)
Cash received in connection with Share Exchanges			20,000
Deposits on equipment		(50,000)	(200,000)
Proceeds from sale of assets			133,000
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(26,000)</u>	<u>(114,000)</u>	<u>(3,883,000)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of loans from financial institutions	(63,000)	4,000	(1,863,000)
Proceeds (repayments) of silent partnership loans		(25,000)	102,000
Proceeds (repayments) from related party loans		59,000	16,908,000
Proceeds from 10% convertible debentures, net of costs	1,686,000		1,686,000
Proceeds received from non-convertible promissory notes from related party	409,000	1,497,000	8,067,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,032,000</u>	<u>1,535,000</u>	<u>24,900,000</u>

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3,000)	4,000	(9,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19,000	(134,000)	143,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	127,000	165,000	3,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 146,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 146,000
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 74,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 560,000
Conversion of convertible debt into common stock	\$ 3,949,000	\$	\$ 5,864,000
Capital contribution by affiliate of Arch Hill in lieu of debt payment	\$	\$	\$ 1,734,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

AND SUBSIDIARIES

(DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANIES)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") applicable to interim periods. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2003. Operating results for three months ended March 31, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2004 or any interim period.

NOTE 2 ORGANIZATION, BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On October 4, 2002, Lithium Technology Corporation ("LTC" or the "Company") closed share exchanges in which LTC acquired ownership of 100% of GAIA Holding B.V. ("GAIA Holding") from Arch Hill Ventures, N.V., a private company limited by shares, incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands ("Arch Hill Ventures"), which is controlled by Arch Hill Capital N.V. ("Arch Hill Capital"), a private company limited by shares, incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands (the "Share Exchanges").

Subsequent to the Share Exchanges, Arch Hill Capital effectively controls LTC. As a result, the Share Exchanges have been accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby for financial reporting purposes, GAIA Holding is considered the acquiring company. Hence, the historical financial statements of GAIA Holding became the historical financial statements of the Company and include the results of operations of LTC only from the acquisition date.

GAIA Holding, a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, is the 100% beneficial owner of GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH ("GAIA"). GAIA Holding (formerly known as Hill Gate Investments B. V.) was incorporated in 1990 and only had limited operations until the acquisition of GAIA on February 12, 1999 (inception of development stage). GAIA is a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Germany. GAIA Holding's ownership interest in GAIA is held through certain trust arrangements (see Note 3).

The date of inception of the Company's development stage is February 12, 1999. Prior to inception of development stage activities, the Company incurred accumulated losses of \$200,000, and these losses have been segregated from the Company's deficit accumulated during the development stage in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company considers itself to have one operating segment. The Company is a development and pilot-line production stage company that develops large format lithium-ion rechargeable batteries to be used as a new power source for emerging applications in the automotive, stationary power, and national security markets.

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Effective July 28, 2003, LTC implemented a one-for-twenty reverse stock split of the Company's common stock (See Note 11). On May 9, 2003, the Company reduced the outstanding and authorized Series A Preferred Stock from 100,000 to 1,000 shares. The reverse stock split and Preferred Stock reduction have been reflected retroactively in the consolidated financial statements and notes for all periods presented and all applicable references as to the number of common shares and per share information, preferred shares, stock option data and market prices have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split and Preferred Stock reduction. In addition, stockholders' deficit has been restated retroactively for all periods presented for the par value of the number of shares that were eliminated.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GAIA HOLDING DEEMED ACQUIRER OF LTC

The Share Exchanges in 2002 between LTC and GAIA Holding have been accounted for as a reverse acquisition (see Note 2). As a result, GAIA Holding is considered the acquiring company; hence, the historical consolidated financial statements of GAIA Holding became the historical financial statements of LTC and include the operating results of LTC only from the effective dates of the Share Exchanges.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to operate in the normal course of business.

GAIA Holding is the beneficial owner of all of the issued and outstanding shares of GAIA. Legal ownership of the outstanding shares of GAIA are held pursuant to certain Dutch and German trust agreements by two Netherlands entities (the Nominal Stockholders) for the risk and account of GAIA Holding. Based on the Dutch and German trust agreements, the Nominal Stockholders are obligated to transfer the legal ownership of the shares in GAIA without any further payments to GAIA Holding. Pursuant to the trust agreements, GAIA Holding has the right to vote the shares of GAIA held by the Nominal Stockholders. The results of GAIA are included in the results of GAIA Holding as of the date of acquisition.

ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results, as determined at a later date, could differ from these estimates.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates, assumptions and methods used to estimate fair value of the Company's financial instruments are made in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company has used available information to derive its estimates. However, because these estimates are made as of a specific point in time, they are not necessarily indicative of amounts the Company could realize currently. The use of different assumptions or estimating methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

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The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and short-term notes payable approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

Long-term liabilities are comprised of the loans from financial institutions, related party loans and other long-term loans. The Company's long-term loans from financial institutions and other long-term loans approximate fair value.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers all highly liquid investment instruments purchased with an initial remaining maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

INVENTORIES

Inventories primarily include raw materials and auxiliary materials required for the production process. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined by using the weighted average method. Cost elements included in inventories comprise all costs of purchase and other costs incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and primarily consist of buildings, technical and lab equipment, furniture and office equipment and leasehold improvements. In the period assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss on disposal is included in results of operations. Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Technical and laboratory equipment	7-14 years
Office equipment and other	1-5 years

INTANGIBLES

Intangibles consist of amounts capitalized by GAIA for patents, which are recorded at cost and are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 13 to 17 years commencing upon final approval by the foreign regulatory body. Intangibles also include amounts relating to the core patented technology of LTC, as determined by an independent valuation, in connection with the allocation of the purchase price resulting from the Share Exchanges. These intangibles are being amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 12 years commencing October 4, 2002.

