
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

or

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-31895

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

205 S. Hoover Blvd, Suite 210, Tampa FL 33609

(Address and zip code of principal executive offices)

(813) 876-1776

(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

Securities registered pursuant Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value
(Title of each class)

OMEX
(Trading symbol)

Nasdaq Capital Market
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. based on the closing price of \$1.18 for the Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share ("Common Stock"), on the Nasdaq Capital Market on June 30, 2025, was approximately \$38.3 million.

As of March 26, 2026, the Registrant had 58,225,462 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Form 10-K incorporates by reference to certain portions of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1. Business	1
Item 1A. Risk Factors	8
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	14
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	14
Item 2. Properties	16
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	16
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	16
<u>PART II</u>	
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	17
Item 6. [Reserved]	17
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	18
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	35
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	35
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	35
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	35
Item 9B. Other Information	37
Item 9C. Disclosure Regard Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	37
<u>PART III</u>	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	37
Item 11. Executive Compensation	38
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	38
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	38
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	38
<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	39
Item 16. Form 10-K Summary	88
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	89
<u>EXHIBITS INDEX</u>	86

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, “we,” “us,” “our company” and “Odyssey” mean Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and our subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

PART I

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended. The statements regarding Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and its subsidiaries contained in this report that are not historical in nature, particularly those that use terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “likely,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “believes,” “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 our “RISK FACTORS” in Item 1A and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, readers of this Annual Report on Form 10-K should consider these factors in evaluating an investment in our securities and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained herein. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events unless otherwise specifically indicated, except as required by law.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. discovers, validates, and develops high-value seafloor mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner, providing access to critical resources that can transform societies and economies for generations to come.

We have a diversified mineral portfolio that includes projects controlled by us and other projects in which we are a minority owner and service provider. In addition, our team is continually working to add new projects to the portfolio by identifying potential new assets through a proprietary “Global Prospectivity Program” leading to the acquisition of appropriate rights. Our development focus is on projects that can meet stringent standards for environmental responsibility and sustainability while unlocking benefits for the host country. Environmental protection remains at the forefront of the strategic and tactical decision-making processes in all our work.

Each project in the portfolio is advanced along a defined development path, decreasing risk and increasing value along the way. These steps may include, but are not limited to, verification and quantification of the mineral asset, collection of baseline environmental data essential for environmental permitting, environmental impact studies and reports, design and verification of extraction systems and definition and verification of commercial programs. Odyssey may elect to sell equity in individual projects to fund continued advancement of the project.

For nearly 30 years, we have deployed cutting-edge ocean technology and processes at depths up to 6,000 meters, under the direction of some of the industry’s most skilled and successful ocean exploration professionals, scientists, and environmental specialists.

Importance of Seabed Mineral Exploration

Global demand for critical minerals has increased significantly, while existing supply chains face structural constraints and geopolitical risks that may limit their ability to respond at scale. These dynamics affect manufacturers and governments worldwide, including the United States and its allies, and may contribute to supply disruptions and industrial bottlenecks in strategic sectors. Ocean mineral resources represent a potential pathway to diversify global sources of supply when evaluated and developed within established regulatory frameworks. As a U.S.-based company, Odyssey focuses on identifying and responsibly evaluating ocean mineral resources that may contribute to domestic economic resilience, industrial capacity, and national security objectives.

Benefits of Ocean Mineral Resource Development

Ocean mineral resource development may offer certain potential operational and logistical attributes when evaluated under appropriate technical, regulatory, and market conditions.

- **Infrastructure Expense:** No site-specific infrastructure and generally low capital expenditures – ship-based extraction systems provide the ability to redeploy, repurpose or increase equipment productivity through cost/tonne or ship charter financing options.
- **Overburden:** Compared to terrestrial projects, overburden to be removed in most proposed seafloor mining projects is less, which contributes to operational efficiencies.

[Table of Contents](#)

- **Flexibility:** Extraction ships can move to different types of deposits/minerals or projects to suit market conditions without infrastructure loss at minimal costs.
- **Social Displacement:** No people are displaced, no disruption of society or property.
- **Environmental Impact:** Seafloor mining can be done responsibly with limited biological impact and a manageable carbon footprint. No forested lands or freshwater systems are affected. Seafloor dredging, aggregate and diamond mining have been carried out for many years in shallow waters around the world and with appropriate mitigation programs have posed minimal adverse impact to marine ecosystems.
- **Transshipment:** Shipping logistics are efficient as ore and materials are extracted and moved directly to bulk carriers, lowering the number of steps in the delivery process thus reducing time and costs.

Odyssey believes that, when evaluated and developed responsibly and in accordance with applicable environmental and regulatory requirements, ocean mineral resource development may represent a viable and complementary approach to contributing to future global supplies of critical minerals. The Company is focused on advancing seafloor mineral projects with an emphasis on regulatory compliance, environmental stewardship, and long-term economic viability.

Mineral and Offshore Services

We provide specialized mineral exploration, project development and marine services to clients (subsidiary companies, other companies and/or governments). As our business is focused on the development of a diversified portfolio of subsea resources, we may elect to receive equity for the provision of our services on select mineral projects. We have an extensive history conducting deep-ocean projects down to 6,000 meters in depth, including deep-ocean resource explorations, ship and airplane wreck explorations, archaeological recovery and conservation and insurance documentation, and we apply this experience and expertise to advance our project portfolio.

Operational Projects and Status

We focus on projects that can meet stringent standards for environmental responsibility while unlocking benefits for the host community and country.

Our subsea project portfolio contains multiple projects in various stages of development throughout the world and across different mineral resources. We are regularly evaluating new projects through the development of new deposits, acquisition of mineral rights/deposits and through a leveraged contracting model, which allows the company to earn equity in deep-sea mineral projects.

With respect to mineral deposits, Subpart 1300 of Regulations S-K outlines the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") basic mining disclosure policy and what information may be disclosed in public filings. See Item 2 Properties.

Although Odyssey has a variety of projects in various stages of development, only projects with material operational activity in the past 12 months are included below.

Subsea Mineral Exploration Projects

Phosagmex Project

On December 23, 2024, the Company, certain of its affiliates and Capital Latinoamericano, S.A. de C.V. ("CapLat") entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (the "JV Agreement"), pursuant to which Odyssey and CapLat agreed to work together to develop a strategic fertilizer production project in Mexico (the "Phosagmex Project") building on the work completed by the Company to validate and quantify a high-quality subsea phosphate resource within Mexico's Exclusive Economic Zone (the "Mexican EEZ"). Pursuant to the JV Agreement, the Company and CapLat agreed to work together to develop the Phosagmex Project and, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including certain regulatory approvals from Mexican governmental authorities, to invest through subsidiaries of each party as equal partners, subject to adjustment based on final contributions in a newly formed joint venture entity that will own and continue to develop and operate the Phosagmex Project. CapLat is key as a local partner in Mexico to develop the Phosagmex Project due to its local knowledge of the Mexican business and political environment and its expertise in the food and agricultural industries. Odyssey is a key partner that has expertise critical to the phosphate and fertilizer production project with respect to operations in the Mexican EEZ to extract phosphate ore needed for fertilizer production from the seafloor within the area located in the Gulf of Ulloa of the Baja California Sur Peninsula in the Mexican EEZ, as well as processing phosphate ore into commercially viable products serving the fertilizer industry in Mexican and global markets.

The Phosagmex Project includes a rich deposit of phosphate sands located 70-90 meters deep within the Mexican EEZ. This deposit contains a large amount of high-grade phosphate ore that can be extracted on a commercially viable basis (essentially a standard dredging operation). The product will be attractive to Mexican and other world producers of fertilizers because it can provide important benefits to Mexico's and the rest of North America's agricultural development. The deposit lies within exclusive mining concessions

described in more detail below.

Pursuant to the JV Agreement, on June 4, 2025, the parties formed Phosagmex as a joint venture entity. On June 6, 2025, in accordance with the JV Agreement, the Company's subsidiary, Exploraciones Oceánicas S. de R.L. de CV ("ExO"), entered into an agreement to transfer its legal rights to the mining concessions described below that include the phosphate ore for the Phosagmex Project to Phosagmex subject to reinstatement of the concessions.

In 2012, ExO was granted the first of three 50-year mining licenses by Mexico (extendable for another 50 years) for the deposit that lies 25-40 km offshore in Baja California Sur. In October 2024, the Company discovered that the Mexican mining authority unlawfully cancelled ExO's mining concessions in June and August 2024. ExO challenged the cancellation in November 2024. In September and October 2025, the Tribunal Federal de Justicia Administrativa ("TFJA") issued orders annulling the 2024 cancellations of the concessions, thereby restoring the legal validity of the concessions. Certain issues relating to concession fees remain under review before a Federal Circuit Tribunal ("Tribunal"). Once the concession fee issues are resolved by the Tribunal, the assignment of the concessions to Phosagmex will be effective.

After the concessions have been reinstated and the assignment to Phosagmex is effective, Phosagmex will submit an application for an environmental permit to move forward with the Phosagmex project. Although the permit application will be based on the underlying exploration work and environmental research by ExO described below, the application will include certain significant changes to reflect the Phosagmex Project plan.

ExO Permit Application

We spent more than three years preparing an environmentally sustainable development plan with the assistance of experts in marine dredging and leading environmental scientists from around the world.

In 2015, ExO applied for a permit to move forward with the project. Notwithstanding the factors stated above, in April 2016 the Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources ("SEMARNAT") unlawfully rejected the permit application. ExO challenged the decision in Mexican federal court and in March 2018, the TFJA, an 11-judge panel, ruled unanimously that SEMARNAT denied the application in violation of Mexican law and ordered the agency to re-take its decision. Just prior to the change in the Mexican administration later in 2018, SEMARNAT denied the permit a second time in defiance of the court. ExO challenged the decision again before the TFJA. On October 25, 2024, the TFJA announced its ruling in favor of SEMARNAT. ExO appealed the TFJA's ruling. On November 5, 2025, the Tribunal denied ExO's appeal of the TFJA's ruling. Because ExO has transferred the concessions to Phosagmex and does not intend to pursue the project, the Tribunal's decision does not impact our business or strategic plan to advance this project. As described above, Phosagmex will submit its own environmental permit application when the concessions are reinstated.

ExO NAFTA Arbitration

In addition, in April 2019, we filed an arbitration claim under the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") against Mexico on behalf of Odyssey and ExO to protect our stockholders' interests and significant investment in the project. Our claim sought compensation on the basis that SEMARNAT's wrongful repeated denial of authorization has destroyed the value of our investment in violation of NAFTA.

On June 14, 2019, Odyssey and ExO executed an agreement that provided up to \$6.5 million in funding for prior, current and future costs of the NAFTA action. On January 31, 2020, this agreement was amended and restated, as a result of which the availability increased to \$10.0 million. In December 2020, Odyssey announced it secured an additional \$10.0 million from the funder to aid in our NAFTA case. On June 14, 2021, the funder agreed to fund up to an additional \$5.0 million for arbitration costs. The funder will not have any right of recourse against us unless the environmental permit is awarded or if proceeds are received (See Note 12 – Derivative Financial Instruments).

On September 17, 2024, the Company received notification from the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") of the arbitral award (the "Arbitral Award") on the claims brought by the Company on behalf of itself and ExO, against the United Mexican States under NAFTA. The arbitral tribunal issued an award in favor of the Company and ExO. The award orders Mexico to pay \$37.1 million for breaching its obligations under NAFTA, plus interest (the "Award Interest") at the one-year Mexico Treasury bond rate, compounded annually, from October 12, 2018, until the award is paid in full, plus the arbitrators' fees and ICSID administrative costs. The amounts awarded are net of Mexican taxes, and Mexico may not tax the award. The case filings and the award are available on the ICSID website.

On December 12, 2024, Mexico commenced an application before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice seeking to set-aside the Arbitral Award. The set-aside application remains pending as of the date of this report.

CIC Project:

CIC Limited (“CIC”) is a deep-sea mineral exploration company. CIC is supported by a consortium of companies providing expertise and financial contributions in support of the development of a project in the Cook Islands. Odyssey is a member of the consortium, which also includes Royal Boskalis Westminster.

In February 2022, the Cook Islands Seabed Minerals Authority (“SBMA”) awarded CIC a five-year exploration license beginning June 2022 within the Cook Islands’ exclusive economic zone. Offshore explorations and research commenced in the third quarter of 2022 with positive results in early sampling and testing of vessels and equipment, which informed requirements for ongoing viable operational functions as the basis for a longer-term operation over the license period. The early operations also resulted in preliminary resource sampling, that ultimately will accrue to the resource evaluation and regional environmental assessment.

Through a wholly owned subsidiary, we have earned and now hold approximately 13.4% of the current outstanding equity units of CIC issued in exchange for the provision of services by the Company. We achieved our current equity position through the provision of services rendered to CIC (see Note 5, *Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*).

Ocean Minerals, LLC Project:

Ocean Minerals LLC (“OML”) is a deepwater critical minerals exploration and development company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Moana Minerals Limited (“Moana Minerals”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of OML and is a deepwater critical metals exploration and development company incorporated in the Cook Islands with offices and operations based in Rarotonga, Cook Islands. In February 2022, the SBMA awarded Moana Minerals a five-year exploration license (“EL3”) for a 23,630 square kilometer area in the Cook Islands’ exclusive economic zone.

Moana Minerals has validated vast polymetallic nodule resources in its exploration license area and, pursuant to the SBMA’s standards and guidelines, it is conducting further exploration activities to increase confidence in the reported mineral resource and size of the reported mineral resources and to secure environmental approvals to perform commercial operations. OML and its project partners are also advancing work to develop recovery systems to harvest these high-quality seafloor polymetallic nodules and processing solutions to convert them into commercial grade metals.

On June 4, 2023, Odyssey entered into a purchase agreement to acquire an approximately 13% interest in OML in exchange for a contribution by Odyssey of its interest in its then wholly owned subsidiary, Odyssey Retriever, Inc. (“ORI”), whose sole asset was a 6,000-meter remotely operated vehicle (“ROV”), cash contributions of up to \$10.0 million in a series of transactions over the following year, a Contribution Agreement and an Equity Exchange Agreement. On July 3, 2023, the parties consummated the initial closing of the purchase agreement, pursuant to which Odyssey’s wholly owned subsidiary obtained approximately 6.28% of OML’s outstanding equity interests. On October 18, 2024, Odyssey and OML entered into a Termination Agreement pursuant to which the parties terminated the OML Purchase Agreement (“OML Termination Agreement”). The OML Termination Agreement terminated the parties’ rights and obligations relating to the purchase of additional equity interests in OML, but did not affect Odyssey’s ownership of the Initial OML Units or its obligation to pay the lease payments for the ROV (see Note 5 – *Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*). The OML Termination Agreement also did not affect the Equity Exchange Agreement or Contribution Agreement.

The 6,000-meter rated ROV contributed to OML by Odyssey provides OML with an additional tool to advance the project toward eventual applications for an environmental permit and harvesting license when exploration and feasibility studies are completed and demonstrate how harvesting can be done without serious environmental harm. OML has obtained a Joint Ore Reserve Committee (“JORC”) compliant report that substantially increases resources reporting to inferred and indicated confidence levels, and continues to advance toward completing its preliminary Feasibility Study, among other important project milestones it is working to achieve. The summary of OML’s resource assessment is available on its website: www.omlus.com. Information available on OML’s website, including its technical report summary, is not incorporated into this Quarterly Report.

Lihir Gold Project:

The exploration license for the Lihir Gold Project covers a subsea area that contains several prospective gold exploration targets in two different mineralization types: seamount-related epithermal and modern placer gold. Two subaqueous debris fields within the area are adjacent to the terrestrial Ladolam Gold Mine and are believed to have originated from the same volcanogenic source. The resource lies 500-2,000 meters deep in the Papua New Guinea Exclusive Economic Zone off the coast of Lihir Island, adjacent to the location of one of the world’s largest known terrestrial gold deposits. We have an 85.6% interest in Bismarck Mining Corporation, Ltd, the Papua New Guinea company that holds the exploration license (the “Bismarck Exploration License”) for the project.

Previous exploration expeditions in the license area, including research conducted by Odyssey, indicate it is highly prospective for commercially viable gold content.

In 2021 and again in 2023, Papua New Guinea issued permit extensions allowing Odyssey to continue with our exploration program. We have developed an exploration program for the Lihir Gold Project to validate and quantify the precious and base metal

[Table of Contents](#)

content of the prospective resource. The Company has met with local regulatory authorities, specialists in local mining, environmental legal experts, and logistics support service companies in Papua New Guinea to establish baseline business functions essential for a successful program to support upcoming marine exploration operations in the license area. This offshore work began in late 2021 and is ongoing. Bismarck and Odyssey value the environment and respect the interests and people of Papua New Guinea and Lihir and are committed to transparent sharing of all environmental data collected during the exploration program.

Offshore survey and mapping operations commenced in December 2021 in the Papua New Guinea, Lihir license area and was completed in 2022. This work produced a high-resolution acoustic terrain model of the seafloor in the area, as well as acquiring acoustic images of subseafloor sediments and lithology. This allowed characterization of the geologic setting of the area and essentially created a “snapshot” of the environment. These activities will help us to further characterize the value of this project and allow informed decision making on how to proceed with environmentally sensitive direct geologic sampling. In the first half of 2023, a comprehensive project plan was designed identifying specific target areas for geological and environmental samples to be collected in future offshore operations. No timetable has been set for operations to commence, as operational plans are currently being developed. In March 2026, Bismarck received a seventh term renewal for the Bismarck Exploration License.

During 2023, Odyssey continued exploration in the exploration license area to continue to validate the geological prospectivity of the property. In addition to examining the regional geological and tectonic settings of the region, additional multibeam data and 127 geological samples were collected, and seven ROV dives were conducted. These activities increased Bismarck’s confidence in the presence of enriched mineral targets within the exploration license area. Likewise, two target sites were identified for future resource sampling. Future exploration will focus on continued sampling in these locations while working towards a defined resource assessment and gathering environmental baseline data to compile an environmental impact assessment.

Odyssey’s multi-year exploration program is planned to focus on robust environmental surveys and studies that will accrue to environmental permitting in compliance with Papua New Guinea’s requirements as well as the development of an Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”). During the exploration phase, steps to validate and quantify the precious and base metal content of the prospective resource would also be carried out. Once completed, if the data shows extraction can be carried out responsibly, Odyssey will apply for a mining license.

Further development of this project is dependent on the characterization of any resources during exploration.

United States Critical Minerals

On April 24, 2025, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 14285, titled “Unleashing America’s Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources.” This directive mandates federal agencies to expedite the responsible exploration and development of seabed mineral resources on the outer continental shelf (the “OCS”) of the United States, quantify the nation’s offshore mineral endowment, and reinvigorate domestic leadership in extraction and processing technologies. The order further prioritizes the establishment of secure domestic supply chains for critical inputs essential to U.S. national security, energy transition, infrastructure modernization, and food security.

Odyssey is well positioned to benefit from the regulatory momentum and policy priorities laid out in the executive order. Our projects focus on ocean mineral resources that are essential for both agricultural resilience and emerging clean energy technologies. Our subsea mineral exploration experience is directly applicable to all of the projects being considered by the U.S. government.

Since 2021, Odyssey has been qualified by the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”) to acquire and hold a marine minerals lease. Lease applications are subject to agency review and public process, but recent regulatory actions in response to the executive order are expected to accelerate timelines and enhance the transparency and predictability of the permitting process. We are considering areas with significant mineral prospectivity as determined through our proprietary Global Prospectivity Program. We have high confidence that these areas within the OCS that align directly with the country’s stated goals of producing a sustainable supply of critical minerals that are sourced and processed in the U.S.

Mid-Atlantic Critical Minerals

On November 6, 2025, we submitted an Unsolicited Request for Lease Sale of Marine Mineral Exploration and Development Rights to BOEM. Odyssey’s request is among the first under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) of 1953 in U.S. jurisdiction under BOEM’s oversight.

The proposed lease area, located within the U.S. OCS off the Mid-Atlantic coast, is highly prospective for heavy mineral sands rich in titanium, zirconium, rare earth elements, and phosphate. Together, these materials are critical to U.S. national defense, domestic manufacturing, and food security, underpinning U.S. manufacturing and agriculture—from aerospace alloys and smartphones to medical devices and fertilizers. Additionally, offshore sand and gravel resources from the recovery process can support coastal resiliency efforts.

If BOEM grants the requested lease sale at the conclusion of its process and Odyssey obtains the development rights, Odyssey’s project will commence with the collection of comprehensive environmental and geological data to inform responsible resource

[Table of Contents](#)

assessment and project design. If the project advances to recovery, operations will utilize shallow-water dredging, a well-established and extensively studied method already used regularly worldwide for navigation and coastal resilience, implemented in ways that mitigate potential impacts. Odyssey carefully selected the proposed lease area to avoid sensitive habitats, marine protected areas, and active maritime zones, as well as to respect conservation areas.

If Odyssey obtains the requested lease, its capability to advance a project will be enhanced by an October 2025 collaboration agreement with Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation (NASDAQ: GLDD), the nation's largest dredging contractor and a trusted federal partner for coastal restoration and resilience projects.

Legal and Political Issues

Odyssey works with several leading international maritime lawyers, lobbyists and policy experts to constantly monitor international and domestic legal, regulatory, and political initiatives that might affect our projects.

To the extent that we engage in mineral exploration or marine activities in the territorial, contiguous or exclusive economic zones of countries, we work to comply with verifiable applicable regulations and treaties.

During 2025 there was, and we believe there will continue to be, significantly increased interest in the recovery of subsea minerals throughout the oceans of the world. We are uniquely qualified to provide governments and international agencies with knowledge and skills to help manage these resources.

Related to mineral exploration, we evaluate the political climate and specific legal requirements of any areas in which we plan to work or are currently working. We may partner with third parties who have unique industry experience in specific geographical areas to assist with navigation of the regulatory landscape.

Competition

We conduct mineral exploration on both shallow and deep-sea terrains. There are several companies that publicly identify themselves as engaged in aspects of deep-ocean mineral exploration or mining, including Ocean Minerals LLC, The Metals Company, Global Sea Mineral Resources, and Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd., as well as countries that are evaluating options to mine deep-ocean mineralized materials. As our mineral exploration business plan includes partnering with others in the industry, we view these entities as potential partners rather than pure competitors. As mineral rights are generally granted on an exclusive basis for a specific area or tenement, once licenses are granted, we do not anticipate any competitive intrusion on those areas. It is possible that one of these companies or some currently unknown group may secure licenses on an area desired by us or one of our partners; but since exploration work does not start until licenses are secured, we do not believe that competition from one or more of these entities, known or unknown, would materially affect our operating plan or alter our current business strategy. For offshore mineral exploration, there are providers of vessels and equipment that could be competitors or partners for certain projects. These companies generally service the oil, gas, wind and telecom industries with survey capabilities. We view these companies as potential strategic partners or services providers for our projects.

Cost of Environmental Compliance

With the exception of marine operations, our general business operations do not expose us to environmental risks or hazards. We carry insurance that provides a layer of protection in the event of an environmental exposure resulting from the operation of vessels and equipment we may utilize. The cost of such coverage is not material on an annual basis. Our seabed mineral business is currently in the exploration and validation phase and has thus not exposed us to any significant environmental risks or hazards, other than those which are standard to basic marine operations.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The names, ages and positions of all the executive officers of the Company as of March 1, 2025, are listed below.

Mark D. Gordon (age 65) has served as Chief Executive Officer since October 1, 2014, and was appointed to the Board of Directors (the "Board") in January 2008. Mr. Gordon also served as President from October 2007 to June 2019, when he was appointed Chairman of the Board. Previously, Mr. Gordon served as Chief Operating Officer since October 2007 and as Executive Vice President of Sales and Business Development since January 2007 after joining Odyssey as Director of Business Development in June 2005. Prior to joining Odyssey, Mr. Gordon owned and managed four different ventures.

John D. Longley, Jr. (age 59) has served as Chief Operating Officer since October 1, 2014, and was appointed President in June 2019. Previously Mr. Longley served as Executive Vice President of Sales and Business Development since February 2012. Mr. Longley was originally the Director of Sales and Business Operations when he joined the Company in May 2006. Prior to joining Odyssey, Mr. Longley served as Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Public Imagery from 2003 to 2005 and Director of Retail Marketing for Office Depot North American stores from 1998 to 2003.

Human Capital Management

We believe our success has always been dependent on our team of professionals in various fields who are passionate about the ocean, discovery, and making a difference. Therefore, we invest in our people and cultivate a dynamic, engaging, safe and welcoming workplace that drives innovation, encourages collaboration, and helps our people thrive.

As of December 31, 2025, we had 12 full-time employees, most working from our corporate offices in Tampa, Florida. Additionally, we contract with specialized technicians to perform technical marine survey and recovery operations and from time to time hire subcontractors and consultants to perform specific services.

Recruitment, Retention, Training and Development

Odyssey has a long tenured team that continues to attract world class experts. We believe this is a testament to our culture of treating our employees with respect, providing them with the tools and setting to be productive and innovative, and providing benefits that allow employees to maintain a healthy home and work life. To foster their and our success, we have made the recruitment, retention and development of dedicated and experienced professionals a cornerstone of our corporate strategy.

A key contributing factor to our historically high employee retention rates is our ability to rescale and upscale them through internal and external training and development programs. These include seminars, educational courses and webinars, degree programs, professional organization memberships, scholarly journal subscriptions, books and computer-based resources.

Compensation, Benefits and Well-being

Odyssey strives to support our employees in various ways and provide compensation and benefits that reflect our vested interest in them and their families. We offer generous health, dental and vision insurance coverage, company funded Health Reimbursement Accounts, as well as zero cost short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance coverage for all full-time employees. We recognize that our team's needs are varied and changing and that our benefits should be as well. Our Beyond Benefits program provides other, non-traditional assistance to employees to help them maintain their unique needs.

Health and Safety

Odyssey is committed to maintaining an incident-free, healthy work environment for employees and contractors. Our focus on responsible seafloor exploration includes complying with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects and adhering to international best practices in occupational health and safety. We require that any contracted vessel, ship management agency, ship company, and staffed crew be in good standing with various national, international and trade association codes.

To measure progress towards our safety goals outlined in our Quality, Health, Safety and Environment policies and procedures, we track several key performance indicators (KPIs). These include recordable medical incidents, lost workdays, first aid cases, restricted workdays, and the frequency of safety meetings. We also implement additional risk control measures such as safety drills and management visits. KPIs and control measures continue to evolve as our organization and project requirements change.

Available Information

The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports are available free of charge through the "Investor Relations" section of the Company's website, www.odysseymarine.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC. The SEC maintains a website, www.sec.gov, which contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information filed electronically with the SEC by the Company. In addition, you may automatically receive email alerts and other information when you enroll your email address by visiting the "Investor Relations" section of our website. The content of any website referred to in this document is not incorporated by reference into this document.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following factors, in addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in evaluating our company and our business. Our business, operations and financial condition are subject to various risks. The material risks are described below and should be carefully considered in evaluating Odyssey or any investment decision relating to our securities. This section is intended only as a summary of the principal risks. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results, or financial results could suffer. If this occurs, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our common stock.

We face risks related to the past restatement of our financial information and the prior material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting.

We are subject to various SEC reporting and other regulatory requirements. Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud and material errors in transactions and to fairly present financial statements. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing we conduct in connection with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm when required, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retrospective changes to our consolidated financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our Common Stock.

As discussed in the Explanatory Note to our Comprehensive Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, we determined to restate certain financial information in our previously issued consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, and for the interim periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2023, June 30, 2022 and 2023, and September 30, 2022. The circumstances leading to the restatement of our previously issued financial statements, and our efforts to investigate, assess, and remediate those matters resulted in substantial costs in the form of accounting, legal, and similar professional fees, in addition to the substantial diversion of time and attention of our senior management and members of our accounting team in preparing the restated financial statements and information.

In addition, as a result of the restatement, we identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Although we have remediated the material weakness identified in connection with the restatement and have undertaken substantial work to maintain effective internal controls, we cannot be certain that we will be successful in maintaining adequate internal controls over our financial reporting. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, we may not be able to accurately determine our results of operations or financial conditions or to prevent fraud.

As a result of the prior restatement, we have become subject to a number of additional risks and uncertainties, which may affect investor confidence in the accuracy of our financial disclosures and may raise reputational issues for our business. We expect to continue to face the risks and challenges related to the restatement, including the following: (a) we may face potential litigation or other disputes, which may include, among others, claims invoking the federal and state securities laws, contractual claims, or other claims arising from the restatement; (b) the SEC may review the restatements and require further amendment of our public filings; and (c) the processes undertaken to effect the restatement may not have been adequate to identify and correct all errors in our historical financial statements and, as a result, we may discover additional errors and our financial statements remain subject to the risk of future restatement. We cannot provide assurance that all of the risks and challenges described above will be eliminated or that general reputational harm will not persist. If any of the foregoing risks or challenges persists, our business, operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We face risks related to being delinquent in our SEC reporting obligations.

Primarily due to the matters that led to our restatement of prior financial statements and the material weakness identified in connection therewith, our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2023, and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, were not timely filed. We expect to continue to face some of the risks and challenges related to the matters that led to the delay in the filing of such Form 10-Q and Form 10-K reports, including the following:

- litigation and claims, and any as regulatory examinations, investigations, proceedings, and orders arising out of our failure to file SEC reports on a timely basis, including the reasons and causes for the delay in filing, could divert management attention and resources from the operation of our business; and

- negative reports or actions on our commercial credit ratings would increase our costs of, or reduce our access to, future commercial credit arrangements and limit our ability to refinance existing indebtedness.

If any of the foregoing risks or challenges persists, our business, operations, and financial condition are likely to be materially and adversely affected.

We identified a prior material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and may identify other material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in the future, which could, if not remediated, adversely affect our ability to report our financial condition and results of operations in a timely and accurate manner.

We concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023, and certain prior and interim periods, due to the existence of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. Although we have remediated the material weakness, we cannot assure that additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting will not arise or be identified in the future. We intend to continue our control remediation activities and to continue to improve our overall control environment and our operational, information technology, financial systems, and infrastructure procedures and controls, as well as to continue to train, retain, and manage our personnel who are essential to effective internal controls. In doing so, we will continue to incur expenses and expend management time on compliance-related issues. If we are unable to successfully complete our remediation efforts or favorably assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, our operating results, financial position, ability to accurately report our financial results and timely file our SEC reports, and stock price could be adversely affected.

Moreover, because of the inherent limitations of any control system, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis, or at all. If we are unable to provide reliable and timely financial reports in the future, our business and reputation may be further harmed. Restated financial statements and failures in internal controls may also cause us to fail to meet reporting obligations, negatively affect investor and customer confidence in our management or result in adverse publicity and concerns from investors and customers, any of which could have a negative effect on the price of our common stock, subject us to further regulatory investigations, potential penalties or stockholder litigation, and have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition.

Our business involves a high degree of risk.

An investment in Odyssey is extremely speculative and of exceptionally high risk. With respect to mineral exploration projects, there are uncertainties with respect to the quality and quantity of the material and their economic feasibility, the price we can obtain for the sale of the deposit or the ore extracted from the deposit, the granting of the necessary permits to operate, environmental safety, technology for extraction and processing, distribution of the eventual ore product, and funding of necessary equipment and facilities. In projects where Odyssey takes a minority ownership position in the company holding the mining rights, there may be uncertainty as to that company's ability to move the project forward.

We may continue to experience significant losses from operations.

We have experienced a loss from operations in every fiscal year since our inception except for the year ended December 31, 2004. Our losses from operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$12.4 million and \$12.0 million, respectively. Even if we do generate operating income in one or more periods in the future, subsequent developments in our industry, customer base, business or cost structure or an event such as significant litigation or a significant transaction may cause us to again experience operating losses. We may not become profitable for the long term, or even for any quarter. The audit report covering our consolidated financial statements contains an explanatory paragraph that states that the Company's operating losses and need for additional capital to fund operations and capital expenditures raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

The research and data we use may not be reliable.

