

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

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 33-18099-NY

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)	11-2873662 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
411 Theodore Fremd Ave., Suite 206S, Rye, NY (Address of principal executive offices)	10580-1411 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (888) 743-7577

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange 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 15(d) of the Act.

Note - Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendments to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$375,846 as of June 30, 2017.

As of March 29, 2018, the registrant had 383,038,334 shares of common stock outstanding.

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As used in this annual report, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” and words of like import, and the “Company” refers to Quest Patent Research Corporation and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contain “forward-looking statements,” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, all of which are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “expects,” “plans,” “will,” “forecasts,” “projects,” “intends,” “estimates,” and other words of similar meaning. One can identify them by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements are likely to address our growth strategy, financial results and product and development programs. One must carefully consider any such statement and should understand that many factors could cause actual results to differ from our forward looking statements. These factors may include inaccurate assumptions and a broad variety of other risks and uncertainties, including some that are known and some that are not. No forward looking statement can be guaranteed and actual future results may vary materially.

These risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, include, and are not limited to:

- Our ability to generate revenue from our intellectual property rights, including our ability to license our intellectual property rights and our ability to be successful in any litigation which we may commence in order to seek to monetize our intellectual property rights;
- Our ability or perceived ability to obtain necessary financing for operations and for the monetization of our intellectual property rights;
- Our ability to generate sufficient proceeds from our intellectual property rights to enable us to pay the promissory notes which we issued and will issue in connection with our purchase of patent rights in October 2015 and any other intellectual property rights we may acquire;
- Our ability to obtain litigation funding to enable us to seek to protect our intellectual property rights, particularly our recently-acquired intellectual property rights, through litigation when necessary;
- Our ability to identify and acquire intellectual property rights for innovative technologies for which there is a significant potential market;
- Our ability to recoup any investment which we may make to acquire or generate revenue from intellectual property rights;
- The effects on our business, financial conditions and ownership of proprietary rights in the event of any breach by us of our agreements with United Wireless Holdings, Inc. (“United Wireless”) including our failure or inability to generate sufficient revenue to enable us to pay our obligations to United Wireless, which become due on September 30, 2020;
- Our ability to increase our authorized common stock to enable us to satisfy our obligations to have sufficient authorized common stock with respect to potential conversion of our convertible notes;
- The effect of legislation and court decisions on the ability to generate revenue from patent and other intellectual property rights as well as the market’s perception of the effects of such legislation or court decisions on our business;
- The effects or perceived effects of the potential convertibility of convertible notes issued by us including the possibility of a Conversion Eligible Event of Default in the event that we do not have sufficient shares of common stock available for issuance upon conversion of the notes issued to United Wireless;
- Our ability to obtain the funding that we require in order to acquire intellectual property and otherwise develop our business;
- Our ability to reduce the cost of litigation through contingent fees with counsel or to obtain third-party financing to enable us to enforce our intellectual property rights through litigation or otherwise;
- The results or anticipated results of litigation by or against us, including any actions or motions by defendants seeking legal fees or any other recovery from us in the event that a court decision is against us or otherwise does not uphold our intellectual property rights;
- The effects on us in the event that any party against which we commence litigation obtains a judgement against one or our subsidiaries and seeks to foreclose on the intellectual property owned by the subsidiary which may result in a default under our loan agreement with United Wireless.
- The anticipated or actual results of our operations;
- Events or conditions relating to the enforcement of intellectual property rights generally;
- The development of a market for our common stock;
- Our ability to retain our key executive officers and identify, hire and retain additional key employees;
- Any discrepancy between anticipated or projected results and actual results of our operations;
- The market’s perception or our ability to continue to make our filings with the SEC in a timely manner;
- Actions by third parties to either sell or purchase stock in quantities which would have a significant effect on our stock price; and
- Other matters not within our control.

In addition, factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and in particular, the risks discussed under the caption “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” as well as those discussed in other documents we file with the SEC. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Given these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Information regarding market and industry statistics contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is included based on information available to us that we believe is accurate. It is generally based on industry and other publications that are not produced for purposes of securities offerings or economic analysis. We have not reviewed or included data from all sources. Forecasts and other forward-looking information obtained from these sources are subject to the same qualifications and the additional uncertainties accompanying any estimates of future market size, revenue and market acceptance of products and services. We do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statement. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESSOverview

We are an intellectual property asset management company. Our principal operations include the development, acquisition, licensing and enforcement of intellectual property rights that are either owned or controlled by us or one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We currently own, control or manage ten intellectual property portfolios, which principally consist of patent rights. Our ten intellectual property portfolios include the portfolios which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures Assets 16, LLC (“Intellectual Ventures”) and five of its affiliates. As part of our intellectual property asset management activities and in the ordinary course of our business, it has been necessary for us or the intellectual property owner who we represent to initiate, and it is likely to continue to be necessary to initiate, patent infringement lawsuits and engage in patent infringement litigation. We anticipate that our primary source of revenue will come from the grant of licenses to use our intellectual property, including licenses granted as part of the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits. We also generate revenue from management fees from managing intellectual property portfolios.

We seek to generate revenue from three sources:

- Patent licensing fees relating to our intellectual property portfolio, which includes fees from the licensing of our intellectual property, primarily from litigation relating to enforcement of our intellectual property rights.
- Management fees, which we receive for managing structured licensing programs, including litigation, related to our intellectual property rights, although we do not currently receive these fees.
- Licensed packaging sales, which relate to the sale of licensed products.

Intellectual property monetization includes the generation of revenue and proceeds from the licensing of patents, patented technologies and other intellectual property rights. Patent litigation is often a necessary element of intellectual property monetization where a patent owner, or a representative of the patent owner, seeks to protect its patent rights against the unlicensed manufacture, sale, and use of the owner’s patent rights or products which incorporate the owner’s patent rights. In general, we seek to monetize the bundle of rights granted by the patents through structured licensing and when necessary enforcement of those rights through litigation, although to date all of our patent license revenues have resulted from litigation.

We intend to develop our business by acquiring intellectual property rights, either in the form of ownership or an exclusive license to the underlying intellectual property. Our goal is to enter into agreements with inventors of innovative technologies for which there may be a significant market for products which use or incorporate the intellectual property. We seek to purchase all of, or interests in, intellectual property in exchange for cash, securities of our company, the formation or a joint venture or separate subsidiary in which the owner has an equity interest, and/or interests in the monetization of those assets. Our revenue from this aspect of our business can be generated through licensing and, when necessary, which is typically the case, litigation efforts as well as intellectual property management fees. We engage in due diligence and a principled risk underwriting process to evaluate the merits and potential value of any acquisition, partnership or joint venture. We seek to structure the terms of our acquisitions in a manner that will achieve the highest risk-adjusted returns possible, in the context of our financial condition. In connection with the acquisition of intellectual property portfolios, we have granted the party providing the financing an interest in any recovery we have with respect to the intellectual property purchased with the financing, and we expect that we will have to continue to grant such interests until and unless we have generated sufficient cash from licensing our intellectual property to enable us to acquire additional intellectual property portfolios without outside financing. However, we cannot assure you that we will ever generate sufficient revenues to enable us to purchase additional intellectual property without third-party financing.

We employ a due diligence process before completing the acquisition of an intellectual property interest. We begin with an investment thesis supporting the potential transaction and then proceed to test the thesis through an examination of the critical drivers of the value of the underlying intellectual property asset. Such an examination focuses on areas such as title and inventorship issues, the quality of the drafting and prosecution of the intellectual property assets, legal risks inherent in licensing programs generally, the applicability of the invention to the relevant marketplace and other issues such as the effects of venue and other procedural issues. However, our financial position may affect our ability to conduct due diligence with respect to intellectual property rights.

It is frequently necessary to commence litigation in order to obtain a recovery for past infringement of, or to license the use of, our intellectual property rights. Intellectual property litigation is very expensive, with no certainty of any recovery. To the extent possible we seek to engage counsel on a contingent fee or partial contingent fee basis, which significantly reduces our litigation cost, but which also reduces the value of the recovery to us. We do not have the resources to enable us to fund the cost of litigation. To the extent that we cannot fund litigation ourselves, we may enter into an agreement with a third party, which may be the patent owner or the former patent owner who transferred the patent rights to us, or an independent third party. In view of our limited cash and our working capital deficiency, we are not able to institute any monetization program that may require litigation unless we engage counsel on a fully contingent basis or we obtain funding from third party funding sources. In these cases, counsel may be afforded a greater participation in the recovery and the third party that funds the litigation would be entitled to participate in any recovery.

Purchase of Intellectual Property from Intellectual Ventures Entities

On October 22, 2015, pursuant to an agreement with an effective date of July 8, 2015, as amended, between us and Intellectual Ventures, we purchased three groups of patents from Intellectual Ventures for a purchase price of \$3,000,000, which was paid in three annual installments of \$1,000,000 from the proceeds of our loans from United Wireless. Contemporaneously with our acquisition of the patents, we granted Intellectual Ventures a security interest in the patents transferred to us as security for the payment of the balance of the purchase price. Intellectual Ventures released its security interest upon receipt of the third installment payment in November 2017. The patent portfolios which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures are the anchor structure portfolio, the power management/bus control portfolio and the diode on chip portfolio, which are described under “Business – Our Intellectual Property Portfolios.”

