

NETWORK 1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS INC
Form 10QSB
May 16, 2005

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U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2005
- 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 1-14896

NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

(EXACT NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE

11-3027591

(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION) (IRS EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.)

445 Park Avenue, Suite 1028, New York, New York 10022
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

212-829-5770
(Issuer's Telephone Number)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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

The number of shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, outstanding as of May 10, 2005 was 17,697,572.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
 CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
 (UNAUDITED)

NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
 CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	MARCH 31, 2005	DECEMBER 31, 2004
	-----	-----
	(UNAUDITED)	
ASSETS		

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 2,177,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	76,000	100,000
	-----	-----
Total current assets	1,801,000	2,277,000
Patents	91,000	92,000

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	----- \$ 1,892,000 =====	----- \$ 2,369,000 =====
LIABILITIES		

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 120,000	\$ 437,000
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	505,000	505,000
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	625,000	942,000
	-----	-----
Liability to be settled with equity instrument	265,000	294,000
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		

Common stock - \$0.01 par value ; authorized 50,000,000 shares; 17,697,572 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2005 and 17,097,572 at December 31, 2004	177,000	171,000
Additional paid-in capital	44,545,000	43,951,000
Accumulated deficit	(43,720,000)	42,989,000
	-----	-----
	1,002,000	1,133,000
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,892,000	\$ 2,369,000
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed financial statements

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative	\$ 238,000	\$ 364,000
Patent Cost	500,000	--
	-----	-----
LOSS BEFORE INTEREST INCOME	(738,000)	(364,000)
Interest income - net	7,000	1,000
	-----	-----
Net Loss	(731,000)	(363,000)
Deemed dividend on additional warrant antidilution adjustment	(6,000)	--

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	-----	-----
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (737,000)	\$ (363,000)
	=====	=====
LOSS PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES - BASIC AND DILUTED	17,617,572	8,314,458
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed financial statements

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (731,000)	\$ (363,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,000	2,000
Valuation adjustment for outstanding stock options	(29,000)	
Issuance of options and warrants for services rendered	--	57,000
Changes in:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	24,000	24,000
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(317,000)	(44,000)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,052,000)	(324,000)
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	--	--
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Issuance of Common Stock	600,000	--
	-----	-----
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(452,000)	(324,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,177,000	984,000
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 660,000
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed financial statements

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

[1] BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The accompanying condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2005 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004, are unaudited, but, in the opinion of the management of Network-1 Security Solutions, Inc. (the "Company"), contain all adjustments consisting only of normal recurring items which the Company considers necessary for the fair presentation of the Company's financial position as of March 31, 2005, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three month periods ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004. The condensed financial statements included herein have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-QSB. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full year.

[2] BUSINESS:

(a) The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, development, licensing and protection of its intellectual property. The Company presently owns six patents (the "Patent Portfolio") covering various telecommunications and data networking technologies including, among others, patents covering the delivery of power over Ethernet cable for the purpose of remotely powering network devices, and the transmission of audio, video and data over computer and telephony networks. The Company's strategy is to pursue licensing and strategic business alliances with companies in the industries that manufacture and sell products that make use of the technologies underlying its patents as well as with other users of the technology who benefit directly from the technology including corporate, educational and governmental entities.

On November 18, 2003, the Company acquired the Patent Portfolio from Merlot Communications, Inc., a broadband communications solutions provider. In February 2004, the Company initiated licensing efforts relating to one of its patents (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) covering the remote delivery of power over Ethernet cables (the "Remote Power Patent"). As of March 31, 2005, the Company transmitted letters to approximately 85 companies offering licenses to the Remote Power Patent. To date the Company has not entered into any license agreements with third parties with respect to its Remote Power Patent.

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

[2] BUSINESS: (CONTINUED)

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(b) As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has incurred substantial losses and has experienced net cash outflows from operations for 2004 and the three month period ended March 31, 2005. For the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three month period ended March 31, 2005, the Company had no revenue from operations. The Company will continue to have operating losses for the foreseeable future until it is successful in licensing its patented technologies. The Company is dependent upon debt and equity financing until it generates cash flows from operations. In December 2004 and January 2005, the Company completed a private placement of its securities. As a result of such private placement, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of \$2,177,000 as of December 31, 2004 and \$1,725,000 as of March 31, 2005. The Company believes its current cash position will more likely than not be sufficient to satisfy the Company's operations and capital requirements until September 2006, although there can be no assurance that such funds will not be expended prior thereto. If necessary, the Company will take further action which it believes is required to sustain its operations for the next twelve months.