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LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets when events and circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the anticipated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition from such assets are less than the carrying value. If the sum of the expected cash flows (undiscounted and without finance charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the Company recognizes an impairment loss on the asset. In that event, a loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived asset. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices in active markets, if available, or by using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks involved.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

REVENUES

The Company performs certain research and development for other companies and sells prototypes to third parties. Revenue is recognized as services are rendered or products are delivered, the price to the buyer is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

OTHER INCOME

The Company receives subsidies from foreign governmental agencies to reimburse the Company for certain research and development expenditures. Subsidies are recorded as other income.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The functional currency for foreign operations is the local currency. For these foreign entities, the Company translates assets and liabilities at end-of-period exchange rates. The Company records these translation adjustments in cumulative other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of equity in the consolidated balance sheet. For revenues, expenses, gains and losses, the weighted average exchange rate for the period is used to translate those elements.

STOCK OPTIONS

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-based Compensation (SFAS No. 123), the Company has elected to account for stock option grants to employees using the intrinsic value based method prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25.

In connection with the Share Exchanges, the Company has stock options post acquisition. All such options were fully vested at the acquisition and valued as part of the purchase price. If the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, there would be no material effect on net income and earnings per share.

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NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

The Company has presented net loss per common share pursuant to SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Net loss per common share is based upon the weighted average number of outstanding common shares. The Company has determined that the as-if converted common shares related to the preferred shares should be included in the weighted average shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The Company made such determination because: 1) Arch Hill Capital, which controls the Company, had the ability to authorize the necessary shares for conversion; 2) the preferred shares had no significant preferential rights above the common shares; and 3) the preferred shares would automatically convert at a later date upon proper share authorization. As a result, weighted average shares outstanding included in the calculation of basic and diluted net loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 was as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Series A Preferred Stock		5,567,027
Common Stock	11,989,130	4,411,770
Total	<u>11,989,130</u>	<u>9,978,797</u>

Due to net losses in the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, the effect of the potential common shares resulting from convertible promissory notes payable, convertible debentures, stock options and warrants in those years was excluded, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations (SFAS 143) which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. SFAS 143 requires, among other things, that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are then capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The Company has adopted SFAS 143 effective January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB statement No.13, and Technical Corrections (SFAS 145). This statement eliminates the current requirement that gains and losses on debt extinguishment must be classified as extraordinary items in the income statement. Instead, such gains and losses will be classified as extraordinary items only if they are deemed to be unusual and infrequent, in accordance with the current GAAP criteria for extraordinary classification. In addition, SFAS 145 eliminates an inconsistency in lease accounting by requiring that modifications of capital leases that result in reclassification as operating leases be accounted for consistent with sale-leaseback accounting rules. SFAS 145 is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 and was adopted effective January 1, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 145 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 requires certain financial instruments that embody obligations of the issuer and have characteristics of both liabilities and equity to be classified as liabilities. The provisions of SFAS 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May

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31, 2003 and to all other instruments that exist as of the beginning of the first interim financial reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of this statement did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. This interpretation

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expands the disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that, at the inception of a guarantee, a guarantor recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The disclosure requirements are effective immediately. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of this interpretation are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of the initial recognition and measurement provisions of this interpretation did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - An Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51 (FIN 46)" and amended the Interpretation in December 2003. This interpretation clarifies how to identify variable interest entities and how a company should assess its interests in a variable interest entity to decide whether to consolidate the entity. The Company does not have any ownership in variable interest entities.

NOTE 4 OPERATING AND LIQUIDITY DIFFICULTIES AND MANAGEMENT'S PLANS TO OVERCOME

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Since its inception, the Company has incurred substantial operating losses and expects to incur additional operating losses over the next several years. Operations have been financed primarily through the use of proceeds from equity financings, loans including loans from Arch Hill Capital and other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets. On January 22, 2004, the Company sold \$2,000,000 of 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 with warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of LTC common stock. (See Note 9). Continuation of the Company's operations in 2004 is dependent upon obtaining further financing from either Arch Hill Capital or other related parties, continued bridge financing from Arch Hill Capital or a new debt or equity financing. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

MANAGEMENT'S PLANS

Over the past four years, the Company has refocused its unique extrusion-based manufacturing process, cell technology, large battery assembly expertise, and market activities to concentrate on large-format, high rate battery applications. The Company's commercialization efforts are focused on applying its lithium-ion rechargeable batteries in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets.

The Company operating plan seeks to minimize the Company's capital requirements, but commercialization of the Company's battery technology will require additional capital. The Company expects that technology development and operating and production expenses will increase significantly as the Company continues to advance its battery technology and develop products for commercial applications.

