

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION INC
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2015
Table of Contents

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, 2015

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)

Nevada **84-1018684**
(State or other jurisdiction of **(I.R.S. Employer**
incorporation or organization) **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 July 15, 2015 was 89,778,081.

Table of Contents

	Page No.
Part I: <u>Financial Information</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements:</u>	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	5
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6 25
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	25 36
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	36
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	37
Part II: <u>Other Information</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	37
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	37
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	38
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	38
<u>Signatures</u>	39

Table of Contents**PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	Unaudited June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,624,342	\$ 3,143,550
Restricted cash	233,550	520,728
Accounts receivable and other, net	280,212	6,476,049
Inventory	336,047	674,992
Other current assets	501,262	655,662
Total current assets	6,975,413	11,470,981
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Equipment and office fixtures	24,320,000	24,895,343
Building and land	3,764,103	3,758,688
Building and land held for sale		1,024,999
Accumulated depreciation	(22,436,187)	(22,443,492)
Total property and equipment	5,647,916	7,235,538
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Accounts receivable	6,290,465	
Inventory	4,985,525	5,110,967
Other non-current assets	1,364,690	1,272,053
Total non-current assets	12,640,680	6,383,020
Total assets	\$ 25,264,009	\$ 25,089,539
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY/(DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,502,591	\$ 5,070,973
Accrued expenses and other	3,482,420	2,387,962
Deferred income	383,148	
Derivative liabilities	2,477,458	2,226,445

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Mortgage and loans payable	23,342,488	9,356,724
Total current liabilities	32,188,105	19,042,104
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Mortgage and loans payable	11,828,662	11,808,157
Deferred income and revenue participation rights	4,643,750	4,643,750
Total long-term liabilities	16,472,412	16,451,907
Total liabilities	48,660,517	35,494,011
Commitments and contingencies (NOTE H)		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY/(DEFICIT)		
Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value; 9,567,600 shares authorized; none outstanding		
Preferred stock series D convertible - \$.0001 par value; 242,400 shares authorized; 0 and 32,400 issued and outstanding, respectively		3
Common stock \$.0001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 89,778,081 and 85,582,502 issued and outstanding	8,978	8,558
Additional paid-in capital	202,234,593	198,323,630
Accumulated deficit	(218,267,941)	(202,427,252)
Total stockholders equity/(deficit) before non-controlling interest	(16,024,370)	(4,095,061)
Non-controlling interest	(7,372,138)	(6,309,411)
Total stockholders equity/(deficit)	(23,396,508)	(10,404,472)
Total liabilities and stockholders equity/(deficit)	\$ 25,264,009	\$ 25,089,539

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,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2015	2014	2015	2014
REVENUE				
Artifact sales and other	\$ 226,733	\$ 323,264	\$ 321,174	\$ 887,866
Exhibit	12,500	25,000	33,352	26,484
Expedition	204,310		204,310	
Total revenue	443,543	348,264	558,836	914,350
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of sales artifacts and other	164,589	57,885	377,465	177,490
Marketing, general and administrative	3,354,227	2,394,323	6,370,213	5,408,848
Operations and research	2,889,590	2,747,707	6,251,056	9,843,390
Common stock issued for subsidiary stock option settlement			2,520,000	
Total operating expenses	6,408,406	5,199,915	15,518,734	15,429,728
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(5,964,863)	(4,851,651)	(14,959,898)	(14,515,378)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Interest income	36	22,586	95	24,637
Interest expense	(1,019,443)	(135,307)	(1,681,725)	(662,927)
Change in derivative liabilities fair value	211,890	553,693	(251,013)	370,979
(Loss) from unconsolidated entity		(522,500)		(522,500)
Other	7,494	11,346	(10,874)	21,043
Total other income (expense)	(800,023)	(70,182)	(1,943,517)	(768,768)
(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(6,764,886)	(4,921,833)	(16,903,415)	(15,284,146)
Income tax benefit (provision)		481,055		481,055
NET (LOSS) BEFORE NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(6,764,886)	(4,440,778)	(16,903,415)	(14,803,091)
Non-controlling interest	638,668	424,897	1,062,726	988,452
NET (LOSS)	\$ (6,126,218)	\$ (4,015,881)	\$ (15,840,689)	\$ (13,814,639)
NET (LOSS) PER SHARE				
Basic and diluted (See NOTE B)	\$ (.07)	\$ (.05)	\$ (.18)	\$ (.16)

Weighted average number of common shares
outstanding with participating securities per the
two-class method

Basic	89,633,458	84,898,133	88,083,259	84,420,661
Diluted	89,633,458	84,898,133	88,083,259	84,420,661

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, 2015	June 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss before non-controlling interest	\$ (16,903,415)	\$ (14,803,091)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	751,126	1,326,524
Loss in unconsolidated entity		522,500
Reversal of bad debt provision		(522,500)
Loss on sale of building and land	29,404	
Loan fee amortization		15,046
Change in derivatives liabilities fair value	251,013	(370,979)
Note payable interest accretion	747,126	262,739
Inventory markdown	151,922	
Common stock issued for subsidiary stock option settlement	2,520,000	
Senior debt interest settled with common stock		73,037
Share-based compensation	1,393,379	1,220,661
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(94,628)	(3,638,931)
Inventory	464,388	(293,184)
Other assets	(90,158)	1,849,783
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(2,568,382)	590,883
Accrued expenses and other	1,168,947	(2,575,195)
NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(12,179,278)	(16,342,707)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	850,000	
Purchase of property and equipment	(42,828)	(2,648,254)
Acquisition of subsidiary	(2,000)	
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	805,172	(2,648,254)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of loan payable	14,750,001	7,436,514
Restricted cash held as collateral on loans payable	287,178	9,885,214
Repayment of mortgage and loans payable	(1,182,281)	(13,921,762)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	13,854,898	3,399,966

NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	2,480,792	(15,590,995)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,143,550	21,322,257
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 5,624,342	\$ 5,731,262

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Interest paid	\$ 724,389	\$ 428,145
Income taxes paid	\$	\$ 15,000

NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:

Accrued compensation paid by equity instruments	\$	\$ 113,126
Debt repayment with common shares	\$	\$ 2,347,826
Investment in unconsolidated entity per debt conversion into equity shares (see NOTE F)	\$	\$ 522,500

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

Table of Contents

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, 2014.

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, 2015, and the results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Operating results for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

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 direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, Odyssey Marine Services, Inc., OVH, Inc., Odyssey Retriever, Inc., Odyssey Marine Entertainment, Inc., Odyssey Marine Enterprises, Ltd., Marine Exploration Holdings, LLC, Odyssey Marine Management, Ltd., Oceanica Marine Operations, S.R.L., Aldama Mining Company, S. De R.L. De C.V., Telemachus Minerals, S. De R.L. De C.V. and majority interest in Oceanica Resources, S.R.L. and Exploraciones Oceanicas, S. De R.L. De C.V. Equity investments in which we exercise significant influence but do not control and of which we are not the primary beneficiary are accounted for using the equity method. All significant inter-company and intra-company transactions and balances have been eliminated. The results of operations attributable to the non-controlling interest are presented within equity and net income, and are shown separately from the Company's equity and net income attributable to the Company.

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.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

In accordance with Topic A.1. in SAB 13: Revenue Recognition, exhibit and expedition charter revenue is recognized ratably when realized and earned as time passes throughout the contract period as defined by the terms of the agreement. Expenses related to the exhibit and expedition charter revenue are recorded as incurred and presented under the caption "Operations and research" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In 2014, we were contracted by the Receiver of Recovery Limited Partnership (RLP) to recover gold and other cargo from the shipwreck SS *Central America*. RLP is the salvor in possession of the shipwreck SS *Central America*. Our agreement allows for the reimbursement of Priority Recoupment costs, which are based on pre-defined and quantifiable contractual amounts. Priority Recoupment relates to recoupment of operating and recovery expenses associated with this project. Operating and recovery expenses consist of mobilization costs and vessel-related expenses such as ships' crew, provisions, fuel and specialized off-shore equipment. These expenses are charged to the Consolidated Statements of Operations as incurred, and the priority recoupment is recorded as a benefit (credit to expense) in the period we become assured of recoupment. These costs are recouped out of first cash proceeds from the monetization of recovered cargo items that are split 80% to us and 20% to RLP. After the Priority Recoupment is paid in full, subsequent cash proceeds are split 45% to us and 55% to RLP, at which point in time we will record these additional proceeds as revenue. Staff Accounting Bulletin 13 requires four criteria to be present before recognizing revenue. These criteria are: collection is probable, delivery of goods or services are complete, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the price or amount can be determined. Priority cost recoupment is not revenue, but the same criteria are applied when determining to recognize or not. We have recovered a significant amount of gold and other valuable cargo, and

Table of Contents

based on an independent expert review of the recovered cargo, our Priority Recoupment as of June 30, 2015 is reasonably assured of being collected when the gold and other valuable cargo is monetized. To the extent the appraised value exceeds our priority recoupment and we are able to accurately measure or quantify a dollar amount for our 45% interest in these additional cash proceeds, we will record revenue at that time. The value of future monetization is based on what the market will bear, which is undeterminable at this time and, therefore, there will be no revenue recognition related to our 45% portion of proceeds in excess of the Priority Recoupment until monetization occurs. See NOTE D regarding the SS *Central America*.

Bad debts are recorded as identified and, from time to time, a specific reserve allowance will be established when required. A return allowance is established for sales that have a right of return. Accounts receivable is stated net of any recorded allowances.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

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.

Inventory

Our inventory principally consists of cargo recovered from the SS *Republic* shipwreck, other purchased artifacts, general branded merchandise and related packaging material. Inventoried costs of recovered cargo include the costs of recovery, conservation and administrative costs to obtain legal title to the cargo. Administrative costs are generally legal fees or insurance settlements required in order to obtain clear title. The capitalized recovery costs include direct costs such as vessel and related equipment operations and maintenance, crew and technical labor, fuel, provisions, supplies, port fees and depreciation. Conservation costs include fees paid to conservators for cleaning and preserving the cargo and the artifacts. We continually monitor the recorded aggregate costs of the recovered cargo 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.

Costs associated with the above noted items are the costs included in our costs of goods. Vessel costs associated with expedition revenue as well as exhibit costs are not included in cost of goods sold. Vessel costs include, but are not limited to, charter costs, fuel, crew and port fees. Vessel and exhibit costs are included in Operations and research in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Long-Lived Assets

Our policy is to recognize impairment losses relating to long-lived assets in accordance with the 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. Impairment losses are included in depreciation at the time of impairment.

Property and Equipment and Depreciation

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method at rates based on the assets' estimated useful lives which are normally between three and thirty years. Leasehold improvements

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

Earnings Per Share

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

Table of Contents

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

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, weighted average common shares outstanding year-to-date were 88,083,259 and 84,420,661, respectively. For the periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, in which net losses occurred, all potential common shares were excluded from diluted EPS because the effect of including such shares would be anti-dilutive.

The potential common shares in the following tables 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, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Average market price during the period	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.79	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.94
In the money potential common shares from options excluded		1,586		5,849
In the money potential common shares from warrants excluded				

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, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Out of the money options and warrants excluded:				
Stock options with an exercise price of \$1.04 per share	1,652,000		1,652,000	
Stock options with an exercise price of \$1.07 per share	50,000		50,000	
Stock options with an exercise price of \$1.74 per share	51,750		51,750	
Stock options with an exercise price of \$2.20 per share	958,166		958,166	

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Stock options with an exercise price of \$2.73 per share	644,469	649,469	644,469	649,469
Stock options with an exercise price of \$2.74 per share	633,835	633,835	633,835	633,835
Stock options with an exercise price of \$2.89 per share	970,708	987,155	970,708	987,155
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.25 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.40 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.43 per share	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.50 per share	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Stock options with an exercise price of \$3.90 per share	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Warrants with an exercise price of \$3.60 per share	1,562,500	1,562,500	1,562,500	1,562,500
Total anti-dilutive warrants and options excluded from EPS	6,883,428	4,192,959	6,883,428	4,192,959

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

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Potential common shares from Convertible Preferred Stock excluded from EPS		32,400		32,400

Table of Contents

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

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Potential common shares from unvested restricted stock awards excluded from EPS	1,554,838	653,736	1,554,838	653,736

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,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,126,218)	\$ (4,015,881)	\$ (15,840,689)	\$ (13,814,639)
Numerator, basic and diluted net income (loss) available to stockholders	\$ (6,126,218)	\$ (4,015,881)	\$ (15,840,689)	\$ (13,814,639)
Denominator:				
Shares used in computation basic:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	89,633,458	84,898,133	88,083,259	84,420,661
Common shares outstanding for basic	89,633,458	84,898,133	88,083,259	84,420,661
Shares used in computation diluted:				
Common shares outstanding for basic	89,633,458	84,898,133	88,083,259	84,420,661
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	89,633,458	84,898,133	88,083,259	84,420,661
Net (loss) per share basic	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.16)
Net (loss) per share diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.16)

Income Taxes

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

Stock-based Compensation

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments consist of financial instruments or other contracts that contain a notional amount and one or more underlying variables (e.g., interest rate, security price or other variable), require no initial net investment and permit net settlement. Derivative financial instruments may be free-standing or embedded in other financial instruments. Further, derivative financial instruments are initially, and subsequently, measured at fair value and recorded as liabilities or, in rare instances, assets. See NOTE J for additional information. We generally do not use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to cash-flow, market or foreign-currency risks. However, we have entered into certain other financial instruments and

Table of Contents

contracts with features that are either (i) not afforded equity classification, (ii) embody risks not clearly and closely related to host contracts, or (iii) may be net-cash settled by the counterparty. As required by ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging*, these instruments are required to be carried as derivative liabilities, at fair value, in our financial statements with changes in fair value reflected in our income.