[3] STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:

The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation under Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure", which was released in December 2002 as an amendment of SFAS No. 123. The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and net loss per share attributable to common stockholders as if the fair value-based method had been applied to all awards.

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
 NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (UNAUDITED)

[3] STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION: (continued)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
Reported net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (731,000)	\$ (363,000)
Stock-based employee compensation expense included in the reported net loss, net of related tax effects	--	--
Stock-based employee compensation determined under the fair value-based method, net of related tax effects	(433,000)	(11,000)
	\$ (1,164,000)	\$ (374,000)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (1,164,000)	\$ (374,000)
Loss per common share (basic and diluted):		
As reported	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)
Pro forma	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.03)

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The fair value of each option grant on the date of grant is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing utilizing the following weighted average assumptions:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rates	3.95%	2.79%
Expected option life in years	3.00-7.00	3.00
Expected stock price volatility	220.65%	220.90%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

[4] REVENUE RECOGNITION:

The Company plans on recognizing revenue received from the licensing of its intellectual property portfolio in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition" ("SAB No. 104") and related authoritative pronouncements. Revenue is recognized when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) all obligations have been performed pursuant to the terms of the license agreement, (iii) amounts are fixed or determinable and (iv) collectibility of amounts is reasonably assured.

[5] LOSS PER SHARE:

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the period. Diluted per share data includes the dilutive effects of options, warrants and convertible securities. Potential shares of 11,017,244 and 12,814,078 at March 31, 2005 and 2004 respectively, are anti-dilutive, and are not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share. Such potential common shares reflect options and warrants.

[6] CASH EQUIVALENTS:

The Company places cash investments in high quality financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). At March 31, 2005, the Company maintained cash balance of approximately \$1,610,000 in excess of FDIC limits.

NOTE B - AMENDED PATENT PURCHASE AGREEMENT:

In November 2003, the Company acquired a portfolio of telecommunications and data networking patents (six patents) from Merlot Communications, Inc. ("Merlot"). The purchase price for the Patent Portfolio was \$100,000, paid in cash. The cash price paid has been capitalized and is being amortized over the remaining useful life of each patent. In addition, the Company has granted

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Merlot a nonexclusive, royalty free, perpetual license for the term of each patent to use the patents for the development, manufacture or sale of its own branded products to end users. The Company had agreed to pay Merlot 20% of the net income, as defined, after the first \$4,000,000 of net income realized by the Company on a per patent basis from the sale or licensing of the patents. On January 18, 2005, the Company and Merlot amended the Patent Purchase Agreement (the "Amendment") pursuant to which the Company paid additional purchase price of \$500,000 to Merlot in consideration for the restructuring of future contingent payments to Merlot from the licensing or sale of the Patents. The Amendment provides for future contingent payments by the Company to Merlot of \$1.0 million upon achievement of \$25 million of Net Royalties (as defined), an additional \$1.0 million upon achievement of \$50 million of Net Royalties and an additional \$500,000 upon achievement of \$62.5 million of Net Royalties from licensing or sale of the patents acquired from Merlot. Certain principal

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE B - AMENDED PATENT PURCHASE AGREEMENT: (continued)

stockholders of the Company and related parties are also principal stockholders of Merlot and were also directors of Merlot at the time of the original agreement in November 2003 and the Amendment. The Company has treated this expenditure as an expense called Patent Cost for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

NOTE C - PRIVATE PLACEMENT

[1] On December 21, 2004, the Company completed the first closing of a private placement of 2,085,000 shares of common stock and three-year warrants to purchase 1,563,750 shares of common stock (warrants to purchase 1,042,500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.25 and warrants to purchase 521,250 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.75) for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,035,000, net of \$50,000 issuance costs. On January 13, 2005, the Company completed a second closing with respect to the private placement of securities, which consisted of an additional 600,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 450,000 shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$600,000. In connection with the private placement, the Company issued to a finder, warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 expiring in December 2009. As part of the private placement, the Company also agreed to file a registration statement on or before June 21, 2005, to register the common stock and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants.