Effective April 1, 2003, a 20% salary reduction was implemented for all employees of LTC at the GAIA USA unit. The reduced salaries are to be repaid by the Company if a third party debt or equity financing of at least \$3,000,000 in gross proceeds is closed by the Company by June 30, 2004. Salary reduction deferrals of \$177,000 had been accrued in the financial statements as of December 31, 2003. Upon the completion of the January 2004 debenture financing, the Company reinstated the base salary of each employee to 100% of the base salary in effect on March 31, 2003.

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Although Arch Hill Capital has been providing funding to the Company under a Bridge Financing Agreement since December 2001, (see Note 9), there can be no assurance that funding will continue to be provided by Arch Hill Capital in the amounts necessary to meet all the Company's obligations until the closing of a third party debt or equity financing or that the Company will be able to consummate such a financing.

The Company is currently seeking sources of additional financing, in the form of equity financing, to provide the additional capital in order to fund its current operations, scale-up its production capabilities to take advantage of near-term market opportunities, expand its scope of operations and pursue its business strategy. The Company believes that if it raises approximately \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in an equity financing, it would have sufficient funds to meet its operating and capital expenditure needs for at least twelve months. However, no assurance can be given that it will be successful in completing any financing. If the Company is unsuccessful in completing any financing, it will not be able to fund its current expenses or pursue its business strategy.

If a third party debt or equity financing is not consummated, the Company will assess all available alternatives including a sale of its assets or merger, a restructuring, the suspension of operations and possibly liquidation, auction, bankruptcy, or other measures.

NOTE 5 RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTY

The Company has a receivable from Tamarchco GmbH (Tamarchco), a 100% owned subsidiary of Arch Hill Capital, of \$2,268,000 in principal. The receivable bears interest at 7% per annum. Tamarchco used the proceeds for investing in a silent partnership participation in GAIA for an equal amount (refer to Note 10) under identical terms. The receivable at March 31, 2004 includes accrued interest of \$909,000. Under the existing agreement, the principal including accumulated interest is due on December 31, 2008. These amounts are included in due from related parties in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 6 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 is summarized as follows:

	<u>March 31</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Land and buildings	\$ 2,492,000	\$ 2,779,000
Technical and laboratory equipment	4,924,000	4,889,000
Asset under construction and equipment deposit	298,000	301,000
Office equipment and other	519,000	513,000
	<u>8,233,000</u>	<u>8,482,000</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,918,000)	(2,847,000)
	<u>\$ 5,315,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,635,000</u>

Assets under construction at March 31, 2004 included equipment being constructed that was not yet placed into service.

Table of Contents**NOTE 7 INTANGIBLES**

Intangibles at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 are summarized as follows:

	<u>March 31</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Patents	10,129,000	\$ 10,133,000
Less: Accumulated amortization	(1,259,000)	(1,049,000)
Total	\$ 8,870,000	\$ 9,084,000

Intangibles consist primarily of amounts relating to the core patented technology of LTC, as determined by an independent valuation, in connection with the allocation of the excess purchase price resulting from the Share Exchanges (see Note 2). Intangibles also include patents held by GAIA Holding.

Estimated future amortization expense on intangible assets for the next five years at December 31, 2003 is approximately \$840,000 per year.

NOTE 8 NOTES PAYABLE

On February 23, 2004, the balance of a note payable of \$63,000 principal amount was paid in full. As of March 31, 2004, the Company has no notes payable.

NOTE 9 CONVERTIBLE DEBT SECURITIES**BRIDGE NOTES**

Convertible debt securities are comprised of promissory notes held by Arch Hill Capital and 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 held by an investment group.

The promissory notes were issued under a Bridge Financing Agreement, as amended, between LTC and Arch Hill Capital (the Bridge Financing Agreement). During the period January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004 Arch Hill Capital advanced \$409,000 to the Company under the Bridge Financing Agreement. Accrued interest on the notes of \$307,000 as of March 31, 2004 is included in the convertible debt securities on the balance sheet. All amounts outstanding under the Bridge Financing Agreement through April 13, 2004 were converted to Company securities subsequent to March 31, 2004. (See Note 12)

The Bridge Financing Agreement, as amended, does not contain a maximum of the amount of funding that may be advanced under such Agreement. The amount of any additional notes provided will be related to the working capital advances made by Arch Hill Capital to the Company.

10% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

On January 20, 2004, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with an investment group to purchase \$2,000,000 of the Company's 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 (the January 2004 debentures) with attached warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of LTC common stock. On January 22, 2004 the Company closed the convertible debenture financing.

The January 2004 debentures have a maturity date of January 20, 2006. Interest payments on the January 2004 debentures are due and payable in cash, or at the option of the January 2004 debenture holder, in Company common stock at a price equal to the conversion price of Company common stock as described below. Interest is due quarterly commencing March 31, 2004. Any amount of principal or interest on the January 2004 debentures which is not paid when due bears interest at 15% per annum from the due date of such payment default.

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The January 2004 debentures are secured by security agreements under which the Company pledged substantially all of its assets, including its goods, fixtures, equipment, inventory, contract rights, receivables and intellectual property and certain equipment of GAIA.