On July 28, 2017, CXT Systems, Inc. (“CXT”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 34 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 37 LLC (“IV 34/37”) pursuant to which CXT paid IV 34/37 \$25,000 and IV34/37 transferred to CXT all right, title and interest in a portfolio of thirteen United States patents (the “CXT Portfolio”). Under the agreement, CXT will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 34/37, as long as we generate revenue from the CXT Portfolio. The \$25,000 payment to IV 34/37 was made from a loan from United Wireless and was paid directly by United Wireless to IV34/37. The agreement with IV 34/37, as amended on January 26, 2018, provides that if, on December 31, 2018, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020, cumulative distributions to IV 34/37 total less than \$100,000, \$375,000 and \$975,000, respectively, CXT shall pay the difference between such cumulative amounts and the amount paid to IV 34/37 within ten days after the applicable date; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 34/36; the useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was 5-6 years. Neither we nor any affiliate of CXT has guaranteed the minimum payments. CXT’s obligations under the agreement with IV 34/37 are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio. The patent portfolio which we acquired from IV34/37 is the CXT portfolio which is described under “Business – Our Intellectual Property Portfolios.”

On January 26, 2018, CXT entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 62 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 71 LLC (“IV 62/71”) pursuant to which CXT advanced IV 62/71 \$10,000 at closing and IV 62/71 assigned to CXT all right, title, and interest in a portfolio of sixteen United States patents and three pending applications. Under the agreement, CXT will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 62/71, as long as we generate net proceeds from this portfolio; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 62/71. CXT’s obligations under the agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio. We agreed to modify the monetization proceeds agreement between CXT and United Wireless to include the patents acquired from IV62/71.

On January 26, 2018, Photonic Imaging Services Inc. (“PIS”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 64 LLC (“IV 64”) pursuant to which PIS advanced \$10,000 to IV 64 at closing and IV 64 assigned to PIS all right, title, and interest in the CMOS Portfolio. Under the agreement, PIS will distribute to IV 64 70% of the first \$1,500,000 of revenue, as defined in the agreement, 30% of the next \$1,500,000 of revenue and 50% of revenue over \$3,000,000; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 64. PIS’ obligations under the monetization proceeds agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the portfolio.

Our Organization

We were incorporated in Delaware on July 17, 1987 under the name Phase Out of America. On September 21, 1997, we changed our name to Quest Products Corporation, and, on June 6, 2007, we changed our name to Quest Patent Research Corporation. We have been engaged in the intellectual property monetization business since 2008. Our executive principal office is located at 411 Theodore Fremd Ave., Suite 206S, Rye, New York 10580-1411, telephone (888) 743-7577. Our website is www.qprc.com. Information contained on our website or any other website does not constitute a part of this annual report.

Our Intellectual Property Portfolios

Mobile Data

The real-time mobile data portfolio relates to the automatic update of information delivered to a mobile device without the need for a manual refreshing. The portfolio is comprised of U.S. Patent No. 7,194,468 “Apparatus and Method for Supplying Information” and all related patents, patent applications, and all continuations, continuations-in-part, divisions, extensions, renewals, reissues and re-examinations relating to all inventions thereof (the “Mobile Data Portfolio”). We initially entered into an agreement with the patent owner, Worldlink Information Technology Systems Limited, whereby we received the exclusive license to license and enforce the Mobile Data Portfolio. Under the agreement we received a monthly management fee and a percentage of licensing revenues. Subsequently Worldlink transferred its remaining interest in the Mobile Data Portfolio to Allied Standard Limited. In October 2012, we entered into an agreement with Allied pursuant to which Allied transferred its entire right title and interest in the Mobile Data Portfolio to Quest Licensing Corporation, which was at the time, a wholly-owned subsidiary. Under the agreement, Allied was entitled to receive a 50% interest in Quest Licensing. Quest Licensing’s only intellectual property is the Mobile Data Portfolio. Our agreement with Allied provides that we and Allied will each receive 50% of the net licensing revenues, as defined by the agreement. In June 2013, we entered into an agreement with The Betting Service Limited, an entity controlled by a former director of Worldlink. Pursuant to the agreement, we granted The Betting Service an interest in licensing proceeds from the Mobile Data Portfolio in return for The Betting Service’s assistance in developing certain Mobile Data Portfolio assets. In April 2014, we entered into a further agreement with Allied whereby Allied relinquished certain rights under the October 2012 agreement, including its entitlement to a 50% interest in Quest Licensing, in exchange for our commitment to fund a structured licensing program for the Mobile Data Portfolio.

In March 2014, we entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds to us to enable us to implement a structured licensing program, including litigation if necessary, for the Mobile Data Portfolio and engaged counsel on a partial contingency basis in connection with a proposed patent infringement action relating to the Mobile Data Portfolio. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the program, and we have no other obligation to the third party.

In April and June 2014, as part of a structured licensing program, Quest Licensing Corporation brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the District of Delaware against Bloomberg LP et. al., FactSet Research Systems Inc., Interactive Data Corporation, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and The Charles Schwab Corporation et. al. These cases have been consolidated for trial. A hearing, known as a Markman hearing, in which the judge examines the evidence from the parties on the appropriate meanings of relevant key words in the claim was held on February 8, 2016. In June and August 2016 Quest Licensing Corporation entered into settlement agreements with SunGard Data Systems Inc. and FactSet Research Systems Inc. On January 19, 2017 the Court granted the remaining defendants’ motion for summary judgment of non-infringement. On January 31, 2017, Quest Licensing Corporation filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit whereby Quest Licensing Corporation appealed the court’s order construing the terms of U.S. patent No. 7,194,468 as well as the court’s order granting defendants’ motion for summary judgment of non-infringement. In connection with this litigation, a third party funding source incurred approximately \$153,125 in 2017 and \$809,000 in 2016, which was paid to litigation counsel and other third parties. In addition, the funding source paid management fees to us of approximately \$21,000 in 2017 and \$25,000 in 2016. In 2016, modest licensing fees generated from settlement agreements were paid directly to the funding source pursuant to our agreement with the funding source. As a result, through December 31, 2017, we did not receive any proceeds from the Mobile Data Portfolio.

Following the court’s decision granting the defendant’s motion for summary judgment, the defendants moved for an award of attorneys’ fees under Section 285 of the patent act which provides that “the court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.” Our funding source for the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation has no obligations to fund any judgment against us. Although the motion, if granted, would result in a judgment against Quest Licensing Corporation, such subsidiary does not have the financial resources to enable it to pay any judgment which may be rendered against it, and, the defendants may seek to enforce their judgment by seeking to foreclose on the patents owned by the subsidiary or seek to force the subsidiary into bankruptcy and purchase the patents in the bankruptcy proceeding, either of which could result in a default under our agreement with United Wireless. On June 29, 2017, the defendants’ motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied, without prejudice. Defendants may renew their motion thirty days from the decision of the appellate court on Quest Licensing Corporation’s appeal.

Online Marketing, Sweepstakes, Promotions & Rewards (Von Kohorn Portfolio)

The portfolio consists of three United States Patents that include patent claims related to, among other areas, online couponing, print-at-home boarding passes and tickets, online sweepstakes; including the promotion by television networks of online sweepstakes (the “Von Kohorn Portfolio”). In December 2009, we entered into an agreement with Intertech Holdings, LLC pursuant to which our wholly-owned subsidiary, Quest NetTech Corporation, acquired by assignment all right, title, and interest in the Von Kohorn Portfolio. Under the agreement, we will receive 20% of adjusted gross recoveries, as defined. In August 2013, we and Intertech Holdings amended the December 2009 agreement to provide that Intertech Holdings will receive 33% of the adjusted gross recoveries and Quest NetTech will receive 67% of adjusted gross recoveries.

In March 2016, Quest NetTech brought several patent infringement suits against various entities in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas. These actions were settled.

We generated license fees of approximately \$0 and \$75,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Flexible Packaging - Turtle Pak™

In March 2008, we entered into an agreement with Emerging Technologies Trust whereby our majority-owned subsidiary, Quest Packaging Solutions Corporation, acquired the exclusive license to make, use, sell, offer for sale or sublicense the intellectual property of Emerging Technologies Trust (the “Turtle Pak™ Portfolio”). The Turtle Pak portfolio relates to a cost effective, high-protection packaging system recommended for fragile items weighing less than ten pounds. The intellectual property consists of two U.S. patents, U.S. Patent No. RE36,412 and U.S. Patent No. 6,490,844, and the Turtle Pak™ trademark. Turtle Pak™ brand packaging is suited for such uses as electrical and electronic components, medical, dental, and diagnostic equipment, instrumentation products, and control components. Turtle

As the exclusive licensee and manager of the manufacture and sale of licensed product, we coordinate the manufacture and sale of licensed products to end users; we contract for the manufacture and assembly of the product components, and we coordinate order receipt, fulfillment and invoicing. Revenues from the TurtlePak™ product sales were approximately \$14,000 and \$18,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We continue to generate modest revenue from this product.