[2] In connection with the private placement and anti-dilutive provisions for the warrants previously issued to Falconstor Software, Inc., the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 135,000 additional shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share expiring in October 2006. The associated expense, which is treated as an imputed dividend, is based on the fair value of these warrants using the Black-Scholes model utilizing the risk-free interest rate of 3.01%, life of 2 years, volatility of 270% and dividend yield of 0%. Such expenses were \$147,000 and \$6,000 and are included in the accompanying statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005, respectively.

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NOTE D - LIABILITY TO BE SETTLED WITH EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

On April 18, 2002, in consideration of additional consulting and financial advisory services, the Company issued to CMH Capital Management Corp., an entity solely owned by Corey M. Horowitz, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, an option to purchase 750,000 shares of the common stock at an exercise price of \$1.20 per share, which was the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance. The options vest over a three-year period in equal amounts of 250,000 per year beginning April 18, 2003. In addition, the options shall vest in full in the event of a "change of control" or in the event that the closing

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE D - LIABILITY TO BE SETTLED WITH EQUITY INSTRUMENTS:(CONTINUED)

price of the Company's common stock reaches a minimum of \$3.50 per share for 20 consecutive trading days. These options are treated as contingent options and were originally priced in the quarter ended June 30, 2002 at \$416,000. Subsequently, they are revalued at each balance sheet date. On April 18, 2003, 250,000 of these options vested, having a fair value of \$5,000. Accordingly, \$5,000 was reallocated to additional paid-in capital with a corresponding reduction to the liability. On April 18, 2004, 250,000 of these options vested having a fair value of \$51,000. Accordingly, \$51,000 was reallocated to additional paid-in-capital with a corresponding reduction to the liability. The options to purchase the remaining 250,000 shares continue to be treated as contingent options and are valued utilizing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at each balance sheet date. At March 31, 2005, these unvested options were revalued from \$294,000 at December 31, 2004 to \$265,000 at March 31, 2005. Any increase or decrease in the valuation has been reflected as an addition or reduction of general and administrative expenses at each balance sheet date.

NOTE E - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On November 30, 2004, the Company entered into a master services agreement (the "Agreement") with ThinkFire Services USA, Ltd. ("ThinkFire") pursuant to which ThinkFire has been granted the exclusive worldwide rights (except for direct efforts by the Company and related companies) to negotiate license agreements for the Remote Power Patent with respect to certain potential licensees agreed to between the parties. Either the Company or ThinkFire can terminate the Agreement upon 60 days' notice for any reason or upon 30 days' notice in the event of a material breach. The Company has agreed to pay ThinkFire a fee not to exceed 20% of the royalty payments received from license agreements consummated by ThinkFire on its behalf.

NOTE F - EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

On November 26, 2004, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Corey M. Horowitz pursuant to which he agreed to continue to serve as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company for a two-year term at an annual base salary of \$250,000 for the first year and \$275,000 for the second year. Mr. Horowitz was also issued options to purchase an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock consisting of (i) a ten (10) year fully vested option

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to purchase 1,100,000 shares at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share, and (ii) a five-year option to purchase 400,000 shares at an exercise price of \$0.68 per share which vest 50% on the date of grant and 50% one year thereafter, subject to acceleration upon a change of control. In addition, Mr. Horowitz will receive a bonus of 5% of the Company's royalties or other payments received from licensing its patents. This bonus will continue to be paid to Mr. Horowitz for a period of five (5) years following the term of the employment agreement with respect to licenses entered into by the Company during the term of the employment agreement, provided that he has not been terminated by the Company "for cause" or by Mr. Horowitz himself without "good reason". Mr. Horowitz shall receive severance equal to 12 months base salary in the event his employment is terminated "without cause" or by

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NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE F - EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS: (CON'T)

Mr. Horowitz for "good reason".