The success of a mineral project is dependent to a substantial degree upon the research and data we or a contracting party have obtained. By its very nature, research and data regarding mineral deposits can be imprecise, incomplete, outdated, and unreliable. For mineral exploration, data is collected based on a sampling technique and available data may not be representative of the entire ore body or tenement area. Prior to conducting offshore exploration, we typically conduct onshore research. There is no guarantee that the models and research conducted onshore will be representative of actual results on the seafloor. Offshore exploration typically requires significant expenditures, with no guarantee that the results will be useful or financially rewarding.

Operations may be affected by natural hazards.

Underwater exploration and extraction 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 others. We cannot guarantee that we, or the entities we are affiliated with, will be able to conduct exploration, sampling or

extractions operations during favorable periods. In addition, even though sea conditions in a particular search location may be somewhat predictable, the possibility exists that unexpected conditions may occur that adversely affect our operations. It is also possible that natural hazards may prevent or significantly delay operations. Seabed mineral extraction work may be subject to interruptions resulting from storms that adversely affect the extraction operations or the ports of delivery. Project planning considers these risks.

We may be unable to establish our rights to resources or items we discover or recover.

We may discover potentially valuable seabed mineral deposits, but we may be unable to get title to the deposits or get the necessary governmental permits to commercially extract the minerals. Mineral deposits may be in controlled waters where the policies and laws of a certain government may change abruptly, thereby adversely affecting our ability to operate in those zones. We have a process for evaluating this risk in our proprietary “Global Prospectivity Program”.

The market for minerals we recover is uncertain.

During the time between when a mineral deposit is discovered and the first extracted minerals are sold, world and local prices for the mineral may fluctuate drastically and thereby adversely affect the economics of the mineral project.

We could experience delays in the disposition or sale of minerals.

It may take significant time between when a mineral deposit is discovered, and the first extracted minerals are sold. Stakes in the mineral deposits can potentially be sold at an earlier date, but there is no guarantee that there will be readily available buyers at favorable competitive prices.

Legal, political, or civil issues could interfere with our marine operations.

Legal, political, or civil issues of governments throughout the world could restrict access to our operational marine sites or interfere with our marine operations or rights to seabed mineral deposits. In many countries, the legislation covering ocean exploration lacks clarity or certainty. As a result, when we are conducting projects in certain areas of the world for our own account or on our behalf of a contracting party, we may be subjected to unexpected delays, requests, and outcomes as we work with local governments to define and obtain the necessary permits and to assert our claims over assets on the seafloor bottom. Our vessel, equipment, personnel and cargo could be seized or detained by government authorities. We may have to work with different units of a government, and there may be a change of government representatives over time. This may result in unexpected changes or interpretations in government contracts and legislation.

Non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) that are opposed to seafloor mineral extraction may attempt to disrupt business operations. NGOs may also use disinformation in the media to damage our reputation and the reputations of our projects. This may result in delays to project timelines and incremental costs to the company to implement strategies to mitigate and counter NGO activities.

We may be unable to get permission to conduct exploration and extraction operations.

It is possible we will not be successful in obtaining the necessary permits to conduct exploration and extraction operations. In addition, permits we obtain may be revoked or not honored by the entities that issued them. In addition, certain governments may develop new permit requirements that could delay new operations or interrupt existing operations.

Changes in our business strategy or restructuring of our businesses may increase our costs or otherwise affect the profitability of our businesses.

As changes in our business environment occur, we may need to adjust our business strategies to meet these changes, or we may otherwise find it necessary to restructure our operations or particular businesses or assets. When these changes or events occur, we may incur costs to change our business strategy and may need to write down the value of assets or sell certain assets. In any of these events our costs may increase, and we may have significant charges associated with the write-down of assets.

We may be unsuccessful in raising the necessary capital to fund operations and capital expenditures.

Our ability to generate cash inflows is dependent upon our ability to provide mineral exploration and development services to our subsidiaries and other subsea mineral companies or monetize mineral rights. However, we cannot guarantee that the sales and other cash sources will generate sufficient cash inflows to meet our overall cash requirements. If cash inflows are not sufficient to meet our business requirements, we will be required to raise additional capital through other financing activities. Although we have been successful in raising the necessary funds in the past, there can be no assurance we can continue to do so in the future.

We depend on key employees and face competition in hiring and retaining qualified employees.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our employees are vital to our success, and our key management and other employees are difficult to replace. We currently do not have employment contracts with the majority of our key employees. We may not be able to retain highly qualified employees in the future which could adversely affect our business.

We depend on consultants and subcontractors to perform services in certain technical areas, and may face competition and creditor risk in engaging such consultants or vendors.

Our technical consultants and subcontractors supplement and complement the work performed by our employees and are difficult to replace. We may not be able to engage highly qualified consultants or vendors in the future, or there may be contract or credit risk relating to engagement of key consultants or vendors, which could adversely affect our business.

Technological obsolescence of our marine assets or failure of critical equipment could put a strain on our capital requirements or operational capabilities.

From time to time, we employ state-of-the-art technology including sonars, magnetometers, ROVs, vessels, and other advanced science and technology to perform seabed mineral exploration. Although we try to maintain back-ups on critical equipment and components, equipment failures may require us to delay or suspend operations. Also, while we endeavor to keep marine equipment in excellent working condition and current with all available upgrades, technological advances in new equipment may provide superior efficiencies compared to the capabilities of our existing equipment, and this could require us to purchase new equipment which would require additional capital.

We may not be able to contract with clients or customers for marine services or third-party projects.

From time to time, we earn revenue by chartering out equipment and crew and providing marine services to clients or customers. Even if we do contract out our services, the revenue may not be sufficient to cover administrative overhead costs. Although the operational results of these third-party projects are generally successful, the clients or customers may not be willing or financially able to continue with third-party projects of this type in the future. Failure to secure such revenue producing contracts in the future may have a material adverse impact on our revenue and operating cash flows.

The issuance of shares at conversion prices lower than the market price at the time of conversion and the sale of such shares could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Some of our outstanding shares may have been acquired from time to time upon the conversion of convertible notes at conversion prices that are lower than the market price of our common stock at the time of conversion. In the past, Odyssey has issued debt obligations that could be converted into common shares at prices below the current market price. Conversion of the notes at conversion prices that are lower than the market price at the time of conversion and the sale of the shares issued upon conversion could have an adverse effect upon the market price of our common stock.

Investments in subsea mineral exploration companies may prove unsuccessful.

We have invested in marine mineral companies that to date are still in the exploration phase and have not begun to earn significant revenue from operations. We may or may not have control or input on the future development of these businesses. There can be no assurance that these companies will achieve profitability or otherwise be successful in capitalizing on the mineralized materials they intend to exploit or through other revenue-generating activities.

We may be subject to short selling strategies.

Short sellers of our stock may be manipulative and may attempt to drive down the market price of our common stock. Short selling is the practice of selling securities that the seller does not own but rather has, supposedly, borrowed from a third party with the intention of buying identical securities back at a later date to return to the lender. The short seller hopes to profit from a decline in the value of the securities between the sale of the borrowed securities and the purchase of the replacement shares, as the short seller expects to pay less in that purchase than it received in the sale. As it is therefore in the short seller's best interests for the price of the stock to decline, many short sellers (sometime known as "disclosed shorts") publish, or arrange for the publication of, negative opinions regarding the relevant issuer and its business prospects to create negative market momentum and generate profits for themselves after selling a stock short. Although traditionally these disclosed shorts were limited in their ability to access mainstream business media or to otherwise create negative market rumors, the rise of the Internet and technological advancements regarding document creation, videotaping and publication by weblog ("blogging") have allowed many disclosed shorts to publicly attack a company's credibility, strategy and veracity by means of so-called "research reports" that mimic the type of investment analysis performed by large Wall Street firms and independent research analysts. These short attacks have, in the past, led to selling of shares in the market, on occasion in large scale and broad base. Issuers who have limited trading volumes and are susceptible to higher volatility levels than large-cap stocks, can be particularly vulnerable to such short seller attacks. These short seller publications are not regulated by any governmental, self-regulatory organization or other official authority in the U.S., are not subject to certification requirements imposed by the SEC and,

accordingly, the opinions they express may be based on distortions or omissions of actual facts or, in some cases, fabrications of facts. In light of the limited risks involved in publishing such information, and the enormous profit that can be made from running just one successful short attack, unless the short sellers become subject to significant penalties, it is more likely than not that disclosed short sellers will continue to issue such reports.

Some of our equipment or assets could be seized or we may be forced to sell certain assets.

We have pledged certain assets, such as equipment and shares of subsidiaries, as collateral under our loan agreements. Some suppliers have the ability to seize some of our assets if we do not make timely payments for the services, supplies, or equipment that they have provided to us. If we were unable to make payments on these obligations, the lender or supplier may seize the asset or force the sale of the asset. The loss of such assets could adversely affect our operations. The sale of the asset may be done in a manner and under circumstances that do not provide the highest cash value for the sale of the asset.

We could be delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market, which imposes, among other requirements, a minimum bid price requirement. The closing bid price for our common stock must remain at or above \$1.00 per share to comply with Nasdaq's minimum bid requirement for continued listing. If the closing bid price for our common stock is less than \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive business days, Nasdaq may send us a notice stating we will be provided a period of 180 days to regain compliance with the minimum bid requirement or else Nasdaq may make a determination to delist our common stock. Another requirement for continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market is to maintain our market capitalization above \$35.0 million. Nasdaq notified us on October 30, 2024, that we did not meet the \$35.0 million market capitalization requirement for 30 consecutive business days, as required under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(b)(2). On November 4, 2024, Nasdaq notified us that we did not meet the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement for 30 consecutive business days, as required under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2).

Although we regained compliance with both Nasdaq Listing Rules in the second quarter of 2025, we cannot assure that additional that we will be able to maintain compliance with the above-mentioned and other Nasdaq continued listing requirements, which may lead to the delisting of our common from the Nasdaq Capital Market. Delisting from the Nasdaq Capital Market could make trading our common stock more difficult for investors, potentially leading to declines in our share price and liquidity. If our common stock is delisted by Nasdaq, our common stock may be eligible to trade on an over-the-counter quotation system, where an investor may find it more difficult to sell our stock or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our common stock. We cannot assure you that our common stock, if delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market, will be listed on another national securities exchange or quoted on an over-the counter quotation system.

Our insurance coverage may be inadequate to cover all of our business risks.

Although we seek to obtain insurance for some of our main operational risks, there is no guarantee that the insurance policies that we have are sufficient, that they will be in place when needed, that we will be able to obtain insurance coverage when desired, that insurance will be available on commercially attractive terms, or that we will be able to anticipate the risks that need to be insured. Although we may be able to insure our marine assets for certain risks such as certain possible loss or damage scenarios, we may lack insurance to cover against government seizure or detention of our marine assets. Permanent or temporary loss of our marine assets and the associated business interruption without commensurate compensation from an insurance policy could severely impact the financial results and operational capabilities of the company.

We may be exposed to cybersecurity risks.

We depend on information technology networks and systems to process, transmit and store electronic information and to communicate among our locations around the world and among ourselves within our company. Additionally, one of our significant responsibilities is to maintain the security and privacy of our confidential and proprietary information and the personal data of our employees. Our information systems, and those of our service and support providers, are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. Computer viruses, hackers and other external hazards, as well as improper or inadvertent staff behavior could expose confidential company and personal data systems and information to security breaches. Techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or cause system interruption change frequently and may not immediately produce signs of intrusion. As a result, we may be unable to anticipate these incidents or techniques, timely discover them, or implement adequate preventative measures. With respect to our commercial arrangements with service and support providers, we have processes designed to require third-party IT outsourcing, offsite storage and other vendors to agree to maintain certain standards with respect to the storage, protection and transfer of confidential, personal and proprietary information. However, we remain at risk of a data breach due to the intentional or unintentional non-compliance by a vendor's employee or agent, the breakdown of a vendor's data protection processes, or a cyber-attack on a vendor's information systems or our information systems.

Subsea development and operating have inherent risks.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The financing, exploration, development and mining of any of our properties is furthermore subject to a number of macroeconomic, legal and social factors, including commodity prices, laws and regulations, political conditions, currency fluctuations, the ability to hire and retain qualified people, the inability to obtain suitable and adequate machinery, equipment or labor and obtaining necessary services in the jurisdictions in which we may operate. Unfavorable changes to these and other factors have the potential to negatively affect our operations and business. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves and resources, to develop processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference could adversely affect our operations, financial condition and results of operations. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by us will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether precious or base metal or mineral deposits will be commercially viable depends upon a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as the quantity and quality of mineralization; mineral prices, which are highly volatile; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by us towards the exploration and evaluation of our projects will result in discoveries or production of commercial quantities of the minerals. In addition, once in production, mineral reserves are finite and there can be no assurance that we will be able to locate additional reserves as existing reserves are depleted.

We are subject to significant governmental regulations, which affect our operations and costs of conducting our business.

Our exploration operations are subject to government legislation, policies and controls relating to prospecting, development, production, environmental protection, mining taxes and labor standards. For us to carry out our activities, various licenses and permits must be obtained and kept current. There is no guarantee that the Company's licenses and permits will be granted, or that once granted will be maintained and extended. In addition, the terms and conditions of such licenses or permits could be changed and there can be no assurances that any application to renew any existing licenses will be approved. There can be no assurance that all permits that we require will be obtainable on reasonable terms, or at all. Delays or a failure to obtain such permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such permits that we have obtained, could have a material adverse impact on our operations. We may be required to contribute to the cost of providing the required infrastructure to facilitate the development of our properties and will also have to obtain and comply with permits and licenses that may contain specific conditions concerning operating procedures, water use, waste disposal, spills, environmental studies and financial assurances. There can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with any such conditions and non-compliance with such conditions may result in the loss of certain of our permits and licenses on properties, which may have a material adverse effect on us. Future taxation of mining operators cannot be predicted with certainty so planning must be undertaken using present conditions and best estimates of any potential future changes. There is no certainty that such planning will be effective to mitigate adverse consequences of future taxation on us.

We may not be able to obtain all required permits and licenses to place any of our properties into production.

Our current and future operations, including development activities and commencement of production, if warranted, require permits from governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in mineral property exploration and the development or operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. We cannot predict if all permits which we may require for continued exploration, development or construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms, if at all. Costs related to applying for and obtaining permits and licenses may be prohibitive and could delay our planned exploration and development activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on our operations and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Calculations of mineral resources are estimates only and subject to uncertainty.

The estimation of mineral resources is an imprecise process and the accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, the assumptions used and judgments made in interpreting engineering and geological information and

estimating future capital and operating costs. There is significant uncertainty in any reserve or resource estimate, and the economic results of mining a mineral deposit may differ materially from the estimates as additional data are developed or interpretations change.

Estimated mineral resources may be materially affected by other factors.

In addition to uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources, other factors may adversely affect estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves. Such factors may include but are not limited to metallurgical, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, gold prices, and capital and operating costs. Any of these or other adverse factors may reduce or eliminate estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and corporate reputation.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

We are dedicated to protecting the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of our data, infrastructure and operating systems. As part of our commitment to safeguarding our operations against cybersecurity threats, we employ a comprehensive strategy for the assessment, identification, and management of cybersecurity risks. We engage a managed services provider (“MSP”), which provides wide-ranging services including risk assessments, threat detection, monitoring and response strategies, security audits and cybersecurity training.

Cybersecurity Processes: We conduct robust cybersecurity processes aligned with the National Institute of Standards Technology (“NIST”) and the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (“CMMC”) protocols. Our comprehensive approach includes:

- An enterprise firewall;
- Implementation of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA);
- Adherence to the Zero Trust model;
- Utilization of Managed Detection and Response (MDR);
- Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) technologies;
- 24x7 Security Operations Center (SOC); and
- Employment of Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems to continuously monitor our network and respond to threats in real time.

Risk Assessment Procedures: We conduct periodic risk assessments to identify potential cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities within our IT infrastructure. These assessments are conducted using various software tools and methodologies that enable us to evaluate our systems critically and comprehensively. Our risk assessment process includes, but is not limited to, the analysis of:

- Hardware and software configurations;
- Network and data access protocols;
- Encryption standards; and
- Compliance with relevant industry and regulatory standards.

Threat Identification: We utilize advanced threat detection tools and services that continuously monitor our network for signs of unauthorized access, anomalies, and potential breaches. Our third-party cybersecurity provider is equipped with sophisticated detection technologies that help to swiftly identify even the most subtle signs of compromise. We focus on:

- Real-time monitoring of our networks;
- Regularly updated intrusion detection systems (IDS);
- Deployment of endpoint detection and response (EDR) solutions; and
- Utilization of threat intelligence platforms to stay abreast of emerging threats.

Threat Management: Upon identification of a potential threat, our managed service provider’s dedicated incident response team takes immediate action to mitigate any adverse impacts. Our threat management procedures include:

- Immediate isolation of affected systems to prevent the spread of threats;
- Application of appropriate remediation measures, such as patches and software updates;

[Table of Contents](#)

- Conducting a thorough investigation to understand the breach’s nature and scope; and
- Implementing enhancements to prevent future occurrences.

Our incident response plan provides a concise strategy of how we will respond to an incident, including who will respond and their roles and responsibilities, the facilities that are in place to help with the management of the incident, how decisions will be taken with regard to our response to an incident, how communication will be handled both internally and externally, and defining what will happen once the incident is resolved and how we can learn and improve from the situation.

Integration into Overall Risk Management: Our cybersecurity risk assessment processes are fully integrated into the broader risk management framework. Cybersecurity is positioned as a core component of our risk management strategy, with direct reporting to our President and COO, who is guided by our MSP firm. The MSP firm provides strategic direction on policy, procedures and best practice. The synergy between cybersecurity and risk management ensures a resilient posture against emerging cyber threats.

Engagement of Third Parties: These providers are selected based on stringent criteria for cybersecurity expertise, particularly their capability to implement and manage NIST and CMMC protocols.

Third-Party Service Provider Oversight: Our oversight processes include comprehensive due diligence checks for any new third-party service provider and continuous monitoring of our existing MSP firm’s activities. We have established protocols for communication and incident response that align with our managed service provider’s operations, and industry best practice, ensuring swift action in the face of cybersecurity threats. Furthermore, a scheduled series of meetings has been established to procure updates and deliberate upon cybersecurity strategy with our contracted third-party providers.

Impact of Cybersecurity Risks

Material Effects from Cyber Threats: To date, our operations and financial condition have not been materially affected by cybersecurity threats, due in part to our proactive measures such as employee security training programs and advanced threat detection and response capabilities. Our defensive strategies have successfully mitigated the risks of cyber incidents.

Potential Risk Exposure: While we have not experienced significant disruptions from cyber threats, we recognize the evolving nature of cyber risks. We continually evaluate the likelihood of potential cybersecurity incidents that could materially impact our strategic direction, operational efficacy, and financial stability. Our investment in training, alongside our sophisticated SOC, SIEM, and Zero Trust architecture, positions us to identify and address potential cybersecurity challenges promptly.

Cybersecurity Governance

Our executive team is actively involved in overseeing our cybersecurity operations to ensure that they meet industry standards. The executive team provides regular updates to the Board—specifically the audit committee—on the status of our cybersecurity efforts, including any potential risks, threats or incidents.

Our President and COO, with guidance from our third-party MSP, manages our cybersecurity risk management and strategy process. Collectively, our consultants have 50+ years’ experience in the cybersecurity industry in various roles.

Processes for Informing the Board: The audit committee is regularly informed about cybersecurity risks through quarterly briefings from our President and COO. These briefings may include risk assessment reports, incident response updates, changes to the cybersecurity landscape, and other relevant information. In the case of a cybersecurity incident that meets reporting thresholds, the audit committee will be promptly notified and will receive continual updates until the situation is remedied.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Corporate Office

We maintain our corporate offices in Tampa, Florida where we lease approximately 6,000 square feet of office space. We currently do not own any buildings or land. We believe our current leased facility is adequate for our current and planned levels of operation.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information contained in “Part IV, Item 15. Note 11, *Commitments and Contingencies*” included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for the Company's Common Stock

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "OMEX".

As of March 13, 2026, the number of record holders of our common stock was 109.

Dividends

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our Board of Directors. No dividends have been declared with respect to our common stock, and we do not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Administrators and officers (the "Subsidiary D&Os") of Oceanica and ExO received or accrued the right to receive an aggregate of 1,911,666 member interests of Oceanica (the "Compensation Quotas") as compensation for their services in those roles over several years. Odyssey and each of the Subsidiary D&Os entered into Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements (collectively, the "Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements") on June 27, 2025, whereby the Subsidiary D&Os assigned the Compensation Quotas to Odyssey in exchange for shares of Odyssey's common stock. This exchange resulted in the transfer of the Subsidiary D&Os interests in Oceanica (via the Compensation Quotas) to Odyssey in exchange for shares of Odyssey's common stock. Accordingly, Odyssey is obligated to issue an aggregate of 1,841,137 shares of its common stock to the Subsidiary D&Os pursuant to the Agreements. Pursuant to the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements, the shares are contractually restricted, and will not be legally issued until the earlier to occur of (i) the fifth anniversary of the exchange or (ii) the date on which the environmental impact statement or certain other approvals are obtained by Phosagmex or ExO.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, purchasers under a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") entered into by the Company on December 23, 2024, exercised options to purchase 6,975,488 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share, and holders of the March 2023 Warrants, December 2023 Warrants and 2022 Warrants (as defined below) exercised the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,318,391 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging between \$1.10 and \$1.23 per share. The Company will use the proceeds of the stock option and warrant exercises in the aggregate amount of \$9,138,562 to fund the Company's operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes converted their indebtedness of \$14.5 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, into 12,051,669 shares and 5,774,691 shares of the Company's Common Stock, respectively, at exercise prices between \$1.10 and \$1.66 per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we issued and sold an aggregate of 7,377,912 shares of common stock to certain accredited investors at a purchase price of \$0.55 per share. The aggregate purchase price for the shares, before deduction of the Company's expenses associated with the transaction, was approximately \$4.1 million. The issuance and sale of the shares of common stock were exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 thereunder. The Company and the investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to prepare and file a registration statement with the SEC relating to the offer and sale of the shares of common stock on or before February 28, 2025. The Form S-1 Registration Statement was filed with the SEC on January 24, 2025, and declared effective on February 7, 2025.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no repurchases of shares of the Company's common stock during the year ended December 31, 2025.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis is intended to provide a narrative of our financial results and an evaluation of our results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the related notes to the financial statements, and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, regarding the Company's expectations concerning its future operations, earnings and prospects. On the date the forward-looking statements are made, the statements represent the Company's expectations, but the expectations concerning its future operations, earnings and prospects may change. The Company's expectations involve risks and uncertainties and are based on many assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable, but such assumptions may ultimately prove to be inaccurate or incomplete, in whole or in part. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that the Company's expectations and the forward-looking statements will be correct. Please refer to Part I, Item 1A ("Risk Factors") of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of risk factors that could cause actual results to differ from the expectations stated in this discussion. Odyssey disclaims any obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements except as required by law.

Operational Update

Additional information regarding our announced projects can be found in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. Only projects that are material in nature or with material status updates are discussed below. We may have other projects in various stages of planning or execution that may not be disclosed for security or legal reasons until considered appropriate by management or required by law.

Our subsea project portfolio contains multiple projects in various stages of development throughout the world and across different mineral resources. We regularly evaluate prospective resources to identify new projects. In addition to conducting geological assessments, we also analyze licensing regulations to assure rights can be secured, business development models, and commercial viability factors; all which factor into our decision making on whether and how to pursue opportunities in the best interest of our stockholders.

Subsea Mineral Exploration Projects

Phosagmex Project

On December 23, 2024, the Company, certain of its affiliates and Capital Latinoamericano, S.A. de C.V. ("CapLat") entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (the "JV Agreement"), pursuant to which Odyssey and CapLat agreed to work together to develop a strategic fertilizer production project in Mexico (the "Phosagmex Project") building on the work completed by the Company to validate and quantify a high-quality subsea phosphate resource within Mexico's Exclusive Economic Zone (the "Mexican EEZ"). Pursuant to the JV Agreement, the Company and CapLat agreed to work together to develop the Phosagmex Project and, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including certain regulatory approvals from Mexican governmental authorities, to invest through subsidiaries of each party as equal partners, subject to adjustment based on final contributions in a newly formed joint venture entity that will own and continue to develop and operate the Phosagmex Project. CapLat is key as a local partner in Mexico to develop the Phosagmex Project due to its local knowledge of the Mexican business and political environment and its expertise in the food and agricultural industries. Odyssey is a key partner that has expertise critical to the phosphate and fertilizer production project with respect to operations in the Mexican EEZ to extract phosphate ore needed for fertilizer production from the seafloor within the area located in the Gulf of Ulloa of the Baja California Sur Peninsula in the Mexican EEZ, as well as processing phosphate ore into commercially viable products serving the fertilizer industry in Mexican and global markets.

The Phosagmex Project includes a rich deposit of phosphate sands located 70-90 meters deep within the Mexican EEZ. This deposit contains a large amount of high-grade phosphate ore that can be extracted on a commercially viable basis (essentially a standard dredging operation). The product will be attractive to Mexican and other world producers of fertilizers because it can provide important benefits to Mexico's and the rest of North America's agricultural development. The deposit lies within exclusive mining concessions described in more detail below.

Pursuant to the JV Agreement, on June 4, 2025, the parties formed Phosagmex as a joint venture entity. On June 6, 2025, in accordance with the JV Agreement, the Company's subsidiary, Exploraciones Oceánicas S. de R.L. de CV ("ExO"), entered into an agreement to transfer its legal rights to the mining concessions described below that include the phosphate ore for the Phosagmex Project to Phosagmex subject to reinstatement of the concessions.

On February 27, 2026, the Company, certain of its affiliates, CapLat, and Phosagmex entered into an amended and restated JV

Agreement (the “Restated JV Agreement”). The Restated JV Agreement:

- provides for termination only upon the mutual consent or agreement of the parties to the JV Agreement;
- eliminates respective rights to termination fees in the event of termination for all parties to the JV Agreement;
- provides for the closing of the transactions contemplated thereby upon execution and delivery of the Restated JV Agreement, including execution and delivery of an acknowledgment of assignment of the mining concessions and a restated shareholder agreement; and
- limits the duration of the period during which the Company is obligated to provide services to Phosagmex.

In 2012, ExO was granted the first of three 50-year mining licenses by Mexico (extendable for another 50 years) for the deposit that lies 25-40 km offshore in Baja California Sur. In October 2024, the Company discovered that the Mexican mining authority unlawfully cancelled ExO’s mining concessions in June and August 2024. ExO challenged the cancellation in November 2024. In September and October 2025, the Tribunal Federal de Justicia Administrativa (“TFJA”) issued orders annulling the 2024 cancellations of the concessions, thereby restoring the legal validity of the concessions. Certain issues relating to concession fees remain under review before a Federal Circuit Tribunal (“Tribunal”). Once the concession fee issues are resolved by the Tribunal, the assignment of the concessions to Phosagmex will be effective.

After the concessions have been reinstated and the assignment to Phosagmex is effective, Phosagmex will submit an application for an environmental permit to move forward with the Phosagmex project. Although the permit application will be based on the underlying exploration work and environmental research by ExO described below, the application will include certain significant changes to reflect the Phosagmex Project plan.

ExO Permit Application

We spent more than three years preparing an environmentally sustainable development plan with the assistance of experts in marine dredging and leading environmental scientists from around the world.

In 2015, ExO applied for a permit to move forward with the project. Notwithstanding the factors stated above, in April 2016 the Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (“SEMARNAT”) unlawfully rejected the permit application. ExO challenged the decision in Mexican federal court and in March 2018, the TFJA, an 11-judge panel, ruled unanimously that SEMARNAT denied the application in violation of Mexican law and ordered the agency to re-take its decision. Just prior to the change in the Mexican administration later in 2018, SEMARNAT denied the permit a second time in defiance of the court. ExO challenged the decision again before the TFJA. On October 25, 2024, the TFJA announced its ruling in favor of SEMARNAT. ExO appealed the TFJA’s ruling. On November 5, 2025, the Tribunal denied ExO’s appeal of the TFJA’s ruling. Because ExO has transferred the concessions to Phosagmex and does not intend to pursue the project, the Tribunal’s decision does not impact our business or strategic plan to advance this project. As described above, Phosagmex will submit its own environmental permit application when the concessions are reinstated.

ExO NAFTA Arbitration

In addition, in April 2019, we filed an arbitration claim under the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) against Mexico on behalf of Odyssey and ExO to protect our stockholders’ interests and significant investment in the project. Our claim sought compensation on the basis that SEMARNAT’s wrongful repeated denial of authorization has destroyed the value of our investment in violation of NAFTA.

On June 14, 2019, Odyssey and ExO executed an agreement that provided up to \$6.5 million in funding for prior, current and future costs of the NAFTA action. On January 31, 2020, this agreement was amended and restated, as a result of which the availability increased to \$10.0 million. In December 2020, Odyssey announced it secured an additional \$10.0 million from the funder to aid in our NAFTA case. On June 14, 2021, the funder agreed to fund up to an additional \$5.0 million for arbitration costs. The funder will not have any right of recourse against us unless the environmental permit is awarded or if proceeds are received (See *Note 10 – Derivative Financial Instruments*).

On September 17, 2024, the Company received notification from the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”) of the arbitral award (the “Arbitral Award”) on the claims brought by the Company on behalf of itself and ExO, against the United Mexican States under NAFTA. The arbitral tribunal issued an award in favor of the Company and ExO. The award orders Mexico to pay \$37.1 million for breaching its obligations under NAFTA, plus interest (the “Award Interest”) at the one-year Mexico Treasury bond rate, compounded annually, from October 12, 2018, until the award is paid in full, plus the arbitrators’ fees and ICSID administrative costs. The amounts awarded are net of Mexican taxes, and Mexico may not tax the award. The case filings and the award are available on the ICSID website.

On December 12, 2024, Mexico commenced an application before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice seeking to set-aside the

Arbitral Award. The set-aside application remains pending as of the date of this report.

CIC Project:

CIC Limited (“CIC”) is a deep-sea mineral exploration company. CIC is supported by a consortium of companies providing expertise and financial contributions in support of development of a project in the Cook Islands. Odyssey is a member of the consortium, which also includes Royal Boskalis Westminster.

In February 2022, the Cook Islands Seabed Minerals Authority (“SBMA”) awarded CIC a five-year exploration license beginning June 2022 within the Cook Islands’ exclusive economic zone. Offshore explorations and research commenced in the third quarter of 2022 with positive results in early sampling and testing of vessels and equipment, which informed requirements for ongoing viable operational functions as the basis for a longer-term operation over the license period. The early operations also resulted in preliminary resource sampling, that ultimately will accrue to the resource evaluation and regional environmental assessment.

Through a wholly owned subsidiary, we have earned and now hold approximately 13.4% of the current outstanding equity units of CIC issued in exchange for the provision of services by the Company. We achieved our current equity position through the provision of services rendered to CIC (see *Note 5 – Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*).

Ocean Minerals, LLC Project:

Ocean Minerals, LLC (“OML”) is a deepwater critical minerals exploration and development company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Moana Minerals Limited (“Moana Minerals”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of OML and is a deepwater critical metals exploration and development company incorporated in the Cook Islands with offices and operations based in Rarotonga, Cook Islands. In February 2022, the SBMA awarded Moana Minerals a five-year exploration license (“EL3”) for a 23,630 square kilometer area in the Cook Islands’ exclusive economic zone.

Moana Minerals has validated vast polymetallic nodule resources in its exploration license area and, pursuant to the SBMA’s standards and guidelines, it is conducting further exploration activities to increase confidence in the reported mineral resource and size of the reported mineral resources and to secure environmental approvals to perform commercial operations. OML and its project partners are also advancing work to develop recovery systems to harvest these high-quality seafloor polymetallic nodules and processing solutions to convert them into commercial grade metals.

