

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION INC
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

or

“ **Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-31895

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

84-1018684
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

5215 W. Laurel Street, Tampa, Florida 33607
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(813) 876-1776
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer: Accelerated filer:

Non-accelerated filer: (Do not check if a smaller Reporting company) Smaller reporting company:

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

Yes No

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.0001 par value, as of August 5, 2010, was 66,770,926.

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	(Unaudited) June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,426,388	\$ 2,145,449
Restricted cash	686,558	574,266
Accounts receivable, net	1,569,186	246,266
Inventory	625,914	637,882
Other current assets	536,638	299,865
Total current assets	6,844,684	3,903,728
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Equipment and office fixtures	16,044,048	15,002,858
Building and land	4,496,140	4,491,143
Accumulated depreciation	(11,900,648)	(10,826,125)
Total property and equipment, net	8,639,540	8,667,876
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted cash	67,103	176,310
Inventory	5,843,137	5,950,475
Investment in unconsolidated entity	2,112,011	447,471
Other non-current assets	1,270,623	1,110,111
Total other assets	9,292,874	7,684,367
Total assets	\$ 24,777,098	\$ 20,255,971
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,574,201	\$ 365,029
Accrued expenses and other	1,730,677	2,132,997
Deferred revenue	2,299,866	1,257,453
Mortgage and loans payable	5,173,907	5,100,794
Total current liabilities	10,778,651	8,856,273
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Mortgage and loans payable	2,851,068	2,950,331
Subscription payable	1,816,753	
Deferred income from Revenue Participation Certificates	887,500	887,500
Total long-term liabilities	5,555,321	3,837,831

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Total liabilities	16,333,972	12,694,104
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value; 9,361,193 shares authorized; none outstanding		
Preferred stock series D convertible - \$.0001 par value; 448,800 and 2,148,800 shares authorized at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively; 206,400 and 1,906,400 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	21	191
Preferred stock series E convertible - \$.0001 par value; 7 and 20 shares authorized at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively; Zero and 13 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009		
Common stock - \$.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 66,770,926 and 59,425,947 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	6,677	5,943
Additional paid-in capital	121,981,248	114,490,556
Accumulated deficit	(113,544,820)	(106,934,823)
Total stockholders equity	8,443,126	7,561,867
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 24,777,098	\$ 20,255,971

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

Table of Contents**ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS - Unaudited**

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
REVENUE				
Artifact sales and other	\$ 207,968	\$ 248,741	\$ 297,249	\$ 647,859
Exhibit	2,500	88,244	65,000	239,799
Expedition	4,124,510	89,680	6,900,884	145,710
Total revenue	4,334,708	426,665	7,263,133	1,033,368
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of sales artifacts and other	94,738	125,614	139,383	320,735
Marketing, general and administrative	2,302,807	2,188,284	4,570,285	4,841,893
Operations and research	5,055,511	3,079,871	8,664,918	6,057,258
Total operating expenses	7,453,056	5,393,769	13,374,586	11,219,886
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(3,118,348)	(4,967,104)	(6,111,453)	(10,186,518)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Interest income	1,170	9,861	2,672	30,265
Interest expense	(92,286)	(77,113)	(173,995)	(166,464)
Income (loss) from unconsolidated entity	(274,552)		(335,460)	
Other	(7,230)	28,286	8,239	47,657
Total other income (expense)	(372,898)	(38,966)	(498,544)	(88,542)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(3,491,246)	(5,006,070)	(6,609,997)	(10,275,060)
Income tax benefit (provision)				
NET LOSS	\$ (3,491,246)	\$ (5,006,070)	\$ (6,609,997)	\$ (10,275,060)
NET LOSS PER SHARE				
Basic and diluted	\$ (.05)	\$ (.09)	\$ (.10)	\$ (.19)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	66,145,651	54,196,499	64,469,498	53,396,960

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

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

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (6,609,997)	\$ (10,275,060)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,078,895	1,169,081
Loss from unconsolidated entity	335,460	
Share-based compensation	937,548	1,215,091
(Increase) decrease in:		
Restricted cash	(3,085)	126,915
Accounts receivable	(1,322,920)	(4,220)
Inventory	119,306	264,555
Other assets	(401,657)	92,404
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	1,209,172	(347,886)
Accrued expenses and other	94,643	(568,502)
Deferred revenue	1,042,413	
Subscription payable	(182,047)	
NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(3,702,269)	(8,327,622)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,046,189)	(353,222)
Investment in unconsolidated entity	(1,200)	
NET CASH (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,047,389)	(353,222)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	6,243,000	5,106,250
Fees on private offering	(186,254)	
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock		790,400
Proceeds from issuance loan payable	72,714	
Repayment of mortgage and loans payable	(98,863)	(98,277)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	6,030,597	5,798,373
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	1,280,939	(2,882,471)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	2,145,449	10,740,358
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 3,426,388	\$ 7,857,887
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	\$ 184,294	\$ 170,777
Income taxes paid	\$	\$
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Prior period accrued compensation paid by equity instruments	\$ 496,964	\$ 117,803
	\$ 1,998,800	\$

Acquired non-controlling interest of Dorado Resources, Ltd. with the assumption of a subscription payable of an equal amount (See NOTE F)

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company, Odyssey, us, we or our) have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the instructions to Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position as of June 30, 2010, and the results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Operating results for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year. We have evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure through the date this Form 10-Q is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Odyssey Marine Services, Inc., OVH, Inc., Odyssey Retriever, Inc. and Odyssey Marine Entertainment, Inc. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated. Equity investments in which we exercise significant influence but do not control and are not the primary beneficiary are accounted for using the equity method.

Shipwreck Heritage Press, LLC was organized during 2005 to publish and distribute print media. The entity does not have any current activity and has not been capitalized, and therefore, it is not consolidated.

Use of Estimates

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

Reclassifications

At December 31, 2009, a deferred revenue balance of \$1,257,453 was included in the accrued expenses and other balance of \$3,390,450. In the December 31, 2009 balance sheet presented, the deferred revenue balance has been reclassified into its own account to fairly present the balance sheet when compared to future periods. This reclassification has no effect on net income for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

Revenue from product sales is recognized at the point of sale when legal title transfers. Legal title transfers when product is shipped or is available for shipment to customers. Exhibit or expedition revenue is recognized based upon the accrual method of accounting supported by contractual terms of an agreement. Bad debts are recorded as identified, and no allowance for bad debts has been recorded. A return allowance is established for sales which have a right of return. Accounts receivable is stated net of any recorded allowance for returns, if any.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

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

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expense, accounts payable, accrued expense, loan payable and mortgage payable approximate fair value. Considerable judgment is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value, and, accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we could realize in a current market exchange.