The January 2004 debentures are convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of Company common stock. The conversion price of Company common stock used in calculating the number of shares issuable upon conversion, or in payment of interest on the 10% debentures, is the lesser of:

50% of the average of the lowest three trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one trading day prior to the date the Company receives a conversion notice from a January 2004 debenture holder; and

a fixed conversion price of \$2.00.

The Company has the right to prepay all or a portion of the outstanding January 2004 debentures and accrued and unpaid interest upon prior written notice to the holders of the January 2004 debentures in an amount equal to 130% of principal and interest for prepayments occurring from January 20, 2004 through March 19, 2004, 140% for prepayments of principal and interest occurring from March 20, 2004 through April 18, 2004 or 150% for prepayment of principal and interest occurring after April 18, 2004. If the Company prepays all of the outstanding January 2004 debentures, the Company must issue an aggregate of 2.5% of the total issued and outstanding Company common stock to the January 2004 debenture holders on a pro rata basis.

The January 2004 debentures include warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of LTC common stock at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share. The warrants expire on January 20, 2009. The warrants are subject to exercise price adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events including stock dividends, stock splits, mergers, reclassifications of stock or the Company's recapitalization. The exercise price of the warrants is also subject to reduction if the Company issues any rights, options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock at a price less than the market price of Company shares as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, subject to certain exceptions. Also, if at any time, the Company declares a distribution or dividend to the holders of common stock in the form of cash, indebtedness, warrants, rights or other securities, the holders of the warrants are entitled to receive the distribution or dividend as if the warrant holders had exercised the warrants.

The above formula resulted in the debentures and warrants being issued with an imbedded beneficial conversion feature. Accordingly, pursuant to EITF Abstracts Issue No. 98-5, the Company has allocated \$2,000,000 of the proceeds received to additional paid in capital based on the intrinsic value of the warrants and the imbedded beneficial conversion feature. The intrinsic value was determined at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. \$1,060,000 of the discount resulting from this allocation was recognized as interest expense as of January 20, 2004 (the date of issuance), which is the earliest date of conversion. The remainder of \$940,000 will be recognized as interest over the two year life of the debentures.

Table of Contents**NOTE 10 LONG-TERM DEBT**

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Long-term debt is summarized as follows:		
Loans from financial institutions	\$ 2,168,000	\$ 2,300,000
Subordinated loans from related party	27,104,000	27,625,000
Silent partnership loans-related party	3,177,000	3,203,000
Silent partnership loans unrelated parties	2,493,000	2,598,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 34,942,000	\$ 35,726,000
Less: Current maturities	(618,000)	(659,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 34,324,000	\$ 35,067,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Company has two loans from financial institutions that are collateralized by (i) land and buildings in an amount up to \$1,151,000 and (ii) machinery, equipment and patents in an amount of \$2,459,000 as collateral for the mortgage loan. The loans bear interest between 5.75% and 6.75% per annum and are scheduled to be repaid by December 31, 2014.

SUBORDINATED LOANS FROM RELATED PARTY

GAIA has received subordinated loans from Arch Hill Ventures, a related party. The loans bear cumulative interest at 6% per annum. Under the subordinated loan agreement (the "Subordinated Loan Agreement") terms, the loans can be called when GAIA does not have negative stockholders' equity. The loans are subordinated to all other creditors of GAIA. A portion of the subordinated loans from Arch Hill Ventures (\$23,185,604), were converted to Company shares subsequent to March 31, 2004 (See Note 12).

SILENT PARTNERSHIP LOANS RELATED PARTY

Tamarchco GmbH ("Tamarchco"), a 100% owned subsidiary of Arch Hill Ventures, has provided three silent partnership loans to GAIA. The partnership loans consist of a \$1,868,000 loan bearing interest at 7% per annum under the First Tamarchco Partnership Agreement, a \$182,000 loan bearing interest at 6% per annum under the Second Tamarchco Partnership Agreement and a \$218,000 loan bearing interest at 6% under the Third Tamarchco Partnership Agreement. GAIA is not required to pay the interest under the Second and Third Tamarchco Partnership Agreements until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,670,000. The total amount payable to Tamarchco under the three Tamarchco Partnership Agreements at March 31, 2004 is \$3,177,000 including accrued interest of \$909,000.

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Tamarchco is entitled to receive an annual 4% share in profits related to its contributions under the First Tamarchco Agreement and an annual 12% share in profits related to its contribution under the Second and Third Tamarchco Agreements. The 12% share in profits under the Second and Third Tamarchco Agreements are not payable until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,670,000.

Each Tamarchco Partnership Agreement terminates in December 2008, unless terminated prior to such time for good cause as defined in the applicable Tamarchco Partnership Agreement. The principal, accrued and unpaid interest, and unpaid profits are due on the termination of the Tamarchco Partnership Agreements.

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SILENT PARTNERSHIP LOANS-NON-RELATED PARTIES

Two other parties have provided silent partnership loans to GAIA which remain outstanding at March 31, 2004. Frankendael Participatiemaatschappij N.V. (Frankendael) has provided a partnership loan of \$486,000, which bears interest at 6% per annum. Technologie-Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft GmbH der Deutschen Ausgleichsbank (TBG) has provided a partnership loan of \$1,868,000, which bears interest at 6% per annum. GAIA is not required to pay the interest under the Frankendael Partnership Agreement until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,670,000. The total amount payable to Frankendael and TBG under the Partnership Agreements at March 31, 2004 is \$2,493,000, including \$139,000 in accrued interest.

