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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION INC
Form 10KSB
May 29, 2002

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year ended February 28, 2002

Commission File Number 0-26136

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada

84-1018684

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3604 Swann Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33609

(Address of principal executive offices)

(813) 876-1776

(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

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

[X] Yes [] No

As of May 15, 2002, the Registrant had 27,365,536 shares of Common Stock, \$.0001 Par Value, outstanding, and the aggregate market value of the shares held by non-affiliates on that date was approximately \$15,150,000.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure format: Yes [] No [X]

PART I

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The statements regarding Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and its subsidiaries contained in this report that are not historical in nature, particularly those that utilize terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "likely," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "believes" or "plans," or comparable terminology, are forward-looking statements based on current expectations and assumptions, and entail various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements.

Important factors known to us that could cause such material differences are identified in this report and in our "RISK FACTORS" in Item 1. We undertake no obligation to correct or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any future disclosures we make on related subjects in future reports to the SEC.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

GENERAL

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc (the "Company" or "Odyssey"), is a Nevada corporation formed March 5, 1986. Our principal office is located at 3604 Swann Ave., Tampa, Florida 33609 and our phone number is (813) 876-1776.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, Odyssey Marine, Inc., a Florida corporation, that was incorporated on November 2, 1998, and Odyssey Explorer, Ltd., a Bermuda corporation organized March 18, 2002.

The Company maintains a web site at www.shipwreck.net.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Odyssey is engaged in the business of conducting archaeologically sensitive recoveries of cargo and artifacts from various shipwrecks. The Company plans to produce revenue by exhibiting the artifacts and selling merchandise consisting of certain cargoes, replicas of the artifacts and general merchandise relating to the specific shipwrecks or the shipwreck business in general. In addition, the Company plans to produce revenue in the form of project sponsorships, the sale of intellectual property rights and the operation of one or more themed attractions and traveling exhibits.

The shipwreck business consists of six major component areas.

- A. Project Development: Research and Government Liaison
- B. Offshore Search and Inspections
- C. Offshore Recovery Operations
- D. Conservation and Documentation of Artifacts
- E. Sharing the Knowledge and the Artifacts with the Public
- F. Marketing the Cargoes, Artifact Replicas and Ancillary Products

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A. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT: RESEARCH AND GOVERNMENT LIAISON

The foundation for any shipwreck search and recovery expedition is the research behind the project. Not only is the research critical to evaluate the potential value, location and viability of a shipwreck project, but also to establish the historical significance and the archaeological approach to the excavation that may be required.

The Company uses several outside shipwreck researchers to identify potentially viable projects. Data from these researchers is brought in and checked against the Company's own database and resources, compared against information from other experts in the industry, then reviewed by a committee made up of members of management and one or more outside directors before further money is spent on the project.

Once a project looks promising, the next step is to develop a working relationship with the government or company that holds the rights to that shipwreck. Development of these relationships is often time-consuming and requires tremendous patience. Many foreign governments have had bad experiences with salvors in the past and are wary of private sector involvement with archaeologically significant shipwrecks.

In the case of shipwrecks that lie beyond any government's jurisdiction, how and where the artifacts or cargo from the shipwreck are brought ashore could determine whether the Company may legally claim the cargo.

Once the Company is satisfied with the historical research and its legal rights to a specific shipwreck, the project will enter the next phase.

B. OFFSHORE SEARCH AND INSPECTIONS

Most offshore search operations are conducted by first utilizing a combination side scan sonar/magnetometer to detect anomalies on the seabed. After one or more promising anomalies are located, a remotely operated vehicle ("ROV") is deployed to inspect and make a video record of the anomalies.

ROV's can be equipped with a wide variety of tools enabling the operator to pick up samples, dredge or remove sand and/or overburden, take video footage or still photos and to acquire approximate measurements of the visible wreck site.

There are several companies that lease the vessels, equipment and personnel necessary to conduct offshore search and recovery operations. While Odyssey owns most of its search equipment and one ROV, the Company intends to lease the necessary vessels and equipment until such time as the Company's utilization of vessels and equipment justifies ownership and the financing for such vessels and equipment is available. The Company retains its own project manager and operational control to ensure quality control.

C. OFFSHORE RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Since all of the Company's projects are currently located in deep water, recovery operations will most likely be conducted utilizing remote operated vehicles.

How a recovery operation will be conducted depends on a number of factors including the depth of the water, the age, condition, historical and archaeological importance of the wreckage, local weather and tidal conditions.

Once the decision has been made to recover a shipwreck, the Company will work with vessel and equipment contractors, archeologists and other interested parties to determine the most appropriate method of recovery.

D. CONSERVATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF ARTIFACTS.

Conservation of artifacts has, in recent years, become a well-documented and organized function that can be undertaken efficiently by any number of professional organizations. The Company may contract these services or elect to establish its own conservation facilities if recovery operations are successful.

E. SHARING THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE ARTIFACTS WITH THE PUBLIC

The success of the movie Titanic, and the associated success of the sale of coal pieces from the shipwreck, books about the tragedy, sale of media rights and Discovery Channel coverage, as well as the popularity of the traveling artifact exhibit underscore the importance of the public's exposure to the excitement of shipwrecks.

The Company plans to use documentaries, movies, books and major Internet communication facilities to provide the media with the technical and historical stories that the public finds so interesting. The Company plans to partner with major media outlets and publishers to provide self-liquidating promotional opportunities that should provide income as well as exposure.

The heightened public awareness translates into brand equity in the shipwreck cargoes and artifacts that management believes will significantly enhance their value and collectibility.

F. MARKETING THE CARGOS, ARTIFACT REPLICAS AND ANCILLARY PRODUCTS

As the shipwreck industry moves from "treasure hunting" to legitimate private sector businesses specializing in shipwreck exploration, a new business model is being developed. This model reflects the unique archaeological nature of the shipwreck resources while developing multiple revenue streams.

Odyssey plans to capitalize on the public's fascination with shipwrecks by developing opportunities that allow the public to share in the excitement of deep ocean exploration. These plans include: joining the expedition as "adventure tourists", following the expedition on the Internet, watching television specials that bring together the history, search and recovery of shipwrecks, viewing video of recovery operations, owning coins or artifact replicas, and viewing shipwreck artifacts at both traveling and permanent exhibitions and tourist attractions.

Each shipwreck project is different, and Odyssey expects to generate different combinations of revenue from each project. The Company believes its five primary sources of revenue will be cargo and trade good sales, merchandise sales, exhibit income, sponsorships and intellectual property (IP) rights.

CARGO AND TRADE GOODS SALES

Cargo and trade good sales refer to items or "cargo" found on ships that are not considered archaeologically significant. For example, from a shipwreck found with a large cargo of coins, Odyssey might market and sell those coins, after significant study of the collection and setting aside a representative

sample for future study. Another project may recover gold bullion, which could quickly be sold. Other shipwrecks may never produce revenue from cargo sales. An example of this would be the "Melkarth" shipwreck, the ancient Punic or Phoenician shipwreck discovered by Odyssey in September 1998. The artifacts recovered from a shipwreck of this type may be too culturally and archaeologically significant to split up the collection by selling the artifacts piecemeal. For shipwrecks such as the "Melkarth", the other identified revenue streams should allow Odyssey to recover, conserve and publish these archaeologically significant finds.

MERCHANDISE SALES

Merchandise sales will comprise any items sold that were not recovered from a particular shipwreck. This merchandise can include artifact replicas (including jewelry), logo merchandise, videotapes, books and other products. Merchandise may be sold through retail outlets, over the Internet (e-commerce), in conjunction with exhibits, and through direct marketing, including home shopping or documericals.

EXHIBIT INCOME

The Company believes that it can generate income by exhibiting recovered artifacts and selling merchandise to the attendees. Several types of exhibits under consideration are: (i) Permanent exhibits or museums, which would be located in high traffic tourist areas and feature artifacts and exhibits from several shipwrecks on a rotating basis; (ii) Large market exhibits, which could travel to larger cities and stay in place for 4 to 6 months featuring artifacts and exhibits from very important shipwrecks; and (iii) Short term traveling exhibits, which could consist of weeklong stops in secondary and tertiary markets which may be held in conjunction with one or more project sponsors. In addition to income from exhibit admission fees, all of the exhibit plans include opportunities for sponsorship income and merchandising through the sale of cargo, artifact replicas and/or other related merchandise.

SPONSORSHIPS

Sponsorship opportunities will be available for some of Odyssey's projects. These corporate or institutional sponsorship opportunities will allow appropriate companies or products to share the media exposure and promotional opportunities associated with specific Odyssey expeditions, from search and recovery through exhibit of artifacts.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intellectual Property (IP) rights include media rights (television, film, book, video, and photos), and licensing fees. "Rights" fees to shipwreck projects will be weighed against the PR value of the exposure (which drives merchandise sales), and what future rights the company may retain to promote sales.

The current increase in the number of digital television channels should drive a major increase in the need for content (programming). Retaining some or all rights to the television specials produced for each project could generate additional revenue stream from licensing fees to the domestic and international television markets long into the future.

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ACTIVE PROJECTS

The Company currently has several projects in various stages of development and has plans to conduct operations on from one to three of its sites during 2002. All of the shipwrecks that Odyssey seeks to locate and recover are given "project names". These names are not the actual names of the shipwrecks, except in the case of HMS Sussex.

SUSSEX PROJECT

The "Sussex Project" (formerly known as the Cambridge Project) is an expedition to locate, recover and market the artifacts and cargo of a large colonial-period warship, HMS Sussex, lost in a severe storm in the 1600's. Based on research conducted by the Company and its researchers, management believes that there is a high probability that the ship was carrying a cargo of coins with a bullion value of between \$20 and \$75 million and a potential numismatic value of between \$200 million to over \$1 billion. This will depend on whether the specie referenced in research documents is gold or silver, its denomination and condition, and the method chosen for marketing.