Inventory

Our inventory consists mainly of artifacts recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck as well as general branded merchandise and related packaging material. The value of recovered artifacts in inventory is comprised of the costs of recovery and conservation. Costs of recovery include direct operating costs such as vessel and related equipment operations and maintenance, crew and technical labor, fuel, provisions and supplies, port fees and depreciation. The SS *Republic* recovery costs also include the fee paid to an insurer to relinquish the insurer's claim to the artifacts recovered from the shipwreck. Conservation costs include fees paid to conservators for cleaning and preparing the artifacts for sale. We continually monitor the recorded aggregate costs of the artifacts in inventory to ensure these costs do not exceed the net realizable value. Historical sales, publications or available public market data are used to assess market value.

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

Long-Lived Assets

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

Comprehensive Income

Securities with a maturity greater than three months from purchase date are deemed available-for-sale and carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. At June 30, 2010, we did not own securities with a maturity greater than three months.

Property and Equipment and Depreciation

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

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that would occur if dilutive securities and other contracts to issue Common Stock were exercised or converted into Common Stock or resulted in the issuance of Common Stock that then shared in our earnings. We use the treasury stock method to compute potential common shares from stock options and warrants and the as-if-converted method to compute potential common shares from Preferred Stock or other convertible securities.

When a net loss occurs, potential common shares have an anti-dilutive effect on earnings per share and such shares are excluded from the diluted EPS calculation.

At June 30, 2010 and 2009, weighted average common shares outstanding year-to-date were 64,469,498 and 53,396,960, respectively. For the periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, in which net losses occurred, all potential common shares were excluded from diluted EPS because the effect of including such shares would be anti-dilutive.

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

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Average market price during the period	\$ 1.26	\$ 3.28	\$ 1.33	\$ 3.00

In-the-money potential common shares excluded 631,261 181,984 536,560 180,665
 Potential common shares from out-of-the-money options and warrants were also excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because calculation of the associated potential common shares has an anti-dilutive effect on EPS. The following table lists options and warrants that were excluded from diluted EPS:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Out of the money options and warrants excluded:				
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.50 per share	1,412,916	1,417,916	1,412,916	1,417,916
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.51 per share	1,003,170	1,003,170	1,003,170	1,003,170
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.53 per share	211,900	214,300	211,900	214,300
Stock options with an exercise price of \$4.00 per share	97,500	322,750	97,500	322,750
Stock options with an exercise price of \$5.00 per share	650,000	700,000	650,000	700,000
Stock options with an exercise price of \$7.00 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Warrants with an exercise price of \$2.25 per share	2,400,000		2,400,000	
Warrants with an exercise price of \$5.25 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total anti-dilutive warrants and options excluded from EPS	5,975,486	3,858,136	5,975,486	3,858,136

Weighted average potential common shares from outstanding Convertible Preferred Stock calculated on an as-if-converted basis having an anti-dilutive effect on diluted EPS were excluded from potential common shares as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Potential common shares from Preferred Stock excluded from EPS	206,400	3,902,462	206,400	3,906,400

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

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Net loss	\$ (3,491,246)	\$ (5,006,070)	\$ (6,609,997)	\$ (10,275,060)
Numerator, basic and diluted net income (loss) available to stockholders	\$ (3,491,246)	\$ (5,006,070)	\$ (6,609,997)	\$ (10,275,060)

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Denominator:				
Shares used in computation basic:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	66,145,651	54,196,499	64,469,498	53,396,960
Shares used in computation diluted:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	66,145,651	54,196,499	64,469,498	53,396,960
Dilutive effect of options and warrants outstanding				
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	66,145,651	54,196,499	64,469,498	53,396,960
Net loss per share basic	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.19)
Net loss per share diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.19)

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

Stock-based compensation

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

NOTE C RESTRICTED CASH

As required by the revolving credit facility entered into with Fifth Third Bank (the Bank) on February 7, 2008 and the renewal entered into on April 23, 2010 (See NOTE I), a balance of \$500,000 was established in an interest-bearing account from which interest payments will be made. Upon each anniversary of the facility, we deposit into the account an amount sufficient to restore the balance to \$500,000 for interest payments for the following facility year. The balance in this restricted cash account is held as additional collateral by the Bank and is not available for operations. Any funds remaining in this account at the end of the facility term will be returned to the Company. The balance in this account at June 30, 2010, was \$460,107.

As required by the mortgage loan entered into with the Bank on July 11, 2008, \$500,000 was deposited into an additional interest-bearing account from which principal and interest payments were made for the first one-year period. On each anniversary of the mortgage, we deposit or will deposit into the account an amount sufficient to ensure a balance of \$500,000 for principal and interest payments for the subsequent year of the mortgage. The balance in this restricted cash account is held as additional collateral by the Bank and is not available for operations. Any funds remaining in this account at the end of the mortgage term will be returned to the Company. The balance in this account at June 30, 2010, was \$293,554.

NOTE D ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Of the \$1,569,186 accounts receivable at June 30, 2010, \$1,493,600 is owed according to the terms of sale of research material for the *Shantaram* project. The remaining balance at June 30, 2010 is trade receivables. The December 31, 2009 balance of \$246,266 is all trade receivables.

NOTE E - INVENTORY

Our inventory consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Artifacts	\$ 6,220,230	\$ 6,317,383
Packaging	221,731	235,045
Merchandise	509,886	519,636
Merchandise reserve	(482,796)	(483,707)
Total inventory	\$ 6,469,051	\$ 6,588,357

Of these amounts, \$5,843,137 and \$5,950,475 is classified as non-current as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

If we secure ownership rights to the recovered artifacts from the *Black Swan* project, we will capitalize into inventory all related costs to recover and conserve these artifacts. Recovery costs include operating costs to recover, legal fees to defend and secure ownership rights and other costs associated with bringing the artifacts into an appropriate archaeological state. We have capitalized costs of approximately \$2.5 million related to recovery and conservation that have been reserved for at 100%. When and if ownership rights are secured, these deferred costs will be allocated to inventory and the reserve eliminated.