Frankendael and TBG are entitled to receive an annual 12% share in profits related to its contributions under the Frankendael Partnership Agreement and the TBG Partnership Agreement. The 12% share in profits under the Frankendael Partnership Agreement is not payable until GAIA has generated an accumulated profit amounting to \$4,670,000. The TBG Partnership Agreement provides that should GAIA receive additional injections of capital in the course of further financing rounds, TBG shall adjust its profit sharing to the capital ratio applicable at such time. Management believes that based upon subsequent equity received by GAIA that the present profit sharing that TBG is entitled to under the Agreement is approximately 4.4%. Management further believes that it is unlikely that Frankendael or TBG will receive any profit sharing under the Partnership Agreement at any time in the near future.

From March 8, 2005 under the TBG Partnership Agreement, TBG is entitled to demand a non-recurrent remuneration of 30% of the amount invested plus 6% of the amount invested at the end of the period of participation for each year after the expiration of the fifth full year of participation under certain circumstances relating to the economic condition of GAIA.

The Frankendael Partnership Agreement and the TBG Partnership Agreement each terminates in December 2008, unless terminated prior to such time for good cause as defined in the applicable partnership agreement.

The principal, accrued and unpaid interest, and unpaid profits, if any, are due on the termination of the Frankendael Partnership Agreement and the TBG Partnership Agreement.

NOTE 11 STOCKHOLDER S EQUITY

Effective July 28, 2003, the Company implemented a one-for-twenty reverse stock split. As a result of the reverse stock split becoming effective, every twenty shares of Company common stock outstanding on July 28, 2003 were combined into one share of Company common stock. Proportionate adjustments based on the reverse stock split ratio have also been made to the per share exercise price and number of shares issuable upon the exercise of all outstanding convertible securities, as a result of the reverse stock split becoming effective. The symbol for the Company s common stock was changed to LTHU.OB as a result of the reverse stock split.

On February 25, 2004, Arch Hill Capital converted \$3,949,000 of promissory notes that it held into 1,974,500 shares of Company common stock pursuant to the terms of such notes.

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On February 25, 2004, Arch Hill Ventures converted the 1,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock that it held into 5,567,027 shares of Company common stock pursuant to the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock. The Company has no shares of preferred stock outstanding as of March 31, 2004.

NOTE 12 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the period April 1, 2004 to April 13, 2004, Arch Hill Capital advanced \$509,000 to the Company under the Bridge Financing Agreement.

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On April 13, 2004, pursuant to a Debt Exchange Agreement between the Company, GAIA Holding, GAIA, Arch Hill Capital and Arch Hill Ventures, the Company exchanged debt owed to Arch Hill Capital by the Company and debt owed to Arch Hill Ventures by GAIA for Company debentures and equity securities. \$1,587,375 of bridge notes held by Arch Hill Capital and issued by the Company in 2002 were exchanged for \$1,587,375 of the Company 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 and warrants to purchase up to 793,688 shares of the Company common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share. \$1,412,625 of bridge notes held by Arch Hill Capital and issued by the Company in 2003 were exchanged for \$1,412,625 of the Company 10% Convertible Debentures Due 2006 and warrants to purchase up to 706,312 shares of the Company common stock exercisable at \$2.00 per share. \$5,459,502 of bridge notes issued in 2003 and \$918,159 of bridge notes issued by the Company from January 1, 2004 through April 13, 2004 and \$323,284 of interest on the bridge notes issued in 2003 and 2004 were exchanged for 6,069,697 shares of the Company common stock and warrants to purchase up to 10,500,000 shares of the Company common stock exercisable at \$2.40 per share. \$23,185,604 of debt owed to Arch Hill Ventures by GAIA as of April 13, 2004 was exchanged for 21,001,453 shares of the Company common stock.

Subsequent to the debt exchange (during the period April 14, 2004 to May 20, 2004), Arch Hill Capital advanced \$1,101,000 to the Company under the Bridge Financing Agreement.

On May 5, 2004, the Company issued to the finder and affiliated persons in the January 2004 debenture financing warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of Company common stock, subject to adjustment, at an exercise price of \$2.20 per share, subject to adjustment. The warrants entitle the holders to purchase, in the aggregate, such number of shares of the common stock equal to 10% of the aggregate number of fully diluted and/or converted shares of common stock as are purchased by the January 2004 debenture holders (after giving effect to any increase in shares under a ratchet or similar provision pursuant to which the number of shares initially purchased is subsequently increased). The exercise price per share of the warrants is equal to 110% of the effective per share price paid by the January 2004 debenture holders for the securities purchased by such debenture holders. The warrants are exercisable until January 20, 2009.

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**LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY
CORPORATION**

68,709,282 Shares of Common Stock

PROSPECTUS

July 9, 2004

We have not authorized any dealer, salesperson or other person to give you written information other than this prospectus or to make representations as to matters not stated in this prospectus. You must not rely on unauthorized information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities or our solicitation of your offer to buy the securities in any jurisdiction where that would not be permitted or legal. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any of the sales made hereunder after the date of this prospectus shall create an implication that the information contained herein or our affairs have not changed since the date of this prospectus.