Universal Financial Data System

The invention describes a universal financial data system which allows its holder to use the device to access one or more accounts stored in the memory of the device as a cash payment substitute as well as to keep track of financial and transaction records and data, such as transaction receipts, in a highly portable package, such as a cellular device (the “Financial Data Portfolio”). The inventive universal data system is capable of supporting multiple accounts of various types, including but not limited to credit card accounts, checking/debit accounts, and loyalty accounts. Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Wynn Technologies Inc., acquired US Patent No. 5,859,419, from the owner, Sol Wynn. In January 2001, we filed a reissue application for the patent, and the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued patent RE38,137. This reissued patent, which contains 35 separate claims, replaces the original patent, which had seven claims. In February 2011, we entered into a new agreement with Sol Li (formerly Sol Wynn), pursuant to which we issued to Mr. Li a 35% interest in Wynn Technologies and warrants to purchase up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 per share. We also agreed that Mr. Li would receive 40% of the net licensing revenues generated by Wynn Technologies with respect to this patent, which is the only patent owned by Wynn Technologies.

Through December 31, 2017, we did not generate any revenue from the Financial Data Portfolio.

Rich Media

The rich media portfolio is directed to methods, systems, and processes that permit typical Internet users to design rich-media production content (*i.e.*, rich-media applications), such as websites. The portfolio consists of U.S. Patent No. 7,000,180, “Methods, Systems, and Processes for the Design and Creation of Rich Media Applications via the Internet” and all related patents, patent applications, corresponding foreign patents and foreign patent applications and foreign counterparts, and all continuations, continuations-in-part, divisions, extensions, renewals, reissues and re-examinations relating to all inventions thereof (the “Rich Media Portfolio”). In July 2008, we entered into a consulting and licensing program management agreement with Balthaser Online, Inc., the patent owner, pursuant to which we performed services related to the establishment and management of a licensing program to evaluate and analyze the relevant market and to obtain licenses for the Rich Media Portfolio in exchange for management fees as well as an irrevocable entitlement to a distribution of 15% of all proceeds generated by the Rich Media Portfolio for the remaining life of the portfolio regardless of whether those proceeds are derived from litigation, settlement, licensing or otherwise. Our 15% distribution right is subject to reduction to 7.5% in the event that we refuse or are unable to perform the services detailed in the agreement.

Through December 31, 2017, we did not generate any revenue from the rich media patents.

Anchor Structure Portfolio

This portfolio, which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures in October 2015 and transferred to a newly formed subsidiary, Mariner IC Inc., consists of two United States patents which relate to technology for incorporating metal structures in the corners and edges of semiconductor dies to prevent cracking from stresses.

In March 2016, we entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds to us to enable us to implement a structured licensing program, including litigation if necessary, for the Anchor Structure Portfolio and engaged counsel on a partial contingency basis in connection with a proposed patent infringement action relating to the Anchor Structure Portfolio. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the program, and we have no other obligation to the third party.

Following the execution of the funding agreements and the engagement of counsel, in April 2016, Mariner IC brought patent infringement suits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against MediaTek Inc., Texas Instruments Incorporated, LG Electronics, Inc., Toshiba Corporation, and Funai Electric Co., Ltd. In May 2016, the action against Funai was dismissed, and in November 2016, the action against Texas Instruments was dismissed. The remaining suits settled in 2017.

Our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017 included revenue from these settlements.

In March 2018, Mariner IC brought patent infringement suits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Acer Inc., Schneider Electric, Sharp Corporation, AsusTek Computer Inc., and Bose Corporation.

Power Management/Bus Control Portfolio

This portfolio, which is the second portfolio which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures and transferred to a newly-formed subsidiary, Semcon IP Inc., consists of four United States patents that cover fundamental technology for adjusting the processor clock and voltage to save power based on the operating characteristics of the processor and one United States patent that relates to coordinating direct bus communications between subsystems in an assigned channel.

In March 2016, we entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds to us to enable us to implement a structured licensing program, including litigation if necessary, for the Anchor Structure Portfolio and engaged counsel on a partial contingency basis in connection with a proposed patent infringement action relating to the Anchor Structure Portfolio. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the program, and we have no other obligation to the third party.

Following the execution of the funding agreement and partial contingency agreement with counsel, in April 2016, Semcon IP Inc. brought patent infringement suits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Huawei Technologies, MediaTek Inc., STMicroelectronics Inc., Texas Instruments Incorporated and ZTE Corporation. In January 2018, the action against Texas Instruments was dismissed, and in February 2018, the action against Huawei Technologies was dismissed. Trial in the actions against the other defendants has been scheduled for April 2, 2018, although it is possible that this date may be postponed.

Pursuant to the terms of the funding agreement and the partial contingency agreement with counsel, we do not have any liability or obligations with respect to the costs associated with prosecuting the actions, and we do not receive any payments for any assistance which we may provide in connection with the litigation. Both the funding source and counsel will participate in any recovery in these lawsuits.

Through December 31, 2017, we did not receive any proceeds from the Power Management/Bus Control Portfolio.

Diode on Chip Portfolio

This portfolio, which is the third portfolio which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures and transferred to a newly-formed subsidiary, IC Kinetics Inc., consists of three United States patents and one pending continuation application which cover technology relating to on-chip temperature measurement for semiconductors. As of December 31, 2017, we did not generate any revenue from this portfolio.

This portfolio consists of twenty-nine United States patents and three pending continuation applications which cover technology relating to systems and methods of operating an accessible information database which provides for inventory evaluation, filtering according to preferences, alternative product recommendations, and access to a database of consumer feedback/evaluation. Through December 31, 2017, we did not generate any revenues from this portfolio.

CMOS Portfolio

This portfolio consists of eleven United States patents and sixteen foreign patents which cover technology relating to digital image sensor technology systems and methods ("CMOS Portfolio") which PIS acquired on January 26, 2018.

Competition

We encounter and expect to continue to encounter competition in the areas of intellectual property acquisitions for the sake of licensure from both private and publicly traded companies that engage in intellectual property monetization activities. Such competitors and potential competitors include companies seeking to acquire the same intellectual property assets and intellectual property rights that we may seek to acquire. Entities such as Acacia Research Corporation, Document Security Systems, Inc., Intellectual Ventures, Wi-LAN, Conversant IP, VirnetX Holding Corporation, Marathon Patent Group, Inc., Network-1 Security Solutions, Round Rock Research LLC, IPvalue Management Inc., Form Holdings, Pendrell Corporation, Finjan Holdings, Inc., Inventergy Global, Inc., Netlist Inc., Parkervision Inc., Spherix Incorporated, United Wireless, Walker Innovation, Inc. and others derive all or a substantial portion of their revenue from patent monetization activities, and we expect more entities to enter the market. Most of our competitors have longer operating histories and significantly greater financial resources and personnel than we have.

We also compete with venture capital firms, strategic corporate buyers and various industry leaders for intellectual property and technology acquisitions and licensing opportunities. Many of these competitors have more financial and human resources than our company. In seeking to obtain intellectual property assets or intellectual property rights, we seek to both demonstrate our understanding of the intellectual property that we are seeking to acquire or license and our ability to monetize their intellectual property rights. Our weak cash position may impair our ability to negotiate successfully with the intellectual property owners.

Other companies may develop competing technologies that offer better or less expensive alternatives to intellectual property rights that we may acquire and/or out-license. Many potential competitors may have significantly greater resources than we do. The development of technological advances or entirely different approaches could render certain of the technologies owned or controlled by our operating subsidiaries obsolete and/or uneconomical.

Intellectual Property Rights

We have ten intellectual property portfolios: financial data, mobile data, Von Kohorn, Turtle Pak, anchor structure, power management/bus control, diode on chip, rich media, CXT and CMOS. The following table sets forth information concerning our patents and other intellectual property. Each patent or other intellectual property right listed in the table below that has been granted is publicly accessible on the Internet website of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at www.uspto.gov. In the table below, the anchor structure portfolio is referred to as Mariner, the power management/bus control portfolio is referred to as Semcom, and the diode on chip portfolio is referred to as IC.

Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
Financial Data	US Patent	RE38,137	Programmable multiple company credit card system	1/11/2001	6/10/2003	9/28/2015
Mobile Data	US Patent	7,194,468	Apparatus and method for supplying information	2/9/2001	3/20/2007	2/9/2021
Mobile Data	US Patent	9,288,605	Apparatus and method for supplying information	11/12/2009	3/15/2016	2/9/2021
Mobile Data	US Patent	9,913,068	Apparatus and method for supplying information	3/15/2013	3/6/2018	2/9/2021
Mobile Data	US Application	15/877,820	Apparatus and method for supplying information	1/23/2018	N/A	N/A
Von Kohorn	US Patent	5,508,731	Generation of enlarged participatory broadcast audience	2/25/1993	4/16/1996	4/16/2013
Turtle Pak	US Patent	RE36,412	Article packaging kit, system, and method	6/18/1996	11/30/1999	6/24/2013
Turtle Pak	US Patent	6,490,844	Film wrap packaging apparatus and method	6/21/2001	12/10/2002	7/10/2021
Turtle Pak	US Trademark	74709827	Turtle pak - design plus words, letters, and/or numbers	8/1/1995	6/4/1996	N/A
Mariner	US Patent	5,650,666	Method and apparatus for preventing cracks in semiconductor die	11/22/1995	7/22/1997	11/22/2015
Mariner	US Patent	5,846,874	Method and apparatus for preventing cracks in semiconductor die	2/28/1997	12/8/1998	11/22/2015
Semcon	US Patent	7,100,061	Adaptive power control	1/18/2000	8/29/2006	1/18/2020
Semcon	US Patent	7,596,708	Adaptive power control	4/25/2006	9/29/2009	1/18/2020
Semcon	US Patent	8,566,627	Adaptive power control	7/14/2009	10/22/2013	1/18/2020
Semcon	US Patent	8,806,247	Adaptive power control	12/21/2012	8/12/2014	1/18/2020
Semcon	PCT Application	PCT/US2001/001684	Adaptive power control	1/16/2001	7/26/2001	N/A
Semcon	Reexam	7,100,061C1	Adaptive power control	6/13/2007	8/4/2009	N/A
Semcon	Certificate		Adaptive power control			
Semcon	US Patent	5,978,876	System and method for controlling communications between subsystems	4/14/1997	11/2/1999	4/14/2017

IC	US Patent	7,118,273	System for on-chip temperature measurement in integrated circuits	4/10/2003	10/10/2006	4/10/2023
	US Patent	7,108,420	System for on-chip temperature	10/7/2004	9/19/2006	4/10/2023

IC			measurement in integrated circuits			
IC	US Patent	9,222,843	System for on-chip temperature measurement in integrated circuits	9/23/2011	12/29/2015	4/10/2023
	US Application	15/210,208	System for on-chip temperature measurement in integrated circuits	7/14/2016	N/A	N/A
Rich Media	Patent Proceeds Interest	7,000,180	Methods, systems, and processes for the design and creation of rich media applications via the internet	02/09/2001	02/14/2006	10/16/2023
Rich Media	US Application Proceeds Interest	13/314,977	Methods, systems, and processes for the design and creation of rich media applications via the internet	12/08/2011	04/12/2012	N/A
CXT	US Patent	7,103,568	Online product exchange system	2/23/2004	9/5/2006	8/8/2015
CXT	US Patent	7,933,806	Online product exchange system with price-sorted matching products	9/11/2006	4/26/2011	8/8/2015
CXT	US Patent	8,024,226	Product exchange system	11/6/2006	4/26/2011	8/8/2015
CXT	US Patent	5,983,220	Supporting intuitive decision in complex multi-attributive domains using fuzzy, hierarchial expert models	11/14/1996	11/9/1999	11/14/2016
CXT	US Patent	6,463,431	Database evaluation system supporting intuitive decision in complex multi-attributive domains using fuzzy, hierarchial expert models	6/25/1999	10/8/2002	11/14/2016
CXT	US Patent	5,940,807	Automated and independently accessible inventory information exchange system	5/28/1997	8/17/1999	5/23/17
CXT	US Patent	6,081,789	Automated and independently accessible inventory information exchange system	1/8/1999	6/27/2000	5/23/17
CXT	US Patent	6,601,043	Automated and independently accessible inventory information exchange system	6/26/2000	7/29/2003	5/23/17
CXT	US Patent	6,011,537	System for delivering and simultaneously displaying primary and secondary information, and for displaying only the secondary information during interstitial space	1/27/1998	1/4/2000	1/27/2018
CXT	US Patent	7,133,835	Online exchange market system with a buyer acution and a seller auction	10/30/1995	11/7/2006	5/27/2018
CXT	US Patent	6,412,012	System, method, and article of manufacture for making a compatibility aware recommendation to a user	12/23/1998	6/25/2002	12/23/2018
CXT	US Patent	6,493,703	System and method for implementing intelligent online community message board	5/11/1999	12/10/2002	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	6,571,234	System and method for managing online message board	5/11/1999	5/27/2003	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	6,721,748	Online content provider system and method	5/13/2002	4/13/2004	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	6,778,982	Online content provider system and method	2/20/2003	8/17/2004	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	6,804,675	Online content provider system and method	3/17/2003	10/12/2004	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	7,159,011	System and method for managing an online messaging board	8/16/2004	1/2/2007	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	7,162,471	Content query system and method	8/16/2004	1/9/2007	5/11/2019

CXT	US Patent	RE43,835	Online content tabulating system and method	2/22/2007	11/27/2012	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	RE45,661	Online content tabulating system and method	11/20/2012	9/1/2015	5/11/2019
CXT	US Patent	7,065,494	Electronic customer service and rating system and method	6/25/1999	6/20/2006	6/25/2019
CXT	US Patent	7,340,411	System and method for generating, capturing, and managing customer lead information over a computer network	10/20/2003	3/4/2008	8/2/2021
CXT	US Patent	8,260,806	Storage, management and distribution of consumer information	6/29/2007	9/4/2012	10/17/2021
CXT	US Patent	7,487,130	Consumer-controlled limited and constrained access to a centrally stored information account	1/6/2006	2/3/2009	11/7/2021
CXT	US Patent	7,016,877	Consumer-controlled limited and constrained access to a centrally stored information account	11/7/2001	3/21/2006	2/22/2023
CXT	US Patent	7,257,581	Storage, management and distribution of consumer information	8/6/2001	8/14/2007	6/2/2023
CXT	US Patent	7,467,141	Branding and revenue sharing models for facilitating storage, management and distribution of consumer information	8/20/2001	12/16/2008	8/11/2023
CXT	US Patent	7,016,875	Single sign-on for access to a central data repository	10/9/2001	3/21/2006	8/19/2023
CXT	US Patent	8,566,248	Initiation of an information transaction over a network via a wireless device	11/20/2001	10/22/2013	6/17/2026
CXT	US Application	11/327,176	Single sign-on for access to a central data repository	1/6/2006	9/7/2006	N/A

CXT	US Application	14,941,528	Information transactions over a network	11/13/2015	5/19/2016	N/A
CXT	US Application	15,880,314	Single sign-on for access to a central data repository	1/25/2018	N/A	N/A
CMOS	US Patent	6,624,404	CMOS image sensor having enhanced photosensitivity and method for fabricating the same	11/26/2001	9/23/2003	12/30/2019
CMOS	Korean Patent	KR10-0303774	Method for fabricating cmos image sensor	12/30/1998	7/13/2001	12/30/2018
CMOS	US Patent	6,348,361	CMOS image sensor having enhanced photosensitivity and method for fabricating the same	12/30/1999	2/19/2002	12/30/2019
CMOS	US Patent	6,184,055	CMOS image sensor with equivalent potential diode and method for fabricating the same	2/26/1999	2/6/2001	2/26/2019
CMOS	Chinese Patent	CNZL99105588.8	Complementary mos image sensor and making method thereof	2/28/1999	10/13/2004	2/27/2019
CMOS	Chinese Patent	CNZL200310104488.4	Image sensing device and its manufacturing method	2/28/1999	3/26/2008	2/27/2019
CMOS	German Patent	DE19908457.2	Photodiode used in cmos image sensing device	2/26/1999	11/28/2013	2/26/2019
CMOS	French Patent	FR2775541	Photodiode for use in a cmos image sensor and method for fabricating the same	3/1/1999	8/2/2002	3/1/2019

CMOS	French Patent	FR2779870	Photodiodes for image sensors	3/1/1999	5/13/2005	3/1/2019
CMOS	United Kingdom Patent	GB2334817	Photodiode for use in a cmos image sensor and method for fabricating the same	3/1/1999	7/1/2003	3/1/2019
CMOS	United Kingdom Patent	GB2383900	CMOS image sensor and method for fabricating the same	3/1/1999	8/20/2003	3/1/2019
CMOS	Japanese Patent	JP4390896	CMOS image sensor and manufacture thereof	3/1/1999	10/16/2009	3/1/2019
CMOS	Korean Patent	KR10-0278285	CMOS image sensor and manufacturing method thereof	2/24/1999	10/18/2000	2/24/2019
CMOS	Taiwanese Patent	TWI141677	CMOS image sensor with equivalent potential diode	3/22/1999	10/1/2001	3/21/2019
CMOS	US Patent	6,180,969	CMOS image sensor with equivalent potential diode	2/26/1999	1/30/2001	2/26/2019
CMOS	US Patent	6,563,187	CMOS image sensor integrated together with memory device	6/29/1999	5/13/2003	6/29/2019
CMOS	US Patent	6,949,388	CMOS image sensor integrated together with memory device	5/12/2003	9/27/2005	11/9/2019
CMOS	Korean Patent	KR10-0464955	CMOS image sensor integrated with memory device	6/29/1998	12/24/2004	6/29/2018
CMOS	US Patent	6,627,929	Solid state ccd image sensor having a light shielding layer	6/13/2001	9/30/2003	10/13/2018
CMOS	Korean Patent	KR10-0263473	Solid state image device and fabrication method thereof	2/16/1998	5/17/2000	2/16/2018
CMOS	US Patent	6,300,157	Solid state image sensor and method for fabricating the same	10/13/1998	10/9/2001	10/13/2018
CMOS	US Patent	7,113,203	Method and system for single-chip camera	5/7/2002	9/26/2006	5/13/2022
CMOS	US Patent	6,706,550	Photodiode having a plurality of PN junctions and image sensor having the same	10/16/2002	3/16/2004	2/26/2019
CMOS	Japanese Patent	JP4139931	Pinned photodiode of image sensor, and its manufacture	6/28/1999	6/20/2008	6/28/2019
CMOS	Korean Patent	KR10-0275123	Pinned photodiode of image sensor and manufacturing method thereof	6/29/1998	9/19/2000	6/29/2018
CMOS	Taiwanese Patent	TWI133257	Photodiode having a plurality of PN junctions and image sensor having the same	6/30/1999	5/28/2001	6/29/2019
CMOS	US Patent	6,489,643	Photodiode having a plurality of PN junctions and image sensor having the same	6/28/1999	12/3/2002	6/28/2019