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During the quarter ended December 31, 2009 we invested \$500,000 for a 25% interest (five membership units) in SMM Project, LLC (SMM) to pursue opportunities in the exploration of deep-ocean gold and copper deposits. SMM purchased a majority interest in Bluewater Metals Pty, Ltd. (Bluewater), an Australian company with licenses for mineral exploration of approximately 150,000 square kilometers of ocean floor in territorial waters controlled by four different countries in the South Pacific. Effective April 2010, SMM was acquired by Dorado Ocean Resources, Ltd. (DOR) through a stock exchange agreement. At that time, DOR also acquired the remaining interest in Bluewater. We were issued 450 DOR shares in exchange for our surrendered units in SMM. Additionally, we acquired 1,200 shares of DOR valued at \$2.0 million resulting in a 41.25% ownership of DOR prior to any additional dilution that may result from additional financing. Under the terms of the Share Subscription Agreement, we have the option to pay for this investment in cash or by providing marine services to DOR over a three-year period. The focus of DOR will be on the exploration and monetization of gold and copper-rich Seafloor Massive Sulfide (SMS) deposits. We will dedicate certain marine assets, including a ship and related marine exploration technology, to the endeavor on a reasonable commercial basis. In addition, Odyssey is expected to provide proprietary expertise and personnel management to the new entity under contract.

For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010, these investment entities incurred losses of \$669,640 and \$913,273, respectively, of which \$274,552 and \$335,460, respectively, is allocable to us. This amount is shown in the income statement in Income (loss) from unconsolidated entity.

NOTE G INCOME TAXES

As of June 30, 2010, the Company had consolidated income tax net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards for federal tax purposes of approximately \$107 million. The NOL will expire in various years ending through the year 2030.

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

Deferred tax assets:	
Net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards	\$ 38,550,031
Accrued expenses	94,112
Reserve for inventory	170,177
Start-up costs	107,876
Excess of book over tax depreciation	959,490
Stock option expense	2,215,340
Investment in unconsolidated entity	136,760
Less: valuation allowance	(42,124,561)
	\$ 109,225
Deferred tax liability:	
Property and equipment basis	\$ 69,776
Prepaid expenses	39,447
	\$ 109,225
Net deferred tax asset	\$

As reflected above, we have recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$0 at June 30, 2010. As required by the Accounting for Income Taxes topic in the ASC, we have evaluated whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Based on the available evidence, we have concluded that it is more likely than not that those assets would not be realized without the recovery and rights of ownership or salvage rights of high value shipwrecks and thus a valuation allowance has been recorded as June 30, 2010. While we have recovered more than 17 tons of silver and hundreds of gold coins and other artifacts from the *Black Swan* project, we do not have the ability to monetize the recovered cargo unless and until we are awarded title or a salvage award by the U.S. District Court.

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The change in the valuation allowance is as follows:

June 30, 2010	\$ 42,124,561
December 31, 2009	39,693,015
Change in valuation allowance	\$ 2,431,546

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Income taxes for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 differ from the amounts computed by applying the effective federal income tax rate of 34.0% to income (loss) before income taxes as a result of the following:

	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Expected (benefit)	\$ (2,247,400)	\$ (3,493,520)
State income taxes net of federal benefits	(82,266)	(148,954)
Nondeductible expense	6,666	6,566
Stock options exercised		(224)
Change in valuation allowance	2,431,546	3,528,579
Effects of:		
Change in apportionment estimate	(109,026)	108,391
Other, net	479	(838)
	\$	\$

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

The earliest tax year still subject to examination by a major taxing jurisdiction is 2006.

NOTE H COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Legal Proceedings**

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

Trends and Uncertainties

Based upon our current expectations, we believe our cash position should be sufficient to fund operating cash flows throughout the rest of 2010 taking into account our January capital raise and expected revenues from multiple sources, including projected sales and syndicated projects, commercial salvage activities, surveys and our recent renewal of our bank credit facility. While we have recovered more than 17 tons of silver coins and hundreds of gold coins and other artifacts from the *Black Swan* project, we will not be able to monetize any recovered cargo unless we are awarded title or a salvage award by the U.S. District Court. At the present time, we cannot determine how long that process may take, and there is no way to estimate the likelihood of receiving a salvage award from the U.S. District Court. We have also identified one potential high value target shipwreck, HMS *Victory*. However, until we have an agreement with the U.K. government, we may not be able to begin recovery operations or monetize any potential cargo. If cash flow is not sufficient to meet our projected business plan requirements, we will be required to raise additional capital or curtail expenses. While we have been successful in raising the necessary funds in the past, there can be no assurance that we can continue to do so.

NOTE I MORTGAGE AND LOANS PAYABLE

The Company's consolidated debt consisted of the following at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Revolving credit facility	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,927,286
Mortgage payable	3,024,975	3,123,839
	\$ 8,024,975	\$ 8,051,125

Revolving Credit Facility

On February 7, 2008, we entered into a \$5 million revolving credit facility with Fifth Third Bank (the Bank). The credit facility has a floating interest rate equal to the Prime Rate plus fifty basis points (.50%), requires monthly payments of interest only and was originally due in full February 7, 2010, and a 90-day extension was granted until May 7, 2010. On April 23, 2010, the Bank renewed the credit facility which is due in full on April 23, 2011. The facility requires us to pay the Bank an unused line fee equal to one-half percent (0.50%) per annum of the unused portion of the credit line. The line of credit is secured by a restricted cash balance (See NOTE C) as well as approximately 28,500 coins recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, which amount will be reduced over the term by the amount of coins sold. The modified borrowing base is equal to forty percent (40%) of the eligible coin inventory calculated on a rolling twelve-month wholesale average value. Odyssey is required to comply with a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants. The significant covenants include: maintaining insurance on the

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inventory; ensuring the collateral is free from encumbrances and without the consent of the Bank, the Company cannot merge or consolidate with or into any other corporation or entity nor can the Company enter into a material debt agreement with a third party.

Mortgage Payable

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

During May 2008, we entered into a mortgage loan in the principal amount of \$679,000 with The Bank of Tampa to purchase our conservation lab and storage facility. This obligation has a monthly payment of \$5,080 and a maturity date of May 14, 2015. Principal and interest payments are payable monthly. Interest is at a fixed annual rate of 6.45%. This debt is secured by the related mortgaged real property. The seller is carrying a second mortgage for \$100,000 with interest due monthly and \$25,000 of principal due each May commencing in May 2009. The interest is at a variable rate of 1.0% above the prime interest rate stated by BB&T, formerly Colonial Bank of Tampa. This obligation has a maturity date of May 14, 2012, and is also secured by the related mortgaged real property.