The Company conducted offshore search operations on this project in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001. In the course of these expeditions, over 400 square miles of seabed in the Western Mediterranean were searched in an attempt to locate HMS Sussex.

Odyssey used side scan sonar and bathymetric surveys to map the sea floor and locate potential targets. The most promising anomalies were inspected visually with a remotely operated vehicle (ROV). During the course of Odyssey's search expeditions, 418 targets were located. Several of those targets turned out to be ancient shipwreck sites, including Phoenician and Roman sites over 2,000 years old. Many were modern shipwrecks, geology or debris.

Out of all these targets, only one site, nearly 3000 feet deep, contained cannon - and it was very close to the position where the Fleet's secretary reported in 1694 that the Sussex had foundered. Ten days of the 2001 expedition were spent in an attempt to identify the shipwreck remains at this site. This archaeological investigation, directed by project archeologist, Neil Cunningham Dobson, examined the site in great detail using the Achilles ROV system and special tooling for uncovering and recovering artifacts. In all, seventeen ROV dives were undertaken, clocking over 65 hours of dive time. The site was mapped and video taped. Measurements were taken and several artifacts were retrieved for identification purposes.

After extensive study, Dobson summarized in the conclusion of his archaeological report that "study of the survey data, the historical and documentary sources, the underwater investigations, the location, the size and shape of the site and the cannon distribution and sizes indicate the site is that of the Sussex."

The Company is currently negotiating with the British Ministry of Defence ("MoD") for a License permitting the exploration of HMS Sussex. Originally predicted by the MoD to be completed no later than March 1, 2002, this negotiation has taken longer than anticipated due to the complex nature of the license, which is the first of its kind issued by Great Britain to the private sector on a Sovereign vessel. The negotiation has also been complicated by the inclusion of several Ministries outside of the MoD who have contributed to the negotiations.

REPUBLIC PROJECT

The "Republic Project" is an attempt to locate, identify, recover, conserve and market the cargo of a steam ship that sank after the Civil War. According to the Company's research, the "Republic's" cargo is believed to include approximately 48,000 troy ounces of gold. While the bullion value (at \$300 per ounce) is approximately \$14,400,000, much of the gold may have been shipped as dust, nuggets, and privately minted coins and bars from the gold fields, potentially increasing the value of the cargo. Another Company offered the "Republic Project" to the Company in 1999. After conducting research and due diligence on the project, the Company signed an Agreement to take over the project. The Agreement provides for the Company to assume all financial and management responsibilities for the Project. The Company is obligated to pay twenty percent of the Adjusted Gross Profit to the researchers and approximately five percent of the gross recovery to insurance interests. In addition, the Company sold Revenue Participation Certificates to individuals in order to finance the project. These individuals will receive approximately five percent of the Adjusted Gross Revenue. During 1999, the Company conducted ROV inspections of the anomalies identified during a previous side scan survey of the area. Although certain anomalies were found, it was determined that the positioning data was generally unreliable, so plans were made to continue the operation in 2000.

During June 2000, the Company conducted side scan and ROV operations over an area of approximately 65 square miles and during September 2000, the company side scanned an additional 80 square miles. The Company has reviewed the data and does not believe the shipwreck is within the areas searched.

During 2001, Mr. Jeff Hummel, a researcher for the project, conducted search operations in an area in which he believed the shipwreck might have sunk. He was unsuccessful in locating the wreckage and has indicated he may want to attempt another expedition during the 2002 calendar year.

Depending on whether or not Mr. Hummel attempts another expedition and the results of that potential expedition, Odyssey may return to the search area during September or October of 2002.

If the Republic is located, recovery operations will begin as soon as the archaeological excavation plan is complete, the necessary recovery funds have been secured and the required vessel and equipment can be mobilized.

CONCEPCION PROJECT

The "Concepcion Project" is a project attempting to locate, identify, recover, conserve and market the cargo of an early 18th century shipwreck that sank while carrying a large cargo of gold. Value estimates by Management for the Concepcion Project range from a gold bullion value of approximately \$35 million to a potential numismatic and collector's value of well over \$100 million.

As a result of legal and diplomatic situations, the company has not conducted operations on this project since 1998.

The Company plans to continue monitoring the situation and will resume the search for the shipwreck if and when the legal and diplomatic situation presents an opportunity for continued operations.

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BAVARIA PROJECT

The Bavaria Project is an expedition attempting to locate and recover the cargo of a nineteenth century steamship sunk in deep water off the east coast of the United States. The Company's research indicates that the steamer was carrying a large shipment of gold coins at the time of her loss.

Odyssey began search operations during May 2002 and anticipates searching the entire area of probability before the end of July. Assuming the shipwreck is located, the Company anticipates that recovery operations will begin as soon as the archaeological excavation plan is complete, the necessary recovery funds have been secured and the required vessel and equipment can be mobilized. Based on the projected location of the shipwreck, and the circumstances relating to its ownership at the time of its loss, no permits will be necessary to begin recovery operations. The company believes that the only potential claimants might be one or more insurance companies. If such insurance claims are made, the company believes that current case law would limit such claims to less than 10% of any insured items recovered from the site.

DEEP-WATER VS SHALLOW WATER OPERATIONS

The shipwreck business is broken into two primary areas: deep-water projects and shallow water projects. Traditionally shallow water projects, those easily accessed by divers with scuba gear, have comprised nearly 100% of the industry, primarily because the cost of entry is relatively low.

Some of the worlds most famous shipwreck discoveries were made with minimal investment. As a result, the lack of archaeological professionalism associated with these projects brought a tremendous amount of criticism from the archaeological community. While this didn't dampen the public's enthusiasm for these ventures, the resulting conflict with the archaeological and scientific community caused a great deal of wariness in government and bureaucratic circles. The net result was a burgeoning body of law designed to limit or prevent access to shipwrecks. Many of the countries that are richest in potential shipwreck projects have enacted legislation that prevents salvors or divers from even touching these sites.

In addition to these problems of working in shallow water, there are several other factors that make shallow water shipwreck projects more risky. They include:

- * Many competitors can afford to engage in shallow water projects.
- * Ease of pirates stealing artifacts from shallow water sites.
- * Possibility that the shipwrecks were already salvaged.
- * Probability that the site is scattered over a large area by waves and currents.
- * Difficulty of security when working with divers.
- * Problems extracting encrusted and coral-covered artifacts.

Deep-water shipwrecks, on the other hand, exhibit characteristics that make them much more suitable for legitimate commercial operations. They include:

- * It is usually easier to gain title to shipwrecks in international waters.
- * Depth is a barrier to all but well-funded commercial operations.
- * Deep shipwrecks tend to be in one capsule, perfect for archaeological excavation.

- * In water greater than 200 meters, there is typically little coral or encrustation.
- * Difficulty of access provides good site security.
- * Expense dictates that archaeologists can't reach sites without commercial help.
- * There is a high probability that shipwrecks have not been previously salvaged.
- * High cost creates need for professionalism in all commercial operations.
- * High tech nature of operation increases public interest.

For these reasons the Company has decided to concentrate on deep-water shipwreck projects.

COMPETITION

The Company is aware of the following companies that are currently engaged in the deep-water shipwreck business:

- * Nauticos
- * Columbus America Group
- * RMS Titanic, Inc.

While each of these companies could be considered competitors, management does not believe that any of them are interested in any of the Company's current or planned projects.

There are also several companies engaged in deep-water oil exploration and seismic research. While these companies may own and operate the type of equipment necessary to locate and recover shipwrecks, the Company does not consider them to be competitors but rather potential suppliers.

On the marketing side, there are a few shops and small museums around the country that market shipwreck artifacts.

EFFECT OF EXISTING OR PROBABLE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS ON THE BUSINESS

To the extent that the Company engages in shipwreck search and recovery activities in the territorial, contiguous or exclusive economic zones of countries, the Company must comply with applicable regulations and treaties. Prior to engaging in any project, the Company seeks legal advice to ascertain what effect this may have on the financial returns of the operation. This factor is taken into account in determining whether to proceed with a project as planned. In addition, the Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage has recently been adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization ("UNESCO"). This Convention could restrict access to historical shipwrecks throughout the world to the extent that it would require compliance with certain guidelines. These guidelines require adherence to strict archaeological practices, and the Company intends to follow these guidelines in all projects to which they are applicable. Greg Stemm, a Company officer and director, was a member of the United States delegation that negotiated this Convention, and as such provides Odyssey with a thorough understanding of the underlying principles and ramifications of the Convention.

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The Convention states that artifacts may not be sold, but it also states that this prohibition may not prevent the provision of archaeological services, and Odyssey intends to provide such services in its contracts with Governments. The Company believes that the primary value of the cargoes it seeks are trade goods (such as coins, bullion and gems), which are not artifacts of historical, archaeological or cultural significance and so will not be subject to the rule prohibiting sale. The primary countries through which Odyssey plans on obtaining rights to shipwrecks through regulatory or legal means have already indicated that they will not sign the Convention. Nevertheless, the Company believes that the proposed convention, if adopted, could increase regulation of shipwreck recovery operations and may result in higher costs.

COST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

While offshore operations and the operation of vessels require compliance with numerous environmental regulations, the Company intends to lease or charter the necessary vessel and equipment thereby transferring the responsibility of environmental compliance to the equipment and vessel owners.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has 8 full time employees. In addition, the Company hires subcontractors and consultants from time to time to perform specific services.