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PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 24. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

As permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), Article V of LTC's By-laws provides for the indemnification of an authorized representative of LTC (a) against expenses, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person, by reason of the fact that such person was or is an authorized representative of LTC, in connection with a threatened, pending or completed third party proceeding, whether civil or criminal, administrative or investigative, if such individual acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of LTC, and, if the action was a criminal proceeding, if such person had no reasonable cause to believe that such person's conduct was unlawful; and (b) against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the defense or settlement of a threatened, pending or completed corporate proceeding, by reason of the fact such person was or is an authorized representative of LTC, if such person acted under the standards set forth in section (a) above and if such person was not found liable to LTC (or if found liable, if a proper court found such person to be fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification). LTC's By-laws further provide for mandatory indemnification of authorized representatives of LTC who have been successful in defense of any third party or corporate proceeding or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, against expenses actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such defense. An authorized representative of LTC includes a director, employee or agent of LTC, or a person serving at the request of LTC as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

In addition, Article Ninth of LTC's Certificate of Incorporation provides that, to the full extent that the DGCL permits the limitation or elimination of the liability of directors or officers of a corporation, directors of LTC shall not be personally liable to LTC or its stockholders for monetary damages. As a result of this provision, LTC and its stockholders may be unable to obtain monetary damages from a director for breach of his duty of care. Although stockholders may continue to seek injunctive or other equitable relief for an alleged breach of fiduciary duty by a director, stockholders may not have any effective remedy against the challenged conduct if equitable remedies are unavailable.

LTC carries directors' and officers' liability insurance covering losses up to \$5,000,000 (subject to certain deductible amounts).

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Registration Fee - Securities and Exchange Commission	\$ 18,920
Printing of Registration Statement, Prospectus, etc. ²	\$ 5,000
Blue Sky Fee and Expenses ²	\$ 2,500
Accounting Services ²	\$ 15,000
Legal Fees ²	\$ 25,000
Miscellaneous ²	\$ 5,000
Total	\$ 71,420

(1) No portion of these expenses will be borne by selling stockholders.

(2) Estimated.

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<u>Date of Sale</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Price per Share</u>	<u>Nature of Transaction</u>	<u>Exemption</u>
		<u>Amount or Shares</u>			<u>Claimed⁽¹⁾</u>
May 5, 2004	Warrants	200,000 (subject to adjustment)	N/A	Warrants issued to investment bankers for services rendered. Warrants are exercisable at \$2.20 (subject to adjustment) and expire on January 20, 2009.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
April 13, 2004	10% Convertible Debentures with 1,500,000 attached Warrants	\$3,000,000	N/A	Convertible Debentures and Warrants issued to accredited investor in exchange for debt forgiveness. Warrants are exercisable at \$2.00 and expire on April 13, 2009.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
April 13, 2004	Common Stock	6,069,697	N/A	Shares issued to accredited investor in exchange for debt forgiveness	§4(2) of the Securities Act
April 13, 2004	Warrants	10,500,000	N/A	Warrants issued to accredited investor in exchange for debt forgiveness. Warrants are exercisable at \$2.40 per share and expire on April 13, 2009.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
April 13, 2004	Common Stock	21,001,453	N/A	Shares issued to accredited investor in exchange for debt forgiveness	§4(2) of the Securities Act
March 15, 2004	Common Stock	36,144	N/A	Shares issued to consultant for services rendered	§4(2) of the Securities Act
January 22, 2004	10% Convertible Debentures with 1,000,000 attached Warrants	\$2,000,000	N/A	Private Placement. Warrants are exercisable at \$2.00 and expire on January 22, 2009.	§4(2) of the Securities Act

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December 20, 2002	Warrants	10,000	N/A	Warrants issued to consultant for services rendered. Warrants are exercisable at \$0.11 and expire on February 20, 2007.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
December 13, 2002	Warrants	60,000	N/A	Warrants issued to investment bankers for services rendered. Warrants are exercisable at \$0.185 and expire on December 13, 2007.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
December 13, 2002	Series A Preferred Stock	40,000	N/A	Shares issued to accredited investor in exchange for 40% ownership of GAIA Holding, B.V.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
October 4, 2002	Series A Preferred Stock	60,000	N/A	Shares issued to accredited investor in exchange for 60% ownership of GAIA Holding, B.V.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
October 4, 2002	Warrants	90,000	N/A	Warrants issued to investment bankers for services rendered. Warrants are exercisable at \$0.185 and expire on October 4, 2007.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
January 10, 2002	Warrants	625,000	N/A	Warrants issued to accredited investor in connection with bridge financing. Warrants are exercisable at \$0.15 and expire on January 10, 2004.	§4(2) of the Securities Act
December 31, 2001-July 29, 2002	Convertible Notes	\$1,914,567	N/A	Convertible notes issued to accredited investor	§4(2) of the Securities Act
November 29, 1999 December 31, 2001	Convertible Notes	\$5,249,000	N/A	Convertible notes issued to accredited investor	§4(2) of the Securities Act

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- ⁽¹⁾ All transactions described in Item 26 were, in the opinion of LTC, exempt from registration under the Securities Act by reason of Section 4(2) thereof, since the sale of such securities did not involve any public offering. Each person who purchased such securities represented that such shares were purchased for investment and not with a view to any distribution thereof. The purchasers of these securities were officers or directors of LTC or persons who were sophisticated in financial matters and had access to information about LTC and an opportunity to ask questions of the directors and officers of LTC.