On June 4, 2023, Odyssey entered into a purchase agreement to acquire an approximately 13% interest in OML in exchange for a contribution by Odyssey of its interest in its then wholly owned subsidiary, ORI, whose sole asset was a 6,000-meter remotely operated vehicle (“ROV”), cash contributions of up to \$10.0 million in a series of transactions over the following year, a Contribution Agreement and an Equity Exchange Agreement. On July 3, 2023, the parties consummated the initial closing of the purchase agreement, pursuant to which Odyssey’s wholly owned subsidiary obtained approximately 6.28% of OML’s outstanding equity interests. On October 18, 2024, Odyssey and OML entered into a Termination Agreement pursuant to which the parties terminated the OML Purchase Agreement. The Termination Agreement terminated the parties’ rights and obligations relating to the purchase of additional equity interests in OML, but did not affect Odyssey’s ownership of the Initial OML Units or its obligation to pay the lease payments for the ROV (see *Note 5 – Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*). The Termination Agreement also did not affect the Equity Exchange Agreement or Contribution Agreement.

The 6,000-meter rated ROV contributed to OML by Odyssey provides OML with an additional tool to advance the project toward eventual applications for an environmental permit and harvesting license when exploration and feasibility studies are completed and demonstrate how harvesting can be done without serious environmental harm. OML has obtained a Joint Ore Reserve Committee (“JORC”) compliant report that substantially increases resources reporting to inferred and indicated confidence levels, and continues to advance toward completing its preliminary Feasibility Study, among other important project milestones it is working to achieve. The summary of OML’s resource assessment is available on its website: www.omlus.com. Information available on OML’s website, including its technical report summary, is not incorporated into this Annual Report.

Lihir Gold Project:

The exploration license for the Lihir Gold Project covers a subsea area that contains several prospective gold exploration targets in two different mineralization types: seamount-related epithermal and modern placer gold. Two subaqueous debris fields within the area are adjacent to the terrestrial Ladolam Gold Mine and are believed to have originated from the same volcanogenic source. The resource lies 500-2,000 meters deep in the Papua New Guinea Exclusive Economic Zone off the coast of Lihir Island, adjacent to the location of one of the world’s largest known terrestrial gold deposits. We have an 85.6% interest in Bismarck Mining Corporation, Ltd, the Papua New Guinea company that holds the exploration license (the “Bismarck Exploration License”) for the project.

Previous exploration expeditions in the license area, including research conducted by Odyssey, indicate it is highly prospective for commercially viable gold content.

In 2021 and again in 2023, Papua New Guinea issued permit extensions allowing Odyssey to continue with our exploration program. We have developed an exploration program for the Lihir Gold Project to validate and quantify the precious and base metal content of the prospective resource. The Company has met with local regulatory authorities, specialists in local mining, environmental legal experts, and logistics support service companies in Papua New Guinea to establish baseline business functions essential for a successful program to support upcoming marine exploration operations in the license area. This offshore work began in late 2021 and is ongoing. Bismarck and Odyssey value the environment and respect the interests and people of Papua New Guinea and Lihir and are committed to transparent sharing of all environmental data collected during the exploration program.

Offshore survey and mapping operations commenced in December 2021 in the Papua New Guinea, Lihir license area and was completed in 2022. This work produced a high-resolution acoustic terrain model of the seafloor in the area, as well as acquiring acoustic images of subseafloor sediments and lithology. This allowed characterization of the geologic setting of the area and essentially created a “snapshot” of the environment. These activities will help us to further characterize the value of this project and allow informed decision making on how to proceed with environmentally sensitive direct geologic sampling. In the first half of 2023, a comprehensive project plan was designed identifying specific target areas for geological and environmental samples to be collected in future offshore operations. No timetable has been set for operations to commence, as operational plans are currently being developed. In March 2026, Bismarck received a seventh term renewal for the Bismarck Exploration License.

During 2023, Odyssey continued exploration in the exploration license area to continue to validate the geological prospectivity of the property. In addition to examining the regional geological and tectonic settings of the region, additional multibeam data and 127 geological samples were collected, and seven ROV dives were conducted. These activities increased Bismarck’s confidence in the presence of enriched mineral targets within the exploration license area. Likewise, two target sites were identified for future resource sampling. Future exploration will focus on continued sampling in these locations while working towards a defined resource assessment and gathering environmental baseline data to compile an environmental impact assessment.

Odyssey’s multi-year exploration program is planned to focus on robust environmental surveys and studies that will accrue to environmental permitting in compliance with Papua New Guinea’s requirements as well as the development of an Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”). During the exploration phase, steps to validate and quantify the precious and base metal content of the prospective resource would also be carried out. Once completed, if the data shows extraction can be carried out responsibly, Odyssey will apply for a mining license.

Further development of this project is dependent on the characterization of any resources during exploration.

United States Critical Minerals

On April 24, 2025, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 14285, titled “Unleashing America’s Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources.” This directive mandates federal agencies to expedite the responsible exploration and development of seabed mineral resources on the outer continental shelf (the “OCS”) of the United States, quantify the nation’s offshore mineral endowment, and reinvigorate domestic leadership in extraction and processing technologies. The order further prioritizes the establishment of secure domestic supply chains for critical inputs essential to U.S. national security, energy transition, infrastructure modernization, and food security.

Odyssey is well positioned to benefit from the regulatory momentum and policy priorities laid out in the executive order. Our projects focus on ocean mineral resources that are essential for both agricultural resilience and emerging clean energy technologies. Our subsea mineral exploration experience is directly applicable to all of the projects being considered by the U.S. government.

Since 2021, Odyssey has been qualified by the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”) to acquire and hold a marine minerals lease. Lease applications are subject to agency review and public process, but recent regulatory actions in response to the executive order are expected to accelerate timelines and enhance the transparency and predictability of the permitting process. We are considering areas with significant mineral prospectivity as determined through our proprietary Global Prospectivity Program. We have high confidence that these areas within the OCS that align directly with the country’s stated goals of producing a sustainable supply of critical minerals that are sourced and processed in the U.S.

Virginia Strategic Minerals project

On November 6, 2025, we submitted an Unsolicited Request for Lease Sale of Marine Mineral Exploration and Development Rights to BOEM. Odyssey’s request is among the first under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) of 1953 in U.S. jurisdiction under BOEM’s oversight.

The proposed lease area, located within the U.S. OCS off the Mid-Atlantic coast, is highly prospective for heavy mineral sands rich in titanium, zirconium and rare earth elements. Together, these materials are critical to U.S. national defense, and domestic manufacturing, underpinning U.S. manufacturing and agriculture—from aerospace alloys and smartphones to medical devices.

Additionally, offshore sand and gravel resources from the recovery process can support coastal resiliency efforts.

If BOEM grants the requested lease sale at the conclusion of its process and Odyssey obtains the development rights, Odyssey's project will commence with the collection of comprehensive environmental and geological data to inform responsible resource assessment and project design. If the project advances to recovery, operations will utilize shallow-water dredging, a well-established and extensively studied method already used regularly worldwide for navigation and coastal resiliency, implemented in ways that mitigate potential impacts. Odyssey carefully selected the proposed lease area to avoid sensitive habitats, marine protected areas, and active maritime zones, as well as to respect conservation areas.

If Odyssey obtains the requested lease, its capability to advance a project will be enhanced by an October 2025 collaboration agreement with Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation (NASDAQ: GLDD), the nation's largest dredging contractor and a trusted federal partner for coastal restoration and resiliency projects.

Going Concern Consideration

We have experienced several years of net losses and may continue to do so. Our ability to generate net income or positive cash flows for the next twelve months is dependent upon financings, our success in developing and monetizing our interests in mineral exploration entities, and generating income from contracted services and exploration charters.

Our 2026 business plan requires us to generate new cash inflows to effectively allow us to perform our planned projects. We continually plan to generate new cash inflows through the monetization of our equity stakes in seabed mineral companies, financings, syndications or other partnership opportunities. If cash inflow ever becomes insufficient to meet our projected business plan requirements, we would be required to follow a contingency business plan based on curtailed expenses and fewer cash requirements.

In December 2024, we amended the March 2023 Notes (as defined below) and the December 2023 Notes (as defined below) to, among other items, extend the maturity date of our obligations, and add a conversion feature, thereby deferring a material cash need. The holders of March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes have exercised their right to convert the notes in full, which alleviated our need for cash to repay the notes on their December 31, 2025 and April 1, 2026 maturity dates. In addition, on December 23, 2024, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") pursuant to which the Company issued and sold an aggregate of 7,377,912 shares of Common Stock to certain accredited investors at a purchase price of \$0.55 per share. The aggregate purchase price for the shares, before deduction of the Company's expenses associated with the transaction, was approximately \$4.1 million. The proceeds of that sale of Common Stock, together with other anticipated cash inflows, provided sufficient operating funds into the second quarter of 2025. The SPA further provided the investors with the right, but not the obligation, to purchase an additional 7,220,141 shares of Common Stock at a purchase price of \$1.10 per share at a subsequent closing to be held on July 31, 2025, or such later date agreed by the Company and the purchasers who purchased at least a majority of the initial shares under the SPA. During the year ended December 31, 2025, purchasers exercised their options to purchase 6,975,488 additional shares of Common Stock under the SPA at \$1.10 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the Company's warrants to purchase Common Stock exercised their warrants to purchase 1,318,391 shares of Common Stock at a weighted-average price per share of \$1.11, for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.5 million. Sales of Common Stock pursuant to exercises of warrants and stock options are expected to provide sufficient operating funds through the short term.

Our consolidated non-restricted cash balance at December 31, 2025, was \$3.5 million. We had a working capital deficit at December 31, 2025, of \$7.3 million. The total consolidated book value of our assets was approximately \$15.8 million at December 31, 2025, which included the cash balance of \$3.5 million.

The factors noted above raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Although the steps taken by management, as outlined above, provide liquidity to the Company and position the Company to continue operating, the doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern has not been alleviated. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

Results of Operations

The dollar values discussed in the following tables, except as otherwise indicated, are approximations to the nearest thousands and therefore do not necessarily sum in columns or rows. For more detail refer to the Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in Item 8.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Increase/(Decrease) (in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Total revenue	\$ 354	\$ 769	\$ (415)	(54)%
Marketing, general and administrative	10,977	9,669	\$ 1,308	13.5%
Operations and research	2,808	3,104	\$ (296)	(9.5)%
Total operating expenses	13,785	12,774	\$ 1,011	7.9%
Total other (expense) / income	(35,039)	18,252	\$ (53,291)	(292.0)%
Net (loss) / income	(48,470)	6,247	\$ (54,717)	—
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	5,385	9,411	\$ (4,026)	(42.8)%
Net income (loss) attributable to Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.	\$ (43,085)	\$ 15,658	\$ (58,743)	(375.2)%

Revenue

Revenue in each period was generated from marine research and project administration for our customers and related parties. Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$0.4 million, a decrease of \$0.4 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to the expiration of the Services Agreement with CIC in the second quarter of 2025.

Two companies to which we provided these services in both periods are deep-sea mineral exploration companies, CIC and OML, which we consider to be related parties (see *Note 15 – Related Party Transactions*).

Operating Expenses

Marketing, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025 were \$11.0 million, an increase of \$1.3 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase primarily resulted from \$2.4 million of director fees in connection with the Mexican Corporate Transactions, as well as increases of \$1.1 million in employee bonus and other compensation, \$0.6 million increase in legal fees, \$0.2 million in investor relations, and \$0.1 million in other professional services. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.8 million decrease in share-based compensation and a \$1.4 million reduction in audit fees, as 2024 included significant audit fees related to the 2023 restatement of previously issued financial statements.

Operations and research expenses are primarily focused on deep-sea mineral exploration, including mineral research, scientific services, marine operations and project management. Operations and research expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025 were \$2.8 million, a decrease of \$0.3 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily as a result of decreases of \$1.2 million in licenses and permits, partially offset by a \$0.9 million increase in other professional fees.

Total Other (Expense)/Income

Total other (expense)/income was a \$35.0 million expense and \$18.3 million income for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, resulting in a net change of \$53.3 million.

The increase in expense or reductions in income were attributable to:

- a \$47.1 million decrease in the change in derivative fair value, mainly consisting of changes in fair value of warrants, OML Put Option, Litigation Financing, 37N Note, March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes (refer to *Note 9 – Fair Value Measurements* for additional details);

[Table of Contents](#)

- \$9.8 million of other income in 2024 from our residual economic interest in our legacy shipwreck business which was not present in 2025;
- \$1.3 million increase in the loss on equity method investment, related to OML and Phosagmex; and
- a \$2.3 million increase in foreign exchange loss.

The above increases in expense were offset by increases in income or reductions in expense attributable to:

- \$4.2 million of loss on the OML Termination Agreement in 2024;
- \$0.6 million of gain on debt extinguishment and \$0.2 million in sale of equipment in 2025, compared with a \$0.7 million loss on debt extinguishment in 2024;
- a \$1.6 million decrease in interest expense, which includes debt discount amortization.

Taxes

Due to losses in the periods and a full valuation allowance established on our net operating loss carryforwards, we did not accrue any taxes in either the year ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Non-Controlling Interest

The non-controlling interest adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$5.4 million as compared to \$9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. This primarily resulted from lower permit fees and other standard operating costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Summary of Cash Flows:		
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities	\$ (8,849)	\$ 642
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(174)	(84)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	7,747	212
Net (Decrease) Increase In Cash	\$ (1,276)	\$ 770
Cash At Beginning Of Period	4,792	4,022
Cash At End Of Period	<u>\$ 3,516</u>	<u>\$ 4,792</u>

Discussion of Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2025, was \$8.8 million. This represented an increase in cash used of approximately \$9.5 million when compared to cash provided of \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. Cash flows used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2025 reflected a net income before non-controlling interest of \$48.5 million and is adjusted primarily by non-cash items of \$37.7 million, including: (i) \$28.2 million in changes in fair value of derivative liabilities, relating primarily to the change in fair value of warrants, OML Put Option, and Litigation financing liability, (ii) \$2.2 million of an Equity Exchange in connection with Mexican Corporate Transactions, (iii) amortization of deferred discount \$1.9 million, (iv) note payable accretion of \$1.6 million, (v) share-based compensation of \$0.2 million, (vi) \$1.8 million of PIK interest, and (vii) \$1.6 million loss on equity method investment. Other operating activities increased working capital by \$1.9 million, which included a \$26,927 decrease in accounts payable, a \$1.7 million decrease in accrued expenses, and a \$0.2 million decrease in accounts receivable, partially offset by a \$88,990 increase in other working capital accounts.

Cash flows provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2024, were \$0.6 million. This represents an approximate \$10.8 million increase in cash provided when compared to the use of \$10.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Cash flows used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2024, reflected a net income before non-controlling interest of \$6.2 million and is adjusted primarily by non-cash items of \$3.7 million, which includes other income of \$9.8 million from our residual economic interest in a salvaged shipwreck. Cash used in operating activities is adjusted primarily by non-cash items of \$3.7 million, including: (i) \$18.9 million in changes in fair value of derivative liabilities, relating primarily to the change in fair value of warrants, the OML Put Option, and the Litigation Financing liability, (ii) \$4.2 million of a loss on Termination Agreement, (iii) amortization of deferred discount \$3.3 million, (iv) note payable accretion of \$2.3 million, (v) share-based compensation of \$2.0 million, and (vi) \$1.8 million of PIK interest. Other operating activities increased working capital by \$1.9 million. This \$1.9 million increase included a \$0.4 million decrease to accounts payable and a \$2.1 million increase to accrued expenses, partially offset by a \$0.2 million increase in other working capital accounts.

Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2025, were \$0.2 million. This represented an approximate \$90,000 increase from cash flows used in investing activities of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the net cash used in investing activities was \$157,508 of cash paid for investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary and \$16,098 for the purchase of property and equipment.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the net cash used in investing activities was solely for the purchase of property and equipment.

Financing Activities

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2025, were \$7.7 million and primarily consisted of \$7.7 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock and \$1.5 million of proceeds from exercised warrants, partially offset by \$0.8 million of debt obligation payments, \$0.5 million payments on sale-leaseback financing and \$0.1 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock.

[Table of Contents](#)

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2024, were \$0.2 million and primarily consisted of \$3.9 million from proceeds from the issuance of common stock, partially offset by \$3.0 million of debt obligation payments, \$0.5 million of sale-leaseback payments and \$0.1 million of offering costs paid on financing.

Other Cash Flow and Equity Areas

General Discussion

At December 31, 2025, we had cash of \$3.5 million, a decrease of \$1.3 million from the December 31, 2024 balance of \$4.8 million. Financial debt of the company was \$5.0 million and \$22.9 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Financings

Debt Financing

The Company's consolidated loans payable consisted of the following carrying values at:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
March 2023 Note	\$ —	\$ 13,101,995
December 2023 Note	—	6,550,164
Emergency Injury Disaster Loan	150,000	150,000
Vendor note payable	—	484,009
AFCO insurance note payable	522,356	465,138
Finance obligations (Note 17)	4,323,042	4,210,604
Total Loans payable	\$ 4,995,398	\$ 24,961,910
Less: Unamortized deferred lender fee	—	(119,530)
Less: Unamortized debt discount	—	(1,906,850)
Total Loans payable, net	\$ 4,995,398	\$ 22,935,530
Less: Current portion of loans payable	(1,062,356)	(13,084,379)
Loans payable—long term	\$ 3,933,042	\$ 9,851,151

March 2023 Notes and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On March 6, 2023, Odyssey entered into a Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the "March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement") with an institutional investor pursuant to which Odyssey issued and sold to the investor (a) a promissory note (the "March 2023 Note") in the principal amount of up to \$14.0 million and (b) a warrant (the "March 2023 Warrants" and, together with the March 2023 Note, the "March 2023 Securities") to purchase shares of our Common Stock.

The total proceeds of \$14.0 million were allocated between debt and equity for the warrants based on the relative fair value of the two instruments. As a result, there was a debt discount of \$3.7 million, which was amortized over the remaining term of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement using the effective interest method, which is charged to interest expense. In connection with the December 2024 amendment discussed below, any unamortized debt discount was written off to interest expense.

The principal amount outstanding under the March 2023 Note bore interest at the rate of 11.0% per annum, and interest was payable in cash on a quarterly basis, except that, (a) at Odyssey's option and upon notice to the holder of the March 2023 Note, any quarterly interest payment could be satisfied, in lieu of paying such cash interest, by adding an equivalent amount to the principal amount of the March 2023 Note ("PIK Interest"), and (b) the first quarterly interest payment due under the March 2023 Note was satisfied with PIK Interest. The March 2023 Note provided Odyssey with the right, but not the obligation, upon notice to the holder of the March 2023 Note to redeem the March 2023 Note under certain circumstances. Unless the March 2023 Note was sooner redeemed at Odyssey's option, all indebtedness under the March 2023 Note was due and payable on September 6, 2024. On September 5, 2024, the Company entered into amendments pursuant to which the maturity date was extended to December 6, 2024. Under the terms of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, Odyssey agreed to use the proceeds of the sale of the Securities to fund Odyssey's obligations under the Termination Agreement (as defined above), to pay legal fees and costs related to Odyssey's NAFTA arbitration against the United Mexican States, to pay fees and expenses related to the transactions contemplated by the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, and for working capital and other general corporate expenditures. Odyssey's obligations under Note were secured by a security interest in substantially all of Odyssey's assets (subject to limited stated exclusions).

Table of Contents

Under the terms of the March 2023 Warrant, the holder had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase up to 3,703,703 shares of Odyssey's common stock at an exercise price of \$3.78 per share, which represents 120.0% of the official closing price of Odyssey's common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Upon exercise of the March 2023 Warrant, Odyssey had the option to either (a) deliver the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise or (b) pay to the holder an amount equal to the difference between (i) the aggregate exercise price payable under the notice of exercise and (ii) the product of (A) the number of shares of common stock indicated in the notice of exercise multiplied by (B) the arithmetic average of the daily volume-weighted average price of the common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market for the five consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately prior to the date of the notice of exercise. The warrant provided for customary adjustments to the exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise in the event of a stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, combination or exchange of shares, separation, reorganization, liquidation, or the like.

On March 6, 2023, the Company recognized the fair value of the March 2023 Warrant using the Black-Scholes valuation technique at \$3,742,362 and classified the warrants as equity and debt discount of the March 2023 Note. On January 30, 2024, the March 2023 Warrant was amended to add a cashless exercise provision. Due to that amendment, the Company determined that the March 2023 Warrant meets the definition of a derivative and is not considered indexed to the Company's own stock due to the settlement adjustment that provides that the share price input upon cashless exercise is always based on the highest of three prices. As such, beginning in the first quarter of 2024, the March 2023 Warrant is recognized as a derivative liability and is subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in earnings in the period incurred.

In connection with the execution and delivery of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, Odyssey entered into a registration rights agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") pursuant to which Odyssey registered the offer and sale of the shares (the "Exercise Shares") of Odyssey common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrant in a Prospectus filed with the SEC and declared effective as of June 1, 2023.

We incurred \$98,504 in related fees which were being amortized over the term of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement and charged to interest expense. In connection with the December 2024 amendment discussed below, any unamortized debt discount was written off to interest expense.

December 2024 Amendment - March 2023 Notes and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On December 20, 2024, the Company and the holders of the March 2023 Securities entered into an Amendment to Note and Warrant March Purchase Agreement (the "March 2023 NWPA Amendment") pursuant to which the March 2023 Purchase Agreement was amended to, among other things, (a) add certain covenants, including a requirement for the Company to maintain a minimum liquidity level, and modify certain existing covenants, (b) add related events of default, and (c) provide that the Company's obligations under the March 2023 Purchase Agreement, the March 2023 Notes, and related documents are guaranteed by specified subsidiaries of the Company.

In connection with the March 2023 NWPA Amendment, the Company issued to each of the holders of the March 2023 Securities an Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note (the "March 2023 AR Notes"), and the Company and such holders entered into amendments (the "March 2023 Warrant Amendments") to the March 2023 Warrants. The March 2023 Notes were modified by the March 2023 AR Notes to, among other things, (a) extend the maturity date to June 30, 2025, and, subject to an amendment of the Company's December 2023 Notes (as defined below), to December 31, 2025, (b) add a conversion feature pursuant to which the holders had the right to convert the indebtedness under the March 2023 AR Notes into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion rate equal to 75% of the 30-day volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock, provided that the conversion rate would not be less than \$1.10 or greater than \$2.20. The March 2023 AR Notes included limitations on the holders' right to exercise the conversion feature, including customary limitations intended to ensure compliance with the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market and a provision that provided the Company with the right to settle any exercise of the conversion feature in cash rather than by issuing shares of common stock. The condition relating to amendment of the December 2023 Notes also was satisfied on December 20, 2024, such that the maturity date of the March 2023 AR Notes was December 31, 2025.

The March 2023 Warrant Amendments modified the exercise price of the March 2023 Warrants from \$3.78 to \$1.10. In connection with the March 2023 NWPA Amendment, the Company also granted (a) registration rights to the holders of the March 2023 AR Notes and the March 2023 Warrants with respect to the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion or exercise thereof and (b) provided the holders with security interests in additional collateral to secure the Company's obligations to the holders. The Company and the investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "March 2023 Rights Agreement") pursuant to which the Company agreed to prepare and file a registration statement with the SEC relating to the offer and sale of the shares of common stock on or before February 28, 2025. Odyssey registered the offer and sale of the shares of Odyssey common stock issuable upon exercise of the March 2023 AR Notes conversion right and the March 2023 Warrant in a registration statement filed with the SEC and declared effective as of February 7, 2025.

[Table of Contents](#)

The March 2023 NWSA Amendment, the March 2023 AR Notes, the March 2023 Warrant Amendments, and the March 2023 Rights Agreement also included representations and warranties, covenants, conditions, and other provisions customary for comparable transactions.

The Company evaluated the March 2023 NWSA Amendment under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 470, Debt, and concluded it should be recorded as a debt extinguishment as it added a substantive conversion option. In addition, based on the criteria of ASC 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity, and ASC 815-15-25-1, Derivatives and Hedging – Embedded Derivatives, the March 2023 AR Notes are classified as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet with the conversion option accounted for as an embedded derivative. As a result, the conversion option was recorded as a discount on the debt and adjusted to fair value at each reporting period outstanding with changes recognized in Change in derivative liabilities fair value on the consolidated statement of operations. In addition, the warrants were determined to be freestanding, liability-classified instruments; therefore, they are bifurcated from the debt host and reported separately in the consolidated financial statements. The repricing of the warrants was measured at fair value based on the new conversion prices as of the amendment date and subsequently, remeasured at each reporting date. As of December 31, 2024, the debt instrument and embedded derivatives were recorded on the consolidated balance sheets for \$13.1 million in Loans payable – short term and \$2.7 million in Debt derivative liability, respectively.

On January 31, 2025, the Company entered into amendments to the March 2023 Notes transaction documents and the December 2023 Notes transaction documents to implement the Company’s post-closing obligations under the December 2024 amendment to the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement. The amendments included (a) an amendment to the security agreement securing the March 2023 Notes, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company granted a second-priority security interest in the collateral securing the December 2023 Notes; (b) a second amendment to the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement pursuant to which, among other things, the holders of the December 2023 Notes agreed to the second-priority security interest in the collateral securing the December 2023 Notes; and (c) an intercreditor agreement with the collateral agents for the March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes (the “Collateral Agents”) addressing the relative interests between them with respect to the shared collateral.

On February 25, 2025, the Company entered into amendments to the March 2023 Notes transaction documents and the December 2023 Notes transaction documents in furtherance of the Company’s post-closing obligations under the December 2024 amendment to the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement and the January 2025 amendment to the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement. The amendments included (a) a second amendment to the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement pursuant to which, among other things, the holders of the March 2023 Notes agreed to a second-priority security interest in certain of the collateral securing the March 2023 Notes; (b) a third amendment to the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement to address the grant of security interests in additional collateral; (c) an amendment to the security agreement securing the December 2023 Notes, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company granted a second-priority security interest in the collateral securing the March 2023 Notes; and (d) an amended and restated intercreditor agreement with the Collateral Agents addressing the relative interests between them with respect to the shared collateral.

On June 6, 2025, the Company entered into amendments to the March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes. As part of these amendments, the holders of the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes (a) acknowledged and consented to the amendment of the JV Agreement and related transactions, (b) released their liens on the equity of Oceanica, and (c) were granted new liens on the equity interests in ORM held by the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the March 2023 AR Notes converted all remaining indebtedness under the March 2023 AR Notes, amounting to \$14.5 million, into 12,051,669 shares of the Company’s Common Stock. As a result, there are no outstanding March 2023 AR Notes as of December 31, 2025, and the liens securing the March 2023 AR Notes were released.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we recorded \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million of interest expense from the amortization of the debt discount, respectively, and \$89,820 and \$44,934 interest from the fee amortization which has been recorded in interest expense, respectively. The carrying value of the debt was \$11.6 million as of December 31, 2024, which includes of interest Paid In Kind (“PIK”) of \$1.2 million, and was net of unamortized debt fees of \$89,820, and net of unamortized debt discount of \$1.5 million, associated with the fair value of the warrant. The total face value of this obligation at December 31, 2024 was \$13.1 million.

December 2023 Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On December 1, 2023, we entered into a Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the “December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement”) with institutional investors pursuant to which we issued and sold to the investors (a) a series of promissory notes (the “December 2023 Notes”) in the principal amount of up to \$6.0 million and (b) two tranches of warrants (the “December 2023 Warrants” and, together with the December 2023 Notes, the “December 2023 Securities”) to purchase shares of our common stock. We issued December 2023 Notes in the aggregate amount of \$3.75 million and related warrants on December 1, 2023, and December 2023 Notes in the aggregate amount of \$2.25 million and related warrants on December 28, 2023.

The total proceeds of \$6.0 million were allocated between debt and warrant liability by recognizing the warrants at their full fair value and allocating the residual proceeds to the December 2023 Notes. The initial fair value of the December 2023 Warrants was \$2.4

million, resulting in a corresponding discount on the December 2023 Notes which was amortized over the remaining term of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement using the effective interest method, which is charged to interest expense.

The principal amount outstanding under the December 2023 Notes bore interest at the rate of 11.0% per annum, and interest was payable in cash on a quarterly basis, except that, (a) at our option and upon notice to the holder of the December 2023 Notes, any quarterly interest payment could be satisfied, in lieu of paying such cash interest, by adding an equivalent amount to the principal amount of the December 2023 Notes (“December 2023 PIK Interest”), and (b) the first quarterly interest payment due under the December 2023 Notes was satisfied with December 2023 PIK Interest. The December 2023 Notes provided us with the right to redeem the December 2023 Notes to redeem under certain conditions. Unless the December 2023 Notes were sooner redeemed at our option, all indebtedness under the December 2023 Notes was due and payable on June 1, 2025. Under the terms of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, we agreed to use the proceeds of the sale of the December 2023 Securities for working capital and other general corporate expenditures and to pay fees and expenses related to the transactions contemplated by the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement. Our obligations under December 2023 Notes are secured by a pledge of and security interest in our equity interests in Odyssey Marine Cayman Limited (subject to limited stated exclusions).

Under the terms of the first tranche of December 2023 Warrants, the holders had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase an aggregate of up to 1,411,765 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.25 per share, which represents 120.0% of the official closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Under the terms of the second tranche of December 2023 Warrants, the holders had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase an aggregate of up to 211,565 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$7.09 per share, which represents 200.0% of the official closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Upon exercise of the December 2023 Warrants, Odyssey has the option to either (a) deliver the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise or (b) pay to the holder an amount equal to the difference between (i) the aggregate exercise price payable under the notice of exercise and (ii) the product of (A) the number of shares of common stock indicated in the notice of exercise multiplied by (B) the arithmetic average of the daily volume-weighted average price of the common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market for the five consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately prior to the date of the notice of exercise. The December 2023 Warrants provide the holders with a cashless exercise option if we have announced payment of a dividend or distribution on account of our common stock. The December 2023 Warrants also include customary adjustments to the exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise in the event of a stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, combination or exchange of shares, separation, reorganization, liquidation, or the like.

In connection with the execution and delivery of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, we entered into a registration rights agreement (the “December 2023 Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which we agreed to register the offer and sale of the shares (the “December 2023 Exercise Shares”) of our common stock issuable upon exercise of the December 2023 Warrants. Pursuant to the December 2023 Registration Rights Agreement, we agreed to prepare and file with the SEC a registration statement covering the resale of the December 2023 Exercise Shares and to use our reasonable best efforts to have the registration statement declared effective by the SEC as soon as practicable thereafter, subject to stated deadlines.

The Company determined that the December 2023 Warrants meet the definition of a derivative and are not considered indexed to the Company’s own stock due to the settlement adjustment that provides that the share price input upon cashless exercise is always based on the highest of three prices. As such, the December 2023 Warrants were recognized as derivative liabilities and will be initially and subsequently measured at fair value with the gain or loss due to changes in fair value recognized in the current period. The Company noted that when debt is issued with liability-classified stock purchase warrants, the residual method should be used so that the warrants are recognized at fair value at issuance and the residual proceeds are allocated to the debt.

We incurred \$65,500 in related expenses, which were being amortized over the term of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement and charged to interest expense. In connection with the December 2024 amendment discussed below, any unamortized debt discount was written off to interest expense.

December 2024 Amendment - December 2023 Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On December 20, 2024, the Company and the holders of the December 2023 Securities entered into an Amendment to Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the “December 2023 NWP Amendment”) pursuant to which issued to each of the holders of the December 2023 Securities an Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note (the “December 2023 AR Notes”), and the Company and such holders entered into amendments (the “December 2023 Warrant Amendments”) to the December 2023 Warrants. The December 2023 Notes were modified by the December 2023 AR Notes to, among other things, (a) extend the maturity date to April 1, 2026, (b) add a conversion feature pursuant to which the holders had the right to convert the indebtedness under the December 2023 AR Notes into shares of the Company’s common stock at a conversion rate equal to 75% of the 30-day volume weighted average price of the Company’s common stock, provided that the conversion rate would not be less than \$1.10. The December 2023 AR Notes include limitations on the holders’ right to exercise the conversion feature, including customary limitations intended to ensure compliance with

[Table of Contents](#)

the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market and a provision that provides the Company with the right to settle any exercise of the conversion feature in cash rather than by issuing shares of common stock.