NOTE J STOCKHOLDER S EQUITY

Common Stock

On May 6, 2010, we issued 1,300,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor upon conversion of 13 outstanding shares of our Series D Convertible Preferred Stock.

On April 20, 2010, we issued 600,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor upon conversion of 600,000 outstanding shares of our Series D Convertible Preferred Stock.

On March 18, 2010, we issued 600,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor upon conversion of 600,000 outstanding shares of our Series D Convertible Preferred Stock.

On February 12, 2010, we issued 500,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor upon conversion of 500,000 outstanding shares of our Series D Convertible Preferred Stock.

During January 2010, we entered into individual purchase agreements with certain investors pursuant to which we sold an aggregate of 4,000,000 shares of Odyssey's common stock and warrants to purchase up to 2,400,000 shares of common stock to such investors. The common stock and warrants were sold as units, with each unit consisting of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.6 shares of common stock. The purchase price for each unit was \$1.565. The warrants have an exercise price of \$2.25 per share of common stock and are exercisable in accordance with their terms at any time on or before the close of business on January 29, 2013. The net proceeds to us from the registered direct public offering, after deducting placement agent fees and its offering expenses, and excluding the proceeds, if any, from the exercise of the warrants issued in the offering, were approximately \$6.1 million.

On May 22, 2009, we issued and sold 1,720,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$2.965 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$5,100,000 in cash, pursuant to a Common Stock Purchase Agreement between the Company and three funds managed by two accredited investors. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, we issued 4,241,200 shares of common stock to two accredited investors upon conversion of 4,241,200 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock.

On January 28, 2009, we issued 250,000 shares of common stock to one accredited investor upon conversion of 250,000 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock.

Preferred Stock

During January 2009, three accredited investors exercised warrants for the purchase of 197,600 shares of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock for an aggregate exercise price of \$790,400.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have two active stock incentive plans, the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan). The 1997 Stock Incentive Plan expired on August 17, 2007. As of that date, options cannot be granted from that Plan but any granted and unexercised options will continue to exist until exercised or they expire. The Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. We initially reserved 2,500,000 of our authorized but unissued shares of common stock for issuance under the Plan, and, at the time the Plan

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was adopted, not more than 500,000 of these shares could be used for restricted stock awards and restricted stock units. On January 16, 2008, the Board of Directors approved amendments to the Plan to add 2,500,000 shares of common stock to the Plan, to allow any number of shares to be used for restricted stock awards, to clarify certain other provisions in the Plan and to submit the amended Plan for stockholder approval. The amended Plan was approved at the annual meeting of stockholders on May 7, 2008. On June 3, 2010, the stockholders approved the addition of 3,000,000 shares to the Plan. Any incentive option and non-qualified option granted under the Plan must provide for an exercise price of not less than the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant, but the exercise price of any incentive option granted to an eligible employee owning more than 10% of our outstanding common stock must not be less than 110% of fair market value on the date of the grant.

Share-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the statement of operations is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it will be reduced for forfeitures. The ASC topic Stock Compensation requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The share based compensation charged against income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$937,548 and \$1,215,091, respectively, and for the three month periods ended June 30 2010 and 2009 was \$468,774 and \$401,386, respectively.

The weighted average estimated fair value of stock options granted during the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, was \$1.78. We did not issue stock options in the three-month period ended June 30, 2010. The weighted average fair value of stock options granted is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which values options based on the stock price at the grant date, the expected life of the option, the estimated volatility of the stock, the expected dividend payments, and the risk-free interest rate over the life of the option. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Because option valuation models require the use of subjective assumptions, changes in or variations from these assumptions can materially affect the fair value of the options.

	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Risk-free interest rate		1.52 2.02%
Expected volatility of common stock		6.76 62.61%
Dividend yield		0%
Expected life of options		3 4.1 years

NOTE K DEFERRED REVENUE

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2010, we entered into two marine search services contracts associated with the Robert Frasier Marine, LTD. projects. These contracts are comprised of two components: sale of research and search operations. Cash payments for the sale of research are received and recorded as revenue upon execution of the contract. Cash payments for search operations are normally 50% on contract, 40% upon arrival at the site and 10% upon completion; however, revenue is recognized over the contractual period on a daily basis when services are performed. A search operations contract is generally 125 days but may be accelerated or extended depending upon operational factors. At June 30, 2010, we have a \$2,299,866 service obligation that will be recognized as revenue over the period of time the contractual services are provided. At December 31, 2009, related to another marine search services contract, we had deferred revenue of \$1,257,453 which was earned in 2010. For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2010, we earned charter expedition revenue of \$1,505,930 and \$2,472,547, respectively, relating to these contracts.

NOTE L CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

We maintain our cash in three financial institutions. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures up to \$250,000 per legal entity per financial institution through December 31, 2013. On July 21, 2010, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation made the \$250,000 insurance limit permanent. At June 30, 2010, our main financial institution participated in the Transaction Guarantee Program which provided unlimited coverage to checking deposit accounts that do not earn interest. On July 1, 2010, our main financial institution opted out of the Transaction Guarantee Program. At June 30, 2010, our uninsured cash balance was approximately \$1,200,000.

Our revolving credit facility and primary mortgage bear interest at variable rates and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the principal amount of such indebtedness remained the same. Interest on both of these debt instruments are equal to prime plus basis points as described in NOTE I. An increase in the prime rate could have an adverse effect on our operating cash flows and financial condition but we believe it would not be material.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion will assist in the understanding of our financial position and results of operations. The information below should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, the related notes to the financial statements and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 regarding the Company's expectations concerning its future operations, earnings and prospects. On the date the forward-looking statements are made, the statements represent the Company's expectations, but the expectations concerning its future operations, earnings and prospects may change. The Company's expectations involve risks and uncertainties (both favorable and unfavorable) and are based on many assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable, but such assumptions may ultimately prove to be inaccurate or incomplete, in whole or in part. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that the Company's expectations and the forward-looking statements will be correct. Please refer to the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of risk factors that could cause actual results to differ (favorably or unfavorably) from the expectations stated in this discussion. Odyssey disclaims any obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements except as required by law.

Operational Update

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

Additional information regarding our announced projects may be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Only projects with material status updates since those reports were filed are discussed below. We may have other projects in various stages of planning or execution that may not be disclosed for security or legal reasons until considered appropriate by management.

We may use our vessels, the *Odyssey Explorer* and *Ocean Alert*, or chartered vessels to conduct operations based on availability.