Purchase of Intellectual Property from Intellectual Ventures Entities

On October 22, 2015, pursuant to an agreement with an effective date of July 8, 2015, as amended, between us and Intellectual Ventures, we purchased three groups of patents from Intellectual Ventures for a purchase price of \$3,000,000, which was paid in three annual installments of \$1,000,000 from the proceeds of our loans from United Wireless. Contemporaneously with our acquisition of the patents, we granted Intellectual Ventures a security interest in the patents transferred to us as security for the payment of the balance of the purchase price. Intellectual Ventures released its security interest upon receipt of the third installment payment in November 2017. The patent portfolios which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures are the anchor structure portfolio, the power management/bus control portfolio and the diode on chip portfolio.

On July 28, 2017, CXT, entered into an agreement with IV 34/37 pursuant to which CXT paid IV 34/37 \$25,000 and IV34/37 transferred to CXT all right, title and interest in a portfolio of the thirteen United States patents that constitute the CXT Portfolio. Under the agreement, CXT will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 34/37 as long as we generate revenue from the portfolio. The \$25,000 payment to IV 34/37 represents the proceeds of a loan from United Wireless and was paid directly to IV34/37. The agreement with IV 34/37, as amended on January 26, 2018, provides that if, on December 31, 2018, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020, cumulative distributions to IV 34/37 total less than \$100,000, \$375,000 and \$975,000, respectively, CXT shall pay the difference between such cumulative amounts and the amount paid to IV 34/37 within ten days after the applicable date; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 34/36; the useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was 5-6 years. Neither we nor any affiliate of CXT has guaranteed the minimum payments. CXT's obligations under the agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio. The patent portfolio which we acquired

On January 26, 2018, CXT entered into an agreement with IV 62/71 pursuant to which CXT advanced IV 62/71 \$10,000 at closing and IV 62/71 assigned to CXT all right, title, and interest in a portfolio of sixteen United States patents and three pending applications. Under the agreement, CXT will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 62/71 as long as we generate net proceeds from the portfolio; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 62/71. CXT's obligations under the agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio. We agreed to modify the monetization proceeds agreement between CXT and United Wireless to include the patents acquired from IV62/71.

On January 26, 2018, PIS, entered into an agreement with IV 64 pursuant to which PIS advanced \$10,000 to IV 64 at closing and IV 64 assigned to PIS all right, title, and interest in the CMOS Portfolio. Under the agreement, PIS will distribute to IV 64 70% of the first \$1,500,000 of revenue, as defined in the agreement, 30% of the next \$1,500,000 of revenue and 50% of revenue over \$3,000,000; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 64. PIS' obligations under the monetization proceeds agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the portfolio.

Agreements with United Wireless

Summary

On October 22, 2015, we entered into a series of agreements with United Wireless:

Pursuant to a securities purchase agreement between us and five of our subsidiaries (Quest Licensing Corporation, Wynn Technologies, Inc., Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., and IC Kinetics Inc.), at the closing, United Wireless agreed to lend us a total of \$4,250,000. As of December 31, 2017, United Wireless had lent us \$3,650,000, of which \$3,000,000 was used to purchase the intellectual property from Intellectual Ventures in three annual installments of \$1,000,000, with the final installment in November 2017, \$25,000 was used to purchase intellectual property from IV 34/37 and the balance of \$625,000 was used for working capital, including expenses relating to the agreements with United Wireless. Pursuant to the loan agreement, we issued to United Wireless our 10% promissory notes. The terms of the notes are described under "Promissory Notes."

Pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, at the closing we sold to United Wireless 50,000,000 shares of common stock for \$250,000, or \$0.005 per share.

Pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, we granted United Wireless an option to purchase a total of 50,000,000 shares, with exercise prices of \$0.01 per share as to 16,666,667 shares, which may be exercised from September 30, 2016 through September 30, 2020, \$0.03 per share as to 16,666,667 shares, which may be exercised from September 30, 2017 through September 30, 2020, and \$0.05 per share as to 16,666,666 shares, which may be exercised from September 30, 2018 through September 30, 2020.

United Wireless agreed to make loans to us for payment of the second and third \$1,000,000 payments due to Intellectual Ventures regardless of whether we are in compliance with our obligations under the securities purchase agreement or our other agreements with United Wireless.

All of the notes to be issued to United Wireless, whether in respect of the purchase of the patent rights from Intellectual Ventures or for working capital, will have the same terms and conditions, including default provisions and conversion rights. In the event that certain events of default, which are called Conversion Eligible Events of Default, shall have occurred and are continuing on the date a \$1,000,000 payment is due to Intellectual Ventures, United Wireless shall have the obligation to make the payment, and immediately upon the United Wireless' payment to Intellectual Ventures, we shall be deemed to have assigned, transferred and conveyed to United Wireless and/or its nominee full, absolute and unconditional title to and ownership of the stock of three subsidiaries that hold the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures, and our obligations on the notes including the conversion rights, to the extent that the notes relate to the payment of the purchase price of the patents from Intellectual Venture, terminate, and United Wireless will have no further obligation to make working capital loans to us. On November 15, 2017, when the last payment was made to Intellectual Venture, no Conversion Eligible Event of Default had occurred. As of the December 31, 2017, the \$4,027,351 note that is outstanding, \$3,000,000 relates to the purchase of the patents from Intellectual Ventures, \$25,000 relates to the purchase of intellectual property from IV 34/37, \$625,000 relates to working capital, including expenses relating to the agreement with United Wireless, and \$377,351 relates to interest accrued through, and added to principal on September 30, 2017 in accordance with the terms of the note.

In October 2015, we entered into a monetization proceeds agreement pursuant to which United Wireless received the right to receive 15% of the net monetization proceeds received from (a) the patents acquired by us from Intellectual Ventures and (b) the patents in our mobile data and financial data intellectual property portfolios. On July 31, 2017, we entered into a monetization agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which we agreed to pay United Wireless 7.5% of the net monetization proceeds from the patents acquired by CXT. This obligation was recorded as an expense and is reflected in interest expenses. CXT's obligations under the monetization proceeds agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio. The security interest in the proceeds from the CXT Portfolio is junior to the security interest held by IV 34/37 in the CXT Portfolio and proceeds thereof. We agreed to amend the monetization proceeds agreement between CXT and United Wireless to include the patents acquired from IV 62/71.

Our obligations under our agreements with United Wireless, including our obligations under all notes issued to United Wireless and the monetization proceeds agreement, are secured by a pledge of the stock of the three subsidiaries that hold the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and by the proceeds from the intellectual property represented by (i) the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and (ii) the intellectual property in the mobile data and financial data portfolios.

Five of our subsidiaries, Quest Licensing, Wynn, Mariner, Semcon, and IC, guaranteed our obligations to United Wireless.

We granted United Wireless certain registration rights with respect to (i) the 50,000,000 shares of common stock purchased by United Wireless at the closing, (ii) the 50,000,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the purchase options, and (iii) in the event that the notes become convertible, to the extent that the note holders request, the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes.

We agreed that, within 135 days from the closing date (i.e., by March 2, 2016), we would increase our authorized common stock from 390,000,000 shares to 1,250,000,000 shares, and, in the event that, in the future, the number of authorized shares of common stock is not sufficient to enable the full conversion of the notes, we will have 135 days to take corporate action, as necessary, so as to have a sufficient number of shares, including to increase the common stock (or effect a reverse split or a combination of an increase in the authorized common stock and a reverse split) to an amount requested by United Wireless, or absent such request, as we believe to be necessary such that there will be sufficient shares of common stock available for full conversion of the notes. United Wireless agreed to vote its shares or give its consent in connection with any such increase in authorized common stock. On January 22, 2016, we filed an amended and restated certificate of incorporation which increased our authorized common stock to 1,250,000,000 shares. On the dates that United Wireless purchased notes from us in 2016, we were in compliance with the authorized share requirement. Because there is no fixed conversion price, compliance with the authorized share reserve requirement is outside of our control. As a result of fluctuations in our stock price, at various times during the period, beginning May 4, 2016 and through December 31, 2016, but never for a period exceeding 135 days, we did not have sufficient authorized shares of common stock necessary for United Wireless to convert its notes and exercise its options. Because of a decrease in the price of our common stock, at February 13, 2017, we did not have a sufficient number of shares to meet the authorized share requirements. On June 15, 2017, we amended our certificate of incorporation to increase our authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares. In the event that, in the future, we do not have sufficient shares to permit conversion of the notes and the exercise of the options, we will have to either increase our

authorized common stock and effect a reverse split in order that we are in compliance with the authorized share requirement. The failure to have sufficient authorized common stock may result in a Conversion Eligible Event of Default.