Mr. Horowitz was also granted certain anti-dilution rights which provide that if at any time during the period ending December 31, 2005, in the event that the Company completes an offering of its common stock or any securities convertible or exercisable into common stock, he will receive, at the same price as the securities issued in the financing, such number of additional stock options so that he maintains the derivative ownership percentage (20.11%) of the Company based upon options and warrants owned by him and CMH (exclusive of his ownership of shares of common stock) as he owned as of the date of his employment agreement (November 26, 2004). As a result of the closings of the private placement on December 31, 2004 and January 13, 2005 and in accordance with the anti-dilution protection afforded to Mr. Horowitz in his employment agreement, Mr. Horowitz earned seven year options to purchase an aggregate of 1,195,361 shares at an exercise price of \$1.18 per share. The Company did not recognize any compensation expense as the exercise price for these options exceeded the market price.

NOTE G - LITIGATION

In March 2004, PowerDsine Inc. ("PowerDsine") commenced an action against the Company in the United District Court, Southern District of New York, seeking a declaratory judgment that the Company's patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) covering the remote delivery of power over Ethernet (the "Remote Power Patent") is not infringed by PowerDsine and/or its customers. PowerDsine further seeks an order permanently enjoining the Company (i) from making any claims to any person or entity that PowerDsine's products infringe the Remote Power Patent or contribute to infringement of the patent, (ii) from interfering with or threatening to interfere with the importation, sale, license or use of PowerDsine's power over Ethernet components or products, and (iii) from instituting or prosecuting any lawsuit or proceeding placing at issue the right of PowerDsine, its customers, licensees, successors, or assigns to import, use or sell PowerDsine's power over Ethernet components or products. The Company believes its Remote Power Patent is valid and has meritorious defenses to the action. On December 1, 2004, the Company moved to dismiss the declaratory judgment action asserting, among other things, that there is no actual case or controversy because PowerDsine did not have reasonable apprehension of suit at the time the case was filed, and therefore the court lacks jurisdiction over the

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matter. On January 21, 2005, the Company's motion to dismiss was denied. The Company has engaged in settlement discussion with PowerDsign in an effort to resolve the litigation. In the event the Company is unable to settle the litigation, the Company intends to vigorously defend the action and take whatever actions are necessary to protect its intellectual property. In the event, however, that the Court grants the declaratory judgment and the Company's patent is determined to be invalid, such a determination would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

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ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

THIS QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-QSB CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 27A OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), AND SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED (THE "EXCHANGE ACT"). ACTUAL RESULTS, EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES (INCLUDING FUTURE PERFORMANCE, RESULTS AND TRENDS) COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN SUCH STATEMENTS DUE TO VARIOUS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THOSE DISCUSSED BEGINNING ON PAGES 15-20 OF THIS QUARTERLY REPORT ON 10-QSB FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2005.

PLAN OF OPERATION

The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, development, licensing and protection of its intellectual property. The Company presently owns six patents covering various telecommunications and data networking technologies (the "Patent Portfolio") including, among others, patents covering the delivery of power over Ethernet for the purpose of remotely powering network devices, and the transmission of audio, video and data over computer and telephony networks. The Company's strategy is to pursue licensing and strategic business alliances with companies in the industries that manufacture and sell products that make use of the technologies underlying its patents as well as with other users of the technology who benefit directly from the technology including corporate, educational and governmental entities.

On November 18, 2003, the Company acquired the Patent Portfolio from Merlot Communications, Inc., a broadband communications solutions provider. In February 2004, following its review of applicable markets, the Company initiated licensing efforts relating to one of its patents (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) covering the remote delivery of power over Ethernet cable (the "Remote Power Patent"). The Company has focused, and will continue to focus, its efforts on licensing its Remote Power Patent. As of the date of this Report, the Company has not entered into any license arrangement with respect to the Remote Power Patent, although it is pursuing such arrangements with third parties. During the next 12 months, management does not anticipate licensing efforts for its other patents besides the Remote Power Patent.

To date the Company has incurred significant losses and at March 31, 2005 had an accumulated deficit of \$(43,720,000). For the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company incurred a net loss of \$(1,953,000) and incurred a net loss of \$(731,000) for the three months ended March 31, 2005. Management anticipates that the Company will continue to incur losses until it enters into material license agreements with respect to its patented technologies. The Company has not achieved any revenue from its technology licensing business. To date the Company has not entered any licensing agreements with third parties with respect to its Remote Power Patent or the Company's other patented technologies. The Company's inability to consummate license agreements and achieve revenue from its patented technologies would have a material adverse effect on its operations and its ability to continue business.