***Atlas* Search Project**

Between 2005 and 2009, we searched more than 4,700 square nautical miles of seabed in the western English Channel and the Western Approaches to the Channel, recording 267 shipwrecks. The shipwrecks discovered include site *35-F*, the *Marquise de Tornay*, and HMS *Victory* (1744). Additional high-value targets are believed to be within the *Atlas* search area, and search operations are currently underway in this area.

HMS *Victory* Project

We discovered and conducted a preliminary investigation of the shipwreck of Admiral Balchin's HMS *Victory* (which sank in 1744) during our 2008 *Atlas* season and we have been cooperating closely with the United Kingdom (UK) Ministry of Defence (the MOD) on the project. All activities at the site, including the recovery of two bronze cannon, have been conducted in accordance with protocols approved by the UK Government and Royal Navy officials. The *Victory* discovery was announced publicly February 2, 2009. On September 18, 2009, we announced an agreement with the UK Government on an 80% salvage award for the cannon recovered from the site. We have since received the cash payment as compensation under that agreement.

On March 25, 2010, the MOD and the Department for Culture Media and Sport published an official consultation document with a deadline for public submissions of June 30, 2010. Odyssey submitted a document to this process that included a proposal for additional archaeological work on the site.

Although the UK is not a signatory to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (CPUCH) and therefore not bound by CPUCH, Odyssey's proposal is consistent with the archaeological principles of the Rules of CPUCH.

Robert Fraser Projects (*Enigma*, *Firebrand*, *Shantaram*)

In February 2010, we jointly developed plans and signed a letter of intent with Robert Fraser & Partners LLP to execute a series (at least six) of additional deep-ocean projects in 2010 similar to the model of the project code-named *Enigma*. Three projects are expected to target shipwrecks, while three or more projects will be aimed at mineral mining expeditions (see Subsea Mineral Exploration Projects included in this section).

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Under the proposed structure, Odyssey will be compensated for search, survey and archaeological excavation as well as development of research files on specific shipwrecks and other projects. Odyssey will also receive deferred cash payments and have a substantial interest in the back-end of each project as well as being compensated for providing other services including conservation, documentation, marketing and sales of recovered cargoes. Under the proposed structure for mineral mining projects, Odyssey will be compensated for search and survey operations and development of geological research files on specific expeditions. If valuable mineral deposits are found and eventually sold, Odyssey will receive deferred cash payments and will benefit from its ownership in the mining company.

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Search contracts are generally 125 days but may be accelerated or extended depending upon operational factors. Cash payments are comprised of two components, sale of research and search operations. Cash payments for the sale of research are received and recorded as revenue upon execution of the contract. Cash payments for search operations are normally 50% upon execution of the contract, 40% upon arrival at the site and 10% upon completion; however, revenue is recognized over the contractual period on a daily basis when services are performed. At June 30, 2010, we have a \$2.3 million service obligation that will be recognized as revenue over the period of time the contractual services are provided. At December 31, 2009, related to the *Enigma* search project, we had deferred revenue of \$1.3 million which was earned in the first quarter of 2010. We expect each project will generate a cash flow up to \$3.5 million.

Our initial project which began in November 2009 code-named *Enigma* was completed in March 2010. Eight target sites were identified, including two sites that had some of the characteristics of the *Enigma* shipwreck. However, our subsequent analysis indicated that the sites are not likely to be the *Enigma*.

In April 2010, we entered into agreements to provide project research and shipwreck search and survey services for a project code-named *Firebrand* associated with Robert Fraser Marine, Ltd. projects. Under the agreements, Odyssey furnished research related to the *Firebrand* and its sinking and will provide a research vessel, equipment and crew to search a specified area and inspect targets in that area. The contracts provided initial cash payments totaling £2.1 million (approximately \$3.2 million) to Odyssey as well as additional payments upon the sale of coins or artifacts from the *Firebrand* project. After repayment of salvage costs and fees, Odyssey will receive 75% of net revenue in aggregate until an additional £10.5 (approximately \$16 million) has been received and then 50% in aggregate of all further net revenue. We plan to commence search operations in the third quarter 2010.

In June 2010, we entered into agreements to provide project research and shipwreck search and survey services for a project code-named *Shantaram* associated with Robert Fraser Marine, Ltd. projects. Under the agreements, Odyssey furnished research related to the *Shantaram* and its sinking and will provide a research vessel, equipment and crew to search a specified area and inspect targets in that area. The contract provides cash payments totaling approximately U.S. \$3.4 million representing initial cash payments of \$1.7 million and additional payments of approximately \$1.5 million within 30 days and \$0.2 million upon project completion, plus additional payments upon the sale of coins or artifacts from the *Shantaram* project. After the re-payment of salvage costs and fees, we will receive 75% of net revenue in aggregate until an additional £11.4 million (approximately U.S. \$16.7 million) has been received and then 50% in aggregate of all further net revenue. We expect the survey of the *Shantaram* search block to be completed in the third quarter. Data is currently being processed to determine which of the anomalies detected warrant further inspection with high resolution side-scan or ROV inspections.

We expect to execute another shipwreck agreement in August 2010 and search agreements for subsea mineral mining and exploration projects in the near future with operations commencing in the fall of 2010. To protect the security of the search areas, specific location details for search projects are not being released at this time.

ET 409 Project

On January 25, 2010, Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET 409 crashed into the Mediterranean Sea shortly after take-off from Beirut International Airport in Lebanon. Our search vessel, *Ocean Alert*, was operating near the area and had been using the Beirut port for fuel and supplies during these operations. In the weeks prior to the ET 409 crash, Odyssey management had been negotiating an agreement with the Government of Lebanon to partner in a deep-ocean project, so Lebanese officials were familiar with the capabilities of Odyssey and the *Ocean Alert*.

When ET 409 crashed, Lebanese authorities contacted Odyssey and asked the company to assist in the search and recovery efforts. The *Alert* returned to Beirut and was integrated into search operations that included the Lebanese Navy and Army, the US Navy (USS *Ramage*) and a German Navy ship, the *Laboe*.

Before the plane wreckage was discovered, the Government of Lebanon asked Odyssey to provide additional capabilities for more complex technical documentation of the site. Odyssey sent the *Odyssey Explorer*, which was based in the UK, to Lebanon to assist. We were paid \$1.4 million for the work completed to-date by the Lebanese government. We presently have a signed agreement with the insurance company to create a photomosaic of the entire area of wreckage and debris which we are commencing in August 2010.

Odyssey is continuing negotiations with the Lebanese government for the original project. All operations on this project will be conducted in close coordination with the Government of Lebanon and will include official government observers on board Odyssey vessels.