The December 2023 Warrant Amendments modified the exercise price of one tranche of the December 2023 Warrants from \$4.25 to \$1.23 and the exercise price of the other tranche of the December 2023 Warrants from \$7.09 to \$2.05. In connection with the December 2023 NWPA Amendment, the Company also granted registration rights to the holders of the December 2023 AR Notes and the December 2023 Warrants with respect to the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion or exercise thereof. The Company and the investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “December 2023 Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to prepare and file a registration statement with the SEC relating to the offer and sale of the shares of common stock on or before February 28, 2025. Odyssey registered the offer and sale of the shares of Odyssey common stock issuable upon exercise of the December 2023 AR Notes conversion right and the December 2023 Warrant in a Prospectus filed with the SEC and declared effective as of February 7, 2025.

The Company evaluated the December 2023 NWPA Amendment under ASC 470 and concluded it should be recorded as a debt extinguishment as it added a substantive conversion option. In addition, based on the criteria of ASC 480 and ASC 815-15-25-1, the December 2023 AR Notes are classified as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet with a conversion option that is recorded as an embedded derivative. As a result, the conversion option was recorded as discount on the debt and adjusted to fair value at each reporting period outstanding with changes recognized through Change in derivative liabilities fair value on the consolidated statement of operations. In addition, the warrants are considered a standalone liability-classified instrument, therefore they are unlinked from the debt and considered separate instruments. The repricing of the warrants was measured to fair value based on the new prices as of the amendment date and subsequently remeasured at each reporting date. At December 31, 2024, the debt instrument and embedded derivatives were recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value of \$6.7 million, inclusive of \$0.2 million of accrued interest, in Loans payable, and \$0.3 million, in debt derivative, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the December 2023 AR Notes converted all remaining indebtedness under the December 2023 AR Notes, amounting to \$7.3 million, into 5,774,691 shares of the Company’s Common Stock. As a result, there are no outstanding December 2023 AR Notes as of December 31, 2025, and the liens securing the December 2023 AR Notes were released.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we recorded \$0.5 million and \$2.3 million of interest expense from the amortization of the debt discount, respectively, and \$46,973 and \$50,799 interest from the fee amortization, respectively. The carrying value of the debt was \$6.0 million as of December 31, 2024, and was net of unamortized debt fees of \$29,710, and net of unamortized debt discount of \$0.5 million, associated with the fair value of the warrant. The total face value of this obligation at December 31, 2024 was \$6.6 million, respectively.

Emergency Injury Disaster Loan

On June 26, 2020, we executed the standard loan documents required for securing an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (the “EIDL Loan”) from the United States Small Business Administration (the “SBA”). The principal amount of the EIDL Loan is \$0.2 million, with proceeds to be used for working capital purposes. Interest on the EIDL Loan accrues at the rate of 3.75% per annum and installment payments, including principal and interest of \$731, are due monthly beginning 12 months from the date of the EIDL Loan. In 2021, the SBA extended this 12-month period, setting the first payment due date in December 2022. Per the agreement, payments reduce accrued interest first and are then applied against the principal. The balance of principal and interest is payable thirty years from the date of the promissory note.

The Company’s principal balance on the EIDL Loan was \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and is recorded in Loans payable on the consolidated balance sheets.

Vendor Note Payable

As of December 31, 2024, we were obligated to a vendor under an interest-bearing trade payable, bearing a simple annual interest at a rate of 12.0%. As collateral, we granted the vendor a primary lien on certain of our equipment. The carrying value of this equipment was zero. This agreement matured in August 2018, but the vendor did not demand payment.

On October 16, 2025, we entered into a settlement and release agreement pursuant to which we satisfied in full our Vendor Note. The note payable in the principal amount of \$0.5 million plus accrued interest of \$0.5 million, was settled for a cash payment of \$250,000 and an assignment of certain equipment that secured the note payable. As a result, the balance of this vendor note payable was zero as of December 31, 2025. This settlement transaction resulted in a gain on disposal of the equipment of \$0.2 million and a gain on debt extinguishment of \$0.6 million, recorded during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The principal balance and accrued interest of the Vendor Note Payable as of December 31, 2024, were \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

AFCO Insurance Note Payable

On November 1, 2024, we executed a premium finance agreement with AFCO Credit Corporation (“AFCO”), pursuant to which AFCO agreed to finance the Directors and Officers (“D&O”) insurance premiums evidenced by the promissory note in the amount of \$0.6 million, to be repaid equally over an 11-month period, bearing interest at a rate of 6.17% per annum, maturing on October 31, 2025.

On November 1, 2025, we entered into a new premium finance agreement with AFCO, pursuant to which AFCO agreed to finance the D&O insurance premiums evidenced by the promissory note in the amount of \$0.6 million, to be repaid equally over an 11-month period, bearing interest at a rate of 6.11% per annum, maturing on October 31, 2026.

37North

On June 29, 2023, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (“Note Agreement”) with 37North SPV 11, LLC (“37N”) pursuant to which 37N agreed to loan us \$1.0 million. The proceeds from this transaction were received in full on June 29, 2023. Pursuant to the Note Agreement, the indebtedness was non-interest bearing and matured on July 30, 2023. At any time from 31 days after the maturity date, 37N has the option to convert all or a portion of the outstanding amount of the indebtedness into conversion shares equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (A) 120% of the amount of the indebtedness, by (B) the lower of \$3.66 or 70% of the 10-day VWAP market trading price of Common Stock. The aggregate maximum number of shares of Common Stock to be issued in connection with conversion of the indebtedness is not to exceed (i) 19.9% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock prior to the date of the Agreement, (ii) 19.9% of the combined voting power of the outstanding voting securities, or (iii) such number of shares of Common Stock that would violate the applicable listing rules of the Principal Market if the stockholders did not approve the issuance of Common Stock upon conversion of the indebtedness.

On December 27, 2023, 37N delivered an exercise notice to us pursuant to which it exercised its right to convert \$0.4 million of the outstanding indebtedness under the Note Agreement into shares of our Common Stock. In accordance with the Note Agreement, based on the applicable conversion rate of \$2.3226 under the agreement, we issued 155,000 shares of our Common Stock to 37N on December 29, 2023.

At various times in 2024, 37N delivered exercise notices to us pursuant to which it exercised its right to convert the \$1.2 million outstanding indebtedness under the Note Agreement into shares of our Common Stock. In accordance with the Note Agreement, based on the applicable conversion rates ranging between \$0.41055 and \$3.6491, we issued 1,028,671 shares of our Common Stock to 37N during the year ended December 31, 2024.

As a result of the above conversions, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the debt instrument and embedded derivatives related to the Note Agreements were zero.

Pignatelli Note

On March 6, 2023, Odyssey issued a new unsecured Convertible Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$0.5 million to Mr. Pignatelli bearing interest at the rate of 10.0% per annum convertible into Common Stock of Odyssey at a conversion price of \$3.78 per share. On September 13, 2024, Mr. Pignatelli converted all outstanding principal and interest under the note, amounting to \$0.6 million, to shares of our Common Stock. Accordingly, during the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 152,461 shares of our Common Stock to Mr. Pignatelli and the balance of the note at December 31, 2025 and 2024, was zero.

Other Financing Arrangement

Securities Purchase Agreement

On December 23, 2024, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “SPA”) pursuant to which the Company issued and sold an aggregate of 7,377,912 shares of common stock to certain accredited investors at a purchase price of \$0.55 per share. The aggregate purchase price for the shares, before deduction of the Company’s expenses associated with the transaction, was approximately \$4.1 million. The SPA further provided the investors with the right, but not the obligation, to purchase an additional 7,220,141 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$1.10 per share (the “Additional SPA Shares”) at a subsequent closing to be held on April 30, 2025, or such later date as may be agreed by the Company and the purchasers who purchased at least a majority of the initial shares under the SPA, provided that the subsequent closing date shall not be later than July 31, 2025.

The Company analyzed the SPA, specifically with respect to the shares issued and the right to purchase additional shares at a later date within the guidance of ASC 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*, and ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, and determined the right to purchase additional shares is a written call option that qualifies as a free standing instrument based on the definition of the second criterion in the GAAP definition of a freestanding financial instrument that the instruments are legally detachable and separately exercisable. The Company determined the written call option does not require liability classification under Topic 480 and does not meet the definition of a derivative, as there is no net settlement provision. Lastly, the Company concluded the written call option should be

Table of Contents

classified as an equity instrument, as it meets the criteria for equity classification of a non-derivative instrument under ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts with an Entity's Own Equity*.

On December 23, 2024, the Company recorded the written call option as well as a capital contribution from the investors under the SPA within APIC at a fair value of approximately \$1.5 million. The written call option does not require subsequent remeasurement each reporting period. The capital contribution was recorded for the excess of proceeds received compared to the fair value of common stock and written call option.

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company entered into a series of amendments to the SPA, three of which extended the subsequent closing date and had no effect on any other terms of the SPA. The fourth amendment extended the subsequent closing date to July 31, 2025, for purchasers who exercised on or prior to June 30, 2025, at least twenty percent of the options to which they were entitled under the SPA as of June 1, 2025. As a result, the written call option was considered modified and the Company determined the fair value of the remaining outstanding Additional SPA Shares as of June 30, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the SPA options exercised their options to purchase an aggregate of 6,975,488 Additional SPA Shares, for a total purchase price of \$7.7 million. As of December 31, 2025, no options to purchase Additional SPA Shares remained outstanding.

Litigation Financing

On June 14, 2019, Odyssey and Exploraciones Oceánicas S. de R.L. de C.V., our Mexican subsidiary (“ExO” and, together with Odyssey, the “Claimholder”), and Poplar Falls LLC (the “Funder”) entered into an International Claims Enforcement Agreement (as amended and restated in January 2020, December 2020 and June 2021, the “ICEA”), pursuant to which the Funder agreed to provide financial assistance to the Claimholder to facilitate the prosecution and recovery of our arbitration claim against the United Mexican States under Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) for violations of the Claimholder’s rights under NAFTA, on our own behalf and on behalf of ExO (the “Subject Claim”). Pursuant to the ICEA, the Funder agreed to fund specified fees and expenses relating to the Subject Claim (the “Claims Payments”) in an aggregate amount of up to \$25 million (the “Maximum Investment Amount”) in various phases. As of December 31, 2025, the Funder has made Claim Payments in the aggregate amount of approximately \$24.9 million.

Non-recourse Funding

The ICEA provides that, if no proceeds from the Subject Claim (as defined in the ICEA, “Proceeds”) are ever paid to or received by the Claimholder and if the environmental permit is not issued, the Funder shall have no right of recourse or right of action against the Claimholder or its property, assets, or undertakings, except as otherwise specifically contemplated by the ICEA. If (a) Proceeds are paid to or received by the Claimholder or its representatives; (b) such Proceeds are promptly distributed by the Claimholder to the Funder in accordance with the terms of the ICEA; and (c) the amount received by the Funder as a result thereof is not sufficient to pay all of the amounts due to the Funder under the ICEA, then, provided that all of the Proceeds which the Funder will ever be entitled to have been paid to or received by the Funder, the Funder shall have no right of recourse or action against the Claimholder or its property, assets, or undertakings, except as otherwise specifically contemplated by the ICEA.

Pursuant to the ICEA, the Claimholder acknowledged the Funder’s priority right, title, and interest in any Proceeds, including against any available collateral to secure its obligations under the ICEA, which security interest shall be first in priority as against all other security interests in the Proceeds. The parties agreed that the ICEA constitutes a sale of the right to a portion of any Proceeds arising from the Subject Claim.

Payment of Proceeds

Pursuant to the ICEA, if the Claimholder receives Proceeds, the Proceeds are required to be distributed as follows (the “Recovery Percentage”):

- (i) first, 100% to the Funder until the cumulative amount distributed to the Funder equals the total Claims Payments paid by the Funder;
- (ii) second, 100% to the Funder until the cumulative amount distributed to the Funder equals an additional 300% of the total Claims Payments paid by the Funder;
- (iii) third, for each \$10,000 in Claims Payments paid by the Funder, 0.01% of the total Proceeds from any recoveries after payment of the amounts in (i) and (ii) above, to the Funder; and
- (iv) thereafter, 100% to the Claimholder.

Conversion to Loan

The ICEA provides that the Claimholder may at any time without the consent of the Funder either settle or refuse to settle the Subject Claim for any amount; *provided, however*, that if the Claimholder settles the Subject Claim without the Funder's consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed, Funder will be entitled to the greater of (a) the Recovery Percentage, or (b) the total amount of all Claims Payments made in connection with such Subject Claim multiplied by three.

If the Claimholder ceases the Subject Claim for any reason other than (a) a full and final arbitral award against the Claimholder or (b) a full and final monetary settlement of the claims, including in particular, for a grant of an environmental permit to the Claimholder allowing it to proceed with the Project (with or without a monetary component), all Claims Payments shall immediately convert to a senior secured liability of the Claimholder. This sum shall incur an annualized internal rate of return ("IRR") of 50.0% retroactive to the date each Claims Payment was paid by the Funder.

Additional Funding

Upon the Funder making Claims Payments to the Claimholder or its designees in an aggregate amount equal to the Maximum Investment Amount, the Funder has the option to continue funding the specified fees and expenses in relation to the Subject Claim on the same terms and conditions provided in the ICEA. The Funder must exercise its option to continue funding in writing, within thirty days after the Funder has made Claims Payments in an aggregate amount equal to the Maximum Investment Amount. If the Funder exercises its option to continue funding, the parties shall attempt in good faith to amend the ICEA to provide the Funder with the right to provide at the Funder's discretion funding in excess of the Maximum Investment Amount, in an amount up to the greatest amount that may then be reasonably expected to be committed for investment in Subject Claim. If the Funder declines to exercise its option, the Claimholder may negotiate and enter into agreements with one or more third parties to provide funding, which shall be subordinate to the Funder's rights under the ICEA.

If the Claimholder wishes to fund the Subject Claim with its own capital ("Self-Funding") (which excludes any Claims Payments made, either directly or indirectly, by any other third party), the Claimholder shall immediately pay to the Funder the Conversion Amount, provided that this requirement shall not apply if, after the Funder has made Claims Payments in an aggregate amount equal to the Maximum Investment Amount, the Funder does not exercise its option to provide Follow-On Funding. Pursuant to waivers and consents agreed by the Funder in December 2020, January 2023 and March 2023, the Funder waived the limitation on Self-Fundings up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$7.8 million, pursuant to which Claimholder has exercised its right to Self-Funding up to an aggregate of \$4.2 million as of December 31, 2025.

Warrants

In conjunction with the January 2020 amendment and restatement of the ICEA, (a) the Funder agreed to provide a portion of the Maximum Investment Amount in an amount of up to \$2.2 million (the "Arbitration Support Funds") for the purpose of paying the Claimholder's litigation support costs in connection with Subject Claim; and (b) we issued a warrant (the "2020 Warrant") to purchase our common stock that is exercisable for a period of five years beginning on the earlier of (i) the date on which the Claimholder ceases the Subject Claim for any reason other than a full and final arbitral award against the Claimholder or a full and final monetary settlement of the claims or (ii) the date on which Proceeds are received and deposited into escrow. The exercise price per share is \$3.99, and the Funder may exercise the 2020 Warrant to purchase the number of shares of our common stock equal to the dollar amount of Arbitration Support Funds divided by the exercise price per share (subject to customary adjustments and limitations).

Arbitration Award

On September 17, 2024, the Company received notification from the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") of the arbitral award (the "Arbitral Award") on the claims brought by the Company on behalf of itself and ExO, against the United Mexican States under NAFTA. The arbitral tribunal issued an Arbitral Award in favor of ExO. The award orders Mexico to pay \$37.1 million for breaching its obligations under NAFTA, plus interest (the "Award Interest") at the one-year Mexico Treasury bond rate, compounded annually, from October 12, 2018, until the award is paid in full, plus the arbitrators' fees and ICSID administrative costs. The amounts awarded are net of Mexican taxes and Mexico may not tax the award. The case filings and the award are available on the ICSID website.

On December 12, 2024, Mexico commenced an application before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice seeking to set aside the Arbitral Award. The set-aside application remains pending.

Accounting

The Company determined that the financing arrangement in the ICEA is a derivative, measured at fair value within the scope of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Subsequently, any changes in the fair value of the derivative are reported in earnings for the period. Fair value was calculated as the midpoint of estimated ranges of the probability-weighted present value of potential results based on management assumptions. As such, the fair value of the obligation is recorded in our consolidated balance sheet in Litigation financing and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$63.3 million and \$57.0 million, respectively, with changes in the fair value of \$6.2

million and \$4.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial position and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our financial position and results of operations. See *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the consolidated financial statements for a description of our significant accounting policies. Critical accounting estimates are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgment and uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We have identified the following critical accounting estimates. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these policies with our audit committee.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We evaluate all of our agreements to determine whether such instruments have derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its fair value and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported in the statements of operations. In evaluating the fair value of derivative financial instruments, there are numerous assumptions that management must make that may influence the valuation of the derivatives that would be included in the financial statements. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is evaluated at the end of each reporting period. Derivative instrument liabilities are classified in the balance sheet as current or non-current based on whether or not net-cash settlement of the derivative instrument could be required within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

As discussed in *Note 8 – Loans Payable*, *Note 9 – Fair Value Measurements* and *Note 10 – Derivative Financial Instruments*, the consolidated financial statements include certain derivative financial instruments.

The Litigation Financing agreement involved numerous amendments, significant non-cash financing, issuance of warrants, and issuance costs. Determination of the fair value of the derivative required significant judgment, assumptions and estimates regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the potential liability. The fair value of the derivative is an inherently uncertain estimate because almost none of the inputs used in calculating the estimate, other than amounts funded, is objectively quantifiable. The inputs are based on management's good faith but subjective assumptions, judgments and estimates regarding the potential outcomes of the NAFTA arbitration case, the potential outcomes and award amounts conditional on Odyssey winning the arbitration, the potential repayment dates, the potential dates on which any proceeds from the arbitration might be received, and certain market inputs such as discount rates. The calculations based on these inputs resulted in a range of estimated fair values. The Company reported the midpoint of that range as the fair value at each relevant period. The estimate has changed each period based on management's revised judgments and assumptions regarding timing and other inputs. The estimate reported as the fair value is sensitive to the methods, assumptions, judgments and estimates underlying the fair value calculations because the use of different probabilities regarding potential case outcomes, potential awards, repayment dates, discount rates, or other estimated assumptions, or another method of reporting the fair value from within the calculated range, could result in a significantly or materially different estimated fair value being reported.

The fair values of the 2022 Warrants (as defined below) and the December 2023 Warrants, which are accounted for as derivative liabilities, were estimated using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The assumptions used in this model included the use of key inputs, including expected stock volatility, the risk-free interest rate, the expected life of the option and the expected dividend yield. Expected volatility is calculated based on the historical volatility of our Common Stock over the term of the warrant. Risk-free interest rates are calculated based on risk-free rates for the appropriate term. The expected life is estimated based on contractual terms as well as expected exercise dates. The dividend yield is based on the historical dividends issued by us. If the volatility rate or risk-free interest rate were to change, the value of the warrants would be impacted.

The fair value of the embedded derivative liability related to the share settled redemption feature recognized in connection with the 37N Note is determined using the with-and-without valuation method. As inputs into the valuation, we considered the type and probability of occurrence of certain events, the amount of the payments, the expected timing of certain events, and a risk-adjusted discount rate.

Joint Venture

As discussed in *Note 6 – Joint Venture*, the Company contributed concession rights to Phosagmex, subject to reinstatement of the concessions. As these rights have not been reinstated, the carrying value in the Company's financial statements is zero; however, the Company estimated the fair value of the concession rights to be \$1.9 million as of August 29, 2025, the contribution date. The fair value was determined under the Guideline Public Company method.

Commitments and Contingencies

Joint Venture Agreement

On December 23, 2024, the Company and CapLat entered into the JV Agreement (refer to Note 6 – Joint Venture). The JV Agreement provides that the Company and CapLat have exclusive rights to develop the Phosagmex Project, and that CapLat has the exclusive right to develop, with the Company, any projects in the Mexican EEZ owned or developed by the Company during the subsequent five years. Each of the parties has the right to terminate the JV Agreement if the investment into the joint venture entity does not occur on or prior to December 31, 2026, or if there is a change of control of either party. In the event of a termination based on a change of control, the non-terminating party would be entitled to a termination fee of \$10.0 million. The JV Agreement also sets forth representations and warranties, covenants, conditions, termination provisions, and other provisions customary for comparable transactions.

On February 27, 2026, the Company, certain of its affiliates, CapLat, and Phosagmex entered into an amended and restated JV Agreement (the “Restated JV Agreement”). The Restated JV Agreement:

- provides for termination only upon the mutual consent or agreement of the parties to the JV Agreement;
- eliminates respective rights to termination fees in the event of termination for all parties to the JV Agreement;
- provides for the closing of the transactions contemplated thereby upon execution and delivery of the Restated JV Agreement, including execution and delivery of an acknowledgment of assignment of the mining concessions and a restated shareholder agreement; and
- limits the duration of the period during which the Company is obligated to provide services to Phosagmex.

Refer to Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies, to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. We do not believe we have material market risk exposure and have not entered into any market risk sensitive instruments to mitigate these risks or for trading or speculative purposes.

Additional disclosures required by Item 305 of Regulation S-K are not required for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this item appears beginning on page 40.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls are procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, such as this Annual Report on Form 10-K, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and principal financial officer (“CFO”) to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures,

[Table of Contents](#)

management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, as ours are designed to do, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO, who is currently also acting as our CFO for this purpose, and our President and Chief Operating Officer (“President”), we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our CEO and President, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This process includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as of the Evaluation Date, based on the framework set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its evaluation under this framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2025.

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with our evaluation for the year ended December 31, 2023, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, relating to the appropriate review of accounting positions for certain significant transactions. Specifically, (a) the Company did not have sufficient resources with adequate technical skills to identify and evaluate specific accounting positions and conclusions, and (b) the Company had inadequate processes and controls to ensure appropriate level of precision of review related to our financial statement footnote disclosures.

Remediation Efforts to Address Previously Reported Material Weakness

Management is committed to maintaining a strong internal control environment. In response to the identified material weakness, management, with the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, has taken actions to address the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting by:

- engaging a Controller with responsibility for monitoring the performance of controls by control owners;
- continuing our evaluation of the skills and experience of our existing personnel with respect to public company experience and appropriate level of expertise in the respective areas of accounting, SEC financial reporting and associated internal controls commensurate with the type, volume and complexity of our accounting operations, transactions and reporting requirements, and
- engaging accounting advisory consultants to provide additional depth and breadth in our SEC financial reporting and technical accounting functions, which consultants we expect to continue to utilize until we have ensured that our internal personnel have the appropriate expertise and experience.

While we have engaged personnel with adequate technical skills, the Company’s processes and controls did not operate at an appropriate level of precision for a sufficient period of time.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

[Table of Contents](#)

Other than as set forth above, there were no changes during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company was informed that Mark D. Gordon, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and John D. Longley, the Company's President and Chief Operating Officer, respectively, had each adopted a written plan for the sale of shares of the Company's common stock. Mr. Longley's plan also relates to sales of common stock for the account of a revocable trust of which he serves as trustee. The plans were adopted on May 15, 2025, and are intended to satisfy the conditions to the affirmative defense set forth in Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act.

Mr. Gordon's plan will expire on August 14, 2026, and relates to the sale of up to 200,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the settlement of restricted stock units held by Mr. Gordon. During October 2025, Mr. Gordon sold 170,956 shares of common stock.

Mr. Longley's plan will expire on December 31, 2026, and relates to the sale of up to 256,049 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of vested stock options and the settlement of restricted stock units held by Mr. Longley and the revocable trust. During October 2025, Mr. Longley sold 256,049 shares of common stock.

Transactions under the plans during October 2025 have been and any future transactions under the plans will be disclosed publicly through Form 144 and Form 4 filings with the SEC to the extent required by law.

On November 17, 2025 Mr. Longley adopted a new written plan for the sale of shares of the Company's common stock. The plan will expire on December 31, 2026 and relates to the sale of up to 147,492 shares of common stock issuable upon the settlement of restricted stock units.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Certain information required under this Item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "Proxy Statement"), which information is incorporated by reference herein.

Certain other information relating to the Executive Officers of the Company appears in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading "Executive Officers of the Registrant," which information is incorporated by reference herein.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of its employees, including the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer and the principal accounting officer. The Code of Ethics and all committee charters are posted on the Company's website (www.odysseymarine.com). We will provide a copy of any of these documents to stockholders free of charge upon request to the Company.

Insider Trading Policy

Information regarding our Insider Trading Policy will be contained in our Proxy Statement under the caption "Insider Trading Policy" and is incorporated herein by reference. A copy of our Insider Trading Policy is filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K as Exhibit 19.1.

Executive Officer Clawback Policy

Information regarding our Executive Officer Clawback Policy will be contained in our Proxy Statement under the caption "Executive Officer Clawback Policy" and is incorporated herein by reference. A copy of our Executive Officer Clawback Policy is filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K as Exhibit 97.1.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required under this Item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025, which information is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

A portion of the information required by this Item pursuant to Item 403 of Regulation S-K is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025. The information required pursuant to Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is hereby incorporated by reference to the information under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required under this Item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025, which information is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required under this Item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2025, which information is incorporated by reference herein.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. (a) Consolidated Financial Statements

See “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” on page 40.

All other schedules have been omitted because the required information is not significant or is included in the financial statements or notes thereto, or is not applicable.

2. Exhibits

The Exhibits listed in the Exhibits Index, which appears immediately following the signature page and is incorporated herein by reference, are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

**INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.**

	<u>PAGE</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 248)	41
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	44
Consolidated Statements of Operations	45
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit	46
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	47
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	49

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (a Nevada corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ deficit, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company incurred a net loss of \$48.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, and as of that date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$7.3 million, and its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$75.5 million. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matter

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Accounting and Valuation of the Investment in Phosagmex, S.A.P.I. de C.V.

As described further in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company closed on a Joint Venture agreement with Capital Latinoamericano, S.A. de C.V. (“CapLat”), pursuant to which Phosagmex, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (“Phosagmex”) was formed and the Company contributed to Phosagmex, S.A.P.I. de C.V. the legal rights to concessions which were recorded at fair value. The Company determined that Phosagmex is an operating joint venture and that each of CapLat and the Company has a variable interest in the joint venture. Further the Company analyzed whether Phosagmex qualifies as a variable interest entity (“VIE”) and concluded that

[Table of Contents](#)

Phosagmex is not a VIE. The Company determined that it has significant influence over Phosagmex and as such, will record its interest in Phosagmex as an equity method investment included in “Investment in unconsolidated entities” on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025. We identified the accounting for and valuation of the Investment in Phosagmex, S.A.P.I de C.V. as a critical audit matter. The principal considerations for our determination that that accounting for and valuation of Investment in Phosagmex, S.A.P.I de C.V. is a critical audit matter are that the interpretation and application of the relevant accounting literature required significant auditor judgment, including the need to involve a subject matter expert, and the discount rate used in determining the fair value of the legal rights of the concessions, involved a high degree of subjectivity.

Our audit procedures related to the accounting and valuation of the Investment in Phosagmex, S.A.P.I. de C.V. included the following, among others.

- We evaluated the Company’s accounting memorandum and other documentation regarding application of the relevant accounting guidance.
- We compared the underlying terms of the Joint Venture agreements and subsequent amendments to management’s accounting memoranda and with the assistance of our internal subject matter expert, independently interpreted and applied the accounting literature to the joint venture agreements.
- We evaluated management’s analysis of significant activities of the joint venture and which shareholder has the power to direct such activities. In our evaluation, we considered the purpose and design of the entity, the composition of the board of directors and other legal rights of the parties, including the significance of the decision making rights of each party in assessing which party has the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the performance of the joint venture, as well as the substance of the arrangements.
- With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we evaluated the appropriateness of the methodology used in determining the fair value of the legal rights to the concessions.
- With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we obtained third party support to validate the discount rate determined by management and performed sensitivity testing on the discount rate being used in management’s legal rights to the concessions valuation report. We also performed an independent estimation of the fair value and compared it to the fair value concluded by management.

Valuation of Litigation Financing

As described further in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company entered into an agreement with a Funder to provide financial assistance in the Company’s claim against the United Mexican States under Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) for violations of the Claimholder’s rights under NAFTA. The Company determined that the financing arrangement was a derivative and should be measured at fair value each reporting period. The fair value of this derivative instrument at December 31, 2025, is \$63.3 million and is recorded in “Litigation Financing and other” on the consolidated balance sheets. The determination of fair value of the litigation financing derivative liability requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions, including the probability of expected outcomes and the corresponding cash flows associated with such outcomes. We identified the accounting for and valuation of litigation financing as a critical audit matter.

The principal considerations for our determination that valuation of litigation financing is a critical audit matter are that the assumptions used in determining the valuation, specifically the discount rate and probabilities of outcome, involved a high degree of subjectivity and included the need to involve a valuation specialist. Our audit procedures related to the valuation of Litigation Financing included the following, among others.

- We compared the underlying terms of the International Claims Enforcement Agreement and the Arbitration Award to management’s valuation.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management’s assessment of probabilities of outcomes by reviewing publicly available information, discussing with management and legal counsel as well as the Company’s external counsel regarding the status of the case, and comparing the model to the legal terms of the agreement. We inspected minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors to search for any contradictory evidence which may indicate that the probabilities used by management might not be appropriate.
- With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we evaluated the appropriateness of the model used in determining the fair value of derivative liabilities. We also performed an independent estimation of the discount rate from external market data and compared it to the discount rate management used in the model.

[Table of Contents](#)

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2023.