RISK FACTORS

Investors in shares of the Company's Common Stock should consider the following risk factors, in addition to other information in this Report:

1. SPECIAL RISKS OF THE BUSINESS. An investment in a business such as that of the Company should be considered extremely speculative and very risky. Although the Company has access to a substantial amount of research and data, which has been compiled regarding its various projects, the quality and reliability of such research and data, like all research and data of its nature, is unknown. Even if the Company is able to plan and obtain permits for its various projects, there is a possibility that the shipwrecks may have been salvaged, or may not have had anything of value on board at the time of the sinking. Furthermore, even if objects of believed value are located and recovered, there is the possibility that others, including both private parties and governmental entities, asserting conflicting claims, may challenge the Company's rights to the recovered objects. Finally, even if the Company is successful in locating and retrieving objects from a shipwreck and establishing good title thereto, there can be no assurance as to the value that such objects will bring at their sale, as the market for such objects is very uncertain.

2. UNCERTAIN RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH AND DATA. The success of a shipwreck project will be dependent to a substantial degree upon the research and data assimilated by the Company. By its very nature, however, all such research and data regarding shipwrecks, such as those sought by the Company, is imprecise, incomplete and unreliable as it is often composed of or effected by numerous assumptions, rumors, "legends", historical and scientific inaccuracies and inaccurate interpretations which have become a part of such research and data over time.

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3. DEPENDENCE ON OTHERS FOR LOCATION AND RECOVERY OF WRECKSITES. While the Company currently owns certain search equipment, including side scan sonar, navigation equipment and an ROV capable of operations to approximately 1,000 feet, it will be necessary to contract with third parties for any additional equipment and/or labor necessary for the location and recovery of wrecksites. There can be no assurance that financing or third party contracts will be available to the Company. The availability of specialized recovery equipment may present a problem, and the cost of obtaining the use of such equipment to conduct recovery operations is uncertain and will depend on, in part, the location and condition of the wreckage to be recovered.

4. NATURAL HAZARDS. Underwater recovery operations are inherently difficult and dangerous and may be delayed or suspended by weather, sea conditions or other natural hazards. Further, such operations may be undertaken more safely during certain months of the year than during others. There can be no assurances that the Company and/or entities it is affiliated with will be able to conduct their search and/or recovery operations only during such favorable periods. In addition, even though sea conditions in a particular search location may be somewhat predictable, the possibility exists that unexpected conditions in a search area may occur and that such unexpected conditions might adversely affect the Company's operations. Further, it is possible that natural hazards may prevent or significantly delay search and/or recovery operations and therefore any distributions.

5. UNCERTAIN TITLE TO OBJECTS LOCATED. Persons and entities other than the Company and entities it is affiliated with (both private and governmental) may claim title to the shipwrecks. Even if the Company is successful in locating and recovering shipwrecks, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to establish its right to property recovered as against governmental entities, prior owners, or other attempted salvors claiming an interest therein.

6. UNCERTAIN MARKET FOR AND VALUE OF RECOVERED OBJECTS. Even if valuable items can be located and recovered, it is difficult to predict the price that might be realized for these items. The value of the recovered items will fluctuate with a precious metals market that has been highly volatile in recent years. Moreover, the entrance on the market of a large supply of similar items from shipwrecks located and recovered by others could itself depress the market for these items.

7. DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION OR SALE OF RECOVERED OBJECTS. The methods and channels, which may be used in the disposition of the recovered items, are uncertain at present and may include one or a combination of several alternatives. Ready access to buyers for disposition of any artifacts or other valuable items recovered, however, cannot be assured and delays in the disposition of such items are very possible.

8. THEFT. If the Company locates a shipwreck and asserts a valid claim to items of value, there is a risk of theft of such items at sea, both before and after their recovery, by "pirates" or poachers and while in transit to a safe destination.

9. COMPETITION. There are a number of competing entities engaged in various aspects of the shipwreck business. One or more of these competing entities may locate and recover the shipwreck that the Company is planning to locate and recover. In addition, these competing entities may be better capitalized and may have greater resources to devote to their pursuit of the shipwreck.

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10. FAILURE TO OBTAIN PERMITS. It is possible that the Company will not be successful in obtaining title to, or permission to excavate the wrecks. In addition, permits for the projects may never be issued, and if issued, may not be legal or honored by the entities that issued them.

11. NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL. Until the Company begins to generate revenue from the sale of recovered items, it will need additional capital in order to continue the search, recovery and marketing phases of its projects.

12. PUBLIC MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK. Although there is a limited market for the Company's Common Stock, there can be no assurance that such a market can be sustained. The investment community could show little or no interest in the Company in the future. As a result, purchasers of the Company's securities may have difficulty in selling such securities should they desire to do so. The Common Stock currently trades on the OTC Bulletin Board.

13. CONTROL BY EXISTING MANAGEMENT. The current executive officers and directors of the Company control approximately 14.3% of the Company's outstanding voting power. Accordingly, the current executive officers and directors do not have the ability to significantly influence the outcome of elections of the Company's directors and other matters presented to a vote of shareholders.

14. DIFFICULTY IN TRADING "PENNY-STOCKS". The Company's securities may be subject to a rule that imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers (as defined in the rule) and accredited investors (generally, institutions and, for individuals, an investor with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 together with such investor's spouse). For transactions covered by this rule, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Consequently, many brokers may be unwilling to engage in transactions in the Company's securities because of the added disclosure requirements, thereby making it more difficult for shareholders to resell Common Stock in the secondary market.

15. GENERIC PREFERRED STOCK AUTHORIZED. The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock. The Board of Directors has the right to establish the terms, preference, rights and restrictions of the Preferred Stock. Other companies on occasion have issued series of such preferred stock with terms, rights, preferences and restrictions that could be considered to discourage other persons from attempting to acquire control of such companies and thereby insulate incumbent management. It is possible the Company could issue shares of its Preferred Stock for such a purpose. In certain circumstances, the existence of corporate devices that would inhibit or discourage takeover attempts could have a depressant effect on the market value of the Company's Common Stock.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Company maintains its offices at 3604 Swann Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33609. The offices consist of approximately 2,900 square feet of office space that the Company leases from a non-affiliated company. The agreement began February 1, 2001 and expires January 31, 2003. The approximate rentals for the year ending February 28, 2002 and until the expiration of the lease on January 31, 2003 are approximately \$44,800 and \$41,100 respectively.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On October 14, 1999, a judgment was entered in favor of the Company against Treasure & Exhibits International, Inc. ("VNSR") in the principal amount of \$341,500.08 plus prejudgment interest of \$16,361.78. The suit stemmed from certain "put" options granted to the Company by VNSR. The Company was able to offset the judgment through the sale of shares of VNSR stock that it held, and in November 1999, the parties entered into a settlement agreement that was personally guaranteed by Mr. Larry Schwartz, the then president of VNSR.

On December 28, 1999, the Company filed suit in the Circuit Court for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit in and for Hillsborough County Florida, Civil Division against Larry Schwartz, seeking performance pursuant to his personal guarantee of the remaining VNSR debt. On March 7 2001, Odyssey was awarded a judgment in the amount of \$102,515.76 against Larry Schwartz. The company is pursuing collection from both parties, but has not recorded an asset on the books with respect to this judgment.

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

On November 7, 2001, the holders of 15,051,245 shares of the Company's Common Stock (the "Common Stock") signed a written consent that became effective on December 5, 2001, approving amendments to the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan to increase the number of shares of Common Stock covered by the Plan from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 shares. On November 7, 2001, there were 26,365,536 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding, and no shares of Preferred Stock outstanding. The consenting shareholders owned an aggregate of approximately 57.1% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

(a) PRINCIPAL MARKET OR MARKETS.

The Company's Common Stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "OMEX." The following table sets forth the range for the high and low bid quotations for the Company's securities as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. These prices are believed to be representative inter-dealer quotations, without retail markup, markdown or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Bid	
Quarter Ended	High	Low
February 29, 2000	\$0.31	\$0.13
May 31, 2000	\$1.22	\$0.19
August 31, 2000	\$0.84	\$0.31
November 30, 2000	\$0.34	\$0.07
February 28, 2001	\$0.62	\$0.08
May 31, 2001	\$0.53	\$0.27
August 31, 2001	\$1.63	\$0.27
November 30, 2001	\$1.27	\$0.61
February 28, 2002	\$1.91	\$0.51

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(b) APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF COMMON STOCK.

The number of record holders of the Company's \$.0001 par value Common Stock at April 30, 2002 was 155. This does not include shareholders that hold their stock in accounts in street name with broker/dealers.

(c) DIVIDENDS.

Holders of the Common Stock and Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the Company's Board of Directors. No dividends have been paid with respect to the Company's Common or Preferred Stock and none are anticipated in the foreseeable future.

(d) RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

COMMON STOCK

During the three months ending February 28, 2002, the Company issued 200,000 shares of Common Stock to two directors for \$200,000 in cash.

The securities were issued pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. The persons to whom these securities were issued were directors of the Company, who made an informed investment decision and had access to material information regarding the Company. The certificates representing such common shares bear an appropriate legend restricting the transfer of such securities, and stop transfer instructions have been provided to the Company's transfer agent in accordance therewith.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S PLAN OF OPERATION

In the long term, the Company expects to derive substantially all of its revenue through the sale and/or display of shipwreck cargoes and artifacts, including replicas, and potentially, through the operation of exhibits and/or themed attractions. Therefore, until the Company is successful in acquiring and marketing artifacts and/or cargoes or opening exhibits or themed attractions, it will be dependent upon investment capital to meet its cash flow requirements. To date, the Company has conducted private placements of debt, equity and project specific revenue participation to meet its financial obligations.

For the next twelve months, the Company anticipates spending approximately \$80,000 per month to pay salaries and general office expense.

Operationally, the Company is planning to conduct search operations on the Bavaria and Republic Projects, and to conduct recovery operation on the Sussex Project if and when a license is issued by the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defence and the appropriate financing is secured. Additionally, the Company plans to investigate exhibit and attraction opportunities.