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***Gairsoppa* Project**

On January 25, 2010, Odyssey was awarded the exclusive salvage contract for the cargo of the SS *Gairsoppa* by the United Kingdom (UK) Government Department for Transport. The contract was awarded after a competitive bid process and is for two (2) years, which commenced immediately.

The SS *Gairsoppa* was a British cargo steamer enlisted in the service of the United Kingdom for the Ministry of War Transport during World War II. It was torpedoed by a German U-Boat in February 1941 in the North Atlantic while reportedly carrying a significant cargo of silver.

Odyssey will assume the risk, expense, and responsibility for the search, cargo recovery, documentation, and marketing of the cargo. If the salvage is successful, Odyssey will be compensated with a salvage award which consists of 80% of the net value of the recovered cargo after deduction of expenses of search and salvage. This project aligns with our strategy to focus on partnership projects with several governments that provide straightforward legal ownership arrangements.

We are currently planning to begin search operations later in 2010 subject to the weather conditions in the search area.

Subsea Mineral Mining and Exploration Project

In November 2009, Odyssey acquired a 25% interest in SMM Project LLC, a company funded by a group of investors to bring together exclusive licenses and skills of world renowned deep-ocean geologist Dr. Timothy McConachy of Bluewater Metals, the deep-ocean survey and exploration expertise of Odyssey, and the offshore coring and mining expertise of Robert Goodden and Subsea Minerals.

SMM Project LLC purchased a majority interest in Bluewater Metals Pty Ltd, an Australian company with licenses for mineral exploration of approximately 150,000 square kilometers of ocean floor in territorial waters controlled by four different countries in the South Pacific. A new business entity, Dorado Ocean Resources Ltd (*Dorado*), a limited liability company organized in Hong Kong, was formed to focus on the exploration and monetization of gold, silver, zinc and copper-rich Seafloor Massive Sulfide (SMS) deposits. In April 2010, Dorado acquired SMM Project LLC and the remaining interest in Bluewater.

In April 2010, we purchased 1,200 shares of Dorado, for a purchase price of U.S. \$2.0 million. Under the terms of the Share Subscription Agreement, Odyssey has the option to pay for this investment in cash or by providing marine services to Dorado over a three-year period. Odyssey also exchanged its five membership units in SMM Project, LLC for 450 Dorado shares bringing Odyssey's total ownership in Dorado to a 41.25%, non-controlling interest.

We will provide proprietary expertise and personnel management to Dorado under contract on a commercially reasonable basis, and will conduct operations to explore for deep-ocean SMS deposits in areas covered by exploration permits held by Dorado.

Odyssey entered into a long-term charter agreement for a vessel, the *Dorado Discovery*, which has been undergoing renovations and mobilization in Southeast Asia. The *Dorado Discovery* has recently been deployed to the South Pacific to work on subsea mineral mining and exploration projects subject to a charter agreement with Dorado. Operations are to commence in August 2010.

Admiralty Legal Proceedings

An Admiralty arrest is a legal process in which Odyssey seeks recognition from the Court of Odyssey's salvor-in-possession status for a specific shipwreck, site or cargo. It is the first legal step in establishing Odyssey's rights to ownership or to a salvage award. If Odyssey is able to confirm that any entity has a potential legitimate legal claim to any materials recovered from any shipwreck site, we will provide legal notice to any and all potential claimants and pursue prompt resolutions of all claims.

***Black Swan* Arrest**

We filed our notice of appeal with the Federal District Court for the Middle District of Florida and Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals on January 15, 2010, and filed the appeal with the Eleventh Circuit on May 11, 2010. Spain issued their reply to our appeal on July 19, 2010. Odyssey's reply to Spain's response is due August 19, 2010.

In its initial brief, Odyssey argued that the district court erroneously dismissed the case by using flawed legal analysis and by failing to acknowledge or understand several major aspects of the case, including the issue of sovereign immunity. The opening brief also points out

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several erroneous factual findings and legal conclusions made by the district court including the following:

The district court did not conduct an evidentiary hearing on the disputed issues of fact, unquestioningly accepting testimony presented by Spain. This was a violation of due process for all of the claimants as well as Odyssey.

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The district court erred in failing to recognize that the Defendant in the case (an in rem proceeding) was NOT Spain or a vessel owned by Spain. The actual Defendant in the case was the group of coins and artifacts (the res in this case) discovered and recovered by Odyssey.

Descendant claimants have alleged to have ownership rights to the property recovered, claiming that their ancestors placed it aboard the Mercedes (the vessel alleged by Spain to have been carrying the subject cargo) for shipment. The district court completely missed their relationship to the property referring to them as descendants of those aboard the Mercedes, rather than the property owners.

Despite undisputed evidence to the contrary, the district court erroneously found that the Mercedes was not engaged in commercial activity. The majority of coins aboard the Mercedes were privately owned and commercially shipped, and the gun decks of the Mercedes had been reconfigured to accommodate paying passengers and cargo. In fact, in the aftermath of the sinking of the Mercedes, Spain went on diplomatic record to protest to the British government that the Mercedes was carrying private cargo and passengers, and therefore the British attack was an unwarranted provocation. Longstanding law, as codified in the FSIA (Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act) and the SMCA (Sunken Military Craft Act) states a vessel is NOT entitled to foreign sovereign immunity if it was engaged in commercial acts.

The district court also failed to recognize that under well-established admiralty law, cargo may be separated from a vessel, and the cargo may be subdivided to determine competing claims of ownership and salvage. The case is currently pending in the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, Georgia. All of Odyssey's significant filings to date, including those made at the district court level, can be viewed at <http://www.shipwreck.net/blackswanlegal.php>.

Critical Accounting Policies and Changes to Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes in our critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2009, nor have we adopted any accounting policy that has or will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

The dollar values discussed in the following tables, except as otherwise indicated, are approximations to the nearest \$100,000 and therefore do not necessarily sum in columns or rows. For more detail refer to the Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1.