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Redeemable Preferred Stock

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

Subsequent Events

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 C RESTRICTED CASH

As required by the original mortgage loan entered into with Fifth Third Bank (the Bank) on July 11, 2008, \$500,000 was deposited into an interest-bearing account from which principal and interest payments are made. This mortgage loan has since been extended to July 2016. As extended, the new loan calls for a restricted cash balance of \$400,000 to be funded annually for principal and interest payments (see NOTE I). The balance in the restricted cash account is held as additional collateral by the Bank and is not available for operations. The balance in this account at June 30,

2015, was \$143,031.

During May 2014, we entered into a \$10.0 million project loan facility with the Bank (see NOTE I). Per the agreement, we deposited, from the loan proceeds, \$500,000 into a restricted bank account to cover principal and interest payments. This account balance is also pledged as additional security for the loan. There is no requirement to fund this account in the future. The balance in this account at June 30, 2015, was \$90,519.

NOTE D ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Our current and non-current accounts receivable consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade	\$ 11,074,388	\$ 11,053,118
Other	127,882	54,524
Reserve allowance	(4,631,593)	(4,631,593)
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 6,570,677	\$ 6,476,049

Table of Contents

The trade receivable balance at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consists primarily of (i) a trade receivable from Neptune Minerals, Inc. for which a reserve allowance for the full amount, \$4,631,593, has been made, and (ii) a trade receivable on our right to a priority cost recoupment on the SS *Central America* shipwreck project. We recorded a priority recoupment of costs in the amount \$6,290,465 as a reduction to our Operations and research costs for the year ended December 31, 2014. These amounts are based on set and determinable contractual amounts for the recovery of the SS *Central America* shipwreck. These determinable amounts define the fixed obligation due to us for our services rendered as it relates to Priority Recoupment. We are awaiting court approval so we may assist in monetizing these assets permitting us to collect this receivable. During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, after reviewing the court process surrounding this case as well as reviewing the expected process in the coming months, we reclassified this receivable as long term based on our current estimate of the timing of monetization. Based on the underlying merits of the case, we still believe this receivable is probable and reasonably assured of collectability. See revenue recognition and accounts receivable in NOTE B.

NOTE E INVENTORY

Our current and non-current inventory consists of the following:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Recovered cargo	\$ 5,234,585	\$ 5,681,264
Packaging	56,452	70,560
Merchandise	401,867	405,467
Merchandise reserve	(371,332)	(371,332)
Total inventory	\$ 5,321,572	\$ 5,785,959

Of these amounts, \$4,985,525 and \$5,110,967 are classified as non-current as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Based on the fair market value of silver at March 31, 2015 and our inventory valuation policy, we recorded a charge to Cost of goods sold for the mark down of our silver *Gairsoppa* bars of \$151,922 to fairly represent the net realizable value.

On shipwreck recovery projects where we do not own the recovered cargo, such as the *Gairsoppa* and the SS *Central America* projects, we do not carry any of the recovered but non-monetized cargo as inventory unless we receive cargo as payment for services, as part of our share of proceeds, or if we purchase some of the cargo for re-sale.

NOTE F INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITIES***Neptune Minerals, Inc.***

We currently own 6,190,201 shares of non-voting stock in Neptune Minerals, Inc. (NMI). These non-voting shares are comprised of 6,184,976 of Class B Common non-voting shares and 5,225 Series A Preferred non-voting shares. This represents approximately a 28% ownership interest in NMI. During 2011, NMI acquired Dorado Ocean Resources, Ltd. (DOR) through a share exchange with DOR's shareholders. At that time, we had an approximate 41% ownership position in DOR. Since then we obtained additional shares in NMI from the conversion of convertible instruments or from marine services contracts from which we were compensated with NMI stock.

At June 30, 2015, our estimated share of unrecognized DOR (NMI) losses are approximately \$20.7 million. We have not recognized the accumulated \$20.7 million in our income statement because these losses exceed our investment in DOR (NMI). Our investment has a carrying value of zero as a result of the recognition of our share of prior losses incurred by NMI under the equity method of accounting. Based on the NMI and DOR transactions described above, we believe it is appropriate to allocate this loss carryforward of \$20.7 million to any incremental NMI investment that may be recognized on our balance sheet in excess of zero. The aforementioned loss carryforward is based on NMI's last unaudited financial statements as of December 31, 2014. We do reasonably believe NMI's losses for the first six months of 2015 are minimal. We do not have any guaranteed obligations to NMI, nor are we otherwise committed to provide financial support. Even though we were not obligated, during July 2013, we, along with a second creditor, loaned funds to NMI of which our share was \$500,000, and this indebtedness was evidenced by a convertible note. This funding was not for the purpose of funding NMI's prior losses but for current requirements. Per ASC 323-10-35-29: *Additional Investment After Suspension of Loss Recognition*, we concluded this loan did not increase our ownership nor was it to be considered in-substance stock. Based on the financial position of NMI at December 31, 2013, we reserved for this note in its entirety. This note carried an interest rate of 6% per annum and matured on April 26, 2014. The note contained a mandatory conversion clause if the note remained unpaid at maturity. In April 2014, the note was converted into 5,225 shares of Series A Preferred non-voting stock. These shares are convertible into 522,500 shares of Class A voting shares and require no further exchange of consideration for conversion. As a result of this conversion of the loan into equity, we recognized \$522,500 of additional investment in NMI and appropriately wrote it down to the loss in unconsolidated entity in 2014.

Table of Contents

Although we are a shareholder of NMI, we have no representation in the board of directors or management of NMI and hold no Class A voting shares. We are not involved in the management of NMI. At June 30, 2015, the net carrying value of our investment in NMI was zero in our consolidated financial statements.

Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd.

During the period ended June 30, 2012, we performed deep-sea mining exploratory services for Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd. (CRP) valued at \$1,680,000. As payment for these services, CRP issued 9,320,348 of ordinary shares to us. The shares currently represent less than a 10% equity stake in CRP. With CRP being a thinly traded stock on the New Zealand Stock Exchange and guidance per ASC 320: *Debt and Equity Securities* regarding readily determinable fair value, we believe it was appropriate to not recognize this amount as an asset nor as revenue during that period. At June 30, 2015, the net carrying value of our investment in CRP was zero in our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE G INCOME TAXES

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, we generated approximately \$14.1 million of federal net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards and \$2.2 million of foreign NOL carryforwards. As of June 30, 2015, we had consolidated income tax NOL carryforwards for federal tax purposes of approximately \$143.2 million and net operating loss carryforwards for foreign income tax purposes of approximately \$15.5 million. The federal NOL carryforwards from 2005 forward will expire in various years beginning in 2025 and ending through the year 2035.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. We have recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$0 at June 30, 2015. As required by the *Accounting for Income Taxes* topic in the ASC, we have concluded it is more likely than not that those assets would not be realizable without the recovery and rights of ownership or salvage rights of high value shipwrecks or substantial profits from our mining operations and thus a valuation allowance has been recorded as of June 30, 2015. There was no U.S. income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2015 due to the generation of net operating losses.

The increase in the valuation allowance as of June 30, 2015 is due to the generation of approximately \$16.3 million in net operating loss carryforwards year-to-date.

The change in the valuation allowance is as follows:

June 30, 2015	\$ 65,116,225
December 31, 2014	60,312,726
Change in valuation allowance	\$ 4,803,499

Our estimated annual effective tax rate as of June 30, 2015 is 31.40% while our June 30, 2015 effective tax rate is 0.0% because of the full valuation allowance.

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 2011.

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. We are currently not a party to any pending litigation.

Going Concern Consideration

We have experienced several years of net losses and may continue to do so. Our ability to generate net income or positive cash flows for the remainder of 2015 or the following twelve months is dependent upon our success in recovering and monetizing shipwrecks, monetizing our interests in mineral exploration entities and recovered cargo, generating income from shipwreck or mineral exploration charters, collecting on amounts owed to us, generating income from other project or asset based financing, and completing the MINOSA/Penelope equity financing transaction approved by our stockholders on June 9, 2015. We can offer no assurance any of our planned projects will be successful in providing additional cash during 2015. We have been the target of repeated attacks by third parties seeking to drive down our stock price. These attacks are primarily organized by certain short-sellers seeking to distort the truth and thereby profit from the decline of our company's share price (short and distort).

Table of Contents

These attacks have taken the form of public false statements, misrepresentations, and scare tactics in unregulated internet media channels, as well as direct and indirect attempts to disrupt our business by seeking to negatively influence our business partners and business ventures. These attacks have had a consequence on our share price, on our various business deals, and on our ability to secure certain financing alternatives. We received a letter from NASDAQ on March 9, 2015 stating that the Company's closing bid price on the NASDAQ Capital Market had not maintained a minimum bid price of \$1.00 for 30 consecutive business days and that the Company has 180 calendar days to cure the situation. The Company may be eligible for more than 180 days to cure the situation, but if the situation is not cured then the Company's shares could be de-listed from the exchange. Our 2015 business plan requires us to generate new cash inflows during 2015 to effectively allow us to perform our planned projects. We plan to generate new cash inflows through the monetization of shipwreck cargo and/or our equity stakes in seabed mineral companies, financings, syndications or other partnership opportunities. One or more of the planned shipwreck or mining project monetizations, financings, syndications or partnership opportunities may not be realized to the extent needed which may require us to curtail our desired business plan until we generate additional cash. On March 11, 2015, we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Minera del Norte S.A. de c.v. (MINOSA) and Penelope Mining LLC (Penelope), an affiliate of MINOSA, pursuant to which (a) MINOSA agreed to extend short-term, debt financing to Odyssey of up to \$14.75 million, and (b) Penelope agreed to invest up to \$101 million over three years in convertible preferred stock of Odyssey. The equity financing is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the approval of our stockholders which occurred on June 9, 2015, and MINOSA and Penelope are currently under no obligation to make the preferred share equity investments, or exercise their call option on our Oceanica shares. (See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General Discussion 2014 - Financings.) If cash inflow is not sufficient to meet our desired projected business plan requirements, we will be required to follow our contingency business plan which is based on curtailed expenses and requires less cash inflows. Our consolidated non-restricted cash balance at June 30, 2015 was \$5.6 million which is insufficient to support operations through the end of 2015. We have a working capital deficit at June 30, 2015 of \$25.2 million. We have a bank loan of \$7.7 million that matures in 2015, the \$14.75 million loan from MINOSA matures in September 2015 or March 2016, and the \$10.0 million Monaco loan matures in installments from August through December 2016. Even though our total assets on our consolidated balance sheet are \$25.3 million, the majority of these assets are secured as collateral against our loans and the related fair market value of these assets may differ from their net carrying book value. Even though we executed the above noted financing arrangement, Penelope must purchase the shares for us to be able to complete the equity component of the transaction. Therefore, the factors noted above raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE I MORTGAGE AND LOANS PAYABLE

The Company's consolidated debt consisted of the following at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Term loan	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,000,000
Project term loans	16,087,426	15,502,422
Promissory note	14,528,974	
Mortgages payable	1,054,750	1,662,459

\$ 35,171,150	\$ 21,164,881
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Term Loan

Our current term loan with Fifth Third Bank, which is a result of amending its predecessor during July 2013, has a maturity date in July 2016. This facility bears floating interest at the one-month LIBOR rate as reported in the *Wall Street Journal* plus 500 basis points. Beginning January 2014, we were required to make semi-annual payments of \$500,000. Any prepayments made in full or in part were without premium or penalty. No restricted cash payments are required to be kept on deposit. This facility has substantially the same terms as its predecessors as disclosed in our previous Securities and Exchange Commission's filings.

This term loan is secured by approximately 24,200 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 carrying value of the borrowing base is not to exceed 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. The significant covenants include: maintaining insurance on the inventory; ensuring the collateral is free from encumbrances 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 without approval. We were in compliance with all covenants at June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the outstanding loan balance for this term loan is \$3,500,000.

Table of Contents**Project Term Loans****Loan one**

On August 14, 2014, we entered into a Loan Agreement with Monaco Financial, LLC (Monaco), a strategic marketing partner, pursuant to which Monaco agreed to lend us up to \$10.0 million, the first \$5.0 million of which (the First Tranche) was advanced upon execution of the Loan Agreement. Subject to the satisfaction of conditions set forth in the Loan Agreement, we had the right to borrow up to an additional \$5.0 million in two separate advances of \$2.5 million each, which we refer to as the Second Tranche and the Third Tranche. Each of the three advances is evidenced by separate promissory notes (the Notes). The Second Tranche was advanced on October 1, 2014, and the Third Tranche was advanced on December 1, 2014. The outstanding balance of these Notes at June 30, 2015 was \$10.0 million. The book carrying value of this note was \$8,402,912. The difference between the outstanding and carrying values is due to the fair value of derivatives discussed further in NOTE L.

The indebtedness evidenced by the Notes bears interest at 8.0% percent per year until the first anniversary of the note and 11% per annum from the first anniversary through the maturity date. Principal is payable at the maturity date while interest is payable monthly. As consideration for the Notes, the Company (i) entered into a multi-year exclusive agreement in which we granted Monaco an exclusive right to market valuable trade cargo through a marketing joint venture, (ii) assigned to Monaco 100,000 shares of Oceanica Resources S. de. R.L (Oceanica) and (iii) granted Monaco an option whereby Monaco may purchase shares of Oceanica held by Odyssey at a purchase price which is the lower of (a) \$3.15 per share or (b) the price per share of a contemplated equity offering of Oceanica which totals \$1,000,000 or more in the aggregate. The option may be exercised (i) by conversion of the outstanding principal, (ii) in cash for up to 50% of the initial principal amount of the Note (exercisable until the end of the term of the note) if the Note has been repaid early at the request of Monaco, or (iii) in cash for up to 100% of the initial principal amount of the Note (exercisable until the end of the term of the note) if the Note has been repaid early at the request of the Company. For collateral, we granted the lender a security interest in the proceeds from the sale of valuable trade cargo whenever held, in excess of the proceeds previously pledged under other arrangements, a certain quantity of our Oceanica shares based on the loan balance and certain marine equipment and technology as evidenced by equity in two of our wholly owned subsidiaries.