We agreed with United Wireless that, as long as United Wireless' stockholdings exceed 10%, United Wireless has the right to designate one member of the board of directors and at such time and for as long as United Wireless' stockholdings exceed 24.9%, United Wireless may nominate a second director to the board. Unless a Conversion Eligible Event of Default shall have occurred, United Wireless agreed not to seek to elect a majority of the board for a period of at least three years from the closing date. We agreed that the size of the board would not exceed five.

Commencing six months from the closing date, if the shares owned by United Wireless cannot be sold pursuant to a registration statement and cannot be sold pursuant to Rule 144 without our being in compliance with the current public information requirements of Rule 144, if we are not in compliance with the current public information requirements, the agreements provide for the payment of damages to United Wireless.

The securities purchase agreement, the note issued at the closing, the monetization proceeds agreement, the patent proceeds security agreement, the pledge and security agreement and the registration rights agreement are exhibits to this annual report. The description of these agreements are summaries only and are qualified in their entireties by the agreements filed as exhibits.

Promissory Notes

The promissory notes bear interest at 10% per annum and mature on September 30, 2020. Interest accrues through September 30, 2018, with accrued interest being added to principal on each of September 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, we are to pay interest quarterly, with the first interest payment being due on December 31, 2018. We have the right to prepay the notes in whole at any time and in part from time to time. Although the notes have no conversion rights, if a Conversion Eligible Event of Default occurs, the notes become convertible at a conversion price equal to 90% of the closing sale price of our common stock on the principal market on which the common stock is trading on the trading day immediately preceding the date the holder gives notice of conversion. As required under our agreements with United Wireless, we have increased our authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares. However, we cannot assure you that such number of shares would be sufficient to permit conversion of the notes in full if a Conversion Eligible Event of Default should occur. We are required to have reserved from our authorized and unissued common stock, 130% of the number of shares of common stock as shall be necessary for issuance upon conversion of the notes.

Conversion Eligible Events of Default include the breach of selected representations and warranties and covenants contained in the securities purchase agreement and the note, including our failure to pay principal of any note or interest and other charges in excess of \$100,000. Although the observance of these covenants is generally within our control, one of the provisions which would trigger a Conversion Eligible Event of Default is our inability to have sufficient shares reserved for issuance upon conversion of the notes for more than 135 consecutive days from the date of such inability. Because there is no fixed conversion price, this reserve requirement is outside of our control.

The holders of the notes also have the right to demand redemption of the notes at 110% of the principal amount of the note in the event of a change of control.

Monetization Proceeds Agreement

Pursuant to the monetization proceeds agreement, United Wireless has a right to receive 15% of the net monetization proceeds from (i) the patents acquired by us from Intellectual Ventures and (ii) the patents in our mobile data and financial data intellectual property portfolios. The agreement has no termination provisions, so United Wireless will be entitled to its percentage interest as long as revenue can be generated from the intellectual property covered by the agreement.

Net monetization proceeds represent the amount by which any consideration received from the patents, including royalty payments and amounts received as a result of litigation relating to the patents exceeds monetization expenses, including legal fees, and certain other expenses, but not operating expenses not relating to the monetization activities, including patent litigation. The percentage payable with respect to monetization proceeds from the mobile data and financial data intellectual property (but not the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures) is reduced in the event that United breaches its agreement to make working capital loans pursuant to the securities purchase agreement.

Grant of Security Interest

Payment of the notes and our obligations under the monetization proceeds agreement as well as the other obligations under the agreements with United Wireless is secured by a security interest in all proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the (i) the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and (ii) the intellectual property in the mobile data and financial data portfolios, and a pledge of the stock of the three subsidiaries which hold the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures. The security interest in proceeds from the patents relating to our mobile data portfolio is junior to the security interest held by a third party litigation funding source.

Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, we agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC covering the 50,000,000 shares of common stock issued to United Wireless at the closing and the 50,000,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the purchase option. We are required to file the registration statement within 60 days of the October 22, 2015 closing, which is December 21, 2015, and have the registration statement declared effective by the SEC within 120 days of the closing if the registration statement is not subject to a full review by the SEC and 180 days if the registration statement is subject to a full review. We filed the registration statement on December 14, 2015 and it was declared effective by the SEC on February 11, 2016. We are required to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement until United Wireless (or its transferees) may sell all the shares covered by the registration statement without restriction or limitation pursuant to Rule 144 and without the requirement to be in compliance with Rule 144(c)(1). We are also required to file a registration statement covering the shares issuable upon conversion of the notes upon request by the note holders. The notes do not become convertible until and unless there is a Conversion Eligible Event of Default, and the failure to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement is not a Conversion Eligible Event of Default. The registration rights agreement provides for us to pay damages in the event that we do not meet the required deadlines or do not maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement. The damages are computed at 1.5% of the aggregate purchase price paid for such securities, which was \$250,000 on the date we fail to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement and each 30 days thereafter. The registration ceased to be current and effective on November 11, 2016. On June 12, 2017, we entered into a standstill agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which we agreed (i) to increase its authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares, (ii) to file by June 30, 2017, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement covering the sale of the shares of common stock initially issued to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement and the shares of common stock issuable upon the option granted to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, (iii) if the existing warrant held by our chief executive officer is not exercised prior to its expiration date, any re-issuance will not have an exercise price less than the current exercise price and the existing warrants will not be amended to lower the exercise price, and (iv) United Wireless no longer has any obligation to purchase any note pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement other than the \$1,000,000 note related to the final payment to Intellectual Ventures, except in connection with the potential acquisition by us of patent rights which would trigger a \$25,000 working capital loan in connection with the potential acquisition and require United Wireless to make \$125,000 working capital loans to us, at our sole discretion, on December 31, 2017, March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018 pursuant to securities purchase agreement and, in such event, United Wireless would have a 7½% net proceeds percentage interest in the net proceeds from such patent rights. On June 15, 2017, we amended our certificate of incorporation to increase our authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares. On June 30, 2017, we filed a post-effective amendment to the registration statement covering the sale of the shares of common stock initially issued to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement and the shares of common stock issuable upon the option granted to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement which shares were transferred by United Wireless to two of its affiliates. The registration statement was declared effective on July 6, 2017.

Research and Development

Research and development expense are incurred by us in connection with the evaluation of patents. We did not incur research and development expenses during 2017 or 2016.

Employees

As of March 29, 2018, we have no employees other than our two officers, only one of whom, Mr. Jon Scahill, our chief executive officer and president, is full time. Our employees are not represented by a labor union, and we consider our employee relations to be good.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in this annual report before making an investment decision with regard to our securities. The statements contained in this annual report include forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by forward-looking statements. The risks set forth below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties may exist that could also adversely affect our business, prospects or operations. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or a significant part of your investment.

Risks Relating to our Financial Conditions and Operations

We have a history of losses and are continuing to incur losses. During the period from 2008, when we changed our business to become an intellectual property management company, through 2017, we generated a cumulative loss of more than \$16,549,000 on cumulative revenues of less than \$6,000,000 and our losses are continuing. Our total assets were approximately \$2,634,000 at December 31, 2017, of which approximately \$2,463,000 represented the book value of patents we acquired from Intellectual Ventures and its affiliates. At December 31, 2017, we had a working capital deficiency of approximately \$4,191,000, and our continuing losses are generating an increase in our negative working capital. We cannot give assurance that we can or will ever operate profitably.

Our independent auditors have included a going concern qualification in their report on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. Because of our history of losses, deficiency in stockholders' equity, working capital deficiency and the uncertainty of generating revenues in the future, our independent auditors have included a going concern qualification in their report on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

We require significant funding in order to develop our business. Our business requires substantial funding to evaluate and acquire intellectual property rights and to develop and implement programs to monetize our intellectual property rights, including the prosecution of any litigation necessary to enable us to monetize our intellectual property rights. Our failure to develop and implement these programs could both jeopardize our relationships under our existing agreements and could inhibit our ability to generate new business, either through the acquisition of intellectual property rights or through exclusive management agreements. We cannot be profitable unless we are able to obtain the funding necessary to develop our business, including litigation to monetize our intellectual property. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain necessary funding or to develop our business.