Tampa, Florida
March 31, 2026

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,515,881	\$ 4,791,743
Accounts and other related party receivables	67,323	285,764
Other current assets	772,616	683,626
Total current assets	<u>4,355,820</u>	<u>5,761,133</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investment in unconsolidated entities	8,818,748	9,885,779
Option to purchase equity securities in related party	334,974	455,416
Bismarck exploration license	1,821,251	1,821,251
Property and equipment, net	474,816	534,016
Other non-current assets	34,295	34,295
Total non-current assets	<u>11,484,084</u>	<u>12,730,757</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 15,839,904</u>	<u>\$ 18,491,890</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY/(DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 770,750	\$ 748,403
Accrued expenses	9,846,020	8,634,576
Loans payable, current portion	1,062,356	13,084,379
Total current liabilities	<u>11,679,126</u>	<u>22,467,358</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Loans payable	3,933,042	9,851,151
Debt derivative liability	—	3,052,000
Warrant liabilities	12,150,360	4,798,759
Litigation financing and other	63,287,048	56,950,377
Deferred contract liability	334,974	455,416
Total long-term liabilities	<u>79,705,424</u>	<u>75,107,703</u>
Total liabilities	<u>91,384,550</u>	<u>97,575,061</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock – \$0.0001 par value; 24,984,166 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock – \$0.0001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 55,771,913 and 28,825,333 issued and outstanding	5,577	2,883
Additional paid-in capital	285,869,928	264,191,579
Accumulated deficit	<u>(323,524,208)</u>	<u>(280,439,023)</u>
Total stockholders' deficit before non-controlling interest	(37,648,703)	(16,244,561)
Non-controlling interest	<u>(37,895,943)</u>	<u>(62,838,610)</u>
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(75,544,646)</u>	<u>(79,083,171)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 15,839,904</u>	<u>\$ 18,491,890</u>

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

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
REVENUE		
Marine services	\$ 353,719	\$ 726,395
Operating and other	—	42,282
Total revenue	<u>353,719</u>	<u>768,677</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Marketing, general and administrative	10,977,265	9,669,116
Operations and research	2,807,606	3,104,488
Total operating expenses	<u>13,784,871</u>	<u>12,773,604</u>
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(13,431,152)	(12,004,927)
OTHER (EXPENSE) / INCOME		
Interest income	119,363	169,360
Interest expense	(4,936,248)	(6,517,631)
Loss on equity method investment	(1,578,573)	(271,830)
Change in derivative liabilities fair value	(28,213,642)	18,866,862
Gain / (Loss) on debt extinguishment	587,019	(729,723)
Gain on disposal of equipment	164,000	4,029
Residual economic interest in shipwreck	—	9,839,006
Loss on Termination Agreement (Note 5)	—	(4,246,900)
Other	(1,181,171)	1,138,883
Total other (expense) / income	<u>(35,039,252)</u>	<u>18,252,056</u>
(LOSS) / INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(48,470,404)	6,247,129
Income tax benefit	—	—
NET (LOSS) / INCOME	(48,470,404)	6,247,129
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	5,385,219	9,410,805
NET (LOSS) / INCOME attributable to Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.	<u>\$ (43,085,185)</u>	<u>\$ 15,657,934</u>
NET (LOSS) / INCOME PER SHARE		
Basic	\$ (1.10)	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ (1.10)	\$ 0.07
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	39,254,985	20,977,521
Diluted	<u>39,254,985</u>	<u>28,376,949</u>

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

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Year Ended December 31, 2025					
	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Non-controlling	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Interest	
Balance at December 31, 2023	20,420,896	\$ 2,042	\$ 263,616,186	\$ (296,096,957)	\$ (53,427,805)	\$ (85,906,534)
Share-based compensation	24,328	2	2,011,603	—	—	2,011,605
Cancellation of stock awards for payment of withholding tax requirements	—	—	(18,277)	—	—	(18,277)
Director compensation paid in stock	16,547	2	287,998	—	—	288,000
Fair value of warrants classified as liabilities	—	—	(7,754,438)	—	—	(7,754,438)
Common stock issued in connection with Securities Purchase Agreement (Note 13), net of equity issuance costs	7,077,912	708	3,896,167	—	—	3,896,875
Common stock issued for convertible debt conversion	1,181,132	118	1,722,781	—	—	1,722,899
Common stock issued and exchanged with related party	104,518	11	429,559	—	—	429,570
Net income/(loss)	—	—	—	15,657,934	(9,410,805)	6,247,129
Balance at December 31, 2024	28,825,333	\$ 2,883	\$ 264,191,579	\$ (280,439,023)	\$ (62,838,610)	\$ (79,083,171)
Warrants classified as equity instruments and measured at fair value	—	—	594,988	—	—	594,988
Share-based compensation	—	—	222,100	—	—	222,100
Employees stock options exercised	150,000	15	62,100	—	—	62,115
Director compensation paid in stock	78,301	8	191,541	—	—	191,549
Equity Exchange in connection with Mexican Corporate Transactions	—	—	2,229,557	—	—	2,229,557
Consulting compensation paid in stock	298,000	30	239,714	—	—	239,744
Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary	—	—	(30,327,886)	—	30,327,886	—
Warrants exercised and measured fair value	—	—	3,293,334	—	—	3,293,334
Proceeds from warrants exercised	1,318,391	132	1,465,392	—	—	1,465,524
Convertible notes exercised and measured fair value	—	—	14,394,041	—	—	14,394,041
Common stock issued in connection with Securities Purchase Agreement (Note 13), net of equity issuance costs	7,275,488	727	7,575,149	—	—	7,575,876
Common stock issued for convertible debt conversion	17,826,400	1,782	21,738,319	—	—	21,740,101
Net loss	—	—	—	(43,085,185)	(5,385,219)	(48,470,404)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>55,771,913</u>	<u>\$ 5,577</u>	<u>\$ 285,869,928</u>	<u>\$ (323,524,208)</u>	<u>\$ (37,895,943)</u>	<u>\$ (75,544,646)</u>

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

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

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss)/income	\$ (48,470,404)	\$ 6,247,129
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)/income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Services provided to unconsolidated entities	(353,719)	(726,395)
Depreciation	75,299	79,019
Financing fees amortization	171,854	90,794
Amortization of finance liability	652,439	638,271
Amortization of deferred discount	1,906,850	3,345,669
Note payable interest accretion	1,541,626	2,318,779
Note interest paid-in-kind ("PIK")	1,823,058	1,793,345
Right-of-use ("ROU") asset amortization	—	121,568
Share-based compensation	222,100	2,011,605
Director compensation paid in stock	191,549	288,000
Consulting compensation paid in stock	239,744	—
Equity Exchange in connection with Mexican Corporate Transactions	2,229,557	—
Loss on equity method investment	1,578,573	271,830
(Gain) loss on debt extinguishment	(587,019)	729,723
Gain on disposal of equipment	(164,000)	(4,029)
Loss on Termination Agreement	—	4,246,900
Change in derivatives liability fair value	28,213,642	(18,866,862)
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable and other related party receivables	218,127	(175,444)
Changes in operating lease liability	—	(129,140)
Other assets	(88,990)	59,813
Accounts payable	26,927	372,209
Accrued expenses and other	1,723,452	(2,070,443)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(8,849,335)	642,341
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(16,098)	(84,350)
Cash paid for investment in unconsolidated entity	(157,508)	—
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(173,606)	(84,350)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	7,673,011	3,896,875
Proceeds from warrants exercised	1,465,524	—
Proceeds from employees stock options	62,115	—
Costs paid for stock issuances	(97,135)	—
Repurchase of stock-based awards withheld for payment of withholding tax requirements	—	(18,277)
Offering costs paid on financing	—	(122,954)
Payment of debt obligations	(816,436)	(3,003,612)
Payment on financing obligations	(540,000)	(540,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	7,747,079	212,032
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(1,275,862)	770,023
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	4,791,743	4,021,720
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 3,515,881	\$ 4,791,743

ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - Continued

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ —	\$ 430,282
Director and consultant compensation paid in stock	\$ 431,293	\$ 288,000
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS:		
Conversion of debt to common stock	\$ 21,740,102	\$ 1,722,899
Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary	\$ 30,327,887	\$ 429,570
Fair value of liability warrants issued	\$ 3,293,334	\$ 1,156,676
Contribution to Phosagmex (Note 6)	\$ 1,968,855	\$ —
Embedded debt derivative liability	\$ —	\$ 851,000
Gain on disposal of equipment	\$ 164,000	\$ —
Warrants reclassification from Equity to Liability classification	\$ —	\$ 7,754,438

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

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

NOTE 1 – BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Organization

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company,” “Odyssey,” “us,” “we” or “our”) is engaged in deep-ocean exploration. Our innovative techniques are currently applied to mineral exploration and other marine survey and contracted services. Our corporate headquarters are in Tampa, Florida.

Going Concern Consideration

We have experienced several years of net losses and may continue to do so. Our ability to generate net income or positive cash flows for the next twelve months is dependent upon financings, our success in developing and monetizing our interests in mineral exploration entities, and generating income from contracted services and exploration charters.

Our 2026 business plan requires us to generate new cash inflows to effectively allow us to perform our planned projects. We continually plan to generate new cash inflows through the monetization of our equity stakes in seabed mineral companies, financings, syndications or other partnership opportunities. If cash inflow ever becomes insufficient to meet our projected business plan requirements, we would be required to follow a contingency business plan based on curtailed expenses and fewer cash requirements.

In December 2024, we amended the March 2023 Notes (as defined below) and the December 2023 Notes (as defined below) to, among other items, extend the maturity date of our obligations, and add a conversion feature, thereby deferring a material cash need. The holders of March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes have exercised their right to convert the notes in full, which alleviated our need for cash to repay the notes on their December 31, 2025 and April 1, 2026 maturity dates. In addition, on December 23, 2024, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “SPA”) pursuant to which the Company issued and sold an aggregate of 7,377,912 shares of Common Stock to certain accredited investors at a purchase price of \$0.55 per share. The aggregate purchase price for the shares, before deduction of the Company’s expenses associated with the transaction, was approximately \$4.1 million. The proceeds of that sale of Common Stock, together with other anticipated cash inflows, provided sufficient operating funds into the second quarter of 2025. The SPA further provided the investors with the right, but not the obligation, to purchase an additional 7,220,141 shares of Common Stock at a purchase price of \$1.10 per share at a subsequent closing to be held on July 31, 2025, or such later date agreed by the Company and the purchasers who purchased at least a majority of the initial shares under the SPA. During the year ended December 31, 2025, purchasers exercised their options to purchase 6,975,488 additional shares of Common Stock under the SPA at \$1.10 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the Company’s warrants to purchase Common Stock exercised their warrants to purchase 1,318,391 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average price per share of \$1.11, for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.5 million. Sales of Common Stock pursuant to exercises of warrants and stock options are expected to provide sufficient operating funds through the short term.

Our consolidated non-restricted cash balance at December 31, 2025, was \$3.5 million. We had a working capital deficit at December 31, 2025, of \$7.3 million. The total consolidated book value of our assets was approximately \$15.8 million at December 31, 2025, which includes the cash balance of \$3.5 million.

The factors noted above raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Although the steps taken by management, as outlined above, provide liquidity to the Company and position the Company to continue operating, the doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern has not been alleviated. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, both domestic and international. Equity investments in which we exercise significant influence but do not control and of which we are

not the primary beneficiary are accounted for using the equity method. All significant inter-company and intra-company transactions and balances have been eliminated. The portion of the consolidated subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Company and any related activity is eliminated through Non-controlling interest in the consolidated balance sheets and Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest in the consolidated statements of operations. The results of operations attributable to the non-controlling interest are presented within equity and net (loss) income and are shown separately from the Company's equity and net income attributable to the Company. Some of the existing inter-company balances, which are eliminated upon consolidation, include features allowing the liabilities of Exploraciones Oceánicas S. de R.L. de CV ("ExO") and Oceanica Resources, S. de R.L. ("Oceanica"), majority owned subsidiaries of the Company, to be converted into additional equity of a subsidiary, which, if exercised, could increase the Company's direct or indirect interest in the non-wholly owned subsidiaries. During the second quarter of 2025, the Company converted these intercompany balances into equity interests of Oceanica Resources México, S. de R.L. de C.V., a Mexican company ("ORM"). Refer to Note 6 – *Joint Venture* for additional information.

Use of Estimates

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

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that the Company determines are within the scope of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. The Company only applies the five-step model to contracts when it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services it transfers to the customer. At contract inception, once the contract is determined to be within the scope of ASC Topic 606, the Company assesses the goods or services promised within each contract and determines those that are performance obligations and assesses whether each promised good or service is distinct. The Company then recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied. Sales, value add, and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties are excluded from revenue.

The Company currently generates revenues from service contracts with customers. Currently, there are two sources of revenue, marine services and operating and other services. The contracts for the marine services provide research, scientific services, marine operations planning, management execution and project management. These services are billed generally on a monthly basis and recognized as revenue over time as the services are performed or provided. The Company generally does not receive any upfront consideration for these services, and there is no variable consideration for the services. Costs associated with both marine and operating and other services include all direct consulting labor, and minimal supplies, and is charged to operations as a component of Operations and Research.

Accounts receivable are based on amounts billed to customers. We evaluate our accounts receivable to estimate an allowance for credit losses over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The remaining life of our financial assets is determined by considering contractual terms among other factors. We estimate an allowance for credit losses based on ongoing evaluations of the accounts and notes receivable, the related credit risk characteristics, and the overall economic and environmental conditions affecting the financial assets. Credit losses are charged off against the allowance when we believe the uncollectibility of the financial asset is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance once received. A credit loss expense, or benefit, is recorded within marketing, general and administrative expense in the Statement of Operations in an amount necessary to adjust the allowance for credit losses to our estimate as of the end of each reporting period. At December 31, 2025 and 2024 we determined no allowance was necessary. If we were to have a recorded allowance, the accounts receivable would be stated net of the recorded allowance.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in banks and consist of deposits in one U.S. and one foreign bank. We consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains certain of its cash balances in one U.S. bank, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not incurred and does not expect to incur any losses with respect to these balances. We limit investment of cash equivalents and investments to financial institutions with high credit ratings. Management believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk regarding these accounts as it performs periodic reviews of the creditworthiness of the financial institutions the Company uses.

Bismarck Exploration License

The Company follows the guidance pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC 350, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other* (“ASC 350”) in accounting for the exploration license held by Bismarck Mining Corporation, Ltd., (the “Bismarck Exploration License”). Management determined the rights to use the license to have an indefinite life. This assessment is based on the historical success of renewing the license every two years since 2006, and the fact that management believes there are no legal, regulatory, or contractual provisions that would limit the useful life of the asset. Costs incurred to renew or extend the term of the license are expensed as incurred. The most recent renewal was submitted in July 2024, and was issued in March 2026. The Bismarck Exploration License is not dependent on another asset or group of assets that could potentially limit the useful life of the exploration license. We test the Bismarck Exploration License for impairment annually, and more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired, per the guidance of the ASC topic 350. We did not have any impairment indicators for the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Derivative Financial Instruments

From time to time, we may enter into a financial instrument that may contain a derivative. In evaluating the fair value of derivative financial instruments, there are numerous assumptions which management must make that may influence the valuation of the derivatives that would be included in the financial statements.

Derivative financial instruments consist of financial instruments or other contracts that contain a notional amount and one or more underlying variables (e.g., interest rate, security price or other variable), require a small or no initial net investment and permit net settlement. Derivative financial instruments may be free-standing or embedded in other financial instruments. We generally do not use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to cash-flow, market or foreign-currency risks. However, we have entered into certain other financial instruments and contracts with features that are either (i) not afforded equity classification, (ii) embody risks not clearly and closely related to host contracts, or (iii) may be net-cash settled by the counterparty. As required by ASC 815 – Derivatives and Hedging, these instruments are required to be carried as derivative liabilities, at fair value, in our financial statements with changes in fair value reflected in our income.

As discussed in Note 10 – *Derivative Financial Instruments* to the consolidated financial statements, we have certain litigation financing with detachable warrants that is included in “Litigation financing and other” on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The litigation financing agreement involved numerous amendments, significant non-cash financing, warrant issuances, and issuance costs requiring judgment based on the facts and circumstances, particularly regarding the fair value of the derivative. The fair value of the derivative as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was based on amounts funded and management’s good-faith estimates of the potential outcomes of enforcement and collection of the Arbitral Award, the potential outcomes conditional on Odyssey winning Mexico’s proceeding to set aside the Arbitral Award, the potential repayment date, and certain market variables.

The Company determines the accounting classification of warrants it issues as either liability or equity classified by first assessing whether the warrants meet liability classification in accordance with ASC 480-10, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, then in accordance with ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity*. After all relevant assessments, the Company concludes whether the warrants are classified as liability or equity. Liability classified warrants require fair value accounting at issuance and subsequent to initial issuance with all changes in fair value after the issuance date recorded in the Statements of Operations. Equity classified warrants only require fair value accounting at issuance with no changes recognized subsequent to the issuance date.

The 37N Note was determined to include an embedded derivative liability related to the share settled redemption feature of the Note in accordance with ASC 815. During 2024, the embedded derivative’s fair value was determined using the with-and-without valuation method. In October 2024, the remainder of the indebtedness under the 37N Note was converted into shares of the Company’s common stock. Refer to Note 8 – *Loans Payable*, for further information on the conversion.

During December 2024, the Company entered into amendments of the March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes that resulted in additional embedded derivative liabilities in those notes. Refer to Note 10 – *Derivative Financial Instruments*, for details on such transactions. During the year ended December 31, 2025, all outstanding balances of the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes were converted into shares of the Company’s common stock.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the 2022 Warrants, the March 2023 Warrants and the December 2023 Warrants were determined to meet the definition of derivative liability, and their respective fair value was estimated using a Black-Scholes valuation model.

Investment in Unconsolidated Entities

As discussed in Note 5 – *Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*, the Company has cost basis method investments and an equity method investment with related parties. We account for the investments we make in certain legal entities in which equity investors do

[Table of Contents](#)

not have (1) sufficient equity at risk for the legal entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (2) as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk do not have either the power, through voting or similar rights, to direct the activities of the legal entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, or (3) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the legal entity or the right to receive expected residual returns of the legal entity. The Company has entered into agreements with a certain related parties that required analysis of ASC 810-10 to determine if the investment is considered a variable interest entity ("VIE"). If the investment is determined to be a VIE, then the Company evaluates whether it is considered the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party that meets both of the following criteria: (i) has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance; and (ii) has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE. We determine whether any of the entities in which we have made investments is a VIE at the start of each new venture and if a reconsideration event has occurred. At such times, we also consider whether we must consolidate a VIE and/or disclose information about our involvement in a VIE. This analysis required judgment and review of the facts and circumstances to determine the proper accounting for the cost and equity method investments. A reporting entity must consolidate a VIE if that reporting entity has a variable interest (or combination of variable interests) that will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both. A reporting entity must consider the rights and obligations conveyed by its variable interests and the relationship of its variable interests with variable interests held by other parties to determine whether its variable interests will absorb a majority of a VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both. For investments in VIEs in which the Company is considered the primary beneficiary, the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the VIE are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no VIEs for which the Company was the primary beneficiary. We also review these investments for any potential impairment annually.

We use the equity method to account for investments in companies if our investment provides us with the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee. Our Consolidated Statement of Operations includes our Company's proportionate share of the net income or loss of these companies. It is our policy to account for our share of the investee's net income or loss using a three-month lag period with an estimate of the most recent quarter results, if final information has not been received. Our judgment regarding the level of influence over each equity method investee includes considering key factors, such as our ownership interest, representation of the board of directors, participation in policy-making decisions, other commercial arrangements and material intercompany transactions.

We eliminate from our financial results all significant intercompany transactions, including the intercompany portion of transactions with equity method investees.

Long-Lived Assets

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method at rates based on the assets' estimated useful lives which are normally three years for computers and peripherals, five years for furniture and office equipment and between five and ten years for marine equipment. Items that may require major overhauls (such as marine equipment) that enhance or extend the useful life of these assets qualify to be capitalized and depreciated over the useful life or remaining life of that asset, whichever was shorter. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

Long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. For purposes of evaluating the recoverability of long-lived assets, the recoverability test is performed using undiscounted net cash flows related to the long-lived assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. There was no impairment recorded to long-lived assets as of December 31, 2025 or 2024, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments consist of cash, investments in equity securities, and contracts that both (i) impose on one entity a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial instrument to a second entity, or to exchange other financial instruments on potentially unfavorable terms with the second entity, and (ii) conveys to that second entity a contractual right (a) to receive cash or another financial instrument from the first entity, or (b) to exchange other financial instruments on potentially favorable terms with the first entity. Accordingly, our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, equity securities, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, derivative financial instruments and loans payable. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short maturities. Loans payable are measured at fair value based on valuation techniques using observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices in active markets and, accordingly, these estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we could realize in a current market exchange. We carry derivative financial instruments at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are initially, and subsequently, measured at fair value and recorded as liabilities or, in rare instances, assets.

We adopted ASC Topic 820 for certain financial instruments measured as fair value on a recurring basis. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value, established a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with US GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value

measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 established a three-tier fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

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

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

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

Leases

When we enter into a new arrangement, we must determine, at the inception date, whether the arrangement contains a lease. This determination generally depends upon whether the arrangement conveys to us the right to control the use of an explicitly or implicitly identified fixed asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control of an underlying asset is conveyed to us if we obtain the rights to direct the use of and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from using the underlying asset.

If a lease exists, we must then determine the separate lease and non-lease components of the arrangement. Each right to use an underlying asset conveyed by a lease arrangement should generally be considered a separate lease component if it both: (i) can benefit us without depending on other resources not readily available to us and (ii) does not significantly affect and is not significantly affected by other rights of use conveyed by the lease. Aspects of a lease arrangement that transfer other goods or services to us but do not meet the definition of lease components are considered non-lease components. The consideration owed by us pursuant to a lease arrangement is generally allocated to each lease and non-lease component for accounting purposes. However, we have elected to not separate lease and non-lease components. Each lease component is accounted for separately from other lease components, but together with the associated non-lease components.

For each lease, we must then determine:

- The lease term – The lease term is the period of the lease not cancellable by us, together with periods covered by: (i) renewal options we are reasonably certain to exercise or that are controlled by the lessor and (ii) termination options we are reasonably certain not to exercise.
- The present value of lease payments is calculated based on:
 - o Lease payments – Lease payments include certain fixed and variable payments, less lease incentives, together with amounts probable of being owed by us under residual value guarantees and, if reasonably certain of being paid, the cost of certain renewal options and early termination penalties set forth in the lease arrangement. Lease payments exclude consideration that is: (i) not related to the transfer of goods and services to us and (ii) allocated to the non-lease components in a lease arrangement, except for the classes of assets where we have elected to not separate lease and non-lease components.
 - o Discount rate – The discount rate must be determined based on information available to us upon the commencement of a lease. Lessees are required to use the rate implicit in the lease whenever such rate is readily available; however, if the implicit rate a lease is not readily determinable, we would use the hypothetical incremental borrowing rate we would have to pay to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments, on a collateralized basis, over a timeframe similar to the lease term.
- Lease classification – In making the determination of whether a lease is an operating lease or a finance lease, we consider the lease term in relation to the economic life of the leased asset, the present value of lease payments in relation to the fair value of the leased asset and certain other factors, including the lessee's and lessor's rights, obligations and economic incentives over the term of the lease.

[Table of Contents](#)

Generally, upon the commencement of a lease, we will record a lease liability and a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset. However, we have elected, for certain classes of underlying assets with initial lease terms of twelve months or less (known as short-term leases), to not recognize a lease liability or ROU asset. Lease liabilities are initially recorded at lease commencement as the present value of future lease payments. ROU assets are initially recorded at lease commencement as the initial amount of the lease liability, together with the following, if applicable: (i) initial direct costs and (ii) lease payments made, net of lease incentives received, prior to lease commencement.

Over the lease term, we increase our lease liabilities using the effective interest method and decrease our lease liabilities for lease payments made. We generally amortize the ROU asset over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term and assess our ROU assets for impairment, similar to other long-lived assets.

For operating leases, a single lease cost is generally recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign Currency

The Company’s functional and reporting currency is U.S. dollars. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are remeasured into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Results of operations and cash flows of businesses conducted in foreign currency are remeasured using the average exchange rates throughout the period. The effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the remeasurement of assets and liabilities is included in Other expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, and amounted to a \$1.2 million loss and a \$1.1 million gain for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Earnings Per Share (“EPS”)

Basic EPS has been computed pursuant to ASC Topic 260, Earnings Per Share, and is computed by dividing income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that would occur if dilutive securities and other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in our earnings. We use the treasury stock method to compute potential common shares from stock options, restricted stock units and warrants and use the if-converted method to compute potential common shares from preferred stock, convertible notes or other convertible securities.

Dilutive common stock equivalents include the dilutive effect of in-the-money stock equivalents, which are calculated based on the average share price for each period using the treasury stock method, excluding any common stock equivalents if their effect would be anti-dilutive. The potential common shares in the following tables represent potential common shares from outstanding options, restricted stock awards, convertible notes and other convertible securities that were excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS during periods due to having an anti-dilutive effect are:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Average market price during the period	\$ 1.35	\$ 3.23
Option awards	2,764,574	1,511,402
Unvested restricted stock awards	212,000	—
Convertible notes	5,474,613	17,865,600
Common Stock Warrant related	11,278,765	7,498,460
Put Options	3,871,880	—

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income (loss) attributable to Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.	\$ (43,085,185)	\$ 15,657,934
Numerator:		
Basic net income (loss) available to stockholders	\$ (43,085,185)	\$ 15,657,934
Change in fair value of Equity Exchange Agreement and loss on equity method investment	—	(6,358,401)
Fair value change of warrants	—	(7,408,743)
Diluted net income (loss) available to stockholders	\$ (43,085,185)	\$ 1,890,790
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding – Basic	39,254,985	20,977,521
Dilutive effect of options	—	95,006
Dilutive effect of other derivative instruments	—	3,871,880
Dilutive effect of warrants	—	3,432,542
Weighted average common shares outstanding – Diluted	39,254,985	28,376,949
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ (1.10)	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ (1.10)	\$ 0.07

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The Company measures deferred tax assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates for the years and jurisdictions in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered. A change to the tax rates used to measure the Company's deferred taxes is recognized in income during the period in which the new rate(s) were enacted.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent the Company's assets are more likely than not to be realized. In making such a determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including the future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards, tax-planning strategies, taxable income in prior carryback years if permitted under tax law, and the results from prior years. If the Company determines it is more likely than not, that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized a valuation allowance is recorded with a charge to income tax expense. Alternatively, if the Company determines that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset previously not meeting the more likely than not threshold will be realized, the Company reduces its valuation allowance and recognizes a benefit in income tax expense.

The Company recognizes and measures uncertain tax benefits in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, based on a two-step process in which (1) the Company determines whether it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained based on the technical merits of the position, and (2) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, the Company recognizes the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than fifty percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, in income tax expense.

Operations and research

Operations and research expenses are charged to operations as incurred.

Stock-based Compensation

Our stock-based compensation is recorded in accordance with the guidance in the ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*. All share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. The amount of compensation costs recognized at any date is to be at least equal to the portion of grant-date value of the award that is vested as of that date. For performance-based share awards,

the Company recognizes expense when it is determined the performance criteria are probable of being met. The probability of vesting is reassessed at each reporting date and compensation cost is adjusted using a cumulative catch-up adjustment. Forfeitures are recognized in compensation cost when they occur. Benefits or deficiencies of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation costs are reported within operating cash flows.

See *Note 13 – Stockholders’ Deficit* for further discussion related to the Company’s share-based compensation plans.

Segment Reporting

We evaluate the products and services that produce our revenue and the geographical regions in which we operate to determine reportable segments in accordance with ASC 280 – Segment Reporting. Based on that evaluation, we have determined that we have only one operating segment.

See *Note 18 – Segment Reporting* for further discussion related to the segment information.

Accounting Standards Recently Adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, “*Income Taxes (Topic 740) – Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*”). The new guidance enhances the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. Adjustments to the annual disclosure of income taxes include: (1) a tabular rate reconciliation comprised of eight specific categories, (2) incomes taxes paid, disaggregated between significant national, state, and foreign jurisdictions, (3) elimination of requirements to disclose the nature and estimate of reasonably possible changes to unrecognized tax benefits in the next 12 months or that an estimated range cannot be made, and (4) addition of a requirement to disclose income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) by national and foreign, and income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated between national, state and foreign. The ASU is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this guidance in this Annual Report on Form 10-K on a prospective basis, which results in the requirement for some non-comparable disclosures between the periods presented. Except for the expanded disclosure, there was no material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements due to the adoption of this ASU. See *Note 14 – Income Taxes* for complete disclosures arising from this adoption.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, “*Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*.” The guidance in ASU 2024-03 requires public business entities to disclose in the notes to the financial statements, among other things, specific information about certain costs and expenses, including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, and depreciation, amortization, and depletion expenses for each caption on the income statement where such expenses are included. ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted, and the amendments may be applied prospectively to reporting periods after the effective date or retrospectively to all periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of this guidance and assessing the potential impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statement disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*. The guidance in ASU 2025-05 provides all entities with a practical expedient to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the assets. ASU 2025-05 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2025. Given the Company’s accounts receivable composition, the Company does not expect adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*, to modernize the accounting for and disclosure of internal-use software costs. The guidance removes all references to project stages, defines the threshold for capitalizing costs, and clarified the disclosure requirements for capitalized software costs. ASU 2025-06 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and can be applied retrospectively, prospectively, or on a modified transition approach. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-07, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)—Derivatives Scope Refinements and Scope Clarifications for Share-Based Noncash Consideration from a Customer in a Revenue Contract*. The ASU is intended to address concerns about the application of derivative accounting to contracts with features linked to the operations or activities of one of the parties to the contract and to reduce diversity in the accounting for share-based payments in revenue contracts. This guidance specifically scopes out litigation funding from the definition of a derivative. ASU 2025-07 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within those annual

[Table of Contents](#)

periods. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments may be applied prospectively or on the modified retrospective method. The Company is continuing to evaluate the potential impact of this update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements*. The standard clarifies the application of interim reporting guidance and reorganizes existing disclosures. This guidance is effective for interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The Company does not expect adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12 *Codification Improvements*. The ASU provides clarifying guidance intended to improve the consistency and application of existing accounting standards. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material effect, if any, on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation. These changes did not have any effect on net income, stockholders' deficit or cash flows.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Our accounts and other related party receivables consist of the following as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Related party (Note 15)	\$ 67,323	\$ 67,320
Other	—	218,444
Total accounts receivable and other, net	<u>\$ 67,323</u>	<u>\$ 285,764</u>

NOTE 4 – OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Our other current assets consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Prepaid insurance	\$ 637,834	\$ 564,930
Other	104,707	83,430
Deposits	30,075	35,266
Total other current assets	<u>\$ 772,616</u>	<u>\$ 683,626</u>

All prepaid expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying agreements. Deposits may be held by various entities for equipment, services, and in accordance with agreements in the normal course of business.

NOTE 5 – INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

The Company's investments in unconsolidated entities consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Phosagmex	\$ (984,113)	\$ —
CIC Limited	5,265,949	5,003,449
Ocean Minerals, LLC	4,536,912	4,882,330
Investment in unconsolidated entities	<u>\$ 8,818,748</u>	<u>\$ 9,885,779</u>

Phosagmex, S.A.P.I. de C.V.

[Table of Contents](#)

On June 4, 2025, the Company and certain of its affiliates formed Phosagmex as the joint venture contemplated by the JV Agreement. See Note 6 – *Joint Venture* for further information, including summarized financial information.

CIC Limited

CIC Limited (“CIC”) is pursuing deep water exploration pursuant to permits in foreign waters. The Company held an ownership interest in CIC of approximately 13.4% and 14.2% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Due to the structure of CIC, the Company determined this venture to be a variable interest entity (“VIE”) consistent with ASC 810. The Company has determined it is not the primary beneficiary of the VIE and, therefore, has not consolidated this entity. The Company records its investment under the cost method as CIC is incorporated and we have determined we do not exercise significant influence over the entity. The Company assesses its investment for impairment annually and, if a loss in value is deemed other than temporary, an impairment charge will be recorded.

The Company also provided services to CIC in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (see *Note 15 – Related Party Transactions*).

Ocean Minerals, LLC

On June 4, 2023, Odyssey, Odyssey Minerals Cayman Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Odyssey (the “Purchaser”), and Ocean Minerals, LLC (“OML”) entered into a Unit Purchase Agreement (as amended on July 1, 2023, October 3, 2023 and October 17, 2023, the “OML Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which the Purchaser agreed to purchase, and OML agreed to issue and sell to the Purchaser, an aggregate of 733,497 membership interest units of OML (the “Purchased Units”) for a total purchase price of \$15.0 million. On July 3, 2023, pursuant to the OML Purchase Agreement, the Company purchased 293,399 of the Purchased Units, representing approximately 6.28% of the OML Units, in return for the initial purchase price of \$1.0 million cash and Odyssey’s shares of ORI.

On October 18, 2024, Odyssey and OML entered into a Termination Agreement pursuant to which the parties terminated the OML Purchase Agreement (the “OML Termination Agreement”). The OML Termination Agreement terminated the parties’ respective rights and obligations relating to the purchase of additional equity interests in OML, but did not affect Odyssey’s ownership of the Initial OML Units or the obligation to pay the lease payments for the Retriever asset as described below. The OML Termination Agreement did not affect the Equity Exchange Agreement or the Contribution Agreement.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Odyssey owned approximately 7.0% and 6.97%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding membership interest units of OML. The Company determined that OML is a VIE as it does not have sufficient equity at-risk to permit OML to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. However, as Odyssey’s lack of power to direct the activities that most significantly impact OML’s economic performance, it is not the primary beneficiary of OML and therefore is not required to consolidate OML. The Company has determined that OML operates more like a partnership. Because the Company holds more than 3% - 5% and has no influence over OML, the investment falls within the scope of ASC 323, Investments – Equity and Joint Ventures. Odyssey applied the equity method of accounting for its interest in OML, starting on July 3, 2023. As a result, OML is considered a related party.