Accounting considerations

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

ASC 815 generally requires the analysis of embedded terms and features that have characteristics of derivatives to be evaluated for bifurcation and separate accounting in instances where their economic risks and characteristics are not clearly and closely related to the risks of the host contract. The material embedded derivative feature consisted of the share purchase option. The share purchase option was not clearly and closely related to the host debt agreement and required bifurcation.

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

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	T1 Allocation	T2 Allocation	T3 Allocation
Promissory Note	\$ 3,918,254	\$ 1,937,540	\$ 1,909,127
Embedded derivative (share purchase option)	831,746	562,460	590,873
Common shares of Oceanica	250,000		
	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000

No value was assigned to the multi-year exclusive marketing agreement (entered into with Monaco at the same time as the Loan Agreement) because the value attributable to the multi-year exclusive marketing agreement is compensatory in nature. The value of the compensation will be determined when i) the valuable trade cargo is recovered, and ii) the marketing and sales activities are successful. Accordingly, the compensation related to the 5% fee will be a period expense in the period incurred, or when a sale takes place. The assignment to Monaco of 100,000 shares of Oceanica was valued at \$250,000 and was included as part of the allocation of proceeds. The financing basis allocated to the Notes is subject to amortization with periodic charges to interest expense using the effective interest method. Amortization of these components included in interest expense during the year ended June 30, 2015 amounted to \$585,005. The derivative components are subject to re-measurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period with the change reflected in income.

Table of Contents**Loan two**

On May 7, 2014, we entered into a new \$10.0 million credit facility with Fifth Third Bank similar to the loans obtained in 2012 and 2013 for the *Gairsoppa* project. The facility called for the advancement of funds based upon our recovery of valuable cargo from shipwrecks over the subsequent 12 months. The advances were set at pre-defined amounts or percentages of the value of a project's recovered cargo. The proceeds from our shipwreck recovery contracts or from our sales of recovered cargo will be used to repay the new loan, as was done for the previous *Gairsoppa* loans. The interest rate on the new loan is a floating rate equal to the one-month LIBOR rate plus 500 basis points. An origination fee of \$50,000 was paid at closing. This facility was set to mature in May 2015 but has been extended to December 17, 2015, and on or before August 31, 2015, we are required to make a loan principal payment of not less than \$1.4 million. An origination fee of \$20,000 was paid at closing. A restricted cash deposit of \$500,000 was initially required to cover interest payments when the term loan was funded, or portion thereof. We are required to comply with a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants of which we were in compliance at June 30, 2015. The proceeds are to be used to fund various project recovery costs. The unused portion of the original credit facility is no longer available for use. At June 30, 2015, the outstanding loan balance on this credit facility was \$7,684,514.

Loan three

During July 2013, we entered into a \$10.0 million project term loan agreement with Fifth Third Bank for the *Gairsoppa* shipwreck project. The facility that was outstanding at December 31, 2013 was to mature on July 24, 2014 but was repaid in its entirety during March 2014. This term loan bore interest at a floating rate equal to the one-month LIBOR rate plus 500 basis points. We were able to make prepayments in whole or in part without premium or penalty. An origination fee of \$50,000 was paid at closing. A restricted cash deposit of \$500,000 was required to cover interest payments. The term loan was secured by \$10.0 million that was monetized from approximately 1.8 million ounces of silver recovered from the SS *Gairsoppa*. We were required to comply with a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants of which we were in compliance during the existence of this facility. The proceeds were used to fund project recovery costs.

Promissory Note

On March 11, 2015, in connection with a Stock Purchase Agreement (See NOTE J), Minera del Norte, S.A. de C.V. (MINOSA) agreed to lend us up to \$14.75 million. The entire \$14.75 million was loaned in five advances from March 11 through June 30, 2015. The outstanding indebtedness bears interest at 8.0% percent per annum. Principal and interest is payable on (i) September 30, 2015 if the Stock Purchase Agreement is terminated by Odyssey or (ii) March 30, 2016 (the Maturity Date) if the Stock Purchase Agreement has been terminated by MINOSA under specific circumstances. In connection with the loans, we granted MINOSA an option to purchase our 54% interest in Oceanica for \$40.0 million (the Oceanica Call Option). The Call Option was amended on April 10, 2015 whereby in specified circumstances, as disclosed in our Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2014, the expiration date of the Option Agreement will be extended to a two-year period and the Option Consideration will be reduced to \$20.0 million. Management believes the likelihood of the specified circumstances occurring is remote and not likely. As collateral for the loan, we granted MINOSA a security interest in the Company's 54% interest in Oceanica. The outstanding principal balance of this debt at June 30, 2015 was \$14.75 million.

Accounting considerations

We have accounted for this transaction as a financing transaction, wherein the net proceeds received were allocated to the financial instruments issued. Prior to making the accounting allocation, we evaluated for proper classification

under ASC 480 *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* (ASC 480), ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815) and ASC 320 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (ASC 320).

This debt agreement did not contain any embedded terms or features that have characteristics of derivatives. The Oceanica Call Option is considered a freestanding financial instrument because it is both (i) legally detachable and (ii) separately exercisable. The Oceanica Call Option did not fall under the guidance of ASC 480. Additionally it did not meet the definition of a derivative under ASC 815 because the option has a fixed value of \$40 million and does not contain an underlying variable which is indicative of a derivative. This instrument is considered an option contract for a sale of an asset. The guidance applied in this case is ASC 360.20, which provides that in situations when a party lends funds to a seller and is given an option to buy the property at a certain date in the future, the loan shall be recorded at its present value using market interest rates and any excess of the proceeds over that amount credited to an option deposit account. If the option is exercised, the deposit shall be included as part of the sales proceeds; if not exercised, it shall be credited to income in the period in which the option lapses.

Based on the previous conclusions, we allocated the cash proceeds first to the debt at its present value using a market rate of 15%, which is management's estimate of a market rate loan for the Company, with the residual allocated to the Oceanica Call Option, as follows:

	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3	Tranche 4	Tranche 5	Total
Promissory Note	\$ 1,932,759	\$ 5,826,341	\$ 2,924,172	\$ 1,960,089	\$ 1,723,491	\$ 14,366,852
Deferred Income (Oceanica Call Option)	67,241	173,659	75,828	39,911	26,509	383,148
Proceeds	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 14,750,000

Table of Contents

The option amount of \$383,148 represents a debt discount. This discount will be accreted up to face value using the effective interest method. Amortization for the six-months ended June 30, 2015 amounted to \$162,121. Accrued interest recorded on the note for the six-months ended June 30, 2015 amounted to \$215,130.

Mortgage Payable

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

During July 2013, when the above noted mortgage matured, we extended it under substantially the same terms that previously existed. The new maturity date is July 2016. The loan bears interest at a variable rate equal to the prime rate plus three-fourths of one percent (0.75%) per annum. Monthly principal payments in the amount of \$10,750 plus accrued interest are required. 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. As of June 30, 2015, the loan balance outstanding was \$1,054,750.

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 had a monthly payment of \$5,080 with a maturity date of May 14, 2015. Principal and interest payments were payable monthly. Interest was at a fixed annual rate of 6.45%. This debt was secured by the related mortgaged real property. This property was sold in March 2015 and all related mortgages have been paid in full. There is no outstanding balance on this note.

Senior Convertible Notes

Initial Note

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

The indebtedness evidenced by the Initial Note bore interest at 8.0% percent per year (15% under default conditions, if applicable). Interest was compounded monthly and payable quarterly at the beginning of each calendar quarter. The Initial Note was amortized with equal monthly principal installments of \$434,783 that commenced on July 8, 2012. Prepayment was not allowed. Further, the Notes could have been converted into our common stock, at the option of the holder, at any time following issuance, with respect to the Initial Note, or at any time following six months after the date of issuance, with respect to the Additional Note. The initial conversion price of the Initial Note was \$3.74, subject to adjustment on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date as follows: The reset conversion price applicable to the Initial Note was to be adjusted to the lesser of (a) the then current conversion price and (b) the greater

of (i) \$1.44 and (ii) 110.0% of the market price of our common stock on the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date (as applicable, the Conversion Price). On May 10, 2012 (the six-month anniversary of the initial closing date), the conversion price applicable to the Initial Note was adjusted to \$3.17, which represented 110.0% of the market price of Odyssey's common stock. The conversion price was also subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, and similar transactions. We agreed to pay each amortization payment in shares of our common stock, if certain conditions are met; provided, that we may, at our option, elect to pay such amortization payments in cash. The conversion rate applicable to any amortization payment that we make in shares of our common stock was the lower of (a) the Conversion Price and (b) a price equal to 85.0% of the average for a ten-day period immediately prior to the applicable amortization date of the volume-weighted average price of our shares of common stock.

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

Table of Contents

The Notes did not extend voting rights to the investors. However, the Notes extended participation rights in dividend payments, if any, made to the holders of the Company's common or other class of stock, except our Series G Preferred Stock.

The holder of the Initial Note elected to apply some of the payments due on the principal balance of the Initial Note to the Additional Note described below. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we issued 3,282,934 shares of common stock as payment of \$8,608,694 in outstanding principal. During 2014, the remaining principal balance of \$1,391,306 was paid in full in cash.

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

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

Additional Note

On May 10, 2012, we issued the Additional Note in the original principal amount of \$8.0 million, and the number of shares of Odyssey's common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrant increased to 1,562,500. The Additional Note bore interest at 9.0% per year and matured on the 30-month anniversary of the initial closing date. The Additional Note amortized in equal monthly installments commencing on the eighth-month anniversary of the initial note and may be paid in cash or Odyssey common stock. The Additional Note could have been converted into Odyssey's common stock, at the option of the holder, at any time following six months after the date of issuance. The conversion rate applicable to any amortization payment that we make in shares of our common stock was the lower of (a) the Conversion Price and (b) a price equal to 85.0% of the average for a ten-day period immediately prior to the applicable amortization date of the volume-weighted average price of our shares of common stock. The initial conversion price of the Additional Note was \$3.74, subject to reset on the earlier of the date the registration statement registering the offer and sale of the common stock issuable under the notes and the warrants becomes effective and a prospectus contained therein shall be available for the resale by the holder of all of the registrable securities or the six-month anniversary of the additional closing date. The registration statement was declared effective on July 6, 2012, and there was no reset to the conversion price of the Additional Note.

On January 2, 2013, we entered into an agreement to amend the terms of the Additional Note. The installment payments due December 1, 2012, January 1, 2013 and February 1, 2013 were deferred until March 1, 2013 and the conversion price on the Additional Note was decreased from \$3.74 to \$3.17. We evaluated the amendment's impact on the accounting for the Additional Note in accordance with ASC 470-50-40-6 through 12 to determine whether

extinguishment accounting was appropriate. The modification had a cash flow effect on a present value basis of less than 10% and the reduction in the conversion price resulted in a change in the fair value of the embedded conversion option that was less than 10% of the carrying value of the Additional Note immediately prior to the modification. Since the amendment did not result in a substantial modification, extinguishment accounting was not applicable. During 2014, \$1,739,130 of the principal balance was paid in cash and the remaining principal balance of \$2,347,826 was converted into common stock.

Accounting considerations

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

Table of Contents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

allocation, \$317,201 was recorded in deferred costs and \$82,799 was recorded as expense.

The financing basis allocated to the notes payable and the deferred asset arising from direct finance costs are subject to amortization with periodic charges to interest expense using the effective interest method. Amortization of these components included in interest expense during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$0 and \$271,606, respectively. The derivative components are subject to re-measurement to fair value at the end of each reporting period with the change reflected in income. See NOTE L for information about our derivatives. As of the year end 2014, these notes are no longer outstanding.

NOTE J STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Common Stock

In March 2015, we issued 4.0 million shares of our common stock to Mako Resources, LLC, an Oceanica shareholder, valued in total at \$2,520,000 based on our closing stock price on March 11, 2015. These shares were issued as consideration for termination of Mako's option to acquire up to 6.0 million of our shares owned in Oceanica. See Preferred Stock below and NOTE I.

In 2014, we issued 1,290,155 shares of common stock, valued at \$2,420,863, representing payment for principal and interest on the Additional Note as described in NOTE I.

Table of Contents**Preferred Stock**

On March 11, 2015, we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Penelope Mining LLC (the "Investor"), and, solely with respect to certain provisions of the Purchase Agreement, Minera del Norte, S.A. de C.V. (the "Guarantor" or the "Lender"). The Purchase Agreement provides for the Company to issue and sell to the Investor, upon stockholder approval which was received on June 9, 2015, shares of the Company's preferred stock in the amounts and at the eventual pre-split prices set forth in the following table:

Convertible Preferred Stock	Shares	Price Per Share	Total Investment
Series AA-1	101,124,042	\$ 1.00	\$ 101,124,042
Series AA-2	86,677,740	\$ 0.50	43,338,870
	187,801,782		\$ 144,462,912

The Investor's option to purchase the Series AA-2 shares is subject to the closing price of the Common Stock on the NASDAQ having been greater than or equal to \$1.26 per share for a period of twenty (20) consecutive Business Days on which the NASDAQ is open.

The closing of the sale and issuance of shares of the Company's preferred stock to the Investor is subject to certain conditions, including the Company's receipt of required approvals from the Company's stockholders, the receipt of regulatory approval, performance by the Company of its obligations under the Stock Purchase Agreement, the listing of the underlying common stock on the NASDAQ Stock Market and the Investor's satisfaction, in its sole discretion, with the viability of certain undersea mining projects of the Company. This transaction received stockholders approval on June 9, 2015. Completion of the transaction still requires amending the Company's articles of incorporation to (a) effect a 1-for-6 reverse stock split, (b) adjust the Company's authorized capitalization, and (c) establish a classified board of directors (collectively, the "Amendments"). Penelope has not yet exercised its right to purchase the preferred stock.