Three months ended June 30, 2010, compared to three months ended June 30, 2009

Increase/(Decrease)	2010 vs. 2009			
	2010	2009	\$	%
(Dollars in millions)				
Artifact sales and other	\$.2	\$.2	\$	(18)%
Exhibit		.1	(.1)	(94)
Expedition charter	4.1	.1	4.0	4,499
Total revenue	\$ 4.3	\$.4	\$ 3.9	916%
Cost of sales	.1	.1		(25)
Operations and research	5.1	3.1	2.0	64
Marketing, general and administrative	2.3	2.2	.1	5
Total cost and expenses	\$ 7.5	\$ 5.4	\$ 2.1	38%

The explanations that follow are for the three months ended March 31, 2010, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Revenue

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The increase in revenue of \$3.9 million was primarily related to a \$4.0 million increase in expedition charter revenue primarily associated with the *Firebrand* (\$1.4 million) and *Shantaram* (\$2.6 million) projects. Odyssey's exhibit, **SHIPWRECK!** Pirates & Treasure, was not open in the second quarter 2010 as it is currently undergoing a planned renovation before its next run that begins in the fourth quarter 2010.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of sales consists of shipwreck recovery costs, grading, conservation, packaging, and shipping costs associated with artifact and merchandise sales. The primary cost component is from the sale of coins. Cost of sales for coins decreased 25% for 2010 versus 2009 primarily because of fewer coins sold in 2010. There is no cost of sales component associated with the exhibits and expedition charter revenues.

Operations and research expenses were \$5.1 million in 2010 as compared to \$3.1 million in 2009. The \$2.0 million increase was due to higher vessel and employee-related expenses in 2010 versus 2009 primarily attributable to the volume of projects underway and the addition of our two chartered

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vessels. The Dorado Discovery has been undergoing renovations and mobilization in Southeast Asia and has recently been deployed to the South Pacific to work on subsea mineral mining and exploration projects subject to a charter agreement with Dorado. Our second chartered vessel was deployed during the second quarter 2010 to work on the *Shantaram* project.

Marketing, general and administrative expenses were \$2.3 million in 2010 as compared to \$2.2 million in 2009. The increase of \$.1 million was primarily attributable to higher share-based compensation and professional services expenses.

Six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to six months ended June 30, 2009

Increase/(Decrease)	2010 vs. 2009			
	2010	2009	\$	%
(Dollars in millions)				
Artifact sales and other	\$.3	\$.6	\$ (.3)	(54)%
Exhibit	.1	.2	(.2)	(73)
Expedition charter	6.9	.1	6.8	4,636
Total revenue	\$ 7.3	\$ 1.0	\$ 6.2	603%
Cost of sales	.1	.3	(.2)	(57)
Operations and research	8.7	6.1	2.6	43
Marketing, general and administrative	4.6	4.8	(.3)	(6)
Total cost and expenses	\$ 13.4	\$ 11.2	\$ 2.2	19%

The explanations that follow are for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Revenue

The increase in revenue of \$6.2 million was primarily related to a \$6.8 million increase in expedition charter revenue associated with search projects including *Enigma* (\$1.5 million), *Firebrand* (\$1.4 million), *Shantaram* (\$2.6 million) and the search for the Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET 409 aircraft wreckage site (\$1.4 million). The first phase of the ET 409 project work has been completed satisfactorily. We currently have a firm proposal with the insurance company to create a photomosaic of the entire area of wreckage and debris which we expect to commence in August 2010. Artifact and other sales decreased \$.3 million in 2010 versus 2009. Exhibit revenue decreased \$.1 million in 2010 because Odyssey's exhibit, **SHIPWRECK!** Pirates & Treasure, was on tour for one month in 2010 versus three months in 2009. The shortened tour is because the exhibit is currently undergoing a planned renovation before its next booking in the fourth quarter 2010.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of sales for coins decreased 57% for 2010 versus 2009 primarily because of fewer coins sold in 2010. There is no cost of sales component associated with the exhibits and expedition charter revenues.

Operations and research expenses were \$8.7 million in 2010 as compared to \$6.1 million in 2009. The \$2.6 million increase was primarily due to higher vessel and employee-related expenses due to additional operations in 2010 versus 2009 attributable to our two chartered vessels (\$2.3 million) and additional costs of the *Ocean Alert* working on the Ethiopian aircraft search project (\$.3 million). The *Dorado Discovery* has been undergoing renovations and mobilization in Southeast Asia and has recently been deployed to the South Pacific to work on subsea mineral mining and exploration projects subject to a charter agreement with Dorado. Operations are to commence in August 2010. Our second chartered vessel was deployed during the second quarter 2010 to work on the *Shantaram* project.

Marketing, general and administrative expenses were \$4.6 million in 2010 as compared to \$4.8 million in 2009. The decrease of \$.3 million was primarily attributable to lower employee-related expenses comprised mostly of lower share-based compensation expenses in 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009
Summary of Cash Flows:		
Net cash (used) by operating activities	\$ (3,702)	\$ (8,328)
Net cash (used) by investing activities	(1,047)	(353)
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,031	5,798
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,281	\$ (2,882)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	2,145	10,740
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,426	\$ 7,858

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Discussion of Cash Flows

Net cash used in operating activities for the first six months of 2010 was \$3.7 million. This amount primarily reflected an operating loss of \$6.6 million offset in part by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization (\$1.1 million), share-based compensation (\$.9 million) and a loss from unconsolidated entity (\$.3 million). Working capital changes also included an increase in accounts receivable of \$1.3 million (\$1.5 million represents the amount due on the *Shantaram* project), an increase in accounts payable of \$1.2 million (\$.7 million represents ship charters and fuel), an increase in deferred revenue of \$1.0 million (\$2.3 million representing deferred revenue outstanding on the *Firebrand* and *Shantaram* projects offset by recognition of project *Enigma* revenue), and other uses of working capital of \$.3 million. Net cash used in operating activities for the first six months of 2009 was \$8.3 million. This amount primarily reflected an operating loss of \$10.3 million and non-cash items including depreciation and amortization (\$1.2 million) and share based compensation (\$1.2 million), a decrease in inventory, restricted cash and other assets (\$.5 million), offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses (\$.9 million).

Cash flows used in investing activities for the first six months of 2010 were \$1.0 million which primarily represented marine property and equipment purchases for our business venture into subsea mineral mining and exploration. Cash flows used in investing activities was \$.4 million for the first six months in 2009 which primarily reflected the purchase of property and equipment for our marine operations group which included extensive capitalized upgrades to the Ocean Alert (\$.3 million).

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the first three months of 2010 were \$6.0 million which included \$6.2 million proceeds from the issuance and sale of common stock in January 2010 offset by fees related to the private offering of \$.2 million. Cash flows provided by financing activities for the first six months of 2009 were \$5.8 million which included \$5.1 million proceeds from the issuance and sale of common stock in May 2009 and \$.8 million proceeds from the exercise of warrants to purchase preferred stock in the first quarter.

General Discussion 2010

At June 30, 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$3.4 million, an increase of \$1.3 million from the December 31, 2009, balance of \$2.1 million.