Item 27. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation (11)
3.2	By-Laws, as amended (11)
3.3	Amended Certificate of Designation (13)
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation (14)
4.1	10% Convertible Debenture Due 2006 (12)
4.2	Form of Convertible Debenture dated as of April 13, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and Arch Hill Capital N.V. (15)
5.0	Legal Opinion of Gallagher, Briody & Butler +
10.1	1994 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (1)
10.2	Directors Stock Option Plan (1)
10.3	1998 Stock Incentive Plan (2)
10.4	2002 Stock Incentive Plan (3)
10.5	Form of Stock Option Agreement relating to LTC s 1994 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (4)
10.6	Form of Stock Option Agreement relating to LTC s Directors Stock Option Plan (1)
10.7	Form of Stock Option Agreement relating to LTC s 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (2)
10.8	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement relating to LTC s 2002 Stock Incentive Plan (3)
10.9	Form of Non-Qualified Incentive Stock Option Agreement relating to LTC s 2002 Stock Incentive Plan [For Employees] (3)
10.10	Form of Non-Qualified Incentive Stock Option Agreement relating to LTC s 2002 Stock Incentive Plan [For Consultants and Non-Employee Directors] (3)
10.11	Lease Agreement, dated July 22, 1994, between PMP Whitemarsh Associates and LTC and Addendum dated July 22, 1994 (4)
10.12	First Amendment to Lease, dated March 19, 2001, between PMP Whitemarsh Associates and LTC (5)
10.13	Second Amendment to Lease, dated March 21, 2003, between PMP Whitemarsh Associates and LTC (11)

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10.14	Third Amendment to Lease, dated March, 2004, between PMP Whitemarsh Associates and LTC (15)
10.15	Form of Third Warrant Amendment Agreement (3)
10.16	Employment Agreement, dated January 1, 2002, between David Cade and LTC (3)
10.17	Employment Agreement, dated January 1, 2002, between Andrew J. Manning and LTC (3)
10.18	Termination Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, between LTC and Ilion [Schedules and Exhibits omitted] (11)
10.19	Warrant Amendment Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, between LTC and Ilion (6)
10.20	License Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, from LTC to Ilion [Schedules omitted] (6)
10.21	License Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, from Ilion to LTC [Schedules omitted] (6)
10.22	Note Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, among Ilion, Arch Hill Capital and LTC [Schedules omitted] (6)
10.23	Bridge Financing Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, between LTC and Arch Hill Capital [Schedules and Exhibits omitted] (6)
10.24	Form of Convertible Promissory Note to be issued under the Bridge Financing Agreement between LTC and Arch Hill Capital (6)
10.25	Bridge Financing Amendment Agreement, dated as of March 20, 2002, between LTC and Arch Hill Capital (3)
10.26	Bridge Financing Amendment Agreement No. 2, dated as of May 30, 2002, between LTC and Arch Hill Capital (7)
10.27	Share Exchange Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2002, by and between LTC and Hill Gate Capital N.V. and Exhibits [Schedules Omitted] (7)
10.28	Bridge Financing Amendment Agreement No. 3, dated as of July 29, 2002, between LTC and Arch Hill Capital (8)
10.29	Agreement, dated October 4, 2002, by and between GAIA Holding B.V., Arch Hill Ventures, N.V., Arch Hill Real Estate, N.V., Stichting Administratiekantoor GAIA and Lithium Technology Corporation (9)
10.30	Bridge Financing Amendment Agreement No. 4, dated as of October 4, 2002, between Lithium Technology Corporation and Arch Hill Capital N.V. (9)
10.31	Strategic Alliance Agreement, dated as of October 4, 2002, by and between Lithium Technology Corporation and GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH (9)
10.32	Form of Warrant, dated October 4, 2002, issued to principals of Colebrooke Capital, Inc. (9)
10.33	Share Exchange Agreement, dated as of November 25, 2002, by and between LTC and Arch Hill Ventures, N.V. (10)
10.34	Form of Warrant, dated December 13, 2002, issued to principals of Colebrooke Capital, Inc. (9)
10.35	Consultancy Agreement, dated August 19, 2002, between GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH and InnoventisConsulting GmbH with respect to services of Dr. Franz Kruger (11)
10.36	Consultancy Agreement, dated August 19, 2002, between GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH and SMR Strategische Management und Risikoberatungs GmbH with respect to services of R. Tolksdorf (11)