Series AA Convertible Preferred Stock Designation

The Purchase Agreement provides for the issuance of up to 101,124,042 shares of Series AA-1 Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Series AA-1 Preferred") and 86,677,740 shares of Series AA-2 Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Series AA-2 Preferred"), subject to stockholder approval which was received on June 9, 2015 and satisfaction of other conditions. Significant terms and conditions of the Series AA Preferred are as follows:

Dividends. If and when the Company declares a dividend and any other distribution (including, without limitation, in cash, in capital stock (which shall include, without limitation, any options, warrants or other rights to acquire capital stock) of the Company, then the holders of each share of Series AA Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, a dividend or distribution in an amount equal to the amount of dividend or distribution received by the holders of common stock for which such share of Series AA Preferred Stock is convertible.

Liquidation Preference. The Liquidation Preference on each share of Series AA Preferred Stock is its Stated Value plus accretion at the rate of 8% per annum compounded on each December 31 from the date of issue of such share until the date such share is converted. For any accretion period which is less than a full year, the Liquidation

Preference shall accrete in an amount to be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months and the actual number of days elapsed.

Voting Rights. The holders of Series AA Preferred will be entitled to one vote for each share of common stock into which the Series AA Preferred is convertible and will be entitled to notice of meetings of stockholders.

Conversion Rights. At any time after the Preferred Shares have been issued, any holder of shares of Series AA Preferred may convert any or all of the shares of preferred stock into one fully paid and non-assessable share of Common Stock.

Adjustments to Conversion Rights. If Odyssey pays a dividend or makes a distribution on its common stock in shares of common stock, subdivides its outstanding common stock into a greater number of shares, or combines its outstanding common stock into a smaller number of shares, or if there is a reorganization, or a merger or consolidation of Odyssey with or into any other entity which results in a conversion, exchange, or cancellation of the common stock, or a sale of all or substantially all of Odyssey's assets, then the conversion rights described above will be adjusted appropriately so that each holder of Series AA Preferred will receive the securities or other consideration the holder would have received if the holder's Series AA Preferred had been converted before the happening of the event. The conversion price in effect from time to time is also subject to downward adjustment if we issue or sell shares of common stock for a purchase price less than the conversion price or if we issue or sell shares convertible into or exercisable for shares of common stock with a conversion price or exercise price less than the conversion price for the Series AA Preferred.

Table of Contents

Accounting considerations

As stated above the issuance of the Series AA Convertible Preferred Stock is based on certain contingencies. No accounting treatment determination is required until these contingencies are met and the Series AA Convertible Preferred Stock has been issued. However, we have analyzed the instrument to determine the proper accounting treatment that will be necessary once the instruments have been issued.

ASC 480 generally requires liability classification for financial instruments that are certain to be redeemed, represent obligations to purchase shares of stock or represent obligations to issue a variable number of common shares. We concluded that the Series AA Preferred was not within the scope of ASC 480 because none of the three conditions for liability classification was present.

ASC 815 generally requires the analysis of embedded terms and features that have characteristics of derivatives to be evaluated for bifurcation and separate accounting in instances where their economic risks and characteristics are not clearly and closely related to the risks of the host contract. However, in order to perform this analysis we were first required to evaluate the economic risks and characteristics of the Series AA Convertible Preferred Stock in its entirety as being either akin to equity or akin to debt. Our evaluation concluded that the Series AA Convertible Preferred Stock was more akin to an equity-like contract largely due to the fact that most of its features were participatory in nature. As a result we concluded that the embedded conversion feature is clearly and closely related to the host equity contract and will not require bifurcation and liability classification.

The option to purchase the Series AA-2 Convertible Preferred Stock was analyzed as a freestanding financial instruments and has terms and features of derivative financial instruments. However, in analyzing this instrument under applicable guidance it was determined that it is both (i) indexed to the Company's stock and (ii) meet the conditions for equity classification.

Warrants

Warrants to purchase 1,562,500 shares of common stock were attached to our formerly outstanding Senior Convertible debt discussed further in NOTES I and L. The exercise price on these warrants is \$3.60, and they expire on November 9, 2016. See NOTE L for further information on these warrants.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have two stock incentive plans. The first is the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan that expires in August 2015. After the expiration of this plan, equity instruments will not be able to be granted but this plan shall continue in effect until all outstanding awards have been exercised in full or are no longer exercisable and all equity instruments have vested or been forfeited.

On June 9, 2015, our shareholders approved our 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") that was adopted by our Board of Directors (the "Board") on January 2, 2015, which is the effective date. The plan expires on the tenth anniversary of the effective date. The Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. This plan was initially capitalized with 5,400,000 shares that may be granted. The Plan is intended to comply with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, which stipulates that the maximum aggregate number of Shares with respect to one or more Awards that may be granted to any one person during any calendar year shall be 1,000,000, and the maximum aggregate amount of cash that may be paid in cash to any person during any calendar year with respect to one or more Awards payable in cash shall be \$2,000,000. The maximum number of shares that may be used for Incentive Stock Options ("ISO") under the Plan shall

be 5,400,000. With respect to each grant of an ISO to a Participant who is not a Ten Percent Stockholder, the Exercise Price shall not be less than the Fair Market Value of a Share on the date the ISO is granted. With respect to each grant of an ISO to a Participant who is a Ten Percent Stockholder, the Exercise Price shall not be less than one hundred ten percent (110%) of the Fair Market Value of a Share on the date the ISO is granted. If an Award is a Non-Qualifying Stock Option (NQSO), the Exercise Price for each Share shall be no less than (1) the minimum price required by applicable state law, or (2) the Fair Market Value of a Share on the date the NQSO is granted, whichever price is greatest. Any Award intended to meet the Performance Based Exception must be granted with an Exercise Price not less than the Fair Market Value of a Share determined as of the date of such grant.

Share-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the statement of operations is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it can be reduced for estimated forfeitures. The ASC topic Stock Compensation requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The share based compensation charged against income for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$798,773 and \$477,886 and \$1,393,379 and \$1,220,661, respectively.

Table of Contents

We did not grant stock options in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. 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.

NOTE K CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

We maintain the majority of our cash at one financial institution. At June 30, 2015, our uninsured cash balance was approximately \$5,690,607.

Our term loans bear a variable interest rate based on LIBOR and our primary mortgage bears interest at a variable rate based on the prime rate. See NOTE I for further detail on these instruments. These instruments expose us to interest rate risk. On our primary mortgage, for an increase of every 100 basis points, our interest obligation increases by approximately, on average, \$838 per month until maturity in July 2016. An increase of 100 basis points to the interest rate on our term loans increases our interest obligation, at most, by approximately, on average, \$2,311 per month while an increase of 100 basis points our project term loan would increase the monthly interest payment by approximately \$6,510. See NOTE I. If an increase to the rates on these instruments occurs, it will have an adverse effect on our operating cash flows and financial condition but we believe it would not be material.

NOTE L DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables summarize the components of our derivative liabilities and linked common shares as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and the amounts that were reflected in our income related to our derivatives for the periods then ended:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Derivative liabilities:		
Embedded derivatives derived from:		
2014 Convertible Promissory Notes	\$ 2,447,302	\$ 2,115,318
	2,447,302	2,115,318
Warrant derivatives		
Senior Convertible Notes	30,156	111,127
Warrant derivatives	30,156	111,127
Total derivative liabilities	\$ 2,477,458	\$ 2,226,445

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	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Common shares linked to derivative liabilities:		
Embedded derivatives:		
2014 Convertible Promissory Notes*	3,174,604	3,174,604
	3,174,604	3,174,604
Warrant derivatives		
Senior Convertible Notes	1,562,500	1,562,500
	1,562,500	1,562,500
Total common shares linked to derivative liabilities	4,737,104	4,737,104

* The common shares indexed to the 2014 Convertible Promissory Notes are shares indexed to Oceanica.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Derivative income (expense):				
Unrealized gains (losses) from fair value changes:				
Senior Convertible Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$ 47,243
2014 Convertible Promissory Notes	147,142		(331,984)	
Warrant derivatives	64,748	553,693	80,971	323,736
Total derivative income (expense)	\$ 211,890	\$ 553,693	\$ (251,013)	\$ 370,979

Table of Contents

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

Significant inputs and results arising from the Monte Carlo Simulations process are as follows for the share purchase options that have been bifurcated from our Monaco Notes and classified in liabilities as of June 30, 2015 and the inception dates (Tranche 1 August 14, 2014, Tranche 2 October 1, 2014, Tranche 3 December 1, 2014):

Tranche 1 August 14, 2014:	June 30, 2015	August 14, 2014
Underlying price on valuation date*	\$2.50	\$2.50
Contractual conversion rate	\$3.15	\$3.15
Contractual term to maturity	1.13 Years	2.00 Years
Implied expected term to maturity	1.06 Years	1.85 Years
Market volatility:		
Range of volatilities	81.3% - 117.0%	37.0% - 62.2%
Equivalent volatilities	93.72%	51.2%
Contractual interest rate	8.0% - 11.0%	8.0% - 11.0%
Equivalent market risk adjusted interest rates	10.50%	9.50%
Range of credit risk adjusted yields	4.71% - 5.26%	3.94% - 4.45%
Equivalent credit risk adjusted yield	4.76%	4.15%

Tranche 2 October 1, 2014:	June 30, 2015	October 1, 2014
Underlying price on valuation date*	\$2.50	\$2.50
Contractual conversion rate	\$3.15	\$3.15
Contractual term to maturity	1.26 Years	2.00 Years
Implied expected term to maturity	1.20 Years	1.79 Years
Market volatility:		
Range of volatilities	81.2% - 114.8%	58.6% - 75.3%
Equivalent volatilities	92.74%	68.00%
Contractual interest rate	8.0% - 11.0%	8.0% - 11.0%
Equivalent market risk adjusted interest rates	10.25%	9.25%
Range of credit risk adjusted yields	4.71% - 5.26%	3.97% - 4.61%
Equivalent credit risk adjusted yield	4.80%	4.24%

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Tranche 3	December 1, 2014:	June 30, 2015	December 1, 2014
	Underlying price on valuation date*	\$2.50	\$2.50
	Contractual conversion rate	\$3.15	\$3.15
	Contractual term to maturity	1.42 Years	2.00 Years
	Implied expected term to maturity	1.25 Years	1.76 Years
	Market volatility:		
	Range of volatilities	79.1% - 110.1%	61.8% - 79.8%
	Equivalent volatilities	91.47%	72.2%
	Contractual interest rate	8.0% - 11.0%	8.0% - 11.0%
	Equivalent market risk adjusted interest rates	9.75%	9.25%
	Range of credit risk adjusted yields	4.71% - 5.26%	4.29% - 4.84%
	Equivalent credit risk adjusted yield	4.85%	4.52%

* The instrument is convertible into shares of the Company's subsidiary, Oceanica, which is not a publicly-traded entity. Therefore its shares do not trade on a public exchange. As a result, the underlying value must be based on private sales of the subsidiary's shares because that is the best indicator of the value of the shares. There has been a sale of Oceanica's shares in which a private investor accumulated 24% of the shares of which their last purchase price was for \$2.50 per share in December 2013. Accordingly the underlying price used in the MCS calculations for the inception dates and quarter ended June 30, 2015 was \$2.50.

Table of Contents

The following table reflects the issuances of compound embedded derivatives, redemptions and changes in fair value inputs and assumptions related to the compound embedded derivatives during the six-months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	For the six-months ended	
	2015	June 30, 2014
Balances at January 1	\$	\$ 47,243
Issuances		
Expirations from redemptions of host contracts reflected in income		
Changes in fair value inputs and assumptions reflected in income		(47,243)
Balances at June 30	\$	\$

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

The following table reflects the issuances of the Share Purchase Option derivatives and changes in fair value inputs and assumptions for these derivatives during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

	June 30, 2015
Balances at January 1	\$ 2,115,318
Issuances	
Changes in fair value inputs and assumptions reflected in income	331,984
Balances at June 30	\$ 2,447,302

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

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

The Binomial Lattice technique is a level three valuation technique because it requires the development of significant internal assumptions in addition to observable market indicators. All remaining warrants linked to 1,725,000 shares of common stock were exercised on October 11, 2013.

All remaining warrants linked to 525,000 shares of common stock expired unexercised on April 13, 2014. Therefore, the warrants linked to 525,000 shares of common stock were not outstanding as of June 30, 2015 or June 30, 2014.

Significant assumptions and utilized in the Binomial Lattice process are as follows for the warrants linked to 1,562,500 shares of common stock as of June 30, 2015, June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2014:

	June 30		December 31,
	2015	2014	2014
Linked common shares	1,562,500	1,562,500	1,562,500
Quoted market price on valuation date	\$0.47	\$1.68	\$0.93
Contractual exercise rate	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60
Term (years)	1.86	2.86	2.40
Range of market volatilities	76.7% - 99.2%	55.0% - 87.2%	59.9% - 73.9%
Risk free rates using zero coupon US Treasury Security rates	0.02% - 0.28%	0.04% - 0.47%	0.04% - 0.67%
Custom lattice variable: Probability of exercisability (434,027 linked common shares)			

Of the 1,302,083 common shares accessible from the warrant issued on November 8, 2011, 434,027 of those common shares were accessible only based upon the Company's election to require the lender to provide the additional financing. When the lender provided additional financing of \$8,000,000 on May 10, 2012, the additional 434,027 of common shares became accessible. Warrants indexed to an additional 260,417 were issued in conjunction with the additional financing.