The Company does not currently have any revenue from operations. The success of the Company and its ability to generate revenue is largely dependent on its ability to consummate licensing arrangements with third parties. In November 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with ThinkFire Services USA, Ltd. ("ThinkFire") pursuant to which ThinkFire has been granted the exclusive worldwide rights to negotiate license agreements for the Remote Power Patent with certain agreed-upon potential licensees. The Company has agreed to pay ThinkFire a fee not to exceed 20% of the royalty payments received from license agreements consummated by ThinkFire on its behalf.

The Company's success depends on its ability to protect its intellectual property rights. In the future, it may be necessary for the Company to commence patent litigation against third parties whom it believes require a license to its patents. In addition, the Company may be subject to third-party claims seeking to invalidate its patents, as is the case with the action commenced by PowerDsine against the Company relating to the Remote Power Patent as discussed below. These types of claims, with or without merit, may subject the Company to costly litigation and diversion of management's focus. In addition, based on the Company's limited financial resources, it may not be able to pursue litigation as aggressively as competitors with substantially greater financial resources. Based on the Company's limited financial resources, it may be necessary to engage third party professionals on a contingency basis pursuant to which such parties would be entitled to share in the proceeds of any successful enforcement of its intellectual property rights. If third parties making claims against the Company seeking to invalidate its patent are successful, they may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which effectively could block its ability to license or otherwise capitalize on its proprietary technologies. Successful litigation against the Company resulting in a determination that its patents are invalid would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company faces uncertainty as to the outcome of its litigation with PowerDsine (See Note G). Although the Company is currently involved in discussions with PowerDsine in an effort to resolve the litigation, the Company may not be able to achieve a satisfactory settlement. In the event that the Company is unable to settle the litigation, the Company intends to vigorously defend the lawsuit and take whatever actions are necessary to protect its intellectual property.

On December 21, 2004 and January 13, 2005, the Company completed a private offering of its equity securities resulting in gross proceeds of \$2,685,000. At March 31, 2005, the Company had \$1,725,000 of cash and cash equivalents and working capital of \$1,176,000. The Company anticipates, based on currently proposed plans and assumptions, relating to its operations, that its cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$1,722,000 as of March 31, 2005 will more likely than not be sufficient to satisfy the Company's operations and capital requirements until September 2006. There can be no assurance, however, that such funds will not be expended prior thereto. In the event the Company's plans change, or its assumptions change, or prove to be inaccurate (due to unanticipated expenses, difficulties, delays or otherwise), the Company may have insufficient funds to support its operations prior to September 2006. The Company's inability to consummate licensing arrangements with respect to its Remote Power

Patent and generate revenues therefrom on a timely basis or obtain additional financing when needed would have a material adverse effect on the Company,

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requiring it to curtail or cease operations. In addition, any equity financing may involve substantial dilution to the current stockholders of the Company.

RISK FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

The Company operates in a highly competitive environment that involves a number of risks, some of which are beyond the Company's control. The following discussion highlights the most material of the risks.

WE HAVE A HISTORY OF LOSSES AND NO REVENUE FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS.

We have incurred substantial operating losses since our inception, which has resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$(43,720,000) as of March 31, 2005. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, we incurred net losses of \$(1,953,000) and \$(614,000), respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, we incurred a net loss of \$(731,000). We have financed our operations primarily by sales of equity securities as well as the sale of our CyberWall PLUS security software technology in May 2003. Since December 2002, when we discontinued our security software products and following the commencement of our new technology licensing business in November 2003, we have not had material revenue from operations and for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended March 31, 2005 we had no revenue from operations. Our ability to achieve revenue and generate positive cash flow from operations is dependent upon consummating licensing agreements with respect to our patented technology. We may not be successful in achieving licensing agreements with third parties and our failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may not be able to achieve revenue or generate positive cash flow from operations from our new licensing business.

WE COULD BE REQUIRED TO STOP OPERATIONS IF WE ARE UNABLE TO DEVELOP OUR TECHNOLOGY LICENSING BUSINESS OR RAISE CAPITAL WHEN NEEDED.