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10.37	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany), Grant Notification to GAIA, dated September 11, 2000, for the project Collaborative project: Energy supply platform for autonomous microsystems microsolar; subproject: battery technology (11)
10.38	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Germany), Grant Notification to GAIA, dated September 10, 2001, for the project Future investment programme ZIP 2001; lithium-ionic-polymeric batteries for hybrid vehicles with an extremely low fuel consumption (11)
10.39	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Germany), Grant Notification to GAIA, dated July 31, 2002, for the project Development of the lithium-ion polymeric accumulator design (11)
10.40	Loan Contract No. 1101216000, dated June 24, 1998, between GAIA and Bank fur Kleine und Mittlere Unternehmen (Bank for Small and Mid-Sized Companies) Aktiengesellschaft (11)
10.41	Loan with initial fixed-rate interest, dated July 22, 1998, between GAIA and Kreissparkasse Nordhausen (Direct Savings Bank) (11)
10.42	Loan Contract and Agreement on Subordination, dated [illegible] between GAIA and Arch Hill Ventures N.V. (11)
10.43	Partnership Agreement, dated [illegible], between GAIA and Frankendael Participatiemaatschappij N.V. (11)
10.44	Partnership Agreement, dated March 4, 1999, between GAIA and Tamarchco GmbH (11)
10.45	Partnership Agreement, dated [illegible], between GAIA and Tamarchco GmbH (11)
10.46	Partnership Agreement, dated [illegible], between GAIA and Tamarchco GmbH (11)
10.47	Employment Agreement, dated April 15, 2003, between LTC and Franz Kruger (11)
10.48	Employment Agreement, dated April 15, 2003, between LTC and Ralf Tolksdorf (11)
10.49	Bridge Financing Amendment Agreement No. 5, dated as of April 14, 2003 between LTC and Arch Hill Capital (11)
10.50	Amendment to Consultancy Agreement, dated April 14, 2003, between GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH and SMR Strategische Management und Riskoberatungs GmbH with respect to services of Ralf Tolksdorf (13)
10.51	Partnership Agreement dated August 21, 1998 between GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH and Technologie-Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft GmbH der Deutschen Ausgleichsbank (13)
10.52	Consultancy Agreement, dated July 31, 2003, between GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH and Ralf Tolksdorf Unternehmensberatung GmbH (14)
10.53	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and the Investors [Schedules and Exhibits omitted] (12)
10.54	Form of Secured Convertible Debenture dated as of January 20, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and the Investors (12)
10.55	Form of Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of January 20, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and the Investors (12)

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10.56 Form of Registration Rights Agreement dated as of January 20, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and the Investors (12)

10.57 Form of Security Agreement dated as of January 20, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and the Investors (12)

10.58 Form of Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated as of January 20, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation and the Investors [Schedules and Exhibits omitted] (12)

10.59 Form of Lien Agreement dated as of January 20, 2004 between GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH and the Investors (12)

10.60 Form of Debt Exchange Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2004 between Lithium Technology Corporation, GAIA Holding N.V., GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH, Arch Hill Capital N.V. and Arch Hill Ventures N.V. (15)

10.61 Form of \$2.00 Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of April 13, 2004, issued to Arch Hill Capital N.V. (15)

10.62 Form of \$2.40 Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of April 13, 2004, issued to Arch Hill Capital N.V. (15)

10.63 Form of Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of May 5, 2004, issued to finders in January 10% Convertible Debenture Financing (16)

21.1 List of Subsidiaries (11)

23.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP +

23.2 Consent of Gallagher, Briody & Butler (included in Exhibit 5.0) +

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- (1) Incorporated herein by reference to the exhibits contained in LTC's Information Statement Pursuant to Section 14(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, dated January 19, 1996
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 23, 2002.
- (7) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 7, 2002.
- (8) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2002.
- (9) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated October 4, 2002.
- (10) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Current Report on Form 8-K A, dated November 25, 2002.
- (11) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.
- (12) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 26, 2004.

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- (13) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC s Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.
 - (14) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC s Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2003.
 - (15) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC s Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.
 - (16) Incorporated herein by reference to LTC s Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended March 31, 2004.
- + Exhibit filed herewith in this Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement.

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Item 28. UNDERTAKINGS

The undersigned registrant will:

(a)(1) File, during any period in which it offers or sells securities, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement to:

- (i) Include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;
- (ii) Reflect in the prospectus any facts or events which, individually or together, represent a fundamental change in the information in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in the volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement;
- (iii) Include any addition or changed material on the plan of distribution.

(2) For determining liability under the Securities Act, treat each post-effective amendment as a new registration statement of the securities offered, and the offering of the securities at that time to be the initial *bona fide* offering.

(3) File a post-effective amendment to remove from registration any of the securities that remain unsold at the end of the offering.

(e) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act) may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of LTC pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, LTC has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form SB-2 and authorized this amendment to registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, in the City of Nordhausen, Germany, on July 7, 2004.

LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

By: /s/ Franz J. Kruger
Franz J. Kruger

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive
Officer)

By: /s/ John J. McGovern
John J. McGovern

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial
and Accounting Officer)

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed below on the 7th day of July, 2004 by the following persons in the capacities indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
/s/ Franz J. Kruger _____	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Franz J. Kruger	(Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Ralf Tolksdorf _____	Director
Ralf Tolksdorf	
* _____	Director
David J. Cade	
* _____	Director
Stephen F. Hope	
* _____	Director
Ralph D. Ketchum	
* _____	Director
Arif Maskatia	
* _____	Director
Hendrickus Harold van Andel	
* _____	Director
Marnix A. Snijder	
*By: /s/ Franz J. Kruger Attorney-in-Fact	