Table of Contents

The following table reflects the issuances of derivative warrants and changes in fair value inputs and assumptions related to the derivative warrants during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Six-months ended	
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Balances at January 1	\$ 111,127	\$ 923,580
Changes in fair value inputs and assumptions reflected in income	(80,971)	(323,736)
Balances at June 30	\$ 30,156	\$ 599,844

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

NOTE M DEFERRED INCOME AND REVENUE PARTICIPATION RIGHTS

The Company's participating revenue rights and deferred revenue consisted of the following at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
<i>Cambridge</i> project	\$ 825,000	\$ 825,000
<i>Seattle</i> project	62,500	62,500
Galt Resources, LLC (HMS <i>Victory</i>)	3,756,250	3,756,250
Oceanica call option	383,148	
Total deferred income and participating revenue rights	\$ 5,026,898	\$ 4,643,750

***Cambridge* project**

We previously sold Revenue Participation Certificates (RPCs) that represent the right to share in our future revenues derived from the *Cambridge* project, which is also referred to as the HMS *Sussex* shipwreck project. The *Cambridge* RPC units constitute restricted securities.

Each \$50,000 convertible *Cambridge* RPC entitles the holder to receive a percentage of the gross revenue received by us from the *Cambridge* project, which is defined as all cash proceeds payable to us as a result of the *Cambridge* project, less any amounts paid to the British Government or their designee(s); provided, however, that all funds received by us to finance the project are excluded from gross revenue. The *Cambridge* project holders are entitled to 100% of the first \$825,000 of gross revenue, 24.75% of gross revenue from \$4 - 35 million, and 12.375% of gross revenue above \$35 million generated by the project.

***Seattle* project**

In a private placement that closed in September 2000, we sold units consisting of *Republic* Revenue Participation Certificates and Common Stock. Each \$50,000 unit entitled the holder to 1% of the gross revenue generated by the now named *Seattle* project (formerly referred to as the *Republic* project), and 100,000 shares of Common Stock. Gross revenue is defined as all cash proceeds payable to us as a result of the *Seattle* project, excluding funds received by us to finance the project.

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

Galt Resources, LLC

In February 2011, we entered into a project syndication deal with Galt Resources LLC (Galt) for which they invested \$7,512,500 representing rights to future revenues of any one project Galt selected prior to December 31, 2011. If the project is successful and generates sufficient proceeds, Galt will recoup their investment plus three times the investment. Galt's investment return will be paid out of project proceeds. Galt will receive 50% of project proceeds until this amount is recouped. Thereafter, they will share in additional net proceeds of the project at the rate of 1% for every million invested. Subsequent to the original

Table of Contents

syndication deal, we reached an agreement permitting Galt to bifurcate their selection between two projects, the SS *Gairsoppa* and HMS *Victory* with the residual 1% on additional net proceeds assigned to the HMS *Victory* project only. The bifurcation resulted in \$3,756,250 being allocated to each of the two projects. Therefore, Galt will receive 7.5125% of net proceeds from the HMS *Victory* project after they recoup their investment of \$3,756,250 plus three times the investment. Galt was paid in full in the amount of \$12,506,755 during the first quarter of 2013 for their remaining share of the *Gairsoppa* project investment. There are no future payments remaining due to Galt for the *Gairsoppa* project nor did they receive or have they received any further distributions from the *Gairsoppa* project proceeds. Based on the timing of the proceeds earmarked for Galt, the relative corresponding amount of Galt's revenue participation right of \$3,756,250 was amortized into revenue in 2012 based upon the percent of Galt-related proceeds from the sale of silver as a percentage of total proceeds that Galt earned under the revenue participation agreement (\$15.0 million).

Oceanica Call Option

On March 11, 2015, we agreed to issue and sell up to \$14.75 million in Promissory Notes (See NOTE I) to Minera del Norte, S.A. de C.V. (MINOSA) In connection with the loans, we granted MINOSA an option to purchase our 54% interest in Oceanica for \$40.0 million (the Oceanica Call Option). The guidance applied in this case is ASC 360.20, which provides that in situations when a party lends funds to a seller and is given an option to buy the property at a certain date in the future, the loan shall be recorded at its present value using market interest rates and any excess of the proceeds over that amount credited to an option deposit account. If the option is exercised, the deposit shall be included as part of the sales proceeds; if not exercised, it shall be credited to income in the period in which the option lapses. The option deposit account in this case is deferred income.

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 condition 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, 2014.

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 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 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

Additional information regarding our announced projects can be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. 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.

During the second quarter of 2015, our owned vessel, the *Odyssey Explorer* conducted search and preliminary inspection operations on the Olympus Project, which includes a cluster of fiveth century shipwrecks in the North Atlantic. The data gathered from this expedition is being evaluated to determine if cargo recovery efforts will be made on one or more of these shipwrecks at a future date.

For the remainder of the year, we are considering putting the *Odyssey Explorer* to work on (i) the HMS *Victory* project, if UK government approvals are received, (ii) the search or recovery on one or more shipwrecks, or (iii) a project of a third party that would charter the vessel, our equipment, and our team.

SS *Central America* Project

In March 2014, we were awarded an exclusive contract to conduct an archaeological excavation of and recover the remaining valuable cargo from the SS *Central America* shipwreck located approximately 160 miles off the coast of South Carolina. The ship, which was immortalized in the best-selling book, *Ship of Gold in the Deep Blue Sea*, sank in 1857 with one of the largest documented cargos of gold ever lost at sea.

Table of Contents

Odyssey was selected for the project by Ira Owen Kane, the court-appointed receiver for Recovery Limited Partnership (RLP) and Columbus Exploration, LLC. The service contract was approved by the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, Ohio, which has jurisdiction over the receivership for RLP and Columbus Exploration, LLC. The shipwreck itself is under the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division, which ruled in July 2014 that RLP had the exclusive shipwreck salvage rights. Monetization of the cargo recovered in 2014 has not yet occurred because the Virginia Court has not yet released the cargo recovered from the SS *Central America*. Under the agreement with RLP, Odyssey will receive 80% of the proceeds of monetization of cargo until a fixed mobilization fee and a negotiated day rate are paid (the Priority Recoupment). Thereafter, Odyssey will receive 45% of the proceeds of monetization.

Odyssey conducted survey and archaeological recovery work on the shipwreck site from mid-April through mid-September 2014. Over 15,500 silver and gold coins as well as 45 gold ingots, dust, nuggets, jewelry and other artifacts were recovered from the shipwreck. The detailed recovery inventory lists and recovery reports are available on our website. Odyssey has exclusive rights to perform future recovery work on this shipwreck site under contract with RLP through the first quarter of 2019. RLP and Odyssey will continue to analyze the data obtained in 2014 to determine whether to conduct work on the site in future seasons.

No revenues from this project have been recognized to date because the recovered items have not been monetized, and thus the realized value cannot be fully measured at this time. However, we recognized the Priority Recoupment as a benefit (credit to expense) in the second and third quarters of 2014 because the potential monetization value of the already-recovered cargo is well in excess of the project costs. The Priority Recoupment in the second and third quarter of 2014 was \$3.5 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. Tens of millions of dollars worth of valuable cargo was recovered from the shipwreck in 2014, but the exact value will only be determined by a monetization event. Odyssey has a right to a share of the proceeds from this monetization but is not the owner of the recovered cargo and, that being the case, none of the recovered cargo is carried as inventory on the balance sheet of Odyssey. The first proceeds received by Odyssey from the monetization of the recovered cargo will be used to satisfy any outstanding principal and interest due on the Fifth Third Bank credit facility of May 7, 2014 (See Note I). Any remaining proceeds after paying off the Fifth Third Bank credit facility of May 7, 2014 will be used to satisfy part or all of the entire Monaco loan of August, October, and December 2014 (See Note I).

HMS *Victory* Project

In 2008, Odyssey discovered the shipwreck of HMS *Victory* (lost 1744) and, with the permission of the UK Ministry of Defence (MOD), recovered two cannons to aid in positive identification of the shipwreck. In 2010, the MOD and the UK Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) held a joint public consultation on options for the management of the site. In January 2012, a deed of gift transferred the *Victory* (1744) and associated materials belonging to the Crown to the Maritime Heritage Foundation (MHF), a UK charity whose mission is to promote knowledge and understanding of Britain's maritime heritage. Odyssey is recognized as the salvor-in-possession of the wreck by the MHF and under maritime law. The MHF has now assumed responsibility for the future management of the wreck site and has contracted with Odyssey to provide a full range of archaeological, recovery, conservation and other services.

Between February and August 2012, Odyssey conducted, on behalf of the MHF, a comprehensive non-disturbance survey that completed the non-disturbance sections of the project design. The wide ranging initiatives included side-scan and multibeam sonar survey, production of two photomosaics, the recording of all surface features, remote geophysical sensing for ferrous (FADE), non-ferrous (TSS) and other sub-bottom imaging anomalies (SBI), and an environmental and marine biological site assessment contracted to the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Three sacrificial frames containing metal and wood samples were buried offsite as part of an environmental studies program.

Five papers detailing this non-disturbance work have been published, including *HMS Victory (Site 25C). Preliminary Results of the Non-Disturbance Shipwreck Survey, 2012.* These scientific papers, as well as eight others related to *Victory*, are available at www.victory1744.org, a website dedicated to *Victory* that includes a unique virtual dive trail.

A detailed project design for the archaeological excavation of the site, including a complete plan for recording, documentation, conservation, publication and public education was submitted to the UK Ministry of Defence's Advisory Group. On October 24, 2014, the UK Ministry of Defence (MOD) announced its consent to proceed with the archaeological investigation and recovery of at-risk artifacts from the HMS *Victory* (1744) wreck site in accordance with the Project Design that has been approved. In March 2015, the MOD withdrew this permission to address the issues raised in an application for Judicial Review of the original consent. The MHF has informed us they expect the MOD to issue a new consent taking into account the issues raised in the Judicial Review application. An application to the UK Marine Management Organisation (MMO) was submitted in December 2014 seeking a permit for regulated activities related to the *Victory* project. A public consultation period ended in July and the Maritime Heritage Foundation expects to receive further information from the MMO in the coming weeks. Approvals necessary to proceed are expected in the coming months.

Table of Contents

Commodity Wreck Program

The Company has negotiated salvage contracts with ship owners that will award 90% of the net recovered cargo value to Odyssey for four separate deep-ocean shipwrecks carrying valuable commodities when they sank. Odyssey's research has also identified numerous other shipwrecks carrying potentially valuable commodity cargos and these shipwrecks, which don't require advance salvage agreements. These shipwreck targets have also been added to the program.

Odyssey has conducted tests on our modified 6,000 meter inspection class ROV, a new 3,000 meter depth capable 7160 hull mounted multi-beam, and a 12 kHz 6,000 meter echo-sounder that can be utilized on these commodity projects. In addition, an advanced custom 6,000 meter depth capability search system that utilizes dual 7125 multi-beam systems was delivered in the second quarter of 2014 for use on commodity shipwreck search and inspection projects. In September and October 2014, we fully integrated this new system aboard the *Odyssey Explorer* and conducted extensive at-sea tests of this new technology. As a result of these system tests several feature enhancements were identified. Manufacturer modifications have since been integrated and additional at-sea system testing was conducted in the second quarter of 2015 in anticipation of deployment of this system on project work in the near future. The capabilities of this new system provide us with an effective deep ocean search system that significantly extends our ability to detect and assess both shipwreck and mineralized deposits down to the depth of 6,000 meters.

During the second quarter of 2015, we conducted search and preliminary inspection operations on the Olympus Project, which includes a cluster of five 20th-century commodity shipwrecks in the North Atlantic. As part of this operation, we inspected one previously located wreck and commenced search for four target wrecks from our vast portfolio. All four of the target wrecks were located in a single 30 day rotation. The data gathered from this expedition is being evaluated to determine if cargo recovery efforts will be made on one or more of these shipwrecks at a future date.

Subsea Mineral Mining Exploration Projects

Oceanica Resources, S. de R.L.

In February 2013, we disclosed Odyssey's ownership interest, through Odyssey Marine Enterprises, Ltd., a wholly owned Bahamian company (Enterprises), in Oceanica Resources, S. de R.L., a Panamanian company (Oceanica), and Exploraciones Oceanicas, S. De R.L. De C.V. (ExO), a subsidiary of Oceanica. ExO is in the business of mineral exploration and controls exclusive permits in an area in Mexican waters that contains a large amount of phosphate mineralized material. Phosphate is a key ingredient of fertilizers. In March 2014, Odyssey received an NI 43-101 technical report/preliminary assessment on the deposit and periodically issues updates on this report. Odyssey initially held 77.6 million of Oceanica's 100.0 million outstanding shares. Subsequently, Enterprises sold and transferred to Mako Resources, LLC (Mako) 15.0 million shares for a purchase price of \$1.00 per share and granted Mako options to purchase an additional 15.0 million shares at the purchase price of \$2.50 per share before December 31, 2013.

In June 2013, Mako agreed to exercise of a portion of these options to purchase 8 million shares at a reduced exercise price of \$1.25 per share. As part of Odyssey's strategy to maintain a majority position in Oceanica, in parallel with the early exercise, Odyssey purchased one million shares of Oceanica from another Oceanica shareholder at \$1.25 per share. This transaction also granted Odyssey voting rights on an additional three million shares of Oceanica held by such other Oceanica shareholder so long as there is no change in control of Odyssey.

An option to purchase an additional one million shares was exercised by Mako on December 30, 2013 for a total amount of \$2.5 million. The options on the remaining 6.0 million shares were extended in December 2014 and early 2015. On March 11, 2015, these options were terminated in exchange for the issuance of 4.0 million shares of our common stock to Mako. This transaction was a requirement of the March 11, 2015 financing deal.

ExO has conducted extensive scientific testing of the mineralized phosphate material and of the environmental impact of recovering the mineralized material from the seafloor. ExO has been working with leading environmental experts on the impact assessment and permitting process, with Royal Boskalis on the extraction and processing program, and with JPMorgan on the strategic growth alternatives.

ExO applied for and recently has been granted additional mining concession areas by the Mexican government. These additional areas are adjacent to the zones with the highest concentration of mineralization in the original mining concession area.