The Company has budgeted \$600,000 for the Bavaria search expedition. The funds necessary for this search operation were raised in a \$1 million private placement of equity and warrants, which was concluded in May 2002. The balance of the private placement funds has been allocated to pay administrative and general overhead expense.

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The Company has budgeted \$350,000 to complete the Republic Project search. Whether or not the Company will be required to raise additional funding to complete the Republic search will depend on the amount of money spent on the Bavaria Project, the potential exercise of outstanding options and/or warrants (See Note M to the Financial Statements) and the method and amount of any potential funding raised in conjunction with the Sussex.

If the Company receives a license for the exploration and conservation of HMS Sussex, the Company anticipates project costs of between \$2-4 million.

The Company may sell equity, project specific revenue participation, sponsorships or debt to meet its needs.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Please see pages F-1 through F-18.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions of the officers and directors.

NAME	AGE	POSITION
John C. Morris	52	Chairman and CEO
Gregory P. Stemm	44	Vice-President - Research and Operations and Director
George Knutsson	63	Director
David J. Saul	62	Director
Henri Germain Delauze	72	Director
George J. Becker, Jr.	67	Chief Operating Officer
Michael V. Barton	42	Chief Financial Officer
David A. Morris	51	Secretary and Treasurer

There is no family relationship between any of the Directors or the Executive Officers of the Company except John Morris and David Morris who are brothers.

All directors will hold office until the next annual meeting of the Shareholders.

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The following sets forth biographical information as to the business experience of each Officer and Director of the Company for at least the last five years.

John C. Morris has served as an Officer and Director of the Company since May 1994. Prior to that, Mr. Morris was an officer and director of Seahawk Deep Ocean Technology, Inc. ("SDOT") from March 1989, until January 1994. As President of SDOT, Mr. Morris was in charge of the Company that completed the first archaeologically sound recovery of a deep-water shipwreck, salvaging a Spanish shipwreck from approximately 1,500 feet of water near the Dry Tortugas. The recovery yielded nearly 17,000 artifacts consisting of gold, silver coins, pottery, pearls, jewelry, and numerous other artifacts. From 1992 until 1997, Mr. Morris served on the Board of Directors of the Florida Aquarium, a not for profit corporation engaged in the operation of a large aquarium facility in Tampa, Florida.

Gregory P. Stemm has served as Vice President, Research and Operations and as a member of the Board of Directors since May 1994 and is responsible for research and operations on all shipwreck projects. Prior to that, he served as an officer and director of Seahawk Deep Ocean Technology from the time he co-founded the company in 1989 until January 1994. Stemm is a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) expert meeting to consider the "Draft Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage". This group will determine future international deep-ocean shipwreck guidelines. As a principal of Seahawk, Stemm was involved in directing research and technology for the company, which resulted in locating two Spanish Colonial shipwrecks in depths greater than 1,000 feet. He was also responsible for directing the archaeological team and operations that accomplished the world's first remote archaeological excavation, in a depth of 1,500 feet southwest of the Florida Keys.

George Knutsson has served as a Director of the Company since June 2001. Since 1995, Mr. Knutsson has been the President and Chairman of American Boat Trailer Rental Company, Inc., which is the largest provider of boat trailer rentals in the Southeast US. In 1978, he founded Dollar Rental Car of Florida and served as CEO until 1990, when he sold the company. Mr. Knutsson also owned and operated Pirates Cove Marina in the Tampa Bay area from 1984 until he sold it in 1995. From 1995 to 1999, he was the founder and Chief Financial Officer of Pro-Tech Monitoring, which uses patented GPS/cellular technology in the monitoring and tracking of felons worldwide. He received his Bachelors degree from the University of Florida and a MBA from the University of South Florida.

Dr. David J. Saul, who is retired, has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since October 2001. Dr. Saul was the Premier and Minister of Finance of Bermuda from 1989 to 1995. In addition to his political background, Dr. Saul held two senior posts with Fidelity Investments, from 1984 through 1995, as the President of Fidelity Bermuda and Executive Vice President of Fidelity International. He retired from the firm in 1999, but remains a Director of Fidelity's main international Board, and a Director of some 40 other Fidelity Companies around the world - including the U.K., Bermuda, Jersey, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands, Luxembourg and Taiwan. Dr. Saul's professional activities include two stints as a Director of the Bermuda Monetary Authority and he currently serves as a Director of Lombard Odier (Bermuda), a subsidiary of the Swiss Bank, and a Director of the London Steam Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association (Bermuda) Ltd. A keen oceanographer

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with a passion for shipwrecks and the sea, he is a founding Trustee of the Bermuda Underwater Exploration Institute, and a founding Director of the Professional Shipwreck Explorers Association.

Henri Germain Delauze has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since October 2001. Mr. Delauze, one of the world's leading underwater technology pioneers, brings extensive technical, operational and management expertise to Odyssey's Board of Directors. Mr. Delauze was founder of one of the world's leading underwater technology companies, COMPAGNIE MARITIME D'EXPERTISES (COMEX), where he has served as President since November 1961. Mr. DeLauze pioneered deep saturation diving using synthetic breathing mixtures. Delauze was the first man to reach 335 m. depth during an experimental dive in May 1968, and his company holds world records for both deep sea and chamber saturation diving. In 1975, he created COMEX INDUSTRIES and COMEX PRO, two subsidiaries that design, manufacture and market sophisticated equipment for professional diving, work submarines and remote operated vehicles (ROV's). COMEX SERVICES, the Group's oil subsidiary, extended its activities to all the major offshore oil production areas around the world from 1966 onwards. Mr. Delauze is still the principal shareholder of COMEX SA, which maintains the following divisions: CYBERNETIX (advanced robotics, manned observation submarines and ROVs/AUVs for scientific deep-water archaeology and military purposes), COMEX Marine Construction (shipyard situated in the Port Autonome de Marseille), COMEX PRO (manufactures hyperbaric centers for deep diving, large hospital centers and develops and manufactures ROVs, especially the ACHILLE and the 2,000 m. SUPER ACHILLE.) During the year 2000, COMEX S.A., its subsidiaries and CYBERNETIX (group consolidation) employed over 400 people, including 150 engineers.

George Becker Jr. joined Odyssey as Chief Operating Officer during April 2002. From 1992 until April 2002, Mr. Becker was the President of George J. Becker Jr. & Associates, consultants to companies in the leisure industry, themed attraction industry and the hospitality industry. Mr. Becker is a senior executive with thirty years experience in major leisure industry profit center development, management, marketing, staffing and operations. Mr. Becker is the former Executive Vice President of Sea World Inc., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Sea World of Texas, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sea World of California and President and Chief Executive Officer of Sea World of Florida. In 1997 Mr. Becker became President of Entercitement LLC. He led the creative concept and design of a proposed theme park in Indianapolis, Indiana. Park development was stopped in 1998 due to a lack of financing and Mr. Becker resigned in 1999 from Entercitement. Mr. Becker has been recognized as a tourism leader for his work in several regions of the country. A skilled new business developer and team builder, Mr. Becker is known for creating viable management teams, which allow excellent productivity and harmony between employees of widely divergent skills and personalities. Becker has been active in a number of national, regional and state visitor organizations. He served as Executive Director of the Florida Tourism Commission. In 1983, he was President of the Florida Chamber of Commerce and in 1984 he chaired Governor Bob Graham's Commission on Public Facility Financing.

Michael V. Barton joined Odyssey during May 2002, to serve as Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Barton has spent nearly two decades working in the financial arena. From 1995 to May 2002 he was Vice President, Wealth Management Group for First Union National Bank where he has been assisting high net worth clients with estate and business succession planning, investment strategies and tax planning since 1995. Prior to that Mr. Barton has worked in the mutual fund industry as a Senior Compliance Officer and in public accounting. Mr. Barton received B.S. in Business Administration (Accounting) and Master of

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Accountancy degrees from the University of South Florida. He maintains Certified Public Accountant and Certified Financial Planner designations. Mr. Barton has served in board member and officer positions with the Tampa Bay Estate Planning Council and as a volunteer with The United Way Evaluation Committee, H.Lee Moffitt Foundation Planned Giving Steering Committee and the Easter Seals Planned Giving Committee.

David A. Morris has served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company since August 1997. Prior to that, Mr. Morris was employed by Seahawk Deep Ocean Technology where he was an Administrative Assistant to the Chief Financial Officer from 1994 through 1997, and manager of the Conservation and Archaeology departments from 1990 through 1994. Mr. Morris graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Michigan State University in 1974.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Based solely on a review of Forms 3 and 4 and amendments thereto furnished to the Company during its most recent fiscal year, and Form 5 and amendments thereto furnished to the Company with respect to its most recent fiscal year and certain written representations, no persons who were either a Director, Officer or beneficial owner of more than 10% of the Company's Common Stock, failed to file on a timely basis reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during the most recent fiscal year.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information regarding the executive compensation for the Company's President for the years ended February 28, 2002, February 28, 2001, and February 29, 2000, and each other executive officer who had total annual salary and bonus in excess of \$100,000 during such years.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation			
		Salary (1)	Bonus (1)	Awards	Securi- ties Under- lying Options/ SARs (#)	Payouts LTIP Payout (\$)	All Other Compen- sation
John C. Morris, President	2002	\$125,000	\$ -0-	-0-	100,000	-0-	-0-
	2001	\$150,000	89,456	-0-	50,000	-0-	-0-
	2000	\$150,000	25,000	-0-	220,000	-0-	-0-
Gregory P. Stemm, Vice-President	2002	\$125,000	\$ -0-	-0-	100,000	-0-	-0-
	2001	\$150,000	89,456	-0-	50,000	-0-	-0-
	2000	\$150,000	25,000	-0-	195,000	-0-	-0-
David A. Morris, Secr/Treas	2002	\$ 90,000	\$ -0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2001	\$125,000	46,110	-0-	50,000	-0-	-0-
	2000	\$125,000	15,000	-0-	195,000	-0-	-0-

(1) Included in the amounts shown as salary and bonus for the named persons are amounts that were deferred and subsequently forgiven. In January 2001, John C. Morris forgave \$284,470 in unpaid compensation; Gregory P. Stemm forgave \$288,236 in unpaid compensation; and David A. Morris forgave \$150,775 in unpaid compensation.