We anticipate, based on our currently proposed plans and assumptions relating to our operations (including the timetable of, costs and expenses associated with our continued operations), that our current cash position will more likely than not be sufficient to satisfy our operations and capital requirements until September 2006. However, we may expend our funds prior thereto. In the event our plans change, or our assumptions change or prove to be inaccurate (due to unanticipated expenses, difficulties, delays or otherwise), we could have insufficient funds to support our operations prior to September 2006. Our inability to obtain additional financing when needed, absent generating sufficient cash from licensing arrangements, would have a material adverse effect on the Company, requiring us to curtail or possibly cease our operations. In addition, any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution to the interests of our then existing stockholders.

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OUR NEW LICENSING BUSINESS MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL.

In November 2003, we entered the technology licensing business as a result of our acquisition of six patents relating to various telecommunications and data networking technologies including, among others, patents covering the transmission of audio, video and data over computer and telephony networks and the delivery of remote power over Ethernet. Accordingly, we have a very limited history in the technology licensing business upon which an evaluation of our prospects and future performance can be made. Our prospects must be considered

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in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered in the development, operation and expansion of a new business based on patented technologies in a highly specialized and competitive market. We may not be able to generate revenue or profitable operations from our new licensing business.

OUR FUTURE SOURCE OF LICENSING REVENUE IS UNCERTAIN.

In February 2004, we initiated our first licensing efforts relating to the technologies in our remote power patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) (the "Remote Power Patent"). To date, we have not entered into any licensing agreements with third parties with respect to our Remote Power Patent or our other patented technologies. Our inability to consummate licensing agreements and achieve revenue from our patented technologies would have a material adverse effect on our operations and our ability to continue our business. In addition, in the event we consummate license arrangements with third parties, such arrangements are not likely to produce a stable or predictable stream of revenue in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the success of our licensing efforts depends upon the strength of our intellectual property rights.

WE ARE CURRENTLY RELYING UPON THE EFFORTS OF THINKFIRE TO CONSUMMATE LICENSING AGREEMENTS FOR OUR REMOTE POWER PATENT WITH CERTAIN SELECT POTENTIAL LICENSEES.

On November 30, 2004, we entered into a Master Services Agreement (the "Agreement") with ThinkFire Services USA, Ltd. ("ThinkFire") pursuant to which ThinkFire has been granted the exclusive (except for us and related companies) worldwide rights to negotiate license agreements for the Remote Power Patent with respect to certain potential licensees agreed between the parties. Either we or ThinkFire can terminate the Agreement upon 60 days notice for any reason or upon 30 days notice in the event of a material breach. We have agreed to pay ThinkFire a fee not to exceed 20% of the royalty payments received from license agreements consummated by ThinkFire on our behalf. There is no assurance that ThinkFire will be successful in consummating license agreements on our behalf or that such agreements will result in significant royalty payments to us.

OUR SUCCESS IS DEPENDENT UPON OUR ABILITY TO PROTECT OUR PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES.

Our success is substantially dependent upon our proprietary technologies and our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. We currently hold 6 patents issued by the U.S. Patent Office that relate to various telecommunications and data networking technologies and include among other things, patents covering the transmission of audio, voice and data over computer and

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telephony networks and the delivery of remote PoE networks. We rely upon our patents and trade secret laws, non-disclosure agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties to protect our intellectual property rights. The complexity of patent and common law, combined with our limited resources, create risk that our efforts to protect our proprietary technologies may not be successful. We cannot assure you that our patents will be upheld or that third parties will not invalidate our patent rights. In the event our intellectual property rights are not upheld, such an event would have a material adverse effect on our company. In addition, there is a risk that third parties may independently develop substantially equivalent or superior technologies.

ANY LITIGATION TO PROTECT OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OR ANY THIRD PARTY CLAIMS TO

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INVALIDATE OUR PATENTS COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS.

Our success depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. In the future, it may be necessary for us to commence patent litigation against third parties whom we believe require a license to our patents. In addition, we may be subject to third-party claims seeking to invalidate our patents, as is the case with the action commenced by PowerDsine relating to our Remote Power Patent as discussed below. These types of claims, with or without merit, may subject us to costly litigation and diversion of management's focus. In addition, based on our limited financial resources, we may not be able to pursue litigation as aggressively as competitors with substantially greater financial resources. Based on our limited financial resources, it may be necessary to engage third party professionals on a contingency basis pursuant to which such parties would be entitled to share in the proceeds of any successful enforcement of our intellectual property rights. If third parties making claims against us seeking to invalidate our patent are successful, they may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which effectively could block our ability to license or otherwise capitalize on our proprietary technologies. Successful litigation against us resulting in a determination that our patents are invalid would have a material adverse effect on our company.