In September 2014, ExO reported that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for proposed dredging and recovery of phosphate sands from the Don Diego deposit had been filed with the Mexican Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). This EIA application is needed in order to obtain an environmental permit to begin the commercial extraction of phosphate from the tenement area. In November 2014, SEMARNAT held a public hearing on the EIA in Mexico and asked supplemental questions to ExO on its EIA application. In full compliance with the SEMARNAT process, a response was filed in March 2015. In addition to providing supplemental scientific information and studies, the response included additional mitigation and economic considerations to reinforce ExO's commitment to being good corporate citizens and stewards of the environment. In June 2015, ExO opted to extend the review period for their Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) by

Table of Contents

resubmitting the EIA. Mexican regional elections were held in June 2015 and this additional time is intended to allow ExO to fully brief the regional government officials and community leaders in the Baja California Sur State so that they can thoroughly understand the details of the project and the positive effects it will have on their state and communities.

In August 2014, we entered into a new loan agreement with Monaco Financial, LLC, a marketing partner. Under terms of that agreement, Monaco may convert all or part of the loan balance into Oceanica shares held by us or purchase some Oceanica shares from us at a price of \$3.15 (See NOTE I). At December 31, 2014, the outstanding principal amount on the loan was \$10.0 million. In March 2015, we entered into a financing agreement with Minera del Norte S.A. de c.v. (MINOSA) and Penelope Mining LLC (Penelope), an affiliate of MINOSA, pursuant to which (i) MINOSA loaned us \$14.75 million in the period March 11 through June 30, 2015 and we pledged all of our Oceanica shares as collateral, and (ii) we gave Penelope a call option to acquire all of our Oceanica shares for \$40.0 million (See NOTE I and M).

Admiralty Legal Proceedings

An admiralty arrest is a legal process in the United States in which we may seek recognition from the Court of our salvor-in-possession status for a specific shipwreck, site or cargo. It is the first legal step in establishing our rights to ownership or to a salvage award through the federal admiralty process in the United States. If we are 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.

There are currently no pending admiralty legal proceedings to which we are a party. We have, however entered into a court-approved Services Agreement with Recovery Limited Partnership for the salvage of the SS *Central America* arrested in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia. The District Court has determined Recovery Limited Partnership is the real party in interest and salvor-in-possession of the SS *Central America*. Recovery Limited Partnership's motion to award title is pending before the court. Until title to the SS *Central America* cargo recovered in 2014 is awarded to RLP, RLP cannot monetize the cargo and pay Odyssey's Priority Cost Recoupment of \$6.3 million nor its 45% of remaining proceeds after division of the first tranche of proceeds. Determination of ownership of the cargo by the District Court has been delayed by a third party salvage claim, which the District Court dismissed. The dismissal was Appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit which upheld the District Court decision. The claimant's petition for re-hearing was recently denied by that same court.

Critical Accounting Policies and Changes to Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes in our critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2014, 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, 2015, compared to three-months ended June 30, 2014

Increase/(Decrease) (Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2015 vs. 2014	
			\$	%
Total revenues	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1	27%
Cost of sales	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	184%
Marketing, general and administrative	3.4	2.4	1.0	40%
Operations and research	2.8	2.7	0.1	5%
Total operating expenses	\$ 6.4	\$ 5.2	\$ 1.2	23%
Other income (expense)	\$ (0.8)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.7)	1040%
Income tax benefit (provision)	\$	\$ (0.5)	\$	100%
Non-controlling interest	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.4	\$ (0.2)	50%
Net income (loss)	\$ (6.1)	\$ (4.0)	\$ (2.1)	53%

Table of Contents

The explanations that follow are for the three-months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the three-months ended June 30, 2014.

Revenue

Revenue is generated through the sale of recovered cargo such as coins, bullion, artifacts and merchandise, fees from our themed attraction exhibit and expedition charters.

Total revenue in the current quarter was \$0.4 million, a \$.01 million increase over the revenue in the same period a year ago. The majority of revenue in both quarters was generated from the sales of inventory items such as coins. In the second quarter of 2015, we provided equipment and personnel to a third party offshore operator under a services agreement that generated \$0.2 million of expedition revenue.

Although significant quantities of gold and silver cargo items were recovered from the SS *Central America* shipwreck in 2014, no revenues have been recognized so far in 2014 or 2015 from this project since any amounts can only be measured upon monetization of the recovered cargo. The ability to monetize cargo from this project is dependent on a final judicial ruling from the United States Federal Court. None of the cargo recovered in 2014 from SS *Central America* shipwreck has been monetized so far.

Operating Expenses

Cost of sales consists of shipwreck recovery costs, grading, conservation, packaging, and shipping costs associated with cargo and merchandise sales. Cost of sales is recorded for the sale of each *Republic* coin or the sale of merchandise and other items owned by us. We acquired non-refined *Gairsoppa* silver bars from the UK government. Some of these silver bars and other *Gairsoppa* merchandise were sold in 2014 and 2015 generating cost of sales. There is no cost of sales incurred or associated with the *Gairsoppa* licensing agreement or *Gairsoppa* gold or silver bullion sales.

Marketing, general and administrative expenses primarily include all costs within the following departments: Executive, Finance & Accounting, Legal, Information Technology, Human Resources, Marketing & Communications, Sales and Business Development. Marketing, general and administrative expenses increased by \$1.0 million from \$2.4 million in 2014 to \$3.4 million in 2015 as a result of (i) the 2014 period included a credit to expenses of \$0.5 million resulting from the reversal of a bad debt provision, (ii) increased legal and transaction costs in 2015 related to the Stock Purchase Agreement signed with MINOSA and the subsequent Shareholders approval of the Agreement in June, and (iii) the accelerated vesting of restricted stock units related to the retirement of the Company's General Counsel in June 2015.

Operations and research expenses primarily include all costs within Archaeology, Conservation, Exhibits, Research, and Marine operations, which include all vessel and charter operations. Operations and research expenses increased by \$0.1 million from 2014 to 2015, however there were several changes in the components of this expense category. The second quarter of 2014 included a credit to expenses of \$3.5 million for the Priority Cost Recoupment on the SS *Central America* shipwreck project, but included higher operating expenses in the period since the Company's *Odyssey Explorer* vessel was working full-time off-shore on this project and the Company was also leasing the *Dorado Discovery* vessel on a full-time basis for mineral exploration projects. The second quarter of 2015 did not include any credit to expenses for a shipwreck project, but vessel costs were lower since no third party vessel was chartered during this period and the Company's *Odyssey Explorer* vessel worked full-time off-shore for only one month in the period.

Other Income and Expense

Other income and expense generally consists of interest income on investments offset by interest expense on our bank term and other mortgage loans and convertible notes. It can also include the change in fair value of the derivatives related to our issuance of certain convertible warrants and notes. Total other expense increased from \$0.1 million in 2014 to \$0.8 million in 2015 primarily as a result of increased interest expense. This interest expense increase is the result of an increase in the interest-bearing debt balance and an increase in the interest rate charged on the mix of debt agreements. The major new debt obligations subsequent to the second quarter of 2014 include a \$10 million loan from Monaco and a \$14.75 million loan from MINOSA, both loans currently bearing an interest rate of 8%. In the second quarter of 2014, there was an expense of \$0.5 million related to an increased investment in Neptune. No further investment in Neptune has been made since then. In 2015, Other income included \$0.2 million in income from the change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments primarily caused by volatility, stock price and other assumptions. Other income in 2014 was made up of \$0.6 million in income from the change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (\$0.5 million related to the change in the stock price, (\$0.2) related to change in volatility, and \$0.3 million of other)

Table of Contents**Taxes and Non-Controlling Interest**

We did not accrue any taxes in the second quarter of either 2015 or 2014. Although the Company has significant tax loss carryforwards, the Company has accrued alternative minimum taxes related to the sale of subsidiary stock in 2013. As a result of an IRS private letter ruling to the company, in 2014 we reversed a \$0.5 million provision for income taxes made in 2013.

Starting in 2013, we became the controlling shareholder of Oceanica. Our financial statements thus include the financial results of Oceanica. Except for intercompany transactions that are eliminated upon consolidation, Oceanica's revenues and expenses, in their entirety, are shown in our consolidated financial statements. The share of Oceanica's net losses corresponding to the equity of Oceanica not owned by us is subsequently shown as the Non-Controlling Interest in the consolidated statements of operations. The non-controlling interest adjustment in the second quarter of 2015 was \$0.6 million as compared to \$0.4 million in the second quarter of 2014. This increase is linked to higher expenditures and a higher net loss of Oceanica in 2015 as it worked on its environmental permit application in Mexico.

Six-months ended June 30, 2015, compared to six-months ended June 30, 2014

Increase/(Decrease) (Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2015 vs. 2014	
			\$	%
Total revenues	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.9	\$(0.4)	(39%)
Cost of sales	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	112%
Marketing, general and administrative	6.4	5.4	1.0	18
Operations and research	6.3	9.8	(3.6)	(36)
Common stock issued for subsidiary stock option settlement	2.5		2.5	100
Total operating expenses	\$ 15.5	\$ 15.4	0.1	1%
Other income (expense)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (0.8)	\$(1.2)	(153%)
Income tax benefit (provision)	\$	\$ 0.5	\$(0.5)	(100)
Non-controlling interest	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.0	\$(0.1)	8%
Net income (loss)	\$(15.8)	\$(13.8)	\$(2.0)	15%

The explanations that follow are for the six-months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the six-months ended June 30, 2014.

Revenue

Revenue is generated through the sale of recovered cargo such as coins, bullion, artifacts and merchandise, fees from our themed attraction exhibit and expedition charters.

Total revenues decreased by \$0.4 million in the first six months of 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014 mainly because the 2014 period included revenues from the sale of gold from the *Gairsoppa* shipwreck that was not replicated in 2015. The majority of revenue in 2015 resulted from the sale of inventory items such as coins, whereas 2014 revenue was the product of coin sales and a sale of gold obtained from refining the silver bullion recovered from the *Gairsoppa* shipwreck.

Although significant quantities of gold and silver cargo items were recovered from the SS *Central America* shipwreck in 2014, no revenues have been recognized so far in 2014 or 2015 from this project since any amounts can only be measured upon monetization of the recovered cargo. The ability to monetize cargo from this project is dependent on a final judicial ruling from the United States Federal Court. None of the cargo recovered in 2014 from SS *Central America* shipwreck has been monetized so far.

Operating Expenses

Cost of sales is recorded for the sale of each *Republic* coin or the sale of merchandise and other items owned by us. We acquired non-refined *Gairsoppa* silver bars from the UK government. Some of these silver bars and other *Gairsoppa* merchandise were sold in 2014 and 2015 generating cost of sales. This was the majority of cost of sales in 2014. Cost of sales in 2015 includes a write-down of the carrying value of our inventory of *Gairsoppa* silver bars as a result of a decline in world silver prices. There is no cost of sales incurred or associated with the *Gairsoppa* licensing agreement or *Gairsoppa* gold or silver bullion sales.

Table of Contents

Marketing, general and administrative expenses increased from \$5.4 million in 2014 to \$6.4 million in 2015. This variance of \$1.0 million is primarily due to (i) a reversal of a bad debt provision of \$0.5 million in 2014, (ii) higher legal and transaction costs in 2015 linked to the Stock Purchase Agreement with MINOSA, (iii) the accelerated vesting of restricted stock units related to the retirement of the Company's General Counsel in June 2015.

For the first six months of 2015, Operations and research expenses were \$6.3 million as compared to \$9.8 million for the same period in 2014. The variance of \$3.6 million for the first six months of 2015 is primarily due to (i) the *Dorado Discovery* vessel was chartered for the full period in 2014 and was not chartered in 2015, (ii) the Company's Odyssey Explorer was operating offshore for most of the period in 2014 whereas in 2015 it only operated offshore for 1 month, and (iii) the 2014 period included a credit to expenses of \$3.5 million for the Priority Cost Recoupment on the SS *Central America* shipwreck project.

Common stock issued for subsidiary stock option settlement was \$2.5 million in the first six months of 2015 compared to nil in the same period in 2014. This represents the cost of exchanging 4.0 million newly issued shares of our common stock for cancelling MAKO Resources' call option on 6 million shares of Oceanica held by us. This transaction ensured that Odyssey maintained majority control over Oceanica.

Other Income and Expense

Total other expense increased from \$0.8 million in 2014 to \$1.9 million in 2015 primarily as a result of increased interest expense. This interest expense increase is the result of an increase in the interest-bearing debt balance and an increase in the interest rate charged on the mix of debt agreements. The major new debt obligations subsequent to June 2014 include a \$10 million loan from Monaco and a \$14.75 million loan from MINOSA, both loans currently bearing an interest rate of 8%. In the second quarter of 2014, there was an expense of \$0.5 million related to an increased investment in Neptune. No further investment in Neptune has been made since then. Other expense in the first six months of 2015 included \$0.3 million income from the change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments primarily due to the change in price and volatility related to our stock as well as other assumptions used in the fair market value calculation. Other expense in the first six months of 2014 included (\$0.4) million in expense from the change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments ((\$0.4) million related to the change in the stock price/volatility, \$0.1 million related to the change in the probability of exercise of certain instruments and (\$0.1) million of other).

Taxes and Non-Controlling Interest

We did not accrue any taxes in the first six months of either 2015 or 2014. Although the Company has significant tax loss carryforwards, the Company has accrued alternative minimum taxes related to the sale of subsidiary stock in 2013. As a result of an IRS private letter ruling to the company, in 2014 we reversed a \$0.5 million provision for income taxes made in 2013.