See Item 12 Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR
Individual Grants

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted(#)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date
John C. Morris	100,000	40.0%	\$ 0.50	6/12/2005
Greg P. Stemm	100,000	40.0%	\$ 0.50	6/12/2005

AGGREGATE OPTION EXERCISES IN YEAR ENDED
FEBRUARY 28, 2002 AND FEBRUARY 28, 2002 OPTION VALUES

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (Number)	Value Realized	Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at February 28, 2002 Exercisable/Unexercisable	Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options at February 28, 2002 Exercisable/Unexercisable
John C. Morris	-0-	-0-	395,000/ 50,000	\$76,000/\$33,000
Greg P. Stemm	-0-	-0-	370,000/ 50,000	76,000/ 33,000
David A. Morris	-0-	-0-	320,000/ -0-	43,000/ -0-

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

John Morris, Greg Stemm and David Morris have employment agreements through February 28, 2005. The base salaries for John Morris and Greg Stemm have been set at \$150,000 per year. The base salary for David Morris has been set at \$100,000. The Company anticipates that in addition to their base salary each of these individuals will receive stock options and certain other benefits as determined by the Board of Directors.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

During the Special Shareholder Meeting held September 8, 1997, the Shareholders approved an Employee Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan authorized the issuance of options to purchase up to two million shares of the Company's Common Stock. On November 7, 2001, the shareholders approved an amendment to the Plan increasing the number of shares in the Plan to three million five hundred thousand shares.

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The Plan allows the Board of Directors to grant non-qualified stock options from time to time to employees, officers and directors, and consultants of the Company. The board determines vesting provisions at the time options are granted. The option price for any option will be no less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date the option is granted.

During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2002, the Company issued the following options to directors and former directors, in addition to those itemized in the Summary Compensation Table above, from the Plan:

Grantee	Position	Date Of Grant	Number of Options Granted	Option Exercise Price	Date Of Expiration
Mark Goldman	Former Director	6/10/2001	50,000	\$0.50	6/10/2004
George Knutsson	Director	6/10/2001	50,000	\$0.50	6/10/2004
David Saul	Director	10/10/2001	100,000	\$1.00	2/28/2004
Henri G DeLauze	Director	10/10/2001	100,000	\$1.00	2/28/2004

Of the 50,000 share option granted on June 10, 2001 to Mr. Goldman, the option for 25,000 shares has been cancelled due to vesting provisions.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table set forth, as of May 15, 2002, the stock ownership of each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of five percent or more of the Company's Common Stock, each Officer and Director individually and all Officers and Directors of the Company as a Group.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
MacDougald Family Limited Partnership 3773 Howard Hughes Pkwy. Suite 300 N Las Vegas, NV 89109	11,133,008 (1)	38.2%
Gregory P. Stemm 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	2,244,241 (2)	8.1%
John C. Morris 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	1,916,229 (3)	6.9%
David A. Morris 6522 Bimini Court Apollo Beach, FL 33572	657,253 (4)	2.4%
Michael V. Barton 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	243,115 (5)	0.9%

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David J. Saul 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	137,500	(6)	0.5%
Henri DeLauze 3604 Swann Ave Tampa, FL 33609	137,500	(7)	0.5%
George Knutsson 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	62,500	(8)	0.2%
George Becker 3604 Swann Avenue Tampa, FL 33609	10,000	(9)	0.0%
All Officers and Directors as a group (8 persons)	5,408,338		18.7%

(1) Includes 9,364,008 shares and 1,769,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options, beneficially held by MacDougald Family Limited Partnership (MFLP), MacDougald Management, Inc. (MMI), and James E. MacDougald. The limited partners of MFLP are James E. MacDougald, his wife Suzanne M. MacDougald, and two trusts created for the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. MacDougald. MMI is the general partner of MFLP.

(2) Includes 606,182 shares held of record by Greg and Laurie Stemm, 1,218,059 shares held by Adanic Capital, Ltd., a limited partnership for which Greg Stemm serves as general partner, and 420,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(3) Includes 1,471,229 shares held by John Morris, and 445,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(4) Includes 307,253 shares held by David A. Morris, 30,000 shares held by Andrew P. Morris and Chad E. Morris his sons who live in the same household, and 320,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(5) Includes 49,115 shares held by Michael and Laura Barton, 49,000 shares and 135,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options held by Laura Barton, Mr. Barton's wife, and 10,000 shares underlying a currently exercisable warrant.

(6) Includes 100,000 shares held by David J. Saul and 37,500 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(7) Includes 100,000 shares held by Henri Delauze and 37,500 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options.

(8) Includes 62,500 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options held by George Knutsson.

(9) Includes 10,000 shares underlying currently exercisable stock options held by George Becker.

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ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

During the last two years certain officers, directors, and beneficial owners entered into transactions with the Company as follows:

On September 1, 1999, accrued and unpaid executive compensation in the amount of \$375,000 was reclassified to notes payable to related parties bearing interest at 15% per annum. Notes to the officers were as follows: John Morris and Gregory Stemm \$150,000 each, and David Morris, \$75,000. In January 2001, the notes were again reclassified to accrued wages and the officers forgave the balance of accrued unpaid compensation from the Company as follows:

Officer	Note Balance	Accrued Wages	Total Accrued Wages
-----	-----	-----	-----
John C. Morris	\$ 150,740	\$ 133,730	\$ 284,470
Gregory P. Stemm	150,740	137,496	288,236
David A. Morris	75,370	75,405	150,775

Total accrued wages forgiven by officers			\$ 723,481
			=====

Also, in January 2001, John Morris and Gregory Stemm each purchased 500,000 shares of restricted Common Stock for \$57,500, and David Morris purchased 250,000 shares of restricted Common Stock for \$28,750 from the Company. The stock was purchased at the market price, and paid for by notes from the officers. In February 2001, the officers paid the notes.

On January 1, 2001, the Company renewed loan agreements with Gregory Stemm and John Morris authorizing each to borrow a maximum of \$120,000 from the Company at 8% annual interest compounded quarterly. On October 10, 2001, the loans were revised authorizing borrowing up to \$130,000 under the same terms and an additional \$20,000 for the exercise of stock options. The loan balances as of February 28, 2002, were \$130,206 and \$126,034 respectively, including interest. These loans become due on December 31, 2004.

Eugene Cooke, a former director, loaned the Company \$35,000 in June 1999, and an additional \$60,000 during September and October 1999. These loans carried an interest rate of 15% per annum. During January 2001, Mr. Cooke converted the principal and accumulated interest in the amount of \$115,533 from these notes, into 424,405 shares of Common Stock.

During May, 2000, William Callari, a former officer and former director, who was owed \$105,000 of accrued fees and compensation from prior to 1998, \$140,387 of principal and interest on notes which originated in May 1998 and accrued interest at 15% per annum, assigned the entire amount owed to an unrelated third party who was issued 490,774 shares of Common Stock in exchange for the cancellation of this indebtedness pursuant to a Debt Conversion Agreement with the third party.

On November 2, 1999, James E. Cooke, a shareholder, loaned \$30,000 to the Company until December 1, 1999 at 15% interest. The loan was renewed July 31, 2000, and interest accrued at 15% per annum until the note was to become due on December 31, 2000. On November 9, 2000, Mr. Cooke agreed to increase the loan amount by \$25,000, and the Company pledged certain marine equipment as security for the loan that now had a balance, of \$58,478. The terms of the new loan provided an option to the lender to convert the entire loan balance into

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stock at the lower of \$.50 per share or 110% of the lowest closing bid price for the stock over the 60 calendar days preceding conversion. In addition, Mr. Cooke was issued a warrant entitling him to purchase 60,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock at the purchase price of \$.30 per share. During January and February 2001, Mr. Cooke elected to convert the entire balance of principal and interest, \$60,356, into 460,007 shares of Common Stock.

On April 1, 1999 the Company entered into a loan extension agreement with Robert Stemm, Gregory Stemm's father, wherein Mr. Robert Stemm extended the due date on his loan to the Company until March 31, 2000. The principal amount of \$32,926 accrued interest at 15% per annum and was secured by an inventory of raw emeralds. On October 17, 1999 the principal amount was increased by \$10,000 for equipment sold to the Company by Mr. Stemm. As an incentive to extend the due date of the loan, Mr. Stemm was granted an option to purchase up to 11,000 shares of the Company's restricted Common Stock at a purchase price of \$3.00 per share. On April 1, 2000 the loan due date was again extended until March 31, 2001. As an incentive to again extend the due date of the loan Mr. Stemm was granted an option to purchase up to 21,500 shares of the Company's restricted Common Stock at a purchase price of \$2.00 per share. On April 1, 2001, the Company entered into a loan extension agreement with Robert Stemm, wherein Mr. Stemm extended the due date on his loan to the Company until March 31, 2003. The principal amount of \$56,144 bears interest at 10% per annum and is secured by an inventory of raw emeralds. This loan is convertible into shares of Common Stock at the rate of \$.50 per share.