Equity Exchange Agreement

In connection with the transactions contemplated by the OML Purchase Agreement, Odyssey and the existing members of OML entered into an Equity Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) pursuant to which such members of OML had the right, but not the obligation, to exchange membership interest units of OML held by them for shares of Odyssey’s common stock. The Equity Exchange Agreement expired by its terms on January 3, 2025. Prior to its expiration, the Equity Exchange Agreement was recorded as a liability within the scope of ASC 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*, that was initially measured at fair value, and subsequent changes in the fair value of the liability were recognized in earnings.

Contribution Agreement

In connection with the transactions contemplated by the OML Purchase Agreement, Odyssey, the Purchaser, and OML also entered into a Contribution Agreement pursuant to which additional membership interest units of OML may be issued to the Purchaser in consideration of the contribution to OML by Odyssey from time to time of certain property or other assets and services with an aggregate value of up to \$10.0 million (the “Contribution Agreement”). We concluded that the Contribution Agreement is within the scope of ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as the services provided are within Odyssey’s ordinary activities, and OML is therefore considered a customer of Odyssey.

Equity Method of Accounting

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, our accumulated investment in OML was \$4.5 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, which is classified as Investment in unconsolidated entities in our consolidated balance sheets. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the

Company recognized a change in put option liability of \$5.6 million in the consolidated statements of operations to record the fair value adjustment of the equity exchange agreement. As of December 31, 2024, management determined the probability of the Put Option being exercised before its expiration was zero; therefore, the Put Option liability was deemed to have a value of zero. On January 3, 2025, the Equity Exchange Agreement expired by its terms.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, based on estimated financial information for our equity-method investee, we recognized \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of Loss on Equity Method Investment in the consolidated statement of operations for our proportionate share of the net loss of our equity method investee, which decreased our net income for each respective year in our consolidated statement of operations. Our proportionate share of the net loss of our equity method investee can have a significant impact on the amount of Loss on Equity Method Investment in our consolidated statement of operations and our carrying value of those investments. We eliminated from our financial results all significant intercompany transactions to the extent of our ownership interest.

The following tables provide summarized financial information for OML, the Company’s equity method accounted investee, not adjusted for the percentage ownership of the Company, compiled from OML’s financial statements.

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 3,893,723	\$ 4,982,246
General expenses	(3,311,805)	(3,160,477)
Payroll expenses	(2,406,725)	(1,852,828)
Net Loss	<u>\$ (6,264,514)</u>	<u>\$ (2,925,000)</u>

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Total Assets	\$ 16,721,973	\$ 15,014,364
Total Liabilities	\$ 15,461,861	\$ 11,329,642

Chatham Rock Phosphate, Limited.

The Company holds approximately a 1% ownership in Chatham Rock Phosphate, Limited (“CRPL”). The Company records its investment under the cost method. During 2012, the Company performed deep-sea mining exploratory services for Chatham Rock Phosphate, Ltd. (“CRP”) valued at \$1.7 million. As payment for these services, CRP issued 9,320,348 ordinary shares to the Company. During March 2017, Antipodes Gold Limited completed the acquisition of CRP. The surviving entity is now CRPL. In exchange for its 9,320,348 shares of CRP, the Company received 141,884 shares of CPRL, which represents equity ownership of, at most, approximately 1% of the surviving entity with zero value. We continue to carry the value of our investment in CPRL at zero in our consolidated financial statements.

Neptune Minerals, Inc.

The Company holds an ownership interest of approximately 14% in Neptune Minerals, Inc. (“NMI”). We currently apply the cost method of accounting for this investment. Previously, when we accounted for this investment using the equity method of accounting, we accumulated and did not recognize losses of \$21.3 million in our consolidated statements of operations because these losses exceeded our investment in NMI. Our investment has a carrying value of zero as a result of the recognition of our share of prior losses incurred by NMI under the equity method of accounting.

NOTE 6 – JOINT VENTURE

Joint Venture Agreement with Capital Latinoamericano, S.A. de C.V.

Background and Entity Formation

On December 23, 2024, the Company, certain of its affiliates and CapLat entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (the “JV Agreement”) pursuant to which Odyssey and CapLat agreed to work together to develop a strategic fertilizer production project in Mexico (the “Phosagmex Project”) building on the work completed by the Company to validate a high-quality subsea phosphate resource within Mexico’s Exclusive Economic Zone (the “Mexican EEZ”). Pursuant to the JV Agreement, the Company and CapLat agreed to work together to develop the Phosagmex Project and, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including certain regulatory approvals from Mexican governmental authorities, to invest through subsidiaries of each party as equal partners, subject to adjustment based on final contributions, in a newly formed joint venture entity that will own and continue to develop and operate the Phosagmex Project. CapLat is a key local partner in Mexico to develop the project due to its local knowledge of the Mexican business and political

Table of Contents

environment and its expertise in the food and agricultural industries. Odyssey has expertise critical to the fertilizer production project with respect to operating in the Mexican EEZ to extract phosphate ore needed for fertilizer production from the seafloor within the area located in the Gulf of Ulloa of the Baja California Sur Peninsula in the federal waters of Mexico.

On June 4, 2025, CapLat and ORM formed Phosagmex as the joint venture entity in accordance with the terms of the JV Agreement, with CapLat and ORM each holding 50.0% of the equity interests in Phosagmex, and entered into a shareholders' agreement with terms as set forth in the JV Agreement.

In connection with the formation of Phosagmex, the Company, CapLat, Oceanica, ORM and ExO entered into an amendment to the JV Agreement on June 5, 2025, pursuant to which, among other things, ORM joined as a party to the JV Agreement and the parties agreed to make their respective initial capital contributions to Phosagmex, which were finalized on August 29, 2025.

On June 6, 2025, in accordance with the JV Agreement, Oceanica caused ExO to enter into an agreement to assign its legal rights to specified mining concessions held by ExO to Phosagmex subject to the condition that the concessions are reinstated.

Oceanica holds 99.998% of the equity interests in ExO. Each of Odyssey, ORM, Oceanica and ExO owns or holds assets and rights relating to the joint venture. The parties with direct economic interests in the joint venture are CapLat and ORM, each of which holds a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture.

On February 27, 2026, the Company, certain of its affiliates, CapLat, and Phosagmex entered into an amended and restated JV Agreement (the "Restated JV Agreement"). The Restated JV Agreement:

- provides for termination only upon the mutual consent or agreement of the parties to the JV Agreement;
- eliminates respective rights to termination fees in the event of termination for all parties to the JV Agreement;
- provides for the closing of the transactions contemplated thereby upon execution and delivery of the Restated JV Agreement, including execution and delivery of an acknowledgment of assignment of the mining concessions and a restated shareholder agreement; and
- limits the duration of the period during which the Company is obligated to provide services to Phosagmex.

CapLat's Contribution

CapLat's contributions to the joint venture included its contribution of expertise in the project and cash in the amount of \$0.2 million for the payment of transaction-related taxes. In addition to its contributions to Phosagmex, CapLat has an ongoing obligation under the JV Agreement to lead all discussions with governmental authorities in connection with obtaining the necessary permits and approvals required for the Phosagmex Project. Upon finalization of the initial capital contribution of CapLat on August 29, 2025, the joint venture recognized its contribution as an expense subject to the share-based compensation guidance, based on the fair value of the contribution in the amount of \$1.9 million.

Odyssey's Contribution

Odyssey's contributions to the joint venture included the legal rights to the ExO mining concessions and cash in the amount of \$0.2 million for the payment of transaction-related taxes. ExO's transfer of the legal rights to the concessions will include data, information and documents relating to the concessions. In addition to its contributions to Phosagmex, Odyssey has an ongoing obligation under the JV Agreement to provide technical, environmental and operational expertise, data, information, intellectual property, and personnel necessary for the efficient planning and execution of the Phosagmex Project.

On August 7, 2025, (1) the Company entered into a contribution agreement with certain subsidiaries pursuant to which the Company contributed to OME an account receivable in the amount of \$1.98 million owed by ExO (the "ExO Receivable"), and (2) a subscription agreement with ORM pursuant to which the Company transferred the ExO Receivable to ORM in exchange for ORM member interests at a conversion rate of \$2.75, consistent with the rate applied to the conversion of other amounts owed by Oceanica and ExO to the Company. On August 29, 2025, ORM contributed the ExO Receivable to Phosagmex in accordance with the JV Agreement as part of the Company's contribution. As of December 31, 2025, the ExO mining concessions have not been reinstated. Therefore, Odyssey did not recognize any gain or loss associated with its contribution as of that time.

Accounting Treatment

The Company analyzed the investment in Phosagmex under the relevant accounting literature and concluded Phosagmex is an operating joint venture under ASC 323, *Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures* and that each of CapLat and ORM has a variable interest in the joint venture. The Company then analyzed whether Phosagmex qualifies as a VIE under ASC 810, *Consolidation* and determined that (a) the Company does have sufficient equity at risk; (b) the Company and CapLat, as a group, have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the legal entity's economic performance; and (c) operations of the joint venture are not

[Table of Contents](#)

conducted solely on behalf of either of the parties and as such, there is no party with disproportionate voting rights. Because none of the criteria in ASC 810-10-15-14 is met, Phosagmex is not a VIE and should be evaluated under the voting interest model (“VOE”).

Under the VOE model, the party with a controlling financial interest consolidates the company. Each of CapLat and the Company (through ORM) holds 50% of the outstanding ownership interests of the joint venture, and there are no minority or majority interest holders. Joint control exists because (1) no party currently holds more than 50% of the outstanding ownership interests of Phosagmex and (2) no single party controls the joint venture, as each of the parties has substantive participation rights. As such, Odyssey will not consolidate Phosagmex under the VOE model; however, as Odyssey does have significant influence over Phosagmex, the Company will apply the equity method of accounting. Further, because the joint venture is akin to a corporation, none of the scope exceptions outlined in ASC 323-10-15-5 applies.

The Company concluded that Odyssey will account for its investment in the joint venture on a go-forward basis by adjusting its investment for its share of Phosagmex’s financial activity, basis differences, eliminating intra-entity profits or losses until realized through transactions with third parties, and evaluating for impairment.

Based on most recently available financial information for Phosagmex, we recognized a \$1.1 million loss on equity method investment for the year ended December 31, 2025, in the consolidated statements of operations for our proportionate share of the net loss of Phosagmex. As of December 31, 2025, our accumulated investment in Phosagmex was a negative investment of \$1.0 million, which is consistent with Odyssey’s obligation to reimburse the transfer price of the concessions asset if the concessions are not reinstated.

Summarized Financial Information

The following tables provide summarized financial information for Phosagmex, without adjustment for the Company’s percentage ownership, compiled from Phosagmex’s financial statements.

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	
Revenue	\$	—
General and administrative expenses		(2,061,826)
Foreign exchange income		7,000
Net loss	\$	(2,054,826)
		As of December 31, 2025
Total Assets	\$	2,351,649
Total Liabilities	\$	224,747

NOTE 7 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Computers and peripherals	\$ 137,562	\$ 370,712
Furniture and office equipment	131,615	131,615
Marine equipment	500,838	803,013
Property and equipment	770,015	1,305,340
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(295,199)	(771,324)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 474,816	\$ 534,016

Depreciation expense included in marketing, general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations was \$75,298 and \$79,019 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 8 – LOANS PAYABLE

The Company’s consolidated notes payable consisted of the following carrying values and related interest expense at:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
March 2023 Note	\$ —	\$ 13,101,995
December 2023 Note	—	6,550,164
Emergency Injury Disaster Loan	150,000	150,000
Vendor note payable	—	484,009
AFCO insurance note payable	522,356	465,138
Finance obligations (Note 17)	4,323,042	4,210,604
Total Loans payable	\$ 4,995,398	\$ 24,961,910
Less: Unamortized deferred lender fee	—	(119,530)
Less: Unamortized debt discount	—	(1,906,850)
Total Loans payable, net	\$ 4,995,398	\$ 22,935,530
Less: Current portion of loans payable	(1,062,356)	(13,084,379)
Loans payable—long term	\$ 3,933,042	\$ 9,851,151

March 2023 Notes and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On March 6, 2023, Odyssey entered into a Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the “March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement”) with an institutional investor pursuant to which Odyssey issued and sold to the investor (a) a promissory note (the “March 2023 Note”) in the principal amount of up to \$14.0 million and (b) a warrant (the “March 2023 Warrants” and, together with the March 2023 Note, the “March 2023 Securities”) to purchase shares of our Common Stock.

The total proceeds of \$14.0 million were allocated between debt and equity for the warrants based on the relative fair value of the two instruments. As a result, there was a debt discount of \$3.7 million, which was amortized over the remaining term of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement using the effective interest method, which is charged to interest expense. In connection with the December 2024 amendment discussed below, any unamortized debt discount was written off to interest expense.

The principal amount outstanding under the March 2023 Note bore interest at the rate of 11.0% per annum, and interest was payable in cash on a quarterly basis, except that, (a) at Odyssey’s option and upon notice to the holder of the March 2023 Note, any quarterly interest payment could be satisfied, in lieu of paying such cash interest, by adding an equivalent amount to the principal amount of the March 2023 Note (“PIK Interest”), and (b) the first quarterly interest payment due under the March 2023 Note was satisfied with PIK Interest. The March 2023 Note provided Odyssey with the right, but not the obligation, upon notice to the holder of the March 2023 Note to redeem the March 2023 Note under certain circumstances. Unless the March 2023 Note was sooner redeemed at Odyssey’s option, all indebtedness under the March 2023 Note was due and payable on September 6, 2024. On September 5, 2024, the Company entered into amendments pursuant to which the maturity date was extended to December 6, 2024. Under the terms of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, Odyssey agreed to use the proceeds of the sale of the Securities to fund Odyssey’s obligations under the Termination Agreement (as defined above), to pay legal fees and costs related to Odyssey’s NAFTA arbitration against the United Mexican States, to pay fees and expenses related to the transactions contemplated by the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, and for working capital and other general corporate expenditures. Odyssey’s obligations under Note were secured by a security interest in substantially all of Odyssey’s assets (subject to limited stated exclusions).

Under the terms of the March 2023 Warrant, the holder had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase up to 3,703,703 shares of Odyssey’s common stock at an exercise price of \$3.78 per share, which represents 120.0% of the official closing price of Odyssey’s common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Upon exercise of the March 2023 Warrant, Odyssey had the option to either (a) deliver the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise or (b) pay to the holder an amount equal to the difference between (i) the aggregate exercise price payable under the notice of exercise and (ii) the product of (A) the number of shares of common stock indicated in the notice of exercise multiplied by (B) the arithmetic average of the daily volume-weighted average price of the common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market for the five consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately prior to the date of the notice of exercise. The warrant provided for customary adjustments to the exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise in the event of a stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, combination or exchange of shares, separation, reorganization, liquidation, or the like.

On March 6, 2023, the Company recognized the fair value of the March 2023 Warrant using the Black-Scholes valuation technique at \$3,742,362 and classified the warrants as equity and debt discount of the March 2023 Note. On January 30, 2024, the March 2023 Warrant was amended to add a cashless exercise provision. Due to that amendment, the Company determined that the March 2023

[Table of Contents](#)

Warrant meets the definition of a derivative and is not considered indexed to the Company's own stock due to the settlement adjustment that provides that the share price input upon cashless exercise is always based on the highest of three prices. As such, beginning in the first quarter of 2024, the March 2023 Warrant is recognized as a derivative liability and is subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in earnings in the period incurred.

In connection with the execution and delivery of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, Odyssey entered into a registration rights agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") pursuant to which Odyssey registered the offer and sale of the shares (the "Exercise Shares") of Odyssey common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrant in a Prospectus filed with the SEC and declared effective as of June 1, 2023.

We incurred \$98,504 in related fees which were being amortized over the term of the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement and charged to interest expense. In connection with the December 2024 amendment discussed below, any unamortized debt discount was written off to interest expense.

December 2024 Amendment

On December 20, 2024, the Company and the holders of the March 2023 Securities entered into an Amendment to Note and Warrant March Purchase Agreement (the "March 2023 NWPA Amendment") pursuant to which the March 2023 Purchase Agreement was amended to, among other things, (a) add certain covenants, including a requirement for the Company to maintain a minimum liquidity level, and modify certain existing covenants, (b) add related events of default, and (c) provide that the Company's obligations under the March 2023 Purchase Agreement, the March 2023 Notes, and related documents are guaranteed by specified subsidiaries of the Company.

In connection with the March 2023 NWPA Amendment, the Company issued to each of the holders of the March 2023 Securities an Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note (the "March 2023 AR Notes"), and the Company and such holders entered into amendments (the "March 2023 Warrant Amendments") to the March 2023 Warrants. The March 2023 Notes were modified by the March 2023 AR Notes to, among other things, (a) extend the maturity date to June 30, 2025, and, subject to an amendment of the Company's December 2023 Notes (as defined below), to December 31, 2025, (b) add a conversion feature pursuant to which the holders had the right to convert the indebtedness under the March 2023 AR Notes into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion rate equal to 75% of the 30-day volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock, provided that the conversion rate will not be less than \$1.10 or greater than \$2.20. The March 2023 AR Notes include limitations on the holders' right to exercise the conversion feature, including customary limitations intended to ensure compliance with the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market and a provision that provided the Company with the right to settle any exercise of the conversion feature in cash rather than by issuing shares of common stock. The condition relating to amendment of the December 2023 Notes was also satisfied on December 20, 2024, such that the maturity date of the March 2023 AR Notes was December 31, 2025.

The March 2023 Warrant Amendments modified the exercise price of the March 2023 Warrants from \$3.78 to \$1.10. In connection with the March 2023 NWPA Amendment, the Company also granted (a) registration rights to the holders of the March 2023 AR Notes and the March 2023 Warrants with respect to the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion or exercise thereof and (b) provided the holders with security interests in additional collateral to secure the Company's obligations to the holders. The Company and the investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "March 2023 Rights Agreement") pursuant to which the Company agreed to prepare and file a registration statement with the SEC relating to the offer and sale of the shares of common stock on or before February 28, 2025. Odyssey registered the offer and sale of the shares of Odyssey common stock issuable upon exercise of the March 2023 AR Notes conversion right and the March 2023 Warrant in a registration statement filed with the SEC and declared effective as of February 7, 2025.

The March 2023 NWPA Amendment, the March 2023 AR Notes, the March 2023 Warrant Amendments, and the March 2023 Rights Agreement also included representations and warranties, covenants, conditions, and other provisions customary for comparable transactions.

The Company evaluated the March 2023 NWPA Amendment under ASC 470 and concluded it should be recorded as a debt extinguishment as it added a substantive conversion option. In addition, based on the criteria of ASC 480 and ASC 815-15-25-1, the March 2023 AR Notes are classified as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet with a conversion option that is recorded as an embedded derivative. As a result, the conversion option was recorded as discount on the debt and adjusted to fair value at each reporting period outstanding with changes recognized through Change in derivative liabilities fair value on the consolidated statement of operations. In addition, the warrants are considered a standalone liability-classified instrument, therefore they are unlinked from the debt and considered separate instruments. The repricing of the warrants was measured to fair value based on the new prices as of the amendment date and subsequently remeasured at each reporting date. At December 31, 2024, the debt instrument and embedded derivatives were recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as \$13.1 million, in Loans payable – short term, and \$2.7 million, in debt derivative, respectively.

On January 31, 2025, the Company entered into amendments to the March 2023 Notes transaction documents and the December

2023 Notes transaction documents to implement the Company's post-closing obligations under the December 2024 amendment to the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement. The amendments included (a) an amendment to the security agreement securing the March 2023 Notes, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company granted a second-priority security interest in the collateral securing the December 2023 Notes; (b) a second amendment to the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement pursuant to which, among other things, the holders of the December 2023 Notes agreed to the second-priority security interest in the collateral securing the December 2023 Notes; and (c) an intercreditor agreement with the collateral agents for the March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes (the "Collateral Agents") addressing the relative interests between them with respect to the shared collateral.

On February 25, 2025, the Company entered into amendments to the March 2023 Notes transaction documents and the December 2023 Notes transaction documents in furtherance of the Company's post-closing obligations under the December 2024 amendment to the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement and the January 2025 amendment to the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement. The amendments included (a) a second amendment to the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement pursuant to which, among other things, the holders of the March 2023 Notes agreed to a second-priority security interest in certain of the collateral securing the March 2023 Notes; (b) a third amendment to the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement to address the grant of security interests in additional collateral; (c) an amendment to the security agreement securing the December 2023 Notes, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company granted a second-priority security interest in the collateral securing the March 2023 Notes; and (d) an amended and restated intercreditor agreement with the Collateral Agents addressing the relative interests between them with respect to the shared collateral.

On June 6, 2025, the Company entered into amendments to the March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes. As part of these amendments, the holders of the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes (a) acknowledged and consented to the amendment of the JV Agreement and related transactions, (b) released their liens on the equity of Oceanica, and (c) were granted new liens on the equity interests in ORM held by the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the March 2023 AR Notes converted all remaining indebtedness under the March 2023 AR Notes, amounting to \$14.5 million, into 12,051,669 shares of the Company's Common Stock. As a result, there are no outstanding March 2023 AR Notes as of December 31, 2025, and the liens securing the March 2023 AR Notes were released.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we recorded \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million of interest expense from the amortization of the debt discount, respectively, and \$89,820 and \$44,934 interest from the fee amortization which has been recorded in interest expense, respectively. The carrying value of the debt was \$11.6 million as of December 31, 2024, which includes of interest Paid In Kind ("PIK") of \$1.2 million, and was net of unamortized debt fees of \$89,820, and net of unamortized debt discount of \$1.5 million, associated with the fair value of the warrant. The total face value of this obligation at December 31, 2024, was \$13.1 million.

December 2023 Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On December 1, 2023, we entered into a Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the "December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement") with institutional investors pursuant to which we issued and sold to the investors (a) a series of promissory notes (the "December 2023 Notes") in the principal amount of up to \$6.0 million and (b) two tranches of warrants (the "December 2023 Warrants" and, together with the December 2023 Notes, the "December 2023 Securities") to purchase shares of our common stock. We issued December 2023 Notes in the aggregate amount of \$3.75 million and related warrants on December 1, 2023, and December 2023 Notes in the aggregate amount of \$2.25 million and related warrants on December 28, 2023.

The total proceeds of \$6.0 million were allocated between debt and warrant liability by recognizing the warrants at their full fair value and allocating the residual proceeds to the December 2023 Notes. The initial fair value of the December 2023 Warrants was \$2.4 million, resulting in a corresponding discount on the December 2023 Notes which was amortized over the remaining term of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement using the effective interest method, which is charged to interest expense.

The principal amount outstanding under the December 2023 Notes bore interest at the rate of 11.0% per annum, and interest was payable in cash on a quarterly basis, except that, (a) at our option and upon notice to the holder of the December 2023 Notes, any quarterly interest payment could be satisfied, in lieu of paying such cash interest, by adding an equivalent amount to the principal amount of the December 2023 Notes ("December 2023 PIK Interest"), and (b) the first quarterly interest payment due under the December 2023 Notes was satisfied with December 2023 PIK Interest. The December 2023 Notes provided us with the right to redeem the December 2023 Notes to redeem under certain conditions. Unless the December 2023 Notes were sooner redeemed at our option, all indebtedness under the December 2023 Notes was due and payable on June 1, 2025. Under the terms of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, we agreed to use the proceeds of the sale of the December 2023 Securities for working capital and other general corporate expenditures and to pay fees and expenses related to the transactions contemplated by the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement. Our obligations under December 2023 Notes are secured by a pledge of and security interest in our equity interests in Odyssey Marine Cayman Limited (subject to limited stated exclusions).

Under the terms of the first tranche of December 2023 Warrants, the holders had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase an aggregate of up to 1,411,765 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.25 per share, which represents 120.0% of the official closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the December

2023 Note Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Under the terms of the second tranche of December 2023 Warrants, the holders had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase an aggregate of up to 211,565 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$7.09 per share, which represents 200.0% of the official closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Upon exercise of the December 2023 Warrants, Odyssey has the option to either (a) deliver the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise or (b) pay to the holder an amount equal to the difference between (i) the aggregate exercise price payable under the notice of exercise and (ii) the product of (A) the number of shares of common stock indicated in the notice of exercise multiplied by (B) the arithmetic average of the daily volume-weighted average price of the common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market for the five consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately prior to the date of the notice of exercise. The December 2023 Warrants provide the holders with a cashless exercise option if we have announced payment of a dividend or distribution on account of our common stock. The December 2023 Warrants also include customary adjustments to the exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise in the event of a stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, combination or exchange of shares, separation, reorganization, liquidation, or the like.

In connection with the execution and delivery of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, we entered into a registration rights agreement (the “December 2023 Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which we agreed to register the offer and sale of the shares (the “December 2023 Exercise Shares”) of our common stock issuable upon exercise of the December 2023 Warrants. Pursuant to the December 2023 Registration Rights Agreement, we agreed to prepare and file with the SEC a registration statement covering the resale of the December 2023 Exercise Shares and to use our reasonable best efforts to have the registration statement declared effective by the SEC as soon as practicable thereafter, subject to stated deadlines.

The Company determined that the December 2023 Warrants meet the definition of a derivative and are not considered indexed to the Company’s own stock due to the settlement adjustment that provides that the share price input upon cashless exercise is always based on the highest of three prices. As such, the December 2023 Warrants were recognized as derivative liabilities and will be initially and subsequently measured at fair value with the gain or loss due to changes in fair value recognized in the current period. The Company noted that when debt is issued with liability-classified stock purchase warrants, the residual method should be used so that the warrants are recognized at fair value at issuance and the residual proceeds are allocated to the debt.

We incurred \$65,500 in related expenses, which were being amortized over the term of the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement and charged to interest expense. In connection with the December 2024 amendment discussed below, any unamortized debt discount was written off to interest expense.

December 2024 Amendment

On December 20, 2024, the Company and the holders of the December 2023 Securities entered into an Amendment to Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the “December 2023 NWP Amendment”) pursuant to which issued to each of the holders of the December 2023 Securities an Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note (the “December 2023 AR Notes”), and the Company and such holders entered into amendments (the “December 2023 Warrant Amendments”) to the December 2023 Warrants. The December 2023 Notes were modified by the December 2023 AR Notes to, among other things, (a) extend the maturity date to April 1, 2026, (b) add a conversion feature pursuant to which the holders had the right to convert the indebtedness under the December 2023 AR Notes into shares of the Company’s common stock at a conversion rate equal to 75% of the 30-day volume weighted average price of the Company’s common stock, provided that the conversion rate would not be less than \$1.10. The December 2023 AR Notes include limitations on the holders’ right to exercise the conversion feature, including customary limitations intended to ensure compliance with the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market and a provision that provides the Company with the right to settle any exercise of the conversion feature in cash rather than by issuing shares of common stock.

The December 2023 Warrant Amendments modified the exercise price of one tranche of the December 2023 Warrants from \$4.25 to \$1.23 and the exercise price of the other tranche of the December 2023 Warrants from \$7.09 to \$2.05. In connection with the December 2023 NWP Amendment, the Company also granted registration rights to the holders of the December 2023 AR Notes and the December 2023 Warrants with respect to the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion or exercise thereof. The Company and the investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “December 2023 Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to prepare and file a registration statement with the SEC relating to the offer and sale of the shares of common stock on or before February 28, 2025. Odyssey registered the offer and sale of the shares of Odyssey common stock issuable upon exercise of the December 2023 AR Notes conversion right and the December 2023 Warrant in a registration statement filed with the SEC and declared effective as of February 7, 2025.

The Company evaluated the December 2023 NWP Amendment under ASC 470 and concluded it should be recorded as a debt extinguishment as it added a substantive conversion option. In addition, based on the criteria of ASC 480 and ASC 815-15-25-1, the December 2023 AR Notes are classified as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet with a conversion option that is recorded as an embedded derivative. As a result, the conversion option was recorded as discount on the debt and adjusted to fair value at each reporting period outstanding with changes recognized through Change in derivative liabilities fair value on the consolidated statement

of operations. In addition, the warrants are considered a standalone liability-classified instrument, therefore they are unlinked from the debt and considered separate instruments. The repricing of the warrants was measured to fair value based on the new prices as of the amendment date and subsequently remeasured at each reporting date. At December 31, 2024, the debt instrument and embedded derivatives were recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value of \$6.7 million, inclusive of \$0.2 million of accrued interest, in Loans payable, and \$0.3 million, in debt derivative, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, holders of the December 2023 AR Notes converted all remaining indebtedness under the December 2023 AR Notes, amounting to \$7.3 million, into 5,774,691 shares of the Company's Common Stock. As a result, there are no outstanding December 2023 AR Notes as of December 31, 2025, and the liens securing the December 2023 AR Notes were released.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we recorded \$0.5 million and \$2.3 million of interest expense from the amortization of the debt discount, respectively, and \$46,973 and \$50,799 interest from the fee amortization, respectively. The carrying value of the debt was \$6.0 million as of December 31, 2024, and was net of unamortized debt fees of \$29,710, and net of unamortized debt discount of \$0.5 million, associated with the fair value of the warrant. The total face value of this obligation as of December 31, 2024 was \$6.6 million, respectively.

Emergency Injury Disaster Loan

On June 26, 2020, we executed the standard loan documents required for securing an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (the "EIDL Loan") from the United States Small Business Administration (the "SBA"). The principal amount of the EIDL Loan is \$0.2 million, with proceeds to be used for working capital purposes. Interest on the EIDL Loan accrues at the rate of 3.75% per annum and installment payments, including principal and interest of \$731, are due monthly beginning 12 months from the date of the EIDL Loan. In 2021, the SBA extended this 12-month period, setting the first payment due date in December 2022. Per the agreement, payments reduce accrued interest first and are then applied against the principal. The balance of principal and interest is payable thirty years from the date of the promissory note.

As of both December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's principal balance on the EIDL Loan amounted to \$0.2 million and is recorded as Loans payable in the consolidated balance sheets.

Vendor Note Payable

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we were obligated to a vendor under an interest-bearing trade payable, bearing a simple annual interest at a rate of 12.0%. As collateral, we granted the vendor a primary lien on certain of our equipment. The carrying value of this equipment is zero. This agreement matured in August 2018, but the vendor had not demanded payment.

On October 16, 2025, we entered into a settlement and release agreement pursuant to which we satisfied in full our Vendor Note. The note payable in the principal amount of \$0.5 million plus accrued interest of \$0.5 million, was settled for a cash payment of \$250,000 and an assignment of certain equipment that secured the note payable. As a result, the balance of this vendor note payable was zero as of December 31, 2025. This settlement transaction resulted in a gain on disposal of the equipment of \$0.2 million and a gain on debt extinguishment of \$0.6 million, recorded during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The principal balance and accrued interest of the Vendor Note Payable as of December 31, 2024, were \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

AFCO Insurance Note Payable

On November 1, 2024, we executed the Premium Finance Agreement with AFCO Credit Corporation ("AFCO"). Pursuant to the Premium Finance Agreement, AFCO agreed to finance the Directors and Officers ("D&O") Insurance premiums evidenced by the promissory note in the amount of \$565,512 equally over an 11-month period, bearing interest at a rate of 6.17% per annum, maturing on October 31, 2025.

On November 1, 2025, we executed the Premium Finance Agreement with AFCO. Pursuant to the Premium Finance Agreement, AFCO agreed to finance the D&O Insurance premiums evidenced by the promissory note, bearing interest at a rate of 6.11% per annum, maturing on October 31, 2026.