Starting in 2013, we became the controlling shareholder of Oceanica. Our financial statements thus include the financial results of Oceanica. Except for intercompany transactions that are eliminated upon consolidation, Oceanica's revenues and expenses, in their entirety, are shown in our consolidated financial statements. The share of Oceanica's net losses corresponding to the equity of Oceanica not owned by us is subsequently shown as the Non-Controlling Interest in the consolidated statements of operations. The non-controlling interest adjustment in the first six months of 2015 was \$1.1 million compared to \$1.0 million in the same period in 2014. In both years, our subsea mineral exploration subsidiary was engaged in environmental studies and preparation of the Don Diego MIA.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(In thousands)	Six-Months Ended	
	June 2015	June 2014
Summary of Cash Flows:		
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (12,178)	\$ (16,343)
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	805	(2,648)
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,855	3,400
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,481	\$ (15,591)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	3,144	21,322
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,624	\$ 5,731

Discussion of Cash Flows

Net cash used by operating activities for the first six months of 2015 was \$12.2 million, or an improvement of \$4.2 million compared to the same period in the previous year, primarily as a result of increased non-cash items and accrued expenses. The 2015 operating cash flows primarily reflected a net loss before non-controlling interest of \$16.9 million offset by non-cash items of \$5.8 million including common stock issued for subsidiary stock option settlement (\$2.5 million, see NOTE J),

Table of Contents

depreciation and amortization (\$0.8 million), share-based compensation (\$1.4 million), notes payable interest accretion (\$0.7 million), and the change in the fair value of derivative liabilities (\$0.3 million, see NOTE L). Other working capital changes (including non-current assets) resulted in a decrease in working capital of \$1.1 million. This primarily included an increase in accrued expenses in 2015 of \$1.2 million which is mainly comprised of accrued compensation and customer deposits. Other changes in working capital in the first three months of 2015 included a \$2.6 million decrease in accounts payable and a \$0.5 million decrease in inventory.

Net cash used by operating activities for the first six months of 2014 was \$16.5 million, or an improvement of \$10.0 million compared to the same period in the previous year, primarily as a result of lowered net losses. The 2014 operating cash flows primarily reflected a net loss before non-controlling interest of \$14.8 million offset in part by non-cash items of \$2.5 million including depreciation and amortization (\$1.3 million), share-based compensation (\$1.2 million), notes payable interest accretion and loan fee amortization (\$0.3 million), and the change in the fair value of derivative liabilities ((\$0.4) million, see NOTE L). Other working capital changes (including non-current assets) resulted in a decrease in working capital of \$4.2 million which primarily included a \$2.6 million decrease in accrued expenses. The decrease in accrued expenses in the first six months of 2014 resulted primarily from the payment of \$1.3 million to the UK on the *Gairsoppa* project and the payment of other accruals made at the end of 2013. Accounts receivable increased in 2014 by \$3.6 million mainly due to the recoupment of SS *Central America* project costs. Other changes in working capital in the first half of 2014 included a \$0.3 million decrease in inventory, a \$0.1 million decrease in restricted cash, a \$1.8 million decrease in other assets including prepaid expenses and deposits on equipment, and a \$0.6 million increase in accounts payable.

Cash flows from investing activities for the first six months of 2015 were \$0.8 million. Our Nassau street building research and conservation operations were consolidated within our Laurel street location and that building was sold in 2015, providing the majority of these proceeds. No major equipment purchases have been made in 2015.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the first six months of 2014 were \$2.6 million. The major equipment purchases in 2014 included \$1.0 million for a deep tow system, \$0.7 million for new mineral exploration equipment for the *Dorado Discovery* and \$0.7 million for the *Odyssey Explorer* which included steelwork, an umbilical cable and a control system for the ROV. A similar amount of cash was used for the corresponding period in 2013.

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the first six months of 2015 were \$13.9 million. During this period, we borrowed \$14.75 million from MINOSA (see Note I). This cash inflow was partially offset by repayment of debt obligations which included \$0.7 million in mortgage payable reductions after the sale of our Nassau street building and an additional \$0.5 million in payments on the term loan from Fifth Third Bank. The remaining variance in cash flows used for financing activities is due to the change in restricted cash balances.

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the first half of 2014 were \$3.4 million. We received \$7.4 million of cash advances on a new \$10.0 million credit facility with Fifth Third bank. This was offset by repayment of debt obligations; \$3.1 million in short term notes payable reductions, and an additional \$0.5 million payment on the term loan from Fifth Third Bank. The 2013 \$10.0 million *Gairsoppa* project loan was paid off using \$10.0 million in restricted cash held at Fifth Third Bank. The remaining cash flows used for financing activities were mortgage payments.

Other Cash Flow and Equity Areas**General Discussion**

At June 30, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$5.6 million, an increase of \$2.5 million from the December 31, 2014 balance of \$3.1 million. This increase was mainly the result of financing cash inflows from the new loans made to Odyssey by MINOSA in the period March through June 2015.

Financial debt of the company was increased by \$14.0 million in the first six months of 2015, from a balance of \$21.2 million at December 31, 2014 to a balance of \$35.2 million at June 30, 2015. From March 11, 2015, through June 30, 2015, we received loans from MINOSA for a total amount of \$14.75 million. Additional financial debt reductions resulted from \$0.5 million in scheduled semi-annual payments on our Term Loan with Fifth Third Bank, and \$0.7 million of mortgage payments, the bulk of which paid off our Nassau street building mortgage upon the sale of that building in 2015.

Table of Contents***Financings*****Stock Purchase Agreement**

On March 11, 2015, Odyssey entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the *Purchase Agreement*) with Penelope Mining LLC (the *Investor*), and, solely with respect to certain provisions of the Purchase Agreement, Minera del Norte, S.A. de C.V. (the *Guarantor* or the *Lender*). The Purchase Agreement provides for the Company to issue and sell to the Investor shares of the Company's preferred stock in the amounts and at the prices set forth below:

Series	No. of Shares	Price per Share
Series AA-1	101,124,042	\$ 1.00
Series AA-2	86,677,740	\$ 0.50

The closing of the sale and issuance of shares of the Company's preferred stock to the Investor is subject to certain conditions, including the Company's receipt of required approvals from the Company's stockholders (received on June 9, 2015), the receipt of regulatory approval, performance by the Company of its obligations under the Purchase Agreement, receipt of certain third party consents, the listing of the underlying common stock on the NASDAQ Stock Market and the Investor's satisfaction, in its sole discretion, with the viability of certain undersea mining projects of the Company. Completion of the transaction requires amending the Company's articles of incorporation to (a) effect a 1-for-6 reverse stock split, (b) adjust the Company's authorized capitalization, and (c) establish a classified board of directors (collectively, the *Amendments*). The Amendments will be set forth in a certificate of amendment (the *Amendment Certificate*) to the Company's articles of incorporation to be filed with the Nevada Secretary of State. Under Section 78.390 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, the Amendments must be approved by the holders of at least a majority of the Company's outstanding voting securities present in person or by proxy at a meeting of the stockholders at which a quorum is present. In addition, under NASDAQ Rule 5635, the issuance of the shares of preferred stock must be approved by holders of at least a majority of the shares present in person or by proxy at a meeting of the stockholders at which a quorum is present. This approval was obtained at the Annual General Shareholders' meeting of June 9, 2015. Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the *SEC*) and mailed to its stockholders of record a definitive proxy statement relating to a meeting of the Company's stockholders (the *Meeting*) for the purpose of, among other things, approving the Purchase Agreement, the Amendments, and the issuance and sale of the shares of preferred stock to the Investor, and to elect individuals designated by the Investor and reasonably acceptable to the Company to the Company's board of directors, with such individuals constituting a majority of the members of the board of directors.

The purchase and sale of 35,000,004 shares of Series AA-1 Preferred Stock will occur at an initial closing to be held on the later of (i) 150 days after the signing of the Purchase Agreement, and (ii) three business days after stockholder and any other necessary approvals are obtained, and the satisfaction or waiver of the other conditions to the initial closing set forth in the Purchase Agreement. The Purchase Agreement provides for the purchase and sale of the remaining 69,305,856 shares of Series AA-1 Preferred Stock according to the following schedule, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement:

Date	No. Series AA-1 Shares	Total Purchase Price
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March 1, 2016	21,683,868	\$ 21,683,868
September 1, 2016	21,683,868	\$ 21,683,868
March 1, 2017	18,214,446	\$ 18,214,446
March 1, 2018	4,541,856	\$ 4,541,856

The Investor may elect to purchase all or a portion of the Series AA-1 Preferred Stock before the dates set forth above. After completing the purchase of all AA-1 Preferred Stock, the Investor has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase all or a portion the 86,677,740 shares of Series AA-2 Preferred Stock at any time after the closing price of the Common Stock on the NASDAQ Stock Market has been \$1.26 or more for 20 consecutive trading days. The Investor's right to purchase the shares of Series AA-2 Preferred Stock will terminate on the fifth anniversary of the initial closing under the Purchase Agreement.

The Purchase Agreement contains certain restrictions, subject to certain exceptions described below, on the Company's ability to initiate, solicit or knowingly encourage or facilitate an alternative acquisition proposal, to participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding an alternative acquisition proposal, or to enter into any acquisition agreement, merger agreement or similar definitive agreement, or any letter of intent, memorandum of understanding or agreement in principle, or any other agreement relating to an alternative acquisition proposal. These restrictions will continue until the earlier to occur of the termination of the Purchase Agreement pursuant to its terms and the time at which the initial closing occurs. Notwithstanding this limitation, prior to time stockholder approval is obtained, the Company may under certain circumstances provide information to third parties and participate in discussions and negotiations with respect to any unsolicited alternative acquisition proposal that the Company's board of directors has determined constitutes or could reasonably be expected to result in a Superior Proposal (which is generally defined to refer to a bona fide written acquisition proposal that the Company's board of directors determines,

Table of Contents

in its good faith judgment, after consultation with its outside legal counsel and financial advisor, is (i) more favorable to the Company's stockholders from a financial point of view than the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, taking into account all of the terms and conditions of acquisition proposal (including any conditions to any related financing), and (ii) is reasonably likely of being completed in a timely manner in accordance with its terms.

The Purchase Agreement also includes customary termination rights for both the Company and the Investor and provides that, in connection with the termination of the Purchase Agreement under specified circumstances, including in the event of a termination by the Company in order to accept a Superior Proposal, the Company will be required to pay to the Investor a termination fee of \$4.0 million.

The Purchase Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants of the parties customary for a transaction of this type.

Subject to the terms set forth in the Purchase Agreement, the Lender agreed to provide the Company, through a subsidiary of the Company, with loans of up to \$14.75 million, the outstanding amount of which, plus accrued interest, will be repaid from the proceeds from the sale of the shares of Series AA-1 Preferred Stock at the initial closing. The Lender loaned the Company the full \$14.75 million during the period March 11 through June 30, 2015.

The loans must be repaid if the necessary approvals of the transactions are not obtained. The obligation to repay the loans is evidenced by a promissory note (the Note) in the amount of up to \$14.75 million and bears interest at the rate of 8.0% per annum, and, pursuant to a pledge agreement (the Pledge Agreement) between the Lender and Odyssey Marine Enterprises Ltd., an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (OME), is secured by a pledge of 54.0 million shares of Oceanica Resources S. de R.L., a Panamanian limitada (Oceanica), held by OME. In addition, OME and the Lender entered into a call option agreement (the Oceanica Call), pursuant to which OME granted the Lender an option to purchase the 54.0 million shares of Oceanica held by OME for an exercise price of \$40.0 million at any time during the one-year period after the Oceanica Call was executed and delivered by the parties. As disclosed in the Current Report and on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2015, the Call Option was amended on April 10, 2015 whereby in specified circumstances, the expiration date of the Option Agreement will be extended to a two-year period and the Option Consideration will be reduced to \$20 million. Management believes that the likelihood of the specified circumstances occurring is remote. The Oceanica Call will terminate if the Investor elects to terminate the Purchase Agreement under specified circumstances.

Class AA Convertible Preferred Stock

Pursuant to a certificate of designation (the Designation) to be filed with the Nevada Secretary of State, each share of Series AA-1 Convertible Preferred Stock and Series AA-2 Convertible Preferred Stock (collectively, the Class AA Preferred Stock) will be convertible into one share of Common Stock at any time and from time to time at the election of the holder. Each share of Class AA Preferred Stock will rank pari passu with all other shares of Class AA Preferred Stock and senior to shares of Common Stock and all other classes and series of junior stock. If the Company declares a dividend or makes a distribution to the holders of Common Stock, the holders of the Class AA Preferred Stock will be entitled to participate in the dividend or distribution on an as-converted basis. Each share of Class AA Preferred Stock shall entitle the holder thereof to vote, in person or by proxy, at any special or annual meeting of stockholders, on all matters voted on by holders of Common Stock, voting together as a single class with other shares entitled to vote thereon. So long as a majority of the shares of the Class AA Preferred Stock are outstanding, the Company will be prohibited from taking specified extraordinary actions without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Class AA Preferred Stock. In the event of the liquidation of the Company, each holder of shares of Class AA Preferred Stock then outstanding shall be entitled to be paid, out of the assets of the Corporation available

for distribution to its stockholders, an amount in cash equal to the greater of (a) the amount paid to the Company for such holder's shares of Class AA Preferred Stock, plus an accretion thereon of 8.0% per annum, compounded annually, and (b) the amount such holder would be entitled to receive had such holder converted such shares of Class AA Preferred into Common Stock immediately prior to such time at which payment will be made or any assets distributed.

Stockholder Agreement

The Purchase Agreement provides that, at the initial closing, the Company and the Investor will enter into a stockholder agreement (the "Stockholder Agreement"). The Stockholder Agreement will provide that (a) in connection with each meeting of the Company's stockholders at which directors are to be elected, the Company will (i) nominate for election as members of the Company's board of directors a number of individuals designated by the Investor ("Investor Designees") equivalent to the Investor's proportionate ownership of the Company's voting securities (rounded up to the next highest integer) less the number of Investor Designees who are members of the board of directors and not subject to election at such meeting, and (ii) use its reasonable best efforts to cause such nominees to be elected to the board of directors; (b) the Company will cause one of the Investor Designees to serve as a member of (or at such Investor Designee's election, as an observer to) each committee of the Company's board of directors; and (c) each Investor Designee shall have the right to enter into an indemnification agreement with the Company (an "Indemnification Agreement") pursuant to which such Investor Designee is indemnified by the Company to the

Table of Contents

fullest extent allowed by Nevada law if, by reason of his or her serving as a director of the Company, such Investor Designee is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any proceeding or by reason of anything done or not done by such Investor Designee in his or her capacity as a director of the Company.