On August 31, 1999 the Company entered into a loan extension agreement with Robert Stemm on a loan, which originated October 16, 1996 in the principal amount of \$50,000, extending the due date on the note for one year. The loan bore interest at the rate of 15% per annum and was to become due August 31, 2000. As an incentive to extend the due date of the loan Mr. Stemm was granted an option to purchase up to 35,000 shares of the Company's restricted Common Stock at a purchase price of \$2.00 per share. This loan was convertible into shares of Common Stock at the rate of \$.50 per share, and in May 2000, Mr. Stemm elected to convert the entire principal and interest due under the note, \$75,744 into 151,548 shares of restricted Common Stock.

On January 8, 2000 the Company entered into a loan extension agreement with Olive Morris, the mother of both John and David Morris. Mrs. Morris's loan was extended for a one-year term until January 8, 2001 and bore interest at 15% per annum. The loan was convertible into shares of the Company's Common Stock at \$.50 per share at Mrs. Morris' option. The original loan granted Mrs. Morris warrants entitling her to purchase up to 10,000 shares of the Company's restricted Common Stock at a purchase price of \$3.00 per share. As an incentive to extend the due date of the loan, which became due on January 8, 2000, Mrs. Morris was granted an additional option to purchase up to 15,000 shares of the Company's restricted Common Stock at a purchase price of \$2.00 per share. On February 28, 2000, Mrs. Morris exercised her option to convert the principal balance under the loan into 60,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock.

On February 28, 2001, the "Company" completed the sale of shares of its Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, Common Stock and Warrants to MacDougald Family Limited Partnership ("MFLP") for \$3,000,000 in cash. The sale of securities was made pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated February 28, 2001. MFLP purchased 850,000 shares of the Company's Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, 864,008 shares of Common Stock and Warrants to purchase an additional 1,889,000 shares of Common Stock. The cash used came from operating funds of MFLP.

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Each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock purchased by MFLP was convertible into 10 shares of the Company's Common Stock at any time. The holder of the shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock was entitled to vote such shares together with the holders of the Company's Common Stock on an "as converted" basis. In addition, the holder of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock was entitled to elect three members of the Board of Directors, and has special voting rights in connection with specified corporate actions. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the holder of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock was entitled to an amount equal to \$3.50 per share prior to any payments to holders of any other class of stock. Although the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock had no separate dividend provisions, the holder was entitled to receive any dividends paid to holders of Common Stock on an "as converted" basis.

The Warrants issued to MFLP have varying exercise prices and terms. The exercise of all of these warrants would require a total payment of \$4,169,000. The following table sets forth the exercise prices, expiration dates and number of shares underlying each class of warrants:

Exercise Price	Expiration Date	Number of Shares
\$3.00	2/28/03	722,000
\$2.50	3/31/02	120,000
\$2.00	2/28/03	817,000
\$0.30	2/28/04	230,000

The securities acquired by MFLP represented beneficial ownership of approximately 40.2% of the Company's Common Stock outstanding, assuming the conversion of the preferred stock and exercise of the warrants.

Under the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, MFLP received certain rights to require the Company to register the Common Stock purchased and the shares of Common Stock issuable on the conversion or exercise of the Preferred Stock and Warrants for resale under the Securities Act of 1933.

MFLP is a Nevada limited partnership of which MacDougald Management, Inc. ("MMI") is sole general partner. The limited partners include James E. MacDougald, his wife Suzanne M. MacDougald, and two trusts for the benefit of the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. MacDougald. James E. MacDougald is the President of MMI. Mr. MacDougald became Chairman of the Board and a Director of the Company in February 2001.

On October 12, 2001, MFLP delivered a Notice of Conversion to the Company pursuant to which MFLP converted 850,000 shares of Preferred Stock held by MFLP into 8,500,000 shares of Common Stock in accordance with the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement and the Certificate of Designation. No additional funds were expended by MFLP in connection with its acquisition of the Common Stock. The consideration for the Common Stock was the Preferred Stock tendered by MFLP to the Company.

As a condition and an inducement to MFLP to convert the Preferred Stock, the Company and MFLP executed an Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 12, 2001 ("Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement"), pursuant to which the Issuer granted MFLP up to five demand registration rights. Concurrently with the execution of the Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, the Company and MFLP entered into the

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First Amendment to Series B Stock Purchase Agreement, dated October 12, 2001 ("First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement"), which eliminated certain of MFLP's rights under the Stock Purchase Agreement. Mr. MacDougald resigned as a director of the Company in October 2001.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----	Location -----
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
3.2	Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
3.3	Designation of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2001
10.1	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with David A. Morris	Filed herewith electronically
10.2	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with Greg Stemm	Filed herewith electronically
10.3	Employment Agreement dated May 22, 2002, with John C. Morris	Filed herewith electronically
10.4	Series B Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2001
10.5	1997 Stock Option Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001
10.6	Commercial Lease with Corinthian Custom Homes, Inc. dated January 24, 2001	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2001

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10.7	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement with MacDougald Family Limited Partnership	Filed herewith electronically
10.8	First Amendment to Series B Stock Purchase Agreement	Filed herewith electronically
23	Consent of Independent Public Accountants	Filed herewith electronically

(b) Reports on Form 8-K. None.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Board of Directors
Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.
Tampa, Florida

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiary as of February 28, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended February 28, 2002 and February 28, 2001. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiary as of February 28, 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended February 28, 2002 and February 28, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Ferlita, Walsh & Gonzalez, P.A.

FERLITA, WALSH & GONZALEZ, P.A.
Certified Public Accountants
Tampa, Florida

May 1, 2002

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
FEBRUARY 28, 2002

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	\$	857,549
Advances		270
Prepaid expenses		10,908

Total current assets		868,727

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Equipment and office fixtures		385,139
Accumulated depreciation		(156,046)

		229,093

OTHER ASSETS

Inventory		20,000
Loans receivable from related parties		256,240
Deposits		14,406

		290,646

	\$	1,388,466
		=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$	50,555
Accrued expenses		17,271

Total current liabilities		67,826

NOTE PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTY

56,144

DEFERRED INCOME FROM REVENUE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

887,500

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value; 9,300,000 shares authorized; none outstanding		-
Preferred stock series A convertible - \$.0001 par value; 510,000 shares authorized; none issued and none outstanding		-
Common stock - \$.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 26,565,536 issued and outstanding		2,656
Additional paid-in capital		7,646,895
Accumulated deficit		(7,272,555)

Total Stockholders' equity		376,996

\$ 1,388,466

=====

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended February 28, 2002	Year Ended February 28, 2001
	-----	-----
REVENUES	\$ 9,975	\$ -
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Project development	169,316	171,373
Project operations	782,957	640,743
Marketing and promotion	25,474	52,520
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	977,747	864,636
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	655,595	752,330
	-----	-----
(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,623,367)	(1,616,966)
OTHER INCOME OR (EXPENSE)		
Income from debt forgiveness	-	723,481
Gain(Loss) on sale of marketable securities	(29,213)	189,479
Interest income	65,705	23,456
Interest expense	(5,760)	(93,656)
Other income (expense)	532	(11,436)
Total other income	-----	-----
or (expense)	31,264	831,324
	-----	-----
NET (LOSS)	(1,592,103)	(785,642)
	=====	=====
(BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares, basic and diluted, outstanding	21,159,510	13,353,009

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Addi- tional Paid-In Capital	Accumul- ated Un- realized Loss in Investment	Accumulate (Deficit)
Balance at February 29, 2000	190,000	19	11,134,777	\$1,113	\$3,097,618	\$ (4,200)	\$ (4,894,81
Preferred stock issued for cash	850,000	85			2,723,104		
Preferred stock converted to common	(190,000)	(19)	712,500	71	(52)		
Common stock issued							
For cash			2,801,919	280	794,031		
For services			1,514,000	151	275,600		
For accrued expenses			285,606	29	132,471		
For conversion of debt			1,416,734	142	424,908		
Net change in unrealized loss on securities available for sale						(14,260)	
Net loss for the year ended February 28, 2001							(785,64
Balance at February 28, 2001	850,000	\$ 85	17,865,536	\$1,786	\$7,447,680	\$ (18,460)	\$ (5,680,45
Preferred stock converted to common	(850,000)	(85)	8,500,000	850	(765)		
Common stock issued for cash			200,000	20	199,980		
Net change in unrealized loss on securities available for sale						18,460	
Net loss for the year ended February 28, 2002							(1,592,10
Balance at February 28, 2002	-	-	26,565,536	\$2,656	\$7,646,895	\$ -	\$ (7,272,55

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended February 28, 2002	Year Ended February 28, 2001
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (Loss)	\$ (1,592,103)	\$ (785,642)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activity:		
Depreciation	72,324	34,877
Common stock issued for services	-	283,250
Finance charge added to note	-	7,500
Loss (gain) on marketable securities	29,213	(189,479)
Loss of disposal of equipment	-	4,057
Income from debt forgiveness	-	(723,481)
Interest income	(19,140)	(23,872)
Interest expense	7,322	65,859
(Increase) decrease in:		
Advances, prepaids, deposits	(3,778)	(11,561)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(10,344)	(123,714)
Accrued expenses	(106,231)	119,586
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,622,737)	(1,342,620)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(97,301)	(162,315)
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(97,301)	(162,315)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Related party loans	(80,600)	-
Proceeds from:		
Related party loans	25,000	5,000
Loans from others	-	75,000
Issuance of common stock	200,000	794,341
Issuance of preferred stock	-	2,723,189
Issuance of revenue participation certificates	-	62,500
Sale of marketable securities	-	348,048
Repayment of notes	-	(117,101)
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	144,400	3,890,947
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(1,575,638)	2,386,012
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,433,187	47,175
	-----	-----
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 857,549	\$ 2,433,187
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ 88,418
Income taxes paid	-	-

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

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT NON CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the quarter ending November 30, 2001, the holder of 850,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock converted the shares into 8,500,000 shares of Common Stock in a non-cash transaction.