Unless we generate significant revenue from our intellectual properties, we may be unable to pay the notes we incurred in connection with our recent intellectual property purchase. Through December 31, 2017, we borrowed \$3,650,000 from United Wireless, of which \$3,000,000 was used to make pay the purchase price of the intellectual property we acquired from Intellectual Ventures and United Wireless has agreed to provide us with an additional \$250,000 for working capital. The notes are due September 30, 2020. Unless we generate revenue either from our existing intellectual property portfolio, including the patent rights we acquired from the Intellectual Ventures Entities, or from any new intellectual property portfolios which we may acquire in the future, we do not expect to have the funds necessary to pay principal and interest on the notes. If we are not able to make payment when due, we may not be able to continue in business and it may be necessary for us to seek protection under the Bankruptcy Act. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate the revenue necessary to pay United Wireless.

Because of our lack of funds, we may not be able to conduct adequate due diligence on any new intellectual property which we may seek to acquire. We currently have nominal current assets and are operating at a loss. In order to evaluate any intellectual property rights which we may seek to acquire, we need to conduct due diligence on the intellectual property and underlying technology. To the extent that we are unable to perform the necessary due diligence, we will not be able to value any asset which we acquire, which may impair our ability to generate revenue from the intellectual property rights. If any conditions occur, such as defects in the ownership of the intellectual property, infringement on intellectual property rights of others, the existence of better technology which does not require our intellectual property, or other conditions that affect the value of the patents or marketability of the underlying intellectual property rights, we may not be able to monetize the patents and we may be subject to liability to a third party who has rights in the intellectual property.

Any funding we obtain may result in significant dilution to our stockholders. Because of our financial position, our continuing losses and our negative working capital from operations, we do not expect that we will be able to obtain any debt financing for our operations. Our stock price has generally been trading at a price which is less than \$0.01 per share for more than the past two years. As a result, it will be very difficult for us to raise funds in the equity markets. However, in the event that we are able to raise funds in the equity market, the sale of shares would result in significant dilution to the present stockholders, and even a modest equity investment could result in the issuance of a very significant number of shares.

If we breach certain obligations under our agreement with United Wireless, including our failure to pay the notes when due or have sufficient authorized common stock for potential conversion of our notes due to United Wireless, the notes may become convertible. Under our agreement with United Wireless, in the event that certain events of default, which are called Conversion Eligible Events of Default, occur, any outstanding notes become convertible into common stock at a conversion price equal to 90% of the closing sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the date the United Wireless gives notice of conversion. Conversion Eligible Events of Default include, among other events,

- our failure to pay principal on any note;
- our failure to pay interest and other charges in excess of \$100,000; and
- our inability, for more than 135 consecutive days, to have reserved for issuance upon conversion of the notes the number of shares of common stock that equals at least 130% of the aggregate maximum number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the then outstanding notes.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to prevent a Conversion Eligible Event of Default.

We are dependent upon our chief executive officer. We are dependent upon Jon Scahill, our chief executive officer and president and sole full-time employee, for all aspects of our business including locating, evaluating and negotiating for intellectual property rights from the owners, managing our intellectual property portfolios, engaging in licensing activities and monetizing the rights through licensing and managing and monitoring any litigation with respect to our intellectual property as well as defending any actions by potential licensees seeking a declaratory judgment that they do not infringe. The loss of Mr. Scahill would materially impair our ability to conduct our business. Although we have an employment agreement with Mr. Scahill, the employment agreement does not insure that Mr. Scahill will remain with us.

We may not be able to monetize our intellectual property portfolios. Although our business plan is to generate revenue from our intellectual property portfolios, we have not been successful in generating any significant revenue from our portfolios and we have not generated any revenues from several of our intellectual property portfolios. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate any significant revenue from our existing portfolios or that we will be able to acquire new intellectual property rights that will generate significant revenue.

If we are not successful in monetizing our portfolios, we may not be able to continue in business. Although we have ownership of some of our intellectual property, we also license the rights pursuant to agreements with the owners of the intellectual property. If we are not successful in generating revenue for those parties who have an interest in the results of our efforts, those parties may seek to renegotiate the terms of our agreements with them, which could both impair our ability to generate revenue from our intellectual property and make it more difficult for us to obtain rights to new intellectual property rights. If we continue to be unable to generate revenue from our existing intellectual property portfolios and any new portfolios we may acquire, we may be unable to continue in business.

If we are not successful in patent litigation, the defendants may seek to have the court award attorneys' fees to them against us. The United States patent laws provide that "the court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party." Although the patents are owned by our subsidiaries and any judgment would be awarded against the subsidiaries, the subsidiaries have no assets other than the patent rights. Our funding sources for our patent litigation do not provide for the funding source to pay any judgment against us. Thus, if any defendants obtain a judgment against one of our subsidiaries, they may seek to enforce their judgment against the patents owned by the subsidiary or seek to put the subsidiary into bankruptcy and acquire the patents in the bankruptcy proceeding. As a result, it is possible that an adverse verdict in a petition for legal fees could result in the loss of the patents owned by the subsidiary and a default under our note to United Wireless.

Our inability to acquire intellectual property portfolios will impair our ability to generate revenue and develop our business. We do not have the personnel to develop patentable technology by ourselves. Thus, we need to depend on acquiring rights to intellectual property and intellectual property portfolios from third parties. In acquiring intellectual property rights, there are delays in (i) identifying the intellectual property which we may want to acquire, (ii) negotiating an agreement with the owner or holder of the intellectual property rights, and (iii) generating revenue from those intellectual property rights which we acquire. During these periods, we will continue to incur expenses with no assurance that we will generate revenue. We currently hold intellectual property portfolios from which we have not generated any revenue to date, and we cannot assure you that we will generate revenue from our existing intellectual property portfolios or any additional intellectual properties which we may acquire.

We may be unable to enforce our intellectual property rights unless we obtain third party funding. Because of the expense of litigation and our lack of working capital, we may be unable to enforce our intellectual property rights unless we obtain the agreement of a third party to provide funding in support of our litigation. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain third party funding, and the failure to obtain such funding may impair our ability to monetize our intellectual property portfolio.

Because we need to rely on third-party funding sources to provide us with funds to enforce our intellectual property rights we are dependent upon the perception by potential funding sources of the value of our intellectual property. Because we do not have funds to pursue litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, we are dependent upon the valuation which potential funding sources give to our intellectual property. In determining whether to provide funding for intellectual property litigation, the funding sources need to make an evaluation of the strength of our patents, the likelihood of success, the nature of the potential defendants and a determination as to whether there is a sufficient potential recovery to justify a significant investment in intellectual property litigation. Typically, such funding sources receive a percentage of the recovery after litigation expenses, and seek to generate a sufficient return on investment to justify the investment. Unless that funding source believes that it will generate a sufficient return on investment, it will not fund litigation. We cannot assure you that we will be able to negotiate funding agreements with third party funding sources on terms reasonably acceptable to us, if at all. Because of our financial condition, we may only be able to obtain funding on terms which are less favorable to us than we would otherwise be able to obtain.

Even if we enter into funding agreements, there is no assurance that we will generate revenue from the funded litigation. Although the funding source makes its evaluation as to the likelihood of success, patent litigation is very uncertain, and we cannot assure you that, just because we obtain litigation funding, we will be successful or that any recovery we may obtain will be significant.

Because of the terms of a funding agreement and our agreement with United Wireless, we allocate to third parties a significant portion of any recovery we may obtain. Typically, an agreement with a litigation funding source provides that the funding party received a negotiated percentage of the recovery after legal expenses. In addition, we have a monetization proceeds agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which United Wireless has the right to receive 15% of the net monetization proceeds received from the patents we acquired from Intellectual Ventures and our mobile data and financial data intellectual property portfolios. As a result, the amount we recover from any successful litigation, after the costs of the litigation, represents only a fraction of the net recovery.

Because we granted United Wireless a security interest in almost all of our intellectual property and the proceeds from our intellectual property, we may not be able to raise funds through a debt financing. Pursuant to our agreements with United Wireless, we granted United Wireless a security interest in the stock of our subsidiaries that hold the intellectual property acquired from Intellectual Ventures and in the proceeds from the monetization of the intellectual property acquired from Intellectual Ventures and our mobile data and financial data portfolios. The inability to grant a security interest in these assets to a new lender would materially impair our ability to obtain debt financing for our operations, and may also impair our ability to obtain financing to acquire additional intellectual property rights.

Because of our financial condition and our failure to have generated revenues from our existing portfolios, we may not be able to obtain intellectual property rights to the most advanced technologies. In order to generate meaningful revenues from intellectual property rights, we need to be able to identify, negotiate rights to and offer technologies for which there is a developing market. Because of our financial condition and our lack of the generation of any significant revenue from our existing intellectual property portfolios, we may be unable to negotiate rights to technology for which there will be a strong developing market, or, if we are able to negotiate agreements for such intellectual property, the terms of our purchase or license may not be favorable to us. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to acquire intellectual property rights to the technology for which there is a strong market demand.