The Stockholder Agreement will provide the Investor with pre-emptive rights with respect to certain equity offerings of the Company and restricts the Company from selling equity securities until the Investor has purchased all the Class AA Preferred Stock or no longer has the right or obligation to purchase any of the Class AA Preferred Stock. The Stockholder Agreement will also provide the Investor with certain first look rights with respect to certain mineral deposits discovered by the Company or its subsidiaries. Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, the Company will grant the Investor certain demand and piggy-back registration rights, including for shelf registrations, with respect to the resale of the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Class AA Preferred Stock.

Other loans

In 2013, we amended our \$5.0 million term loan with Fifth Third Bank (the Bank) to extend maturity date from July 11, 2013 to July 11, 2016. In January and July 2014 and in January 2015 we made required semi-annual principal payments of \$500,000 reducing the outstanding principal balance to \$3.5 million. The facility bears floating interest at the one-month LIBOR rate according to the Wall Street Journal plus 500 basis points. Any prepayments made in full or in part are without premium or penalty. No restricted cash payments will need to be kept on deposit. The term loan is still secured by approximately 24,200 numismatic coins recovered by the Company from the *SS Republic* shipwreck, which amount will be reduced over the term by the amount of coins sold by the Company. The coins used as collateral are held by a custodian for the security of the Bank. The borrowing base is equal to forty percent (40%) of the eligible coin inventory valued on a rolling twelve month wholesale average value. The Company is required to comply with a number of customary covenants. As of June 30, 2015, the loan balance outstanding was \$3.5 million.

On May 7, 2014, we entered into a new \$10.0 million credit facility with Fifth Third bank similar to the loans obtained in 2012 and 2013 for the *Gairsoppa* project. The new loan is not tied to any specific shipwreck project. The bank advanced funds based upon our recovery of valuable cargo from shipwrecks over the subsequent twelve months. The advances were based on pre-defined amounts or percentages of the value of the recovered cargo. The proceeds from our shipwreck recovery contracts or from our sales of recovered cargo will be used to repay the new loan, as was done for the previous *Gairsoppa* loans. The interest rate on the new loan is a floating rate equal to the one month LIBOR rate plus 500 basis points. An origination fee of \$50,000 was payable at closing. A restricted cash deposit of \$500,000 was originally required to cover interest payments when the term loan was advanced. By September 30, 2014, we had received advances of \$7.7 million on this new credit facility based on recoveries of gold bars and gold \$20 coins from the *SS Central America* shipwreck. As of June 30, 2015, the loan balance outstanding was \$7.7 million. On May 7, 2015, we amended this \$10.0 million credit facility with Fifth Third Bank. Pursuant to the amendment, (i) the maturity date of the loan was extended to December 11, 2015, (ii) on or before August 31, 2015, we are required to make a loan principal payment of not less than \$1.4 million, (iii) additional principal payments may be requested by the Bank prior to the maturity date if we receive cash in excess of \$1.0 million that is not related to our normal course of business operations, is not related to new funding of a specific project, or is not an amount scheduled to be received in 2015 pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, (iv) immediate payment was due of the current interest of \$30,000 and bank loan amendment fees of \$20,000, (v) Bank consent is required for any new loans or financing other than those included in the Purchase Agreement, and (vi) the full loan balance is immediately due to the Bank on June 9, 2015 if our stockholders did not approve the Purchase Agreement at our Annual Stockholders Meeting on June 9, 2015, which they did.

On August 14, 2014, we entered into a loan agreement with a strategic marketing partner that provides for loans of up to an aggregate amount of \$10.0 million. At closing, we borrowed \$5.0 million, with the right to borrow the remainder in two tranches of \$2.5 million each upon the achievement of milestones set forth in the loan agreement. On October 1, 2014, we received the Second Tranche of \$2,500,000 on this loan facility. Advances under the loan agreement bear interest at a rate of 8.0% for the first year and 11.0% thereafter. The credit facility provides for monthly payments of interest only, with the principal amount and all accrued interest due and payable on August 14, 2016. As further consideration for the credit facility, we agreed to assign to the lender 100,000 shares Odyssey owns in Oceanica Resources and granted the lender the right to convert the outstanding loan balance into shares of Oceanica Resources or to purchase additional shares of Oceanica Resources from Odyssey if the loan is repaid. Odyssey's obligations under the credit facility are secured by specified assets, including a portion of Odyssey's shares in Oceanica Resources. Our obligation to repay the principal and accrued interest may be accelerated at the option of the lender if an event of default, as specified in the loan agreement, occurs. We may prepay the outstanding loan balance before the maturity date (See NOTE I and NOTE L). As of June 30, 2015, the loan balance outstanding was \$10.0 million.

On July 11, 2008, we entered into a mortgage loan with Fifth Third Bank. Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, we borrowed \$2,580,000. The loan bears interest at a variable rate equal to the prime rate plus three-fourths of one percent (0.75%) per annum. The loan had an initial maturity date of July 11, 2013, and requires monthly principal payments in the amount of \$10,750 plus accrued interest. This loan is secured by a restricted cash balance 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. In July 2013 when the above noted mortgage was scheduled to mature, we extended it on substantially the same terms that previously existed. The new maturity date is July 2016. As of June 30, 2015, the loan balance outstanding was \$1.1 million.

Table of Contents

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 with 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. In March 2015 we sold the building covered by this mortgage and simultaneously prepaid the entire balance of this loan and terminated the loan.

Going Concern Consideration

We have experienced several years of net losses and may continue to do so. Our ability to generate net income or positive cash flows for the remainder of 2015 or the following twelve months is dependent upon our success in recovering and monetizing shipwrecks, monetizing our interests in mineral exploration entities and recovered cargo, generating income from shipwreck or mineral exploration charters, collecting on amounts owed to us, generating income from other project or asset based financing, and completing the MINOSA/Penelope equity financing transaction approved by our stockholders on June 9, 2015. We can offer no assurance any of our planned projects will be successful in providing additional cash during 2015. We have been the target of repeated attacks by third parties seeking to drive down our stock price. These attacks are primarily organized by certain short-sellers seeking to distort the truth and thereby profit from the decline of our company's share price (short and distort). These attacks have taken the form of public false statements, misrepresentations, and scare tactics in unregulated internet media channels, as well as direct and indirect attempts to disrupt our business by seeking to negatively influence our business partners and business ventures. These attacks have had a consequence on our share price, on our various business deals, and on our ability to secure certain financing alternatives. We received a letter from NASDAQ on March 9, 2015 stating that the Company's closing bid price on the NASDAQ Capital Market had not maintained a minimum bid price of \$1.00 for 30 consecutive business days and that the Company has 180 calendar days to cure the situation. The Company may be eligible for more than 180 days to cure the situation, but if the situation is not cured then the Company's shares could be de-listed from the exchange. Our 2015 business plan requires us to generate new cash inflows during 2015 to effectively allow us to perform our planned projects. We plan to generate new cash inflows through the monetization of shipwreck cargo and/or our equity stakes in seabed mineral companies, financings, syndications or other partnership opportunities. One or more of the planned shipwreck or mining project monetizations, financings, syndications or partnership opportunities may not be realized to the extent needed which may require us to curtail our desired business plan until we generate additional cash. On March 11, 2015 we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Minera del Norte S.A. de c.v. (MINOSA) and Penelope Mining LLC (Penelope), an affiliate of MINOSA, pursuant to which (a) MINOSA agreed to extend short-term, debt financing to Odyssey of up to \$14.75 million, and (b) Penelope agreed to invest up to \$101 million over three years in convertible preferred stock of Odyssey. The equity financing is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the approval of our stockholders which occurred on June 9, 2015, and MINOSA and Penelope are currently under no obligation to make the preferred share equity investments, or exercise their call option on our Oceanica shares. (See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General Discussion 2014 - Financings.) If cash inflow is not sufficient to meet our desired projected business plan requirements, we will be required to follow our contingency business plan which is based on curtailed expenses and requires less cash inflows. Our consolidated non-restricted cash balance at June 30, 2015 was \$5.6 million which is insufficient to support operations through the end of 2015. We have a working capital deficit at June 30, 2015 of \$25.2 million. We have a bank loan of \$7.7 million that matures in 2015 the \$14.75 million loan from MINOSA matures in September 2015 or March 2016 and the \$10.0 million Monaco loan matures in installments from August through December 2016. Even though our total assets on our consolidated balance sheet are \$25.3 million, the majority of these assets are secured as collateral against our loans and the related fair market value of these assets may differ from their net carrying book value. Even though we executed the above noted financing arrangement, Penelope must purchase the shares for us to be able to complete the equity component of the transaction. Therefore, the factors noted above raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and

classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

New Accounting Pronouncements

As of June 30, 2015, 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 term loan and primary mortgage bear interest at variable rates and expose us to interest rate risk.

Table of Contents

Our term loan bears a variable interest rate based on LIBOR and our primary mortgage bears an interest at a variable rate based on the prime rate. See NOTE I for further detail on these instruments. Both of these instruments expose us to interest rate risk. On our primary mortgage, for an increase of every 100 basis points, our interest obligation increases, at most, by approximately \$838 per month until maturity in July 2016. On our term loan, an increase of every 100 basis points to the interest rate increases our interest obligation, at most, by approximately \$2,311 per month while an increase of 100 basis points our project term loan would increase the monthly interest payment by approximately \$6,510. If an increase to the rates on these instruments occurs, it will have an adverse effect on our operating cash flows and financial condition but we believe it would not be material. 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

We maintain a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit 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 under the supervision and with the participation of our 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 our disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the two quarters of 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is not currently a party to any litigation. From time to time in the ordinary course of business, we may be subject to or may assert a variety of claims or lawsuits.

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, 2014. Investors should consider such risk factors, as well as the risk factor set forth below, prior to making an investment decision with respect to the Company's securities.

The issuance of shares at conversion prices lower than the market price at the time of conversion and the sale of such shares could adversely affect the price of our common stock. We may enter into convertible debt deals whereas our shares may be acquired from time to time upon conversion of the outstanding debt. At times, conversion prices could be lower than market price of our common stock at the time of conversion. We previously had outstanding senior convertible debt that was converted at a discount to market described in NOTE I to our financial statements as well as in our most recent Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K for 2014. The senior convertible debt described in NOTE I was satisfied in full with the conversion of the remaining balance into our common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2014.

Short sellers of our stock may be manipulative and may drive down the market price of our common stock. Short selling is the practice of selling securities that the seller does not own but rather has, supposedly, borrowed from a third party with the intention of buying identical securities back at a later date to return to the lender. The short seller

hopes to profit from a decline in the value of the securities between the sale of the borrowed securities and the purchase of the replacement shares, as the short seller expects to pay less in that purchase than it received in the sale. As it is therefore in the short seller's best interests for the price of the stock to decline, many short sellers (sometimes known as disclosed shorts) publish, or arrange for the publication of, negative opinions regarding the relevant issuer and its business prospects in order to create negative market momentum and generate profits for themselves after selling a stock short. Although traditionally these disclosed shorts were limited in their ability to access mainstream business media or to otherwise create negative market rumors, the rise of the Internet and technological advancements regarding document creation, videotaping and publication by weblog (blogging) have allowed many disclosed shorts to publicly attack a company's credibility, strategy and veracity by means of so-called research reports that mimic the type of investment analysis performed by large Wall Street firms and independent research analysts. These short attacks have, in the past, led to selling of shares in the market, on occasion in large scale and broad base. Issuers, who have limited trading volumes and are susceptible to higher volatility levels than large-cap stocks, can be particularly vulnerable to such short seller attacks. These short seller publications are not regulated by any governmental, self-regulatory organization or other official authority in the U.S., are not subject to certification requirements imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission and, accordingly, the opinions they express may be based on distortions or omissions of actual facts or, in some cases, fabrications of facts. In light of the limited risks involved in publishing such information, and the enormous profit that can be made from running just one successful short attack, unless the short sellers become subject to significant penalties, it is more likely than not that disclosed short sellers will continue to issue such reports.

Table of Contents

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, which imposes, among other requirements, (i) a minimum bid requirement, and (ii) a minimum market capitalization. The closing bid price for our common stock must remain at or above \$1.00 per share to comply with NASDAQ's minimum bid requirement for continued listing. If the closing bid price for our common stock is less than \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive trading days, NASDAQ may send us a notice stating we will be provided a period of 180 days to regain compliance with the minimum bid requirement or else NASDAQ may make a determination to delist our common stock. NASDAQ also requires that we have a minimum market capitalization of \$35 million. Delisting from the NASDAQ Capital Market could make trading our common stock more difficult for investors, potentially leading to declines in our share price and liquidity. If our common stock is delisted by NASDAQ, our common stock may be eligible to trade on an over-the-counter quotation system, where an investor may find it more difficult to sell our stock or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our common stock. We cannot assure you that our common stock, if delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Market, will be listed on another national securities exchange or quoted on an over-the counter quotation system.

To continue as a going concern, we are heavily dependent on the completion of the Stock Purchase Agreement and Preferred Share deal approved by our Shareholders on June 9, 2015 with Penelope Mining, LLC (Penelope) or other material cash inflows. As of the date of this report, Penelope has not yet performed the Initial Closing on the Preferred Share deal.

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

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

- 10.1 Transition agreement of the Secretary and General Counsel
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Filed herewith electronically)
- 101 Interactive Data File

Table of Contents

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 7, 2015

By: /s/ Philip S. Devine
Philip S. Devine, Chief Financial
Officer and Authorized Officer