During the quarter ended May 31, 2001, a note to a related party was renewed. The original principal amount of \$48,821 and accrued interest of \$7,323 were combined in a new note in the principal amount of \$56,144 bearing interest at 10% per annum. The due date was extended to March 31, 2003.

During February 2001, two noteholders elected to convert \$67,966 of principal, \$388 of accrued interest, and \$7,500 of accrued expense into 225,357 shares of Common Stock.

In January 2001, two noteholders elected to convert \$119,521 of principal and \$21,012 of accrued interest into 774,055 shares of Common Stock. Three officers were issued 1,250,000 shares of Common Stock for notes receivable in the amount of \$143,750, and a consultant was issued 60,606 shares of Common Stock for \$20,000 of accounts payable. Also, during January, three officers who were owed a total of \$723,481 of previously accrued but unpaid compensation, agreed to forgive the indebtedness from the Company.

During December 2000, five holders of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock elected to convert into 262,500 shares of Common Stock valued at \$105,000.

During the quarter ended November 30, 2000, five unrelated accredited investors who purchased shares through the private placement, which was closed in July 2000, were issued 757,911 additional shares pursuant to the terms of the private placement. Additionally, 120,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were surrendered and converted into 450,000 shares of Common Stock, and two subcontractors who provided services valued at \$47,000 on the Republic project were issued 94,000 shares of Common Stock for services.

During August 31, 2000, two subcontractors who provided services valued at \$80,000 on the Republic project, were compensated by the issuance of 160,000 shares of Common Stock.

During May, 2000, a director who was owed \$105,000 of accrued expenses, \$132,131 of notes, and \$8,256 of accrued interest assigned the entire amount owed to an unrelated third party who was issued 490,774 shares of Common Stock for converting the entire amount due. Also, a related party who was owed \$68,894 of principal and \$6,880 of accrued interest on a note converted the entire amount into 151,548 shares of Common Stock. A consultant owed \$5,000 for services received 10,000 shares of Common Stock as payment for the services.

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

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

ORGANIZATION

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. was incorporated March 5, 1986, as a Colorado corporation named Universal Capital Corporation, Inc. On August 8, 1997 Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (the "Company"), completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding Common Stock of Remarc International, Inc. ("Remarc") in exchange for the Company's Common Stock in a reverse acquisition. On September 7, 1997, the Company changed its domicile to Nevada and its name was changed to Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.

Remarc International, Inc. was organized as a Colorado corporation on May 20, 1994. On April 9, 1996 Remarc International, Inc., a Colorado Corporation and Remarc International, Inc., a Delaware Corporation merged. Remarc International, Inc., the Delaware corporation was the surviving corporation. Effective with the reverse acquisition of Odyssey as discussed in Note B, Remarc International, Inc. adopted February as its fiscal year end.

Subsequently, on February 25, 1999, Remarc International, Inc. and Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. were merged with Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. being the surviving corporation.

Odyssey Marine, Inc., a Florida corporation, was incorporated on November 2, 1998, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. for the purpose of administering the Company's payroll and health plan.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc., is engaged in the business of researching, developing, financing and marketing of shipwreck projects on a worldwide basis. The corporate headquarters are located in Tampa, Florida.

NOTE B - REVERSE ACQUISITION

On August 8, 1997 Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding Common Stock of Remarc International, Inc. in exchange for the Company's Common Stock. The Company issued approximately 7,500,000 shares of its Common Stock to the shareholders of Remarc at closing, pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement between the Company and Remarc.

For accounting purposes the acquisition has been treated as a re-capitalization of Remarc, with Remarc as the acquirer (reverse acquisition). The historical financial statements prior to August 8, 1997 are those of Remarc.

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE C - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Odyssey Marine, Inc. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

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

Revenue Recognition

Although the Company has generated minimal revenues to date, marketing of the artifacts, replicas and ancillary products will be recognized on the point of sale method.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in banks. The Company also considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate fair value. Notes receivable and payable to related parties are discussed in Notes H and J, respectively.

Considerable judgment is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value, and, accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities owned by the company are deemed available-for-sale and carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are excluded from earnings and reported, net of any income tax effect, as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Restricted shares of securities

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are carried at estimated fair market values (50% of quoted price).

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE C - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Depreciation

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method at rates based on the assets' estimated useful lives.

Investment in Affiliate

The Company owns 24.5% of the Common Voting Stock and 55% of the Preferred Non-Voting Stock of Pesquisas Arqueologicas Maritimas, S.A. (Pesqamar). Pesqamar, a Brazilian S/A, was formed to research, locate and salvage a shipwreck. In August of 1995, Pesqamar and Salvanav S.A., a Brazilian salvage company competing for the same shipwreck, entered into an agreement forming a Brazilian consortium known as Consorcio Para Pesquisas Arqueologicas Submarinas (CONPAS). CONPAS conducted all operations on the shipwreck project until April of 1999 when a bifurcation agreement between the parties ended the operation of CONPAS. The sought after shipwreck has not been identified to date and the permit to continue searching for the shipwreck through Pesqamar expired on July 18, 2001. The bifurcation agreement between Pesqamar and Salvanav specifies terms regarding continuing operations until April 26, 2004, and the Company believes the permit would likely be reinstated if applied for prior to further operations.

The search phase expenses have been charged to operations as project expenses, therefore no investment in Pesqamar is reflected in these financial statements.

Organization Costs

Organization costs have been amortized, using the straight-line method, over a period of 60 months.

Loss Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the year. 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 the earnings of Odyssey.

At February 28, 2002, and February 28, 2001, potential common shares were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because their inclusion would have had an antidilutive effect on EPS. At February 28, 2002, there were options for 1,407,564 shares and warrants for 315,000 shares that were exercisable between \$0.30 and \$1.00 per share which were thus excluded from the computation of diluted EPS. On February 28, 2002, and February 28, 2001, all of the other exercisable stock options and stock warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares.

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE C - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

NOTE D - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains its cash in one financial institution. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures up to \$100,000. At February 28, 2002 and February 28, 2001, the Company's uninsured cash balance was approximately \$772,000 and \$2,400,000, respectively.

NOTE E - MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities held by the Company as of February 28, 2002, consist of 228,824 shares of common stock of Affinity International Marketing, Inc. (formerly Treasure & Exhibits International, Inc.) ("AIMI") common stock. The Company is attempting to collect a judgment from an individual who guaranteed a "put" on the shares, however trading in the shares on the OTC bulletin board has been stopped and Odyssey has written off the shares. The Company received the AIMI shares as partial payment of a commission earned on the sale of an artifact collection and in settlement of an account receivable in the first quarter of the year ended February 28, 1999.

In writing off the AIMI stock, the Company had an unrealized gain for the year ending February 28, 2002, of \$14,260, which is reflected as an adjustment to stockholders' equity and included in the comprehensive loss shown on the Company's financial statements. The Company then recorded a realized loss on the write off in the amount of \$29,213, which was the original cost basis of the shares before taking unrealized losses to reflect then realizable values.

NOTE F - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

At February 28, 2002 Property and Equipment consist of:

Class	Original Cost	Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization	Book Value
Computers and Peripherals	\$ 57,601	\$ 23,859	\$ 33,742
Furniture and Office equipment	31,257	9,483	21,774
Marine survey equipment	296,281	122,704	173,577
	\$ 385,139	\$ 156,046	\$ 229,093
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE G - INVENTORY

The Company's inventory consists of a collection of 748 raw emeralds recovered from the 1656 shipwreck of the Nuestra Senora de al Maravilla salvaged by

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE G - INVENTORY - Continued

Seafinders, Inc. in 1972. The emeralds range in size from 0.5 to 17.5 carat weight and each is accompanied by a "Treasure Certificate" explaining the origin of the item. The Company received these items as partial compensation for services rendered during the year ended February 28, 1999, in a transaction wherein the inventory was assigned a value of \$20,000. Due to the uncommon nature of the items, and the difficulty an appraiser would have in finding comparable sales, the Company does not believe that it can obtain a meaningful third party appraisal, and therefore, has not sought an independent appraisal of the goods.

NOTE H - LOANS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES

On October 10, 2001, the Company revised the terms of loan agreements with two of its officers authorizing each to borrow on commercial terms a maximum of \$130,000 from the Company at 8% annual interest compounded quarterly and an additional \$20,000 for the exercise of stock options. The loan balances, which become due on December 31, 2004, were \$130,206 and \$126,034 respectively. Accrued interest in the amount of \$29,840 and \$31,213 are reflected in this caption. (See NOTE R - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS)

NOTE I - ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses at February 28, 2002, consist of:

Payroll tax	376
Consulting	1,500
Travel expense	10,257

	\$ 12,133
	=====

NOTE J - NOTE PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTY

Notes payable to related party at February 28, 2002, consist of:

Unsecured 10% note payable to the family member of an officer due April 1, 2003. The note can be converted to Common Stock for \$0.50 per share.	\$ 56,144
	=====

NOTE K - SALE OF REVENUE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

The Company has sold through private placements of Revenue Participation Certificates ("RPCs") the right to share in future revenues of the Company derived from the Cambridge or Republic projects.

Each \$50,000 convertible Cambridge RPC entitles the holder to receive a percentage of the gross revenue received by the Company from the "Cambridge Project", which are defined as all cash proceeds payable to the Company 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 the Company to finance the project are excluded from gross revenue.

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE K - SALE OF REVENUE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES - continued

As of April 30, 1999, when the offering was closed, the Company sold \$825,000 of a maximum of \$900,000 of the Cambridge RPCs. As a group, the 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 Cambridge project.

Distributions will be made to each certificate holder within 15 days from the end of each quarterly reporting period in which the Issuer receives any cash proceeds from, or as a result of, the Cambridge Project. The Cambridge RPC units constitute restricted securities.