Potential acquisitions may present risks, and we may be unable to achieve the financial or other goals intended at the time of any potential acquisition. Our ability to grow depends, in large part, on our ability to acquire interests in intellectual property, including patented technologies, patent portfolios, or companies holding such patented technologies and patent portfolios. Accordingly, we intend to engage in acquisitions to expand our intellectual property portfolios and we intend to continue to explore such acquisitions. Such acquisitions are subject to numerous risks, including the following:

- our failure to have sufficient funding to enable us to make the acquisition;
- our failure to have sufficient personal to satisfy the seller that we have the personnel to monetize the assets we propose to acquire;
- dilution to our stockholders to the extent that we use equity in connection with any acquisition;
- our inability to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to any potential acquisition, or if we are able to enter into such agreement, our inability to consummate the potential acquisition;
- difficulty integrating the operations, technology and personnel of the acquired entity;
- our inability to achieve the anticipated financial and other benefits of the specific acquisition;

- difficulty in managing these risks effectively as part of any acquisition, our business could be adversely affected.
- diversion of our management's attention from other business concerns, especially considering that we have only one full-time employee/officer; and
- our failure, in our due diligence process, to identify significant issues, including issues with respect to patented technologies and intellectual property portfolios, and other legal and financial contingencies.

If we are unable to manage these risks effectively as part of any acquisition, our business could be adversely affected.

Our acquisition of intellectual property rights may be time consuming, complex and costly, which could adversely affect our operating results. Acquisitions of patent or other intellectual property assets, which are and will be critical to the development of our business, are often time consuming, complex and costly to consummate. We may utilize many different transaction structures in our acquisitions and the terms of such acquisition agreements tend to be heavily negotiated. As a result, we expect to incur significant operating expenses and may be required to raise capital during the negotiations even if the acquisition is ultimately not consummated. Even if we are able to acquire particular intellectual property assets, there is no guarantee that we will generate sufficient revenue related to those intellectual property assets to offset the acquisition costs. We may also identify intellectual property assets that cost more than we are prepared to spend with our own capital resources. We may incur significant costs to organize and negotiate a structured acquisition that does not ultimately result in an acquisition of any intellectual property assets or, if consummated, proves to be unprofitable for us. These higher costs could adversely affect our operating results.

If we acquire technologies that are in the early stages of market development, we may be unable to monetize the rights we acquire. We may acquire patents, technologies and other intellectual property rights that are in the early stages of adoption in the commercial, industrial and consumer markets. Demand for some of these technologies will likely be untested and may be subject to fluctuation based upon the rate at which companies may adopt our intellectual property in their products and services. As a result, there can be no assurance as to whether technologies we acquire or develop will have value that we can monetize. It may also be necessary for us to develop additional intellectual property and file new patent applications as the underlying commercial market evolves, as a result of which we may incur substantial costs with no assurance that we will ever be able to monetize our intellectual property.

Our intellectual property monetization cycle is lengthy and costly and may be unsuccessful. We expect to incur significant marketing, legal and sales expenses prior to entering into monetization events that generate revenue for us. We will also spend considerable resources educating potential licensees on the benefits of entering into an agreement with us that may include a non-exclusive license for future use of our intellectual property rights. Thus, we may incur significant losses in any particular period before any associated revenue stream begins. If our efforts to convince potential licensees of the benefits of a settlement arrangement are unsuccessful, we may need to continue with the litigation process or other enforcement action to protect our intellectual property rights and to realize revenue from those rights. We may also need to litigate to enforce the terms of existing agreements, protect our trade secrets, or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Enforcement proceedings are typically protracted and complex. The costs are typically substantial, and the outcomes are unpredictable. Enforcement actions will divert our managerial, technical, legal and financial resources from business operations.

We may not be successful in obtaining judgments in our favor. We have commenced litigation seeking to monetize our intellectual property portfolios and it may be necessary for us to commence litigation in the future. All litigation is uncertain, and a number of the actions we commenced have been dismissed by the trial court. We cannot assure you that any litigation will be decided in our favor or that, if damages are awarded or a license is negotiated, that we will generate any significant revenue from the litigation or that any recovery may be allocated to counsel and third party funding source which may result in little if any revenue to us.

Our financial condition may cause both intellectual property rights owners and potential licensees to believe that we do not have the financial resources to commence and prosecute litigation for infringement. Because of our financial condition, both intellectual property rights owners and potential licensees may believe that we do not have the ability to commence and prosecute sustained and expensive litigation to protect our intellectual property rights with the effect that (i) intellectual property rights owners may be reluctant to grant us rights to their intellectual property and (ii) potential licensees may be less inclined to pay for license rights from us or settle any litigation we may commence on terms which generate any meaningful monetization.

Any patents which may be issued to us pursuant to patent applications which we filed or may file may fail to give us necessary protection. We cannot be certain that patents will be issued as a result of any pending or future patent applications, or that any of our patents, once issued, will provide us with adequate protection from competing products. For example, issued patents may be circumvented or challenged, declared invalid or unenforceable, or narrowed in scope. In addition, since publication of discoveries in scientific or patent literature often lags behind actual discoveries, we cannot be certain that we will be the first to make additional new inventions or to file patent applications covering those inventions. It is also possible that others may have or may obtain issued patents that could prevent us from commercializing our products or require us to obtain licenses requiring the payment of significant fees or royalties in order to enable us to conduct our business. As to those patents that we may acquire, our continued rights will depend on meeting any obligations to the seller and we may be unable to do so. Our failure to obtain or maintain intellectual property rights for our inventions would lead to the loss of our investments in such activities, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

The provisions of Federal Declaratory Judgment Act may affect our ability to monetize our intellectual property. Under the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, it is possible for a party who we consider to be infringing upon our intellectual property to commence an action against us seeking a declaratory judgment that such party is not infringing upon our intellectual property rights. In such a case, the plaintiff could choose the court in which to bring the action and we would be the defendant in the action. Common claims for declaratory judgment in patent cases are claims of non-infringement, patent invalidity and unenforceability. Although the commencement of an action requires a claim or controversy, a court may find a letter from us to the alleged infringer seeking a royalty for the use of our intellectual property rights to form the basis of a controversy. In such a case, the plaintiff, rather than we, would choose the court in which to bring the action and the timing of the action. In addition, when we commence an action as plaintiff, we may be able to enter into a contingent fee arrangement with counsel, it is possible that counsel may be less willing to accept such an arrangement if we are the defendant. Further, we would not have the opportunity of choosing against which party to bring the action. An adverse decision in a declaratory judgment action could significantly impair our ability to monetize the intellectual property rights which are the subject of the litigation. We have been a defendant in one declaratory judgment action, which resulted in a settlement. We cannot assure you that potential infringers will not be able to use the Declaratory Judgment Act to reduce our ability to monetize the patents that are the subject of the action.

A 2014 Supreme Court decision could significantly impair business method and software patents. In June 2014, the United States Supreme Court, in Alice v. CLS Bank, struck down patents covering a computer-implemented scheme for mitigating "settlement risk" by using a third party intermediary, holding the patent claims to be ineligible as being drawn to a patent-ineligible abstract idea. The courts have been dealing for many years over what business methods are patentable. We cannot predict the extent to which the decision in Alice as well as prior Supreme Court decisions dealing with patents, will be interpreted by courts. To the extent that the Supreme Court decision in Alice gives businesses reason to believe that business model and software patents are not enforceable, it may become more difficult for us to monetize patents which are held to be within the ambit of the patents before the Supreme Court in Alice and for us to obtain counsel willing to represent us on a contingency basis. As a result, the decision in Alice could materially impair our ability to obtain patent rights and monetize those which we do obtain.

Legislation, regulations or rules related to obtaining patents or enforcing patents could significantly increase our operating costs and decrease our revenue. We may apply for patents and may spend a significant amount of resources to enforce those patents. If legislation, regulations or rules are implemented either by Congress, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or the courts that impact the patent application process, the patent enforcement process or the rights of patent holders, these changes could negatively affect our expenses and revenue. For example, new rules regarding the burden of proof in patent enforcement actions could significantly both increase the cost of our enforcement actions and make it more difficult to sign licenses without litigation, changes in standards or limitations on liability for patent infringement could negatively impact our revenue derived from such enforcement actions, and any rules requiring that the losing party pay legal fees of the prevailing party could also significantly increase the cost of our enforcement actions. United States patent laws were recently amended with the enactment of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, or the America Invents Act, which took effect on March 16, 2013. The America Invents Act includes a number of significant changes to U.S. patent law. In general, the legislation attempts to address issues surrounding the enforceability of patents and the increase in patent litigation by, among other things, establishing new procedures for patent litigation. For example, the America Invents Act changes the way that parties may be joined in patent infringement actions, increasing the likelihood that such actions will need to be brought against individual parties allegedly infringing by their

respectively individual actions or activities. The America Invents Act and its implementation increases the uncertainties and costs surrounding the enforcement of our patented technologies, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice has conducted reviews of the patent system to evaluate the impact of patent assertion entities on industries in which those patents relate. It is possible that the findings and recommendations of the Department of Justice could impact the ability to effectively license and enforce standards-essential patents and could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the enforcement of any such patented technologies.