WE FACE UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE OUTCOME OF LITIGATION WITH POWERDSINE.

On March 31, 2004, PowerDsine Inc. ("PowerDsine") commenced an action against us in the United District Court, Southern District of New York (Civil Action No. 04 CV 2502) seeking a declaratory judgment that our Remote Power Patent is invalid and is not infringed by PowerDsine and/or its customers. PowerDsine further seeks an order permanently enjoining us (i) from making any claims to any person or entity that PowerDsine's products infringe the Remote Power Patent or contribute to infringement of the patent, (ii) from interfering with or threatening to interfere with the importation, sale, license or use of PowerDsine's PoE components or products, and (iii) from instituting or prosecuting any lawsuit or proceeding placing at issue the right of PowerDsine, its customers, licensees, successors, or assigns to import, use or sell PowerDsine's PoE components or products. We believe our Remote Power Patent is valid and that we have meritorious defenses to the action. On December 1, 2004, we moved to dismiss the declaratory judgment action asserting, among other things, that there is no actual case or controversy because PowerDsine did not have reasonable apprehension of suit at the time the case was filed, and therefore, the court lacks jurisdiction over the matter. On January 21, 2005 our motion to dismiss was denied. We have engaged in settlement discussions

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with PowerDsine in an effort to resolve the litigation. In the event that we are unable to settle the litigation, we intend to vigorously defend the lawsuit and take whatever actions are necessary to protect our intellectual property. In the event, however, that the Court granted the declaratory judgment and our Remote Power Patent was determined to be invalid, such a determination would have a material adverse effect on us. Regardless of the outcome, this litigation may subject us to significant costs and diversion of management time.

MATERIAL LICENSING REVENUES FROM OUR REMOTE POWER PATENT MAY BE DEPENDENT UPON THE APPLICABILITY OF THE IEEE STANDARD.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) is a non-profit, technical professional association of more than 360,000 individual members in approximately 175 countries. The Standards Association of the IEEE is responsible for the creation of global industry standards for a broad range of

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technology industries. In 1999, at the urging of several industry vendors, the IEEE formed a task force to facilitate the adoption of a standardized methodology for the delivery of remote power over Ethernet networks which would insure interoperability among vendors of switches and terminal devices. In June 2003, the IEEE Standards Association approved the 802.3af Power Over Ethernet standard (the "Standard"), which covers technologies deployed in delivering power over Ethernet cables including whether deployed in switches or as standalone midspan hubs both of which provide power to remote devices including wireless access points, IP phones and network based cameras. The technology is commonly referred to as Power Over Ethernet ("PoE"). We believe our Remote Power Patent covers several of the key technologies covered by the Standard. However, there is a risk that as a result of litigation a court may determine otherwise and such a determination would have a material adverse effect on our ability to enter into license agreements and achieve revenue and profits from our Remote Power Patent.

WE FACE INTENSE COMPETITION AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE. The telecommunications and data networking market is characterized by intense competition and rapidly changing business conditions, customer requirements and technologies. Our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition and possess substantially greater financial, technical, marketing and other competitive resources than us. Although we believe that we have rights to enforceable patents relating to telecommunications and data networking, there can be no assurance that third parties will not invalidate any or all of our patents. In addition, the telecommunications and data networking industries may develop technologies that may be more effective than our proprietary technologies or that render our technologies less marketable or obsolete.

OUR MARKETS ARE SUBJECT TO RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND OUR TECHNOLOGIES FACE POTENTIAL TECHNOLOGY OBSOLESCENCE.

The telecommunications and data networking technology market including, transmission of audio, video and data over computer and telephony networks and the delivery of remote power over Ethernet markets, are characterized by rapid technological changes, changing customer

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requirements, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards may render our technologies obsolete or less marketable. To the extent we are able to achieve revenue in the future, such revenue will be derived from licensing our technologies based on existing and evolving industry standards.

DEPENDENCE UPON CEO AND CHAIRMAN.