37North

On June 29, 2023, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement ("Note Agreement") with 37North SPV 11, LLC ("37N") pursuant to which 37N agreed to loan us \$1.0 million. The proceeds from this transaction were received in full on June 29, 2023. Pursuant to the Note Agreement, the indebtedness was non-interest bearing and matured on July 30, 2023. At any time from 31 days after the maturity date, 37N has the option to convert all or a portion of the outstanding amount of the indebtedness into conversion shares equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (A) 120% of the amount of the indebtedness, by (B) the lower of \$3.66 or 70% of the 10-day VWAP

market trading price of Common Stock. The aggregate maximum number of shares of Common Stock to be issued in connection with conversion of the indebtedness is not to exceed (i) 19.9% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock prior to the date of the Agreement, (ii) 19.9% of the combined voting power of the outstanding voting securities, or (iii) such number of shares of Common Stock that would violate the applicable listing rules of the Principal Market if the stockholders did not approve the issuance of Common Stock upon conversion of the indebtedness.

On December 27, 2023, 37N delivered an exercise notice to us pursuant to which it exercised its right to convert \$0.4 million of the outstanding indebtedness under the Note Agreement into shares of our Common Stock. In accordance with the Note Agreement, based on the applicable conversion rate of \$2.3226 under the agreement, we issued 155,000 shares of our Common Stock to 37N on December 29, 2023.

At various times in 2024, 37N delivered exercise notices to us pursuant to which it exercised its right to convert the \$1.2 million outstanding indebtedness under the Note Agreement into shares of our Common Stock. In accordance with the Note Agreement, based on the applicable conversion rates of ranging between \$0.41055 and \$3.6491, we issued 1,028,671 shares of our Common Stock to 37N during the year ended December 31, 2024.

As a result of the above exercises, the outstanding debt was fully converted to equity, and the debt instrument and related embedded derivative were zero as of December 31, 2024.

Pignatelli Note

On March 6, 2023, Odyssey issued a new unsecured Convertible Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$0.5 million to Mr. Pignatelli bearing interest at the rate of 10.0% per annum convertible into Common Stock of Odyssey at a conversion price of \$3.78 per share. On September 13, 2024, Mr. Pignatelli converted all outstanding principal and interest under the note, amounting to \$0.6 million, to shares of our Common Stock. Accordingly, during the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 152,461 shares of our Common Stock to Mr. Pignatelli and the balance of the note at December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to zero.

Accrued interest

Total accrued interest associated with our financings was \$0.0 million and \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company did not have any financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The following tables summarize our fair value hierarchy for our financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Level	Fair Value at December 31,	
		2025	2024
Liabilities			
Litigation financing	3	\$ 63,287,048	\$ 56,950,377
2022 Warrants	3	7,833,301	2,060,773
March 2023 Warrants	3	2,217,838	1,910,950
December 2023 Warrants	3	2,099,221	827,036
March 2023 Note Conversion Option	3	—	2,745,000
December 2023 Note Conversion Option	3	—	307,000
Total of fair valued liabilities		<u>\$ 75,437,408</u>	<u>\$ 64,801,136</u>

The Litigation financing valuation was based on the following assumptions: amounts funded by the Funder, the corresponding IRR calculation, percentage applicable to the recovery percentage calculation and management's good-faith estimates for estimated outcome probabilities and estimated debt repayment dates.

The 2022 Warrants, the March 2023 Warrants and the December 2023 Warrants are measured using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The assumptions used in this model included the use of key inputs, including expected stock volatility, the risk-free interest rate, the expected life of the warrants and the expected dividend yield. Expected volatility is calculated based on the historical volatility of our Common Stock over the term of the warrant. Risk-free interest rates are calculated based on risk-free rates for the appropriate term. The expected life is estimated based on contractual terms and the remaining term to maturity. The dividend yield is based on the historical dividends issued by the Company. If the volatility rate or risk-free interest rate were to change, the value of the warrants would be impacted.

As of December 31, 2024, the embedded derivatives for the conversion options on the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes are measured at fair value, Level 3, using the with-and-without valuation method. The assumptions used in this model included

[Table of Contents](#)

key inputs, including expected stock volatility, the risk-free interest rate, the expected life of the option, the expected dividend yield, and the appropriate discount rate. Expected volatility is calculated based on the historical volatility of our Common Stock over the term of the notes. Risk-free interest rates are calculated based on risk-free rates for the appropriate term. The expected life is estimated based on contractual terms. The dividend yield is based on the historical dividends issued by the Company. The discount rate is derived based on a risk-adjusted market rate for CCC-rated corporate bond yields. If the volatility rate or risk-free interest rate were to change, the value of the notes would be impacted.

Items not included in the above disclosures include cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other related party receivables, other current assets and accounts payable. The carrying values of those items, as reflected in the consolidated balance sheets, approximate their fair value at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The fair value of assets and liabilities whose carrying value approximates fair value is determined using Level 2 inputs, with the exception of cash and cash equivalents, which is determined using Level 1.

Changes in our Level 3 fair value measurements were as follows:

	37N Note Conversion Option	March 2023 Warrants	December 2023 Warrants	Put option liability	March 2023 Conversion Option	December 2023 Conversion Option	Litigation financing	2022 Warrants	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 702,291	\$ —	\$ 2,392,563	\$ 5,637,162	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 52,115,647	\$ 13,399,822	\$ 74,247,485
Debt conversion to equity	(341,601)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(341,601)
Added conversion option (embedded derivative)	—	—	—	—	690,000	161,000	—	—	851,000
Classification of warrants as liability	—	7,754,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,754,438
Warrant repricing (Note 8)	—	808,508	348,168	—	—	—	—	—	1,156,676
			(1,913,695)						
Change in fair value	(360,690)	(6,651,996)	5	(5,637,162)	2,055,000	146,000	4,834,730	(11,339,049)	(18,866,862)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ 1,910,950	\$ 827,036	\$ —	\$ 2,745,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 56,950,377	\$ 2,060,773	\$ 64,801,136
Debt conversion to equity	—	—	—	—	(9,020,436)	(5,373,605)	—	—	(14,394,041)
Warrants exercised	—	(2,888,830)	(404,504)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,293,334)
Issuance of new funding	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,005	—	110,005
Change in fair value	—	3,195,718	1,676,689	—	6,275,436	5,066,605	6,226,666	5,772,528	28,213,642
Balance as of December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ 2,217,838	\$ 2,099,221	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 63,287,048	\$ 7,833,301	\$ 75,437,408

Additional information about the litigation financing liability and embedded derivative liability related to the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes is included in *Note 10 – Derivative Financial Instruments*.

The consolidated financial statements include an out-of-period adjustment of \$8.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, related to the change in the fair value of the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes derivative liability and additional paid-in capital to correct for an error identified during the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company has determined that this error was not material to the historical financial statements in any individual period or in the aggregate and did not result in the previously issued financial statements being materially misstated.

NOTE 10 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Litigation Financing

On June 14, 2019, Odyssey and Exploraciones Oceánicas S. de R.L. de C.V., our Mexican subsidiary (“ExO” and, together with Odyssey, the “Claimholder”), and Poplar Falls LLC (the “Funder”) entered into an International Claims Enforcement Agreement (as amended and restated in January 2020, December 2020 and June 2021, the “ICEA”), pursuant to which the Funder agreed to provide financial assistance to the Claimholder to facilitate the prosecution and recovery of our arbitration claim against the United Mexican States under Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) for violations of the Claimholder’s rights under NAFTA, on our own behalf and on behalf of ExO (the “Subject Claim”). Pursuant to the ICEA, the Funder agreed to fund specified fees and expenses relating to the Subject Claim (the “Claims Payments”) in an aggregate amount of up to \$25 million (the “Maximum Investment Amount”) in various phases. As of December 31, 2025, the Funder has made Claim Payments in the aggregate amount of approximately \$24.9 million.

Non-recourse Funding

The ICEA provides that, if no proceeds from the Subject Claim (as defined in the ICEA, “Proceeds”) are ever paid to or received by the Claimholder and if the environmental permit is not issued, the Funder shall have no right of recourse or right of action against the Claimholder or its property, assets, or undertakings, except as otherwise specifically contemplated by the ICEA. If (a) Proceeds are paid to or received by the Claimholder or its representatives; (b) such Proceeds are promptly distributed by the Claimholder to the Funder in accordance with the terms of the ICEA; and (c) the amount received by the Funder as a result thereof is not sufficient to pay all of the amounts due to the Funder under the ICEA, then, provided that all of the Proceeds which the Funder will ever be entitled to

Table of Contents

have been paid to or received by the Funder, the Funder shall have no right of recourse or action against the Claimholder or its property, assets, or undertakings, except as otherwise specifically contemplated by the ICEA.

Pursuant to the ICEA, the Claimholder acknowledged the Funder's priority right, title, and interest in any Proceeds, including against any available collateral to secure its obligations under the ICEA, which security interest shall be first in priority as against all other security interests in the Proceeds. The parties agreed that the ICEA constitutes a sale of the right to a portion of any Proceeds arising from the Subject Claim.

Payment of Proceeds

Pursuant to the ICEA, if the Claimholder receives Proceeds, the Proceeds are required to be distributed as follows (the "Recovery Percentage"):

- (i) first, 100% to the Funder until the cumulative amount distributed to the Funder equals the total Claims Payments paid by the Funder;
- (ii) second, 100% to the Funder until the cumulative amount distributed to the Funder equals an additional 300% of the total Claims Payments paid by the Funder;
- (iii) third, for each \$10,000 in Claims Payments paid by the Funder, 0.01% of the total Proceeds from any recoveries after payment of the amounts in (i) and (ii) above, to the Funder; and
- (iv) thereafter, 100% to the Claimholder.

Conversion to Loan

The ICEA provides that the Claimholder may at any time without the consent of the Funder either settle or refuse to settle the Subject Claim for any amount; *provided, however*, that if the Claimholder settles the Subject Claim without the Funder's consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed, Funder will be entitled to the greater of (a) the Recovery Percentage, or (b) the total amount of all Claims Payments made in connection with such Subject Claim multiplied by three.

If the Claimholder ceases the Subject Claim for any reason other than (a) a full and final arbitral award against the Claimholder or (b) a full and final monetary settlement of the claims, including in particular, for a grant of an environmental permit to the Claimholder allowing it to proceed with the Project (with or without a monetary component), all Claims Payments shall immediately convert to a senior secured liability of the Claimholder. This sum shall incur an annualized internal rate of return ("IRR") of 50.0% retroactive to the date each Claims Payment was paid by the Funder.

Additional Funding

Upon the Funder making Claims Payments to the Claimholder or its designees in an aggregate amount equal to the Maximum Investment Amount, the Funder has the option to continue funding the specified fees and expenses in relation to the Subject Claim on the same terms and conditions provided in the ICEA. The Funder must exercise its option to continue funding in writing, within thirty days after the Funder has made Claims Payments in an aggregate amount equal to the Maximum Investment Amount. If the Funder exercises its option to continue funding, the parties shall attempt in good faith to amend the ICEA to provide the Funder with the right to provide at the Funder's discretion funding in excess of the Maximum Investment Amount, in an amount up to the greatest amount that may then be reasonably expected to be committed for investment in Subject Claim. If the Funder declines to exercise its option, the Claimholder may negotiate and enter into agreements with one or more third parties to provide funding, which shall be subordinate to the Funder's rights under the ICEA.

If the Claimholder wishes to fund the Subject Claim with its own capital ("Self-Funding") (which excludes any Claims Payments made, either directly or indirectly, by any other third party), the Claimholder shall immediately pay to the Funder the Conversion Amount, provided that this requirement shall not apply if, after the Funder has made Claims Payments in an aggregate amount equal to the Maximum Investment Amount, the Funder does not exercise its option to provide Follow-On Funding. Pursuant to waivers and consents agreed by the Funder in December 2020, January 2023 and March 2023, the Funder waived the limitation on Self-Fundings up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$7.8 million, pursuant to which Claimholder has exercised its right to Self-Funding of an aggregate of \$4.2 million as of December 31, 2025.

Warrants

In conjunction with the January 2020 amendment and restatement of the ICEA, (a) the Funder agreed to provide a portion of the Maximum Investment Amount in an amount of up to \$2.2 million (the "Arbitration Support Funds") for the purpose of paying the Claimholder's litigation support costs in connection with Subject Claim; and (b) we issued a warrant (the "2020 Warrant") to purchase our common stock that is exercisable for a period of five years beginning on the earlier of (i) the date on which the Claimholder ceases the Subject Claim for any reason other than a full and final arbitral award against the Claimholder or a full and final monetary settlement of the claims or (ii) the date on which Proceeds are received and deposited into escrow. The exercise price per share is \$3.99, and the

[Table of Contents](#)

Funder may exercise the 2020 Warrant to purchase the number of shares of our common stock equal to the dollar amount of Arbitration Support Funds divided by the exercise price per share (subject to customary adjustments and limitations).

Arbitration Award

On September 17, 2024, the Company received notification from the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”) of the arbitral award (the “Arbitral Award”) on the claims brought by the Company on behalf of itself and ExO, against the United Mexican States under NAFTA. The arbitral tribunal issued an Arbitral Award in favor of ExO. The award orders Mexico to pay \$37.1 million for breaching its obligations under NAFTA, plus interest (the “Award Interest”) at the one-year Mexico Treasury bond rate, compounded annually, from October 12, 2018, until the award is paid in full, plus the arbitrators’ fees and ICSID administrative costs. The amounts awarded are net of Mexican taxes and Mexico may not tax the award. The case filings and the award are available on the ICSID website.

On December 12, 2024, Mexico commenced an application before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice seeking to set aside the Arbitral Award. The set-aside application remains pending.

Accounting

The Company determined that the financing arrangement in the ICEA is a derivative, measured at fair value within the scope of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Subsequently, any changes in the fair value of the derivative are reported in earnings for the period. Fair value was calculated as the midpoint of estimated ranges of the probability-weighted present value of potential results based on management assumptions. As such, the fair value of the obligation is recorded in our consolidated balance sheet in Litigation financing and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$63.3 million and \$57.0 million, respectively, with changes in the fair value of \$6.2 million and \$4.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Conversion Option - March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes

As discussed in *Note 8 – Loans Payable*, the Company amended the March 2023 Notes and the December 2023 Notes to add, among other things, a conversion option. Refer to *Note 8 – Loans Payable* for discussion on the significant terms of the conversion. The Company assessed the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes, as amended, under ASC 815 and determined the conversion feature is an embedded liability that is recorded at fair value and remeasured to fair value on each reporting period.

As of December 31, 2024, the fair values of the derivative liabilities for the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes were \$2.7 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, both of which are recorded within Debt derivative liability in the consolidated balance sheets. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded decreases in the fair value of \$2.1 million and \$0.1 million for the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, all indebtedness under the March 2023 Notes and December 2023 Notes has been converted and carries a zero balance in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025.

NOTE 11 – ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Compensation and incentives	\$ 1,052,226	\$ 2,400
Professional services	466,060	395,476
Deposits	525,000	450,000
Accrued Interest	3,226	1,022,272
Exploration license fees	7,799,508	6,764,428
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 9,846,020</u>	<u>\$ 8,634,576</u>

Deposits consist of an earnest money deposit of \$0.5 million from CIC. The earnest money deposit relates to a draft agreement related to the potential sale of a stake of our equity in CIC. This transaction has not yet been agreed upon or consummated.

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

The Company may be subject to a variety of claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. We are not a party to any litigation as a defendant where a loss contingency is required to be reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

Contingency

ExO owes consultants contingent success fees of up to \$0.7 million, contingent upon the approval and issuance of the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”). The EIA has not been approved as of the date of this report and the contingent success fees have not been accrued.

Lease commitment

The Company’s non-cancellable operating lease for its corporate office space expired in August 2024 and was extended for a one-year period, which ended on July 31, 2025. On July 16, 2025, the Company entered into a one year extension ending July 31, 2026. As a result, using the short-term exception under ASC 842, *Leases*, the Company did not record a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and lease obligation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company recognized approximately \$0.2 million in rent expense associated with the operating leases for each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which was recorded in Marketing, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of operations.

As of December 31, 2025, future payments under the short-term leases are \$98,493 for 2026.

Joint Venture Agreement

On December 23, 2024, the Company and CapLat entered into the JV Agreement (refer to *Note 6 – Joint Venture*). The JV Agreement provides that the Company and CapLat have exclusive rights to develop the Phosagmex Project, and that CapLat has the exclusive right to develop, with the Company, any projects in the Mexican EEZ owned or developed by the Company during the subsequent five years. Each of the parties has the right to terminate the JV Agreement if the investment into the joint venture entity does not occur on or prior to December 31, 2026, or if there is a change of control of either party. In the event of a termination based on a change of control, the non-terminating party would be entitled to a termination fee of \$10.0 million. The JV Agreement also sets forth representations and warranties, covenants, conditions, termination provisions, and other provisions customary for comparable transactions.

NOTE 13 – STOCKHOLDERS’ DEFICIT

Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements

The Company and the Oceanica D&Os entered into the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements, whereby they exchanged equity interests in Oceanica for our Common Stock, refer to *Note 15 – Related Party Transactions*.

Pursuant to the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements, the Compensation Quotas were exchanged for Odyssey Common Stock with a value as of the date of the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements of \$1.12 per share. Based upon an independent third-party valuation of the underlying assets of Oceanica as of the exchange date, the fair value of Oceanica’s member interests was determined to be \$0.017 per Compensation Quota, resulting in additional fair value to the Oceanica D&Os in the amount of \$2,029,575 for the aggregate 1,911,666 Compensation Quotas exchanged by the Oceanica D&Os for 1,841,137 shares of the Company’s Common Stock. The Company determined that the exchange of the Oceanica Compensation Quotas (as defined above) being exchanged for Odyssey Common Stock should be accounted for as stock-based compensation, because all Oceanica D&Os provided services to Odyssey’s subsidiaries in the past, and the additional value provided is considered compensation related to prior services provided by the individuals. The Company further determined that the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements should be accounted for as a modification on June 27, 2025, and the modification represents a compensatory transaction within the scope of ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*. The Company evaluated the modification and concluded it was a Type I modification (probable-to-probable) because the Oceanica Compensation Quota awards were probable to vest prior to the modification, as they were fully vested when issued. Post-modification, the vesting of Odyssey Common Stock is also probable because it is subject only to the passage of time. As a result, the Company recognized the incremental value of \$2,029,575 on June 27, 2025, the modification date, recorded as additional paid-in-capital in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of stockholder’s deficit.

Securities Purchase Agreement

On December 23, 2024, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “SPA”) pursuant to which the Company issued and sold an aggregate of 7,377,912 shares of common stock to certain accredited investors at a purchase price of \$0.55 per share (the “Initial SPA Shares”). The aggregate purchase price for the shares, before deduction of the Company’s expenses associated with

the transaction, was approximately \$4.1 million. The SPA further provided the investors with the right, but not the obligation, to purchase an additional 7,220,141 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$1.10 per share (the “Additional SPA Shares”) at a subsequent closing to be held on April 30, 2025, or such later date as may be agreed by the Company and the purchasers who purchased at least a majority of the initial shares under the SPA, provided that the subsequent closing date would not be later than July 31, 2025.

The Company analyzed the SPA, specifically with respect to the shares issued and the right to purchase additional shares at a later date within the guidance of ASC 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity and ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and determined the right to purchase additional shares is a written call option that qualifies as a free standing instrument based on the definition of the second criterion in the GAAP definition of a freestanding financial instrument that the instruments are legally detachable and separately exercisable. The Company determined the written call option does not require liability classification under Topic 480 and does not meet the definition of a derivative, as there is no net settlement provision. Lastly, the Company concluded the written call option should be classified as an equity instrument, as it meets the criteria for equity classification of a non-derivative instrument under ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity*.

On December 23, 2024, the Company recorded the written call option and a capital contribution from the investors under the SPA within APIC at a fair value of approximately \$1.5 million. The written call option does not require subsequent remeasurement each reporting period. The capital contribution was recorded for the excess of proceeds received compared to the fair value of common stock and written call option.

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company entered into a series of amendments to the SPA, three of which extended the subsequent closing date and had no effect on any other terms of the SPA. The fourth amendment extended the subsequent closing date to July 31, 2025, for purchasers who exercised on or prior to June 30, 2025, at least twenty percent of the options to which they were entitled under the SPA as of June 1, 2025. As a result, the written call option was considered modified and the Company determined the fair value of the remaining outstanding Additional SPA Shares as of June 30, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued 300,00 of Initial SPA Shares and holders of the SPA options exercised their options to purchase an aggregate of 6,975,488 Additional SPA Shares, for a total purchase price of \$7.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred issuance costs of \$97,135 in connection with the issuance of the Additional SPA Shares. As of December 31, 2025, no options to purchase Additional SPA Shares remained outstanding.

Warrants

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in warrants outstanding for the year ending December 31, 2025:

	<u># of Warrants</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024 (1)	10,727,387	\$ 2.30
Issued	—	\$ —
Exercised	(1,318,391)	\$ 1.11
Cancellation/Expiration	—	\$ —
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>9,408,996</u>	<u>\$ 2.46</u>

- (1) On December 20, 2024, 5,327,046 warrants were remeasured at \$1.17 weighted average exercise price in connection with the March 2023 NWPA Amendment and December 2023 NWPA Amendment.

2020 Warrant

As discussed in Note 10 – Derivative Financial Instruments, in conjunction with the January 2020 amendment and restatement of the ICEA, (a) the Funder agreed to provide Arbitration Support Funds and (b) we issued the 2020 Warrant. The exercise price per share is \$3.99, and the Funder may exercise the 2020 Warrant to purchase the number of shares of our common stock equal to the dollar amount of Arbitration Support Funds divided by the exercise price per share (subject to customary adjustments and limitations).

The Company concluded the 2020 Warrant is a freestanding financial instrument that should be accounted for separately from the litigation financing derivative and is not within the scope of ASC 480. Additionally, the 2020 Warrant meets the conditions for equity classification as it is (1) indexed to the Company’s own stock, and (2) meets the all conditions of the equity classification guidance.

The 2020 Warrant is recorded within equity and was measured as the remaining proceeds after allocation of the proceeds to the Litigation Financing at its fair value. The 2020 Warrant is recorded in additional paid-in capital, and is not subsequently remeasured as long as it continues to be classified as equity.

2022 Warrants

On June 10, 2022, we sold an aggregate of 4,939,515 shares of our Common Stock and warrants (the “2022 Warrants”) to holders to purchase up to 4,939,515 shares of our common stock. The shares of common stock and warrants were sold in units, with each unit consisting of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.35 (the “2022 Warrant Price”) per share and are exercisable at any time beginning on December 10, 2022, and ending on the close of business on June 10, 2027. The Company in its sole discretion may lower the 2022 Warrant Price at any time prior to the expiration date for a period of not less than twenty Business Days, provided that the Company shall provide at least twenty days prior written notice of such reduction to Holders of the 2022 Warrants and provided further that any such reduction shall be identical among all of the 2022 Warrants.

A Warrant may be exercised by the Holder by delivering the aggregate exercise price unless the Holder chooses net settlement via the cashless exercise option if, there is no active registration statement or available prospectus for the issuance of the Warrant Shares by the Holder. In a cashless exercise, the Holder will receive a number of Warrant Shares determined by dividing $[(A-B) (X)]$ by (A), where (A) represents volume-weighted average price of the common stock or the bid price of common stock, depending on the circumstances, (B) represents the Exercise Price of the Warrant, as adjusted, and (X) represents the number of Warrant Shares that would be issued upon exercise of the Warrant, if it were a cash exercise rather than a cashless exercise.

If the Company fails to deliver the Warrant Shares to the Holder within a time frame required by the agreement, and the Holder is forced to purchase shares of Common Stock to fulfill a sale that was based on receiving the Warrant Shares (referred to as a “Buy-In”), then the Company must reimburse the Holder in cash for the difference between the total purchase price of the Common Stock purchased and the product of the number of Warrant Shares that should have been delivered and the sale price at which the obligation to purchase arose. The 2022 Warrants also included customary adjustments to the exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise in the event of a stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, combination or exchange of shares, separation, reorganization, liquidation, or the like.

The Company determined that the 2022 Warrants meets the definition of a derivative and is not considered indexed to the Company’s own stock due to the input related to the price per share and any non-cash consideration. Management determined that this input would preclude the 2022 Warrants from being indexed to the Company’s stock given that this input could be affected by variables that are extraneous to the pricing of a fixed-for-fixed option or forward contract on equity shares. As such, the 2022 Warrants were recognized as derivative liabilities and were initially and subsequently measured at fair value with the gain or loss due to changes in fair value recognized in the current period. The Company noted that when debt is issued with liability-classified stock purchase warrants, the residual method should be used so that the warrants are recognized at fair value at issuance and the residual proceeds are allocated to the debt.

March 2023 Warrants

In conjunction with the Purchase Agreement on March 6, 2023, as described above, we issued the March 2023 Warrants to purchase up to 3,703,704 shares of our common stock. The March 2023 Warrants had an exercise price of \$3.78 per share and were exercisable at any time during the three years after issuance ending on the close of business on March 6, 2026.

The March 2023 Warrant Amendments modified the exercise price of the March 2023 Warrants from \$3.78 to \$1.10.

December 2023 Warrants

In conjunction with the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement on December 1, 2023, as described above, we issued December 2023 Notes in the aggregate amount of \$3.75 million and related warrants on December 1, 2023, and December 2023 Notes in the aggregate amount of \$2.25 million and related warrants on December 28, 2023. Under the terms of the first tranche of December 2023 Warrants, the holders had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase an aggregate of up to 1,411,765 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.25 per share, which represents 120.0% of the official closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the December 2023 Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey. Under the terms of the second tranche of December 2023 Warrants, the holders had the right for a period of three years after issuance to purchase an aggregate of up to 211,565 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$7.09 per share, which represents 200.0% of the official closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market immediately preceding the signing of the Two Seas Purchase Agreement, upon delivery of a notice of exercise to Odyssey.

The December 2023 Warrant Amendments modified the exercise price of one tranche of the December 2023 Warrants from \$4.25 to \$1.23 and the exercise price of the other tranche of the December 2023 Warrants from \$7.09 to \$2.05.

Stock-Based Compensation

Approved Plans

The Company has two approved stock incentive plans: the 2015 Plan and the 2019 Plan (each as defined below and, collectively, the “Plans”).

On June 9, 2015, our stockholders approved our 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2015 Plan”) that was adopted by the Board on January 2, 2015, which is the effective date. The Plan expired on the tenth anniversary of the effective date. The Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. This plan was initially capitalized with 450,000 shares that may be granted. The Plan is intended to comply with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”), which stipulates that the maximum aggregate number of Shares with respect to one or more Awards that may be granted to any one person during any calendar year shall be 83,333, and the maximum aggregate amount of cash that may be paid in cash to any person during any calendar year with respect to one or more Awards payable in cash shall be \$2.0 million. The original maximum number of shares that were to be used for Incentive Stock Options (“ISO”) under the Plan was 450,000. During our June 2016 stockholders’ meeting, the stockholders approved the addition of 200,000 incremental shares to the Plan. As of December 31, 2025, there were no shares available to be issued under the 2015 Plan. With respect to each grant of an ISO to a participant who is not a ten percent stockholder, the exercise price shall not be less than the fair market value of a share on the date the ISO is granted. With respect to each grant of an ISO to a participant who is a ten percent stockholder, the exercise price shall not be less than one hundred ten percent (110%) of the fair market value of a share on the date the ISO is granted. If an award is a non-qualified stock option (“NQSO”), the exercise price for each share shall be no less than (1) the minimum price required by applicable state law, or (2) the fair market value of a share on the date the NQSO is granted, whichever price is greatest. Any award intended to meet the performance-based exception must be granted with an exercise price not less than the fair market value of a share determined as of the date of such grant.

On March 26, 2019, the Board adopted and approved the 2019 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2019 Plan”), which was approved by our stockholders on June 3, 2019. The 2019 Plan expires on June 3, 2029. The 2019 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. The 2019 Plan was initially capitalized with 800,000 shares that may be granted. During the Company’s June 2022 stockholders’ meeting, the stockholders approved the addition of 1.6 million incremental shares to the 2019 Plan, which increased the number of shares authorized to 2.4 million shares. During the Company’s June 2024 stockholders’ meeting, the stockholders approved the addition of 2.0 million incremental shares to the 2019 Plan, which increased the number of shares authorized to 4.4 million shares. As of December 31, 2025, 230,991 shares were available to be issued under the 2019 Plan. The 2019 Plan includes the following features: no “evergreen” share reserve, prohibition on liberal share recycling, no repricing permitted without stockholder approval, no stock option reload features, no transfers of awards for value and dividends and dividends equivalent shall accrue and be paid only if and to the extent the common stock underlying the award becomes vested or payable.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

Share-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest. As share-based compensation expense recognized in the statement of operations is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it can be reduced for estimated forfeitures. The ASC topic Stock Compensation requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The share-based compensation charged against income, related to our options and restricted stock units, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, was \$0.2 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

Stock Options

The value of the stock options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton 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 options granted during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were valued with the assumptions in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company’s stock. The expected term (in years) is determined using historical data to estimate option exercise patterns. The expected dividend yield is based on the annualized dividend rate over the vesting period. The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate for US Treasury bonds commensurate with the expected term of the granted option. The vesting periods for options issued to officers and employees vary. Options issued to directors vest immediately.

[Table of Contents](#)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Risk free interest rate	3.66% - 4.09%	3.97% - 4.32%
Expected life	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility	119.00% - 141.05%	62.42% - 111.62%
Expected dividend yield	—	—
Grant-date fair value	\$0.36 - \$1.81	\$0.34 - \$2.61

The Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing 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. Our options do not have the characteristics of traded options; therefore, the option valuation models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of our options.

A summary of the stock option activity during the year ended December 31, 2025, is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2024	2,152,074	\$ 2.74	3.99
Granted	762,500	\$ 2.00	
Exercised	(150,000)	\$ 0.41	
Cancelled	—	\$ —	
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	<u>2,764,574</u>	<u>\$ 2.67</u>	<u>3.47</u>
Options exercisable at December 31, 2025	<u>1,960,407</u>	<u>\$ 2.88</u>	<u>2.96</u>

The aggregate intrinsic values of options exercisable for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic values of options outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic values of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$0.5 million and zero, respectively, determined as of the date of the option exercise. Aggregate intrinsic value represents the positive difference between our closing stock price at the end of a respective period and the exercise price multiplied by the number of relative options. The fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, was \$0.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. The fair value of shares unvested as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was \$1.6 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, there was \$1.2 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation awards for the granted stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.27 years.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2025:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
\$0.01 - \$1.99	620,750	\$ 0.41	3.88
\$2.00 - \$3.63	1,498,707	\$ 2.78	3.49
\$3.64 - \$4.65	645,117	\$ 4.57	3.04
	<u>2,764,574</u>	<u>\$ 2.67</u>	<u>3.47</u>

Restricted Stock Units

The estimated fair value of each restricted stock unit is calculated using the share price at the date of the grant. A summary of the restricted stock awards activity during the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2024	—	\$ —
Granted	290,301	\$ 1.80
Vested	(78,301)	\$ 1.21
Cancelled	—	\$ —
Unvested at December 31, 2025	<u>212,000</u>	<u>\$ 2.02</u>

The fair value of shares underlying restricted stock units vested during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$94,584 and \$35,414, respectively. The fair value of unvested restricted stock units remaining as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was \$0.4 million and zero, respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock units granted during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, was \$1.80 and \$1.98, respectively. The weighted-average remaining contractual term of these restricted stock units as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was \$2.11 and zero, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, there was a total of \$259,434 unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards.

NOTE 14 – INCOME TAXES

The following table summarizes income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Domestic	\$ (43,229,170)	\$ 14,214,024
Foreign	143,985	1,443,910
Total	<u>\$ (43,085,185)</u>	<u>\$ 15,657,934</u>

The Company's effective tax rate for each year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was 0.00%.