In a private placement, which closed in September 2000, the Company sold "units" comprised of Republic Revenue Participation Certificates, and Common Stock. Each \$50,000 "unit" entitled the holder to 1% of the gross revenue generated by the Republic project, and 100,000 shares of Common Stock. Gross revenue is defined as all cash proceeds payable to the Issuer as a result of the Republic project, excluding funds received by the Issuer to finance the project.

When the offering was closed, in September 2000, a total of five \$50,000 units consisting of one Republic RPC and 100,000 shares of Common Stock had been sold, and the cost of each unit was allocated as \$37,500 for the stock and \$12,500 for the RPC. Therefore, a total of \$62,500 was reflected on the books as deferred income from the sale of Republic Revenue Participation Certificates.

As of February 28, 2002, the Company had sold, in total, \$887,500 of RPCs, which are reflected on the books as Deferred RPC Income to be amortized under the units of revenue method.

NOTE L - PREFERRED STOCK

The Company was initially authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock. The Preferred Stock may be issued in series from time to time with such rights, designations, preferences and limitation as the Board of Directors of the Company may determine by resolution.

Series A Preferred Stock

On April 23, 1999 the Company established a series of Preferred Stock known as "Series A Convertible Preferred Stock" ("Series A Preferred Stock"), having a par value of \$.0001 per share and an authorization of 700,000 shares.

In total, 190,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock had been issued. As of February 28, 2001, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock had elected to convert the entire 190,000 shares into 712,500 shares of Common Stock.

As of February 28, 2002, the Company had authorized 510,000 shares of \$.0001 par value Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and none outstanding.

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE L - PREFERRED STOCK - continued

Series B Preferred Stock

On December 27, 2000, the Company established a series of Preferred Stock known as "Series B Convertible Preferred Stock" ("Series B Preferred Stock"), having a par value of \$.0001 per share and an authorization of 850,000 shares.

Each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock was convertible into 10 shares of the Company's Common Stock at any time.

On October 10, 2001, the holder of 850,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock converted all of the shares issued and outstanding into 8,500,000 shares of Common Stock. In accordance with the certificate of designation for the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, the converted shares were then restored to the status of authorized but un-issued shares of Preferred Stock of the Corporation, without designation as to series, and may thereafter be issued.

NOTE M - COMMON STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

The Company adopted the 1997 Stock Option Plan on September 8, 1997. Under the terms to the plan, non-statutory options to purchase Common Stock are granted to employees, consultants and non-employee directors at not less than 100% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant or the par value thereof whichever is greater. Options currently expire no later than 4 years from the date of grant and are fully vested in two years or less. The cumulative number of shares which may be subject to options issued and outstanding pursuant to the plan is limited to 3,500,000 shares. Additional information with respect to the plan's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----
Outstanding at February 28, 2000	1,655,500	\$2.23
Granted	344,500	\$0.35
Exercised	50,000	\$0.30
Cancelled	-	-

Outstanding at February 28, 2001	1,950,000	\$1.95
Granted	860,000	\$0.83
Exercised	-	-
Cancelled	74,500	\$0.39

Outstanding at February 28, 2002	2,735,500	\$1.64
	=====	=====
Options exercisable at February 28, 2001	1,950,000	\$1.95
	=====	=====
Options exercisable at February 28, 2002	2,085,500	\$1.87
	=====	=====

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ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE M - COMMON STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS - Continued

The following tables summarize information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at February 28, 2002:

Stock Options Outstanding			
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.30 - \$0.50	630,000	2.5	\$0.41
\$1.00 - \$1.50	847,500	2.9	\$1.13
\$2.00	515,000	1.0	\$2.00
\$3.00 - \$4.00	743,000	1.0	\$3.01
	2,735,500	2.7	\$1.64

The Company has elected to follow APB Opinion No. 25 (Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees) in accounting for its employee stock options. Accordingly, no compensation expense is recognized in the Company's financial statements because the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options equals or exceeds the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. If under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123 (Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation) the Company determined compensation costs based on the fair value at the grant date for its stock options, net loss and loss per share would have been increased to the following pro forma amounts:

	2002	2001
Net (loss):		
As reported	\$ (1,592,103)	\$ (785,642)
Pro forma	\$ (1,660,303)	\$ (836,537)
Basic and diluted(loss) per share:		
As reported	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)
Pro forma	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)

The weighted average estimated fair value of stock options granted during the years ended February 28, 2002 and 2001 was \$0.62 and \$0.26 respectively. These amounts were determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which values options based on the stock price at the grant date, the expected life of the option, the estimated volatility of the stock, the expected dividend payments, and the risk-free interest rate over the life of the option. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model were as follows for stock options granted in the years ended February 28:

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE M - COMMON STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS - Continued

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Risk-free interest rate	4%	5%
Expected volatility of common stock	324%	214%
Dividend Yield	0%	0%
Expected life of options	4 years	4 years

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Because option valuation models require the use of subjective assumptions, changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value of the options. The Company's options do not have the characteristics of traded option, therefore, the option valuation models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of its options.

The Company has issued warrants to six individuals in connection with loans made to the Company and has issued warrants to fourteen individuals who purchased the Company's Series A Preferred Stock, and one limited liability company that purchased the Company's Series B Preferred Stock. Warrants exercisable at February 28, 2002 are as follows:

Warrants	Price per Share	Expiration Date
-----	-----	-----
190,000	\$ 3.50	7/31/02
20,000	3.00	4/30/02
722,000	3.00	2/28/03
11,000	3.00	Two years from the date the loan is paid in full
640,000	2.50	3/31/02
110,000	2.50	6/30/02
95,000	2.00	7/31/02
35,000	2.00	8/31/02
15,000	2.00	1/06/03
862,500	2.00	2/28/03
21,500	2.00	Two years from the date the loan is paid in full
25,000	0.68	5/01/03
60,000	0.30	2/28/03
230,000	0.30	2/28/04

3,037,000		
=====		

NOTE N - COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

During Fiscal 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" (SFAS No. 130) The Company has included comprehensive income in the financial

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE N - COMPREHENSIVE LOSS - Continued

statements for the year ended February 28, 2002 and comprehensive loss for the year ended February 28, 2001. The comprehensive income and losses resulted entirely from the unrecognized gains and losses on the value of marketable securities held by the Company as detailed in Note E.

NOTE O - INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax asset are the Company's net operating loss carry forward and accounts payable and accrued expenses due to using modified cash basis for tax reporting purposes.

The Company has a net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$6,800,000 that is available to offset future regular taxable income. The carry forward will expire in various years ending through the year 2022. Because of the Company's net cumulative losses and the uncertainty of being able to utilize the deferred tax asset, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of 100% of the deferred tax asset.

NOTE P - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Offices

On January 24, 2001, the Company entered into a lease agreement for approximately 3,000 square feet of office space for the period beginning February 1, 2001, and ending January 31, 2003. Rent payments for the year ended February 28, 2002 were \$44,790, and rent payments will be \$41,057 from then until the expiration of the lease on January 31, 2003.

Industry Related Risks

Although the Company has access to a substantial amount of research and data which has been compiled regarding the shipwreck business, the quality and reliability of such research and data, like all research and data of its nature, is unknown. Even if the Company is able to plan and obtain permits for its projects, there is a possibility that the shipwreck may have been salvaged, or may not have had anything of value on board at the time of the sinking. Furthermore, even if objects of believed value are located and recovered, there is the possibility that the Company's rights to the recovered objects will be challenged by others, including both private parties and governmental entities, asserting conflicting claims. Finally, even if the Company is successful in locating and retrieving objects from a shipwreck and establishing good title thereto, there can be no assurance as to the value that such objects will bring at their sale as the market for such objects is very uncertain.

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE Q - GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATION

The Company has incurred net losses of \$7,272,555 since inception, and will not generate revenue until it is successful at locating one or more of its target shipwrecks and bringing the find to sale or otherwise generating revenue. These factors caused the Company's auditors to consider whether the Company could continue as a going concern.

As of February 28, 2002, the Company had working capital of \$800,901 as indicated by current assets exceeding current liabilities, and will need to raise additional capital to fund its operations during the next twelve months. The Company intends to conduct private placements of debt or equity to finance future search operations on one or more shipwreck projects, and to begin recovery operations on a shipwreck believed to be the HMS Sussex.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE R - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 18, 2002, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement for the purchase of a marine survey vessel for \$1,200,000 and placed a purchase deposit of \$100,000 with the owner in anticipation of mobilization and the start of project operations. On March 31, 2002, the Company rescinded its offer to purchase the vessel, and the deposit was subsequently released to the owner. The Company has expensed the lost deposit as project operations expense for the year ended February 28, 2002.

During March 2002, the Company organized a wholly owned Bermuda Corporation named Odyssey Explorer, Ltd., to be used for the purpose of holding the Company's marine assets and conducting certain marine operations.

During May 2002, the Company completed a private placement and raised \$1,000,000 of which \$600,000 is allocated to a shipwreck search project to be conducted during May through August 2002, with the balance available for general corporate overhead.

SIGNATURES

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

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

Dated: May 28, 2002

By: /s/ John C. Morris
John C. Morris, President

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

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ John C. Morris John C. Morris	President and Chairman	May 28, 2002
/s/ Gregory P. Stemm Gregory P. Stemm	Vice President and Director	May 28, 2002
/s/ Michael V. Barton Michael V. Barton	Chief Financial Officer	May 28, 2002
/s/ David A. Morris David A. Morris	Secretary and Treasurer (Principal Accounting Officer)	May 28, 2002
/s/ Henri G. DeLauze Henri G. DeLauze	Director	May 27, 2002
/s/ George Knutsson George Knutsson	Director	May 28, 2002
/s/ David J. Saul David J. Saul	Director	May 26, 2002