Our success will largely be dependent upon the personal efforts of Corey M. Horowitz, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors. On November 26, 2004, we entered into a two (2) year employment agreement with Mr. Horowitz pursuant to which he will continue to serve as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. We do not maintain key man life insurance on the life of Mr. Horowitz. The loss of the services of Mr. Horowitz would have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

RISKS RELATED TO LOW PRICED STOCKS.

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Our common stock currently trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NSSI.OB. Since the trading price of our common stock is below \$5.00 per share, our common stock is considered a penny stock. SEC regulations generally define a penny stock to be an equity security that is not listed on Nasdaq or a national securities exchange and that has a market value of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. SEC regulations require broker-dealers to deliver to a purchaser of our common stock a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with it. Various sales practice requirements are also imposed on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally institutions). Broker-dealers must also provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and monthly account statements disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the customer's account.

THE SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF OPTIONS AND WARRANTS OUTSTANDING MAY ADVERSELY EFFECT THE MARKET PRICE FOR OUR COMMON STOCK.

As of March 31, 2005, there are outstanding (i) options and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 11,017,244 shares of our common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$.12 to \$10.13, and (ii) 207,630 additional shares of our common stock which may be issued in the future under our stock option plan. To the extent that outstanding options and warrants are exercised, stockholder percentage ownership will be diluted and any sales in the public market of the common stock underlying such options may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

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WE HAVE A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED PREFERRED STOCK, WHICH MAY AFFECT THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CHANGE OF CONTROL IN OUR COMPANY.

Our Board of Directors has the authority, without further action by the stockholders, to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock on such terms and with such rights, preferences and designations as our Board of Directors may determine. Such terms may include restricting dividends on our common stock, dilution of the voting power of our common stock or impairing the liquidation rights of the holders of our common stock. Issuance of such preferred stock, depending on the rights, preferences and designations thereof, may have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control. In addition, certain "anti-takeover" provisions in Delaware law may restrict the ability of our stockholders to authorize a merger, business combination or change of control.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have reviewed the disclosure controls and procedures of the Company as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB. Based upon this review, these officers concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are adequately designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms.

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(b) Changes in Internal Controls.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls during the last fiscal quarter included in this report or from the end of the reporting period to the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In March 2004, PowerDsine Inc. ("PowerDsine") commenced an action against the Company in the United District Court, Southern District of New York, seeking a declaratory judgment that the Company's patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) covering the remote delivery of power over Ethernet (the "Remote Power Patent") is not infringed by PowerDsine and/or its customers. PowerDsine further seeks an order permanently enjoining the Company (i) from making any claims to any person or entity that PowerDsine's products infringe the Remote Power Patent or contribute to infringement of the patent, (ii) from interfering with or threatening to interfere with the importation, sale, license or use of PowerDsine's power over Ethernet components or products, and (iii) from instituting or prosecuting any lawsuit or proceeding placing at issue the right of PowerDsine, its customers, licensees, successors, or assigns to import, use or sell

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PowerDsine's power over Ethernet components or products. The Company believes its Remote Power Patent is valid and has meritorious defenses to the action. On December 1, 2004, the Company moved to dismiss the declaratory judgment action asserting, among other things, that there is no actual case or controversy because PowerDsine did not have reasonable apprehension of suit at the time the case was filed, and therefore the court lacks jurisdiction over the matter. On January 21, 2005, the Company's motion to dismiss was denied. The Company has engaged in settlement discussions with PowerDsign in an effort to resolve the litigation. In the event the Company is unable to settle the litigation, the Company intends to vigorously defend the action and take whatever actions are necessary to protect its intellectual property. In the event, however, that the Court grants the declaratory judgment and the Company's patent is determined to be invalid, such a determination would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

No such issuances except as disclosed in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 20, 2005 relating to the second closing of the Company's private placement of \$600,000 of securities on January 13, 2005.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Controls and Procedure Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Controls and Procedure Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) Reports of Form 8-K

On January 20, 2005 the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K relating to the second closing of its private placement of securities completed on January 13, 2005.

On January 24, 2005 the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-KA with respect to an Amendment, dated January 18, 2005, of its Patent Purchase, Assignment and License Agreement, dated November 13, 2003 between the Company and Merlot Communications, Inc.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

BY: /S/ COREY M. HOROWITZ

COREY M. HOROWITZ
CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATDATE: MAY 13, 2005