The following is a reconciliation from the Company's statutory rate to the effective tax rate reported in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	
Income tax at the U.S. federal statutory rate	\$ (9,047,889)	21.00%
Foreign tax effects:		
Mexico		
Statutory tax rate difference between Mexico and U.S.	(568,789)	1.32%
Change in valuation allowance	1,895,962	-4.41%
Panama		
Statutory tax rate difference between Panama and U.S.	(1,559,295)	3.62%
Other foreign jurisdictions	201,885	-0.47%
Effect of cross-border tax laws:		
Other	88,063	-0.20%
Tax credits:		
Other	34,855	-0.08%
Change in valuation allowance	2,607,836	-6.05%
Non-deductible or non-taxable items:		
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	5,924,865	-13.75%
Note payable interest accretion	323,742	-0.75%
Other	2,058	0.00%
Other adjustments	96,707	-0.23%
Total income tax provision	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the primary drivers of the variance from the statutory rate were changes in the fair value of derivative liabilities, the foreign rate differential, changes in the domestic and foreign valuation allowances, and state income taxes. The Company's state income taxes relate primarily to the State of Florida.

The following is a reconciliation from the Company's statutory rate to the effective tax rate reported in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	For the Year Ended	
	December 31, 2024	
Income tax at the U.S. federal statutory rate	\$	3,093,385
Effects of:		
State income taxes, net of federal benefits		640,036
Nondeductible expense		589,781
Subpart F income		1,305,118
Derivatives fair value		(3,357,883)
Change in valuation allowance		2,369,354
OML termination		1,076,377
Foreign rate differential		(5,716,168)
Total income tax provision	<u>\$</u>	<u>—</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the primary drivers of the variance from the statutory rate were related to changes in the fair value of derivative liabilities, SubPart F income, the foreign rate differential, changes in the domestic and foreign valuation allowances, and state income taxes. The Company's state income taxes relate primarily to the State of Florida.

The tax effect of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	\$ 56,737,895	\$ 53,001,831
Stock option and restricted stock award expense	2,351,238	2,294,947
Debt Extinguishment	—	61,945
Gross deferred tax assets	59,089,133	55,358,723
Valuation allowance	(58,855,400)	(55,169,826)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 233,733	\$ 188,897
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property and equipment basis	(65,660)	(40,393)
Prepaid expenses	(168,073)	(148,504)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(233,733)	(188,897)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ —	\$ —

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had federal, state post-apportioned, and foreign net operating loss carryforwards of \$212.1 million, \$79.6 million and \$29.1 million, respectively. Of the federal amount, \$154.4 million has a limited carryforward period and will begin to expire in 2026; the remaining \$57.7 million will have an indefinite carryforward period. Of the state post-apportioned amount, \$35.5 million has a limited carryforward period and will begin to expire in 2028; the remaining \$44.0 million will have an indefinite carryforward period. Of the foreign amount, \$29.1 million has a limited carryforward period and will begin to expire in 2026.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has federal tax credit carryforwards of \$34,855. The company does not have any state or foreign related tax credit carryforwards. Of the federal amount, \$34,855 has a limited carryforward period and will begin to expire in 2031.

In accordance with Section 382 and Section 383 of the IRC, utilization of the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may be subject to limitations based on prior or future ownership changes. The Company has determined that the cumulative shifts in ownership of its common stock from 2022 to 2025 have resulted in a limitation on its use of the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The Company is currently evaluating the amount of the limitation in accordance with Section 382 and Section 383.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets under ASC 740, management evaluated all available positive and negative evidence, with greater weight placed on evidence that is objectively verifiable. The negative evidence management considered included the Company's history of cumulative losses in recent years, current-year operating losses, and forecasted future losses, as well as the magnitude of net operating loss and other tax credit carryforwards relative to projected taxable income. Management also considered the limited ability to carry back losses, the timing of reversals of deferred tax assets, and the impact of applicable utilization limitations. Positive evidence evaluated included the nature and timing of future taxable income projections, the existence of taxable temporary differences, and the availability of feasible tax planning strategies. After weighing this evidence, management concluded that the negative evidence outweighed the positive evidence and that it is more likely than not that the Company's deferred tax assets will not be realized without the recovery and rights of ownership or salvage rights of high-value shipwrecks or other forms of taxable income. Accordingly, a valuation allowance of \$58.9 million was recorded against the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company considers all foreign earnings to be permanently reinvested.

The Company is subject to income tax in multiple jurisdictions, including federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. The Company has federal, state, and foreign income tax returns open to examination for 2022 to 2024, 2022 to 2024, and 2020 to 2024 forward, respectively. In addition, the utilization of tax carryforwards, from periods prior to those previously mentioned may also be audited by the taxing authorities once utilized. As a result, the Company continuously monitors its current and prior filing positions in order to determine if any unrecognized tax positions need to be recorded. The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if

those positions are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Based on management's evaluation as of December 31, 2025, the Company has determined that no such positions exist and, therefore, no unrecognized tax benefits have been recorded under ASC 740.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not make any income tax payments to federal, state, or foreign taxing authorities. The Company's operating results for the year, together with management's current projections, indicate taxable losses, resulting in no income taxes payable or paid during the year.

NOTE 15 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

CIC Limited

The Company has provided services to and owns approximately 13.4% of the equity interests in CIC Limited ("CIC"), a deep-sea mineral exploration company. The Company's lead director, Mark B. Justh, made an investment into CIC's parent company and indirectly owns approximately 9.17% of CIC. We believe Mr. Justh's indirect ownership in CIC does not impair his independence under applicable rules, and Odyssey's board of directors has formed a special committee of disinterested directors to address any matters relating to CIC.

The Company provided services to CIC in accordance with the terms of a Services Agreement pursuant to which Odyssey provided certain back-office services to CIC in exchange for a recurring monthly fee, as well as other deep-sea mineral-related services on a cost-plus profit basis and was compensated for these services with a combination of cash and equity in CIC.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we invoiced CIC for technical services a total of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, recorded in Marine services in our consolidated statements of operations. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we invoiced CIC a total of zero and \$42,282, respectively, for support services, which are recorded in Operating and other revenues in our consolidated statements of operations. The Company was paid in equity for its services. In addition, the Company had the option to accept equity for payment of cash expenditures due from CIC in lieu of cash. The Company did not opt to accept equity from CIC in lieu of cash for its cash expenditures.

The Services Agreement expired by its terms on August 1, 2025, and the Company expects to be compensated in cash for any future services provided to CIC, unless the parties agree to an alternative form of consideration for payment in a new services agreement.

Ocean Minerals, LLC

The Company provides services to Ocean Minerals, LLC ("OML"), a deep-sea mineral exploration company in which we hold approximately 7.0% of the equity interests (see *Note 5 – Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*). The Company provides these services to OML pursuant to the Contribution Agreement (defined above) that provides for deep-sea mineral related services on a cost-plus profit basis, and the Company will be compensated for these services with equity in OML.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we invoiced OML \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, which are recorded in Marine services in our consolidated statements of operations.

See *Note 5 – Investment in Unconsolidated Entities*, for additional information in our transactions with OML.

ORM, Oceanica and ExO

Joint Venture and Mexican Corporate Transactions

As described in more detail in *Note 6 – Joint Venture*, the Company formed Phosagmex on June 4, 2025, as the joint venture entity contemplated by the JV Agreement (as defined below). In connection with the formation of this joint venture, Oceánica Recursos México, S. de R.L. de C.V. ("ORM"), a newly formed subsidiary of the Company, became a 50% shareholder of Phosagmex, and the Company entered into a series of agreements and transactions to implement the joint venture, which are detailed below and are collectively referred to as the "Mexican Corporate Transactions."

The Company recorded \$30.3 million of changes in ownership in a subsidiary through non-controlling interests in connection with

its investment in ORM and the Mexican Corporate Transactions.

Debt Conversion

Odyssey and its subsidiary Oceanica Marine Operations Limited (“OMO”) previously held three notes (the “Oceanica-ExO Notes”) issued and/or guaranteed by two of the Company’s majority-owned subsidiaries (ExO and Oceanica) in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$23.0 million, which was advanced to ExO and Oceanica to fund working capital, exploration and legal expenses. The Oceanica-ExO Notes accrued interest at 18% per annum. Pursuant to each of the Oceanica-ExO Notes, the holder had the right at any time to convert all or any portion of the outstanding principal amount and accrued interest under the Oceanica-ExO Notes into units of equity interests in Oceanica (“Oceanica Quotas”). If the holder elected to convert the debt, then the number of Oceanica Quotas the holder was entitled to receive equaled the quotient determined by dividing the amount of the indebtedness converted by the applicable conversion price, \$2.75, as stated in the Oceanica-ExO Notes.

In addition, Odyssey had funded a litigation funding waiver fee in the amount of \$1.0 million and certain legal and administrative expenses relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) arbitration case in the amount of \$1.6 million for the benefit of the ExO project and Oceanica’s members (the “Arbitration Expenses” and, together with the Oceanica-ExO Notes, the “Oceanica-ExO Indebtedness”).

As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate outstanding amount, including accrued interest, of the Oceanica-ExO Notes was approximately \$124.9 million. As of June 10, 2025, the aggregate balance of the Oceanica-ExO Notes, including accrued interest, was \$135.1 million and the aggregate Arbitration Expenses balance was approximately \$2.6 million. On June 10, 2025, the Company converted the total Oceanica-ExO Indebtedness of \$137.7 million into Oceanica Quotas.

The Company concluded that Oceanica would record an equity contribution to reflect the difference between the reacquisition price of the Oceanica-ExO Indebtedness and the net carrying amount of the Oceanica-ExO Indebtedness, and the ownership of minority interest holders of Oceanica would be adjusted to reflect the increase in Odyssey’s ownership of Oceanica. No party will record a gain or loss as this is an extinguishment of debt between related parties.

Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements

Administrators and officers (the “Subsidiary D&Os”) of Oceanica and ExO received or accrued the right to receive an aggregate of 1,911,666 Quotas (the “Compensation Quotas”) as compensation for their services in those roles over several years. Odyssey and each of the Subsidiary D&Os entered into an Equity Exchange Agreement (collectively, the “Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements”) on June 27, 2025, whereby the Subsidiary D&Os assigned their Compensation Quotas to Odyssey in exchange for shares of Odyssey’s Common Stock. Accordingly, Odyssey is obligated to issue an aggregate of 1,841,137 shares of its Common Stock to the Subsidiary D&Os pursuant to the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements. Pursuant to the Oceanica Equity Exchange Agreements, the shares are contractually restricted, and will not be legally issued until the earlier to occur of (i) the fifth anniversary of the exchange or (ii) the date on which the environmental impact statement (the “MIA”) or certain other approvals are obtained by Phosagmex or ExO. The Subsidiary D&Os include certain current directors and executive officers of Odyssey, Mark Justh, Mark Gordon and John Longley, who exchanged their Compensation Quotas for the right to receive an aggregate of 914,950 shares of Odyssey’s Common Stock.

ORM Subscription

In June 2025, the Company exchanged its equity interests in Oceanica, including the Oceanica Quotas and the Compensation Quotas, for a subscription in membership interests of ORM, pursuant to which the Company holds approximately 78.3% of the membership interests of ORM as of December 31, 2025. As a result of the ORM subscription by the Company and other equity holders of Oceanica, ORM holds approximately 90.0% of the member interests of Oceanica.

ExO Concession Rights

In June 2025, in accordance with the JV Agreement, Oceanica caused ExO to enter into an agreement to assign its legal rights to specified mining concessions held by ExO to Phosagmex subject to the condition that the concessions are reinstated. Refer to *Note 6 – Joint Venture* for further information.

Certain Stockholders

We have entered into financing transactions with certain stockholders that beneficially owned more than five percent of our outstanding Common Stock as of December 31, 2025, as disclosed in the most recent individual stockholder's Schedule 13G as filed with the SEC:

- Funds managed by Two Seas Capital LP ("Two Seas") own approximately 9.99% of our Common Stock after giving effect to the 8.1% beneficial ownership limitation applicable to warrants held by its funds.
- Greywolf Opportunities Master Fund II LP and its affiliates ("Greywolf") beneficially owned approximately 9.3% of our Common Stock.
- FourWorld Capital Management LLC ("FourWorld") beneficially owns approximately less than 5.0% of our Common Stock; however at certain periods during the year, it held more than 5% of our Common Stock.
- Capital Latinoamericano, S.A. de C.V. and its affiliate Promotora de Inversiones CapLat Espana, S.L. beneficially own approximately 11.64% of our Common Stock.

2022 Warrants

As of both December 31, 2025 and 2024, FourWorld, Greywolf and Two Seas held 2022 Warrants to purchase 205,777 shares of our Common Stock, 342,391 shares of our Common Stock and 447,761 shares of our Common Stock, respectively, at an exercise price of \$3.35 per share.

March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement

On March 6, 2023, we entered into the March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which we issued the March 2023 Note and the March 2023 Warrants. FourWorld, Two Seas and Greywolf each purchased portions of the March 2023 Note and March 2023 Warrants. Principal and interest payments during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are detailed below. Any accrued and unpaid interest is capitalized to the principal as paid-in-kind on a quarterly basis on the first day immediately following the close of the quarter.

- FourWorld:
 - o Interest expense for the March 2023 Note held by FourWorld amounted to \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$0.1 million and \$96,159, respectively, of interest was added to principal as paid-in-kind and none was paid in cash. There were no cash principal payments made during the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$0.2 million cash principal payments during the year ended December 31, 2024.
 - o As of December 31, 2025, FourWorld had converted all its outstanding March 2023 Notes into shares of our Common Stock. Refer to *Note 8 – Loans Payable*.
 - o During the year ended December 31, 2025, FourWorld exercised March 2023 Warrants to purchase 285,715 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share. As such, as of December 31, 2025, FourWorld did not hold any March 2023 Warrants.
- Two Seas:
 - o Interest expense for the March 2023 Note held by Two Seas amounted to \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, of interest was added to principal as paid-in-kind and zero and \$0.6 million, respectively, was paid in cash. There were no cash principal payments made during the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$0.6 million cash principal payments during the year ended December 31, 2024.
 - o As of December 31, 2025, Two Seas had converted all its outstanding March 2023 Notes into shares of our Common Stock (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).
 - o During the year ended December 31, 2025, Two Seas exercised March 2023 Warrants to purchase 460,000 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Two Seas held March 2023 Warrants to purchase 267,514 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share.

[Table of Contents](#)

- Greywolf:
 - Interest expense for the March 2023 Note held by Greywolf amounted to \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of interest was added to principal as paid-in-kind and zero and \$0.2 million, respectively, was paid in cash. There were no cash principal payments made during the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$1.5 million cash principal payments during the year ended December 31, 2024.
 - As of December 31, 2025, Greywolf had converted all its outstanding March 2023 Notes into shares of our Common Stock (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).
 - As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Greywolf held March 2023 Warrants to purchase 1,851,852 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share.

On September 5, 2024, the Company entered into amendments of the March 2023 Note with the holders thereof pursuant to which the maturity date of the March 2023 Note was extended from September 6, 2024 to December 6, 2024. In connection with the amendments, the Company repaid an aggregate amount of \$3.0 million of the principal outstanding on September 6, 2024. These amendments were accounted for as a debt modification in accordance with ASC 470, *Debt*.

The March 2023 Note Purchase Agreement was amended in December 2024 (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).

December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement

On December 1, 2023, we entered into the December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement, in which FourWorld, Two Seas and Greywolf participated. No principal was repaid and no cash interest was paid during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Any accrued and unpaid interest is capitalized to the principal as paid-in-kind on a quarterly basis on the first day immediately following the close of the quarter.

- FourWorld:
 - Interest expense for the December 2023 Notes held by FourWorld amounted to \$48,679 and \$58,011 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$62,755 and \$47,502, respectively, of interest was added to principal as paid-in-kind and none was paid in cash. There were no cash principal payments made during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
 - As of December 31, 2025, FourWorld had converted all its outstanding December 2023 Notes into shares of our Common Stock (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).
 - During the year ended December 31, 2025, FourWorld exercised December 2023 Warrants to purchase 117,647 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.10 per share. As such, as of December 31, 2025, there were no outstanding December 2023 Warrants held by FourWorld.
- Two Seas:
 - Interest expense for the December 2023 Notes held by Two Seas amounted to \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, of interest was added to principal as paid-in-kind and none was paid in cash. There were no cash principal payments made during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
 - As of December 31, 2025, Two Seas had converted all its outstanding December 2023 Notes into shares of our Common Stock (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).
 - As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Two Seas held December 2023 Warrants to purchase 470,588 shares and 70,522 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.23 per share and \$2.05 per share, respectively.
- Greywolf:
 - Interest expense for the December 2023 Notes held by Greywolf amounted to \$69,739 and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$92,584 and \$0.1 million, respectively, of interest was added to principal as paid-in-kind and none was paid in cash. There were no cash principal payments made during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
 - As of December 31, 2025, Greywolf had converted all its outstanding December 2023 Notes into shares of our Common Stock (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).

[Table of Contents](#)

- o As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Greywolf held December 2023 Warrants to purchase 235,295 shares and 35,261 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.23 per share and \$2.05 per share, respectively.

The December 2023 Note Purchase Agreement was amended in December 2024 (see *Note 8 – Loans Payable*).

Securities Purchase Agreement

On December 23, 2024, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “SPA”), in which Two Seas, CapLat and Greywolf participated.

- Two Seas:
 - o Two Seas purchased 1,818,182 shares of our Common Stock on December 23, 2024, pursuant to the SPA, and had the right to purchase 1,779,302 additional shares at the purchase price of \$1.10 per share.
 - o During the year ended December 31, 2025, Two Seas purchased an aggregate of 1,779,302 additional shares of Common Stock, and as of December 31, 2025, held no rights to purchase additional shares.
- CapLat:
 - o CapLat purchased 2,481,919 shares of our Common Stock on December 23, 2024, pursuant to the SPA, and had the right to purchase 2,428,747 additional shares at the purchase price of \$1.10 per share.
 - o During the year ended December 31, 2025, CapLat purchased an aggregate of 2,428,747 additional shares of Common Stock, and as of December 31, 2025, held no rights to purchase additional shares.
- Greywolf:
 - o Greywolf purchased 454,546 shares of our Common Stock on December 23, 2024, pursuant to the SPA, and had the right to purchase 444,826 additional shares at the purchase price of \$1.10 per share.
 - o During the year ended December 31, 2025, Greywolf purchased an aggregate of 444,826 additional shares of Common Stock, and as of December 31, 2025, held no rights to purchase additional shares.

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company entered into a series of amendments to the SPA (see *Note 13 – Stockholders’ Deficit*). As of December 31, 2025, all unexercised rights to purchase additional shares under the SPA had expired.

Services Agreement

The Company is party to a services agreement with one of the Company’s directors, Larissa T. Pommeraud, pursuant to which Ms. Pommeraud provides consulting services. The Company paid Ms. Pommeraud \$17,400 during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Salvage Agreement

The Company held a 40% interest in proceeds under a salvage agreement from our legacy shipwreck business. A company controlled by Mr. Justh obtained the right to the remaining 60% of those proceeds from an unrelated third party in exchange for the obligation to finance legal expenses relating to the recovery of the proceeds, pursuant to a funding arrangement to which the Company is also a party. Odyssey and Mr. Justh’s controlled entity were responsible for any remaining legal costs on a pro rata basis.

In 2024, the Company received payments of approximately \$9.8 million arising from its residual economic interest in one of the shipwrecks, which is recorded in Residual economic interest in shipwreck in our consolidated statements of operations. The entity controlled by Mr. Justh also received a payment arising from the shipwreck.

NOTE 16 – CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had two customers, CIC and OML, both of which are related parties (see *Note 15 – Related Party Transactions*), that accounted for 100% of our total revenue. As of December 31, 2025, the Accounts Receivable balance included 100.0% and 23.6% of receivables from the same two customers.

As of both December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held cash in financial institutions that were above the federally insured limits. The Company has not incurred losses on these accounts.

NOTE 17 – SALE-LEASEBACK FINANCING OBLIGATIONS

[Table of Contents](#)

In 2023, the Company's subsidiaries sold marine equipment to two separate third-party buyers for \$3.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Simultaneously with each sale, the subsidiaries entered into lease agreements with each buyer of the respective marine equipment (the sale of the property and simultaneous leaseback is referred to as a "sale-leaseback"). Each lease is for a 4-year term. Under each of the lease agreements, the initial base rent is \$35,000, and \$10,000 respectively per month. As a part of each of the lease agreements, the lessee is granted an option to purchase the marine equipment back from the buyer, which can be exercised at any time during the period commencing on the first anniversary of the date of the agreements and ending on the day that is 120 days prior to the expiration of the lease term. If the lessee has not already delivered such notice at least 120 days prior to the expiration of the lease term, it is required to purchase the marine equipment upon the expiration of the lease term.

The Company accounted for the sale-leaseback transactions as financing transactions with the purchasers of the property in accordance with ASC Topic 842, Leases, as the lease agreements were determined to be finance leases. The Company concluded that both lease agreements met the criteria for classification as finance leases due to the obligation to repurchase the equipment.

Odyssey Retriever Inc. ("ORI") was an Odyssey subsidiary that entered into the sale-leaseback financing obligations pertaining to the \$3.5 million sale-leaseback noted above. In 2023, Odyssey transferred all of its shares in ORI to OML as part of the purchase price for its investment in OML. As a result, the sale-leaseback financing obligation entered into by ORI was no longer a financing lease obligation for the Company. However, pursuant to the OML Purchase Agreement, Odyssey is obligated to pay all amounts owed for rent and the repurchase of the marine equipment under the sale-leaseback agreement.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of the obligations was \$4.3 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. The monthly payments are allocated between principal reduction and interest expense using the effective interest rate method. No gain or loss was recognized related to the sale-leaseback. Remaining future cash payments related to the obligations are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Annual payment obligation
2026	\$ 540,000
2027	4,710,000
Thereafter	—
	<u>\$ 5,250,000</u>

NOTE 18 – SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are defined as components of an entity for which separate financial information is available and regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"). The Company manages its operations as a single segment for purposes of assessing performance and making decisions. The segment's accounting policies are set forth in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*. The Company's CODM is its President and Chief Operating Officer. The Company has determined that it operates in one operating segment and one reportable segment, as the CODM reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, using the operating expenses and interest expense, as presented on the face of the income statement, for purposes of making operating decisions, allocating resources, and evaluating financial performance. The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total consolidated assets.

Significant expenses regularly reviewed by the CODM are Professional fees, Operations and research, excluding compensation, which is reviewed separately and employee compensation. The following table presents the details of the significant segment expenses, segment net revenues, and the segment performance measure, net loss, in the periods indicated:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Total revenue	\$ 353,719	\$ 768,677
Less significant expenses:		
Professional fees	4,476,279	2,871,333
Operations and research (excluding compensation)	2,122,783	3,949,669
Compensation:		
Salaries and wages	6,727,498	3,120,544
Share-based compensation	222,100	2,011,605
Total compensation	6,949,598	5,132,149
Total significant expenses	13,548,660	11,953,151
Other segment items (gain)/loss (1)	35,275,463	(17,431,603)
Total significant expenses and other segment items	\$ 48,824,123	\$ (5,478,452)
Net income/(loss)	<u>\$ (48,470,404)</u>	<u>\$ 6,247,129</u>

- (1) Includes other expenses within Marketing, General and Administrative and Operations and Research which are not significant individually or in the aggregate and not included within Significant Expenses above; as well as, Interest income, Interest Expense, Disposal of equipment, Loss on equity method investment, Change in derivative liabilities fair value, Gain on debt extinguishment, Residual economic interest in shipwreck, Loss on Termination Agreement, and Other, as reported in our consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure through the date this Form 10-K is filed with the SEC.

Amended and Restated JV Agreement

As mentioned above, on February 27, 2026, the Company, certain of its affiliates, CapLat, and Phosagmex entered into an amended and restated JV Agreement (the “Restated JV Agreement”). The Restated JV Agreement:

- provides for termination only upon the mutual consent or agreement of the parties to the JV Agreement;
- eliminates respective rights to termination fees in the event of termination for all parties to the JV Agreement;
- provides for the closing of the transactions contemplated thereby upon execution and delivery of the Restated JV Agreement, including execution and delivery of an acknowledgment of assignment of the mining concessions and a restated shareholder agreement; and
- limits the duration of the period during which the Company is obligated to provide services to Phosagmex.

Warrant Conversions

In February and March 2026, holders of the March 2023 Warrants exercised an aggregate of 2,238,416 warrants with exercise price of \$1.10 for a total purchase price of \$2.5 million and holders of the December 2023 Warrants exercised an aggregate of 140,442 warrants with exercise price of \$1.23 for a total purchase price of \$0.2 million.

Redemption Agreement

On March 20, 2026, the Company and CIC entered into a redemption agreement, pursuant to which CIC redeemed 450,000 of its Class B shares from the Company at a redemption price of \$1.00 pursuant to the parties’ deposit agreement, and reduced to zero the \$0.5 million earnest money deposit advanced by CIC and held by the Company. As a result of this redemption, the Company’s interest in CIC was reduced to 13.1%.

EXHIBITS INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
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+	Certificate of Amendment filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on June 6, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 7, 2011).
3.3+	Certificate of Amendment filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on February 18, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed February 19, 2016).
3.4+	Certificate of Change filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on February 18, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed February 19, 2016).
3.5+	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2006).
3.6+	Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed August 15, 2017).
4.1	Reference is hereby made to Exhibits 3.1 through 3.6.
4.2+	Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated December 1, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023).
4.3+	Form of Promissory Note dated December 1, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023).
4.4+	Form of Tranche I Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 1, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023).
4.5+	Form of Tranche II Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 1, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023).
4.6+	Form of Warrant Agreement between the Company and each investor named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 10, 2022).
4.7+	Form of Amended and Restated Warrant to Purchase Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated May 17, 2024).
10.1+†	2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated August 3, 2005).
10.2+†	Employment Agreement dated August 7, 2014, between the Company and Mark D. Gordon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014).
10.3+†	2015 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated January 2, 2015).
10.4+†	2019 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 24, 2019).
10.5+	Note and Loan Agreement dated April 16, 2020, between Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and Fifth Third Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed April 22, 2020).
10.6+	Loan Authorization, Note and Security Agreement dated May 16, 2020 and executed on June 26, 2020 between Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and the U.S. Small Business Administration (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 30, 2020).
10.7+	Third Amended and Restated International Claims Enforcement Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 17, 2021).
10.8+	Form of Subscription Agreement between the Company and each investor named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 10, 2022).

Table of Contents

- 10.9+ [Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated March 6, 2023 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed March 10, 2023\).](#)
- 10.10+ [Promissory Note dated March 6, 2023 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed March 10, 2023\).](#)
- 10.11+ [Unit Purchase Agreement, dated June 4, 2023, among Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc., Odyssey Minerals Cayman Limited, and Ocean Minerals, LLC \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 5, 2023\).](#)
- 10.12+ [Form of Contribution Agreement among Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc., Odyssey Minerals Cayman Limited, and Ocean Minerals, LLC \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed June 5, 2023\).](#)
- 10.13+ [Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated December 1, 2023 \(incorporated by reference Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023\).](#)
- 10.14+ [Form of Promissory Note dated December 1, 2023 \(incorporated by reference Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023\).](#)
- 10.15+ [Form of Tranche I Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 1, 2023 \(incorporated by reference Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023\).](#)
- 10.16+ [Form of Tranche II Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 1, 2023 \(incorporated by reference Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023\).](#)
- 10.17+ [Registration Rights Agreement dated December 1, 2023 \(incorporated by reference Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2023\).](#)
- 10.18+ [Form of Amended and Restated Warrant to Purchase Common Stock \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023\).](#)
- 10.19+ [Executive Compensation Plan dated July 8, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 8, 2024\).](#)
- 10.20+ [Executive Severance Plan dated August 5, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 8, 2024\).](#)
- 10.21+ [Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 23, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.01 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.22+ [Registration Rights Agreement dated December 23, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.02 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.23+ [Amendment to Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.03 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.24+ [Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.04 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.25+ [Amendment to Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.05 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.26+ [Registration Rights Agreement dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.06 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.27+ [Amendment to Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.07 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.28+ [Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.08 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)
- 10.29+ [Amendment to Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 20, 2024 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.09 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024\).](#)

Table of Contents

10.30+	<u>Registration Rights Agreement dated December 20, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024).</u>
10.31+	<u>Joint Venture Agreement dated December 23, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2024).</u>
10.32+	<u>First Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement dated April 28, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 19, 2025).</u>
10.33+	<u>Second Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement dated May 14, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 19, 2025).</u>
10.34+	<u>Amended and Restated Amendment to Joint Venture Agreement and Joinder dated August 18, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 19, 2025).</u>
10.35+	<u>Third Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement dated June 11, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 19, 2025).</u>
10.36+	<u>Fourth Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement dated June 20, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 19, 2025).</u>
10.37+	<u>Form of Amended and Restated Equity Exchange Agreement dated June 27, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 19, 2025).</u>
10.38+	<u>Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement dated February 27, 2026 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 27, 2026).</u>
19.1*	<u>Insider Trading Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024).</u>
21.1*	<u>Subsidiaries of the Registrant</u>
23.1*	<u>Consent of Grant Thornton LLP, Independent Accountants</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.1#	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>
97.1*	<u>Executive Officer Clawback Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024).</u>
101.1*	Inline XBRL taxonomy Extension Schema with embedded Linkbase documents
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained within Exhibit 101)

-
- * Filed herewith
 - + Previously filed
 - # Furnished herewith
 - † Management contract or compensatory plan.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

<u>Subsidiary (1)</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization</u>
Odyssey Marine Services, Inc.	Nevada
OVH, Inc.	Nevada
Marine Exploration Holding, LLC	Nevada
Odyssey Marine Entertainment, Inc.	Nevada
Odyssey Marine Minerals, LLC	Nevada
Odyssey Marine Management, Ltd.	Bahamas
Oceania Marine Operations S.R.L.	Panama
Odyssey Marine Enterprises, Ltd.	Bahamas
Oceanica Resources Mexico, S. De R.L. RL. De CV. (2)	Mexico
Oceanica Resources, S. de. R.L. (3)	Panama
Exploraciones Oceánicas, S. de R.L. De C.V. (3)	Mexico
Aldama Mining Company, S. De R.L. De C.V.	Mexico
Telemachus Minerals, S. De R.L. De C.V.	Mexico
Lihir Subsea Gold, LLC (4)	Nevada
Bismarck Mining Corporation (PNG) Limited	Papua New Guinea
Odyssey Marine do Brazil Ltda	Brazil
Odyssey Minerals Cayman Limited	Cayman Islands
Odyssey OML Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands

- (1) Except as otherwise indicated, the Registrant directly or indirectly holds all of the outstanding equity interests of each subsidiary.
- (2) The Registrant holds an indirect 78.33% interest in this company.
- (3) The Registrant holds an indirect 70.42% interest in this company.
- (4) The Registrant holds a direct 85.64% interest in this company.
-

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our report dated March 31, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. We consent to the incorporation by reference of said report in the Registration Statements of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. on Forms S-1 (File No. 333-279720 and File No. 333-284491), Form S-3 (File No. 333-286323) and Forms S-8 (File No. 333-205328, File No. 333-213438, File No. 333-232629, File No. 333-267484, and File No. 333-284494).

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Tampa, Florida
March 31, 2026

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Mark D. Gordon, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.:
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2026

/s/ Mark D. Gordon

Mark D. Gordon
Chief Executive Officer, as Principal Executive Officer and
Principal Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC.
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the annual report on Form 10-K of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. for the period ending December 31, 2025, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material aspects, the financial condition and results of operations of Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc.

Date: March 31, 2026

/S/ Mark D. Gordon

Mark D. Gordon

**Chief Executive Officer, as Principal Executive Officer and
Principal Financial Officer**

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and will be retained by Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