Equity-Related

In November 2009, we invested \$500,000 for a 25% interest in SMM Project, LLC (*SMM*) to pursue opportunities in the exploration of deep-ocean gold and copper deposits. *SMM* purchased a majority interest in Bluewater Metals Pty, Ltd. (*Bluewater*), an Australian company with licenses for mineral exploration of approximately 150,000 square kilometers of ocean floor in territorial waters controlled by four different countries in the South Pacific. The focus will be on the exploration and monetization of gold and copper-rich Seafloor Massive Sulfide (SMS) deposits through a new business entity, Dorado Ocean Resources (DOR), which has acquired the remaining interest in *Bluewater*. *Odyssey* will dedicate certain marine assets, including a ship and related marine exploration technology, to the endeavor.

During January 2010, we entered into individual purchase agreements with certain investors pursuant to which we sold an aggregate of 4,000,000 shares of *Odyssey*'s common stock and warrants to purchase up to 2,400,000 shares of common stock to such investors. The common stock and warrants were sold as units, with each unit consisting of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.6 shares of common stock. The purchase price for each unit was \$1.565. The warrants have an exercise price of \$2.25 per share of common stock and are exercisable in accordance with their terms at any time on or before the close of business on January 29, 2013. The net proceeds to us from the registered direct public offering, after deducting placement agent fees and its offering expenses, and excluding the proceeds, if any, from the exercise of the warrants issued in the offering, were approximately \$6.1 million.

On February 12, 2010, we issued 500,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor. The shares of common stock were issued upon conversion of 500,000 outstanding shares of our Series D Convertible Preferred Stock that was originally purchased in January 2007.

On March 18, 2010, we issued 600,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor. The shares of common stock were issued upon conversion of 600,000 outstanding shares of the *Odyssey*'s Series D Convertible Preferred Stock which was originally purchased in May 2007.

On April 20, 2010, we issued 600,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor. The shares of common stock were issued upon conversion of 600,000 outstanding shares of the Company's Series D Convertible Preferred Stock which was originally purchased in May 2007.

On April 30, 2010, *SMM* was acquired by *DOR* through a stock exchange agreement. We were issued 450 *DOR* shares in exchange for our surrendered shares in *SMM*. Additionally, we invested \$2 million dollars for 1,200 shares of *DOR* resulting in a 41.25% ownership of *DOR*. Under the terms of the Share Subscription Agreement, we have the option to pay for this investment in cash or by providing marine

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services to DOR over a three-year period.

On May 6, 2010, we issued 1,300,000 shares of common stock to one institutional investor. The shares of common stock were issued upon conversion of 13 outstanding shares of the Odyssey's Series E Convertible Preferred Stock which was originally purchased in September 2007. The Series E Convertible Preferred Stock was convertible into 100,000 shares common for every one share of preferred. As a result of the conversion, there are no longer any shares of Series E Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding and only 206,400 Series D which are convertible to common on a one-for-one basis.

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On June 3, 2010, shareholders approved the proposal at the annual meeting to amend the 2005 Incentive Stock Plan by adding 3,000,000 shares of common stock to the Plan. An S-8 Registration was filed in August 2010 for the additional shares.

Bank Credit Facility

On April 23, 2010, we renewed our \$5.0 million revolving credit facility with Fifth Third Bank (the Bank). The original two-year \$5.0 million credit facility was entered into on February 7, 2008, and a 90-day extension was granted until May 7, 2010. The renewed credit facility has a floating interest rate equal to the Prime Rate plus one hundred and fifty basis points (1.50%), requires monthly payments of interest only, and is due in full April 23, 2011. The Company will also be required to pay the Bank an unused line fee equal to 0.50% per annum of the unused portion of the credit line.

The line of credit is secured by approximately 28,500 numismatic coins recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, which amount will be reduced over the term by the amount of coins sold by the Company. The coins used as collateral are held by a custodian for the security of the Bank. The borrowing base is equal to forty percent (40%) of the eligible coin inventory valued on a rolling twelve-month wholesale average value. The Company is required to comply with a number of customary covenants.

Trends and Uncertainties

Based upon our current expectations, we believe our cash position should be sufficient to fund operating cash flows throughout the rest of 2010 taking into account our January capital raise and expected revenues from multiple sources, including projected sales and syndicated projects, commercial salvage activities, surveys and our recent renewal of our bank credit facility. While we have recovered more than 17 tons of silver coins and hundreds of gold coins and other artifacts from the *Black Swan* project, we will not be able to monetize any recovered cargo unless we are awarded title or a salvage award by the U.S. District Court. At the present time, we cannot determine how long that process may take, and there is no way to estimate the likelihood of receiving a salvage award from the U.S. District Court. We have also identified one potential high value target shipwreck, HMS *Victory*. However, until we have an agreement with the U.K. government, we may not be able to begin recovery operations or monetize any potential cargo. If cash flow is not sufficient to meet our projected business plan requirements, we will be required to raise additional capital or curtail expenses. While we have been successful in raising the necessary funds in the past, there can be no assurance that we can continue to do so.

New Accounting Pronouncements

As of June 30, 2010, the impact of recent accounting pronouncements on our business is not considered to be material.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. Our revolving credit facility and primary mortgage bear interest at variable rates and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the principal amount of such indebtedness remained the same. Interest on both of these debt instruments are equal to prime plus basis points as described in NOTE I. An increase in the prime rate could have an adverse effect on our operating cash flows and financial condition, but we believe it would not be material. We do not believe we have other material market risk exposure and have not entered into any market risk sensitive instruments to mitigate these risks or for trading or speculative purposes.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Odyssey maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. As of the end of the period covered by this report, based on an evaluation carried out

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under the supervision and with the participation of Odyssey's management, including the chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, the CEO and CFO have concluded that Odyssey's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the second quarter of 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

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

See the information set forth under the heading "Operational Update - Admiralty Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 2 of this report for disclosure regarding certain admiralty legal proceedings in which Odyssey is involved. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference into this Part II, Item 1.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

For information regarding risk factors, please refer to Item 1A in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. There have been no material changes from the disclosure provided in the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, with respect to the Risk Factors. Investors should consider the Risk Factors prior to making an investment decision with respect to the Company's securities.

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

None.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

ITEM 4. [Removed and Reserved]

ITEM 5. Other Information

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Filed herewith electronically)

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

Date: August 9, 2010

By: /s/ Michael J. Holmes
Michael J. Holmes, Chief Financial
Officer and Authorized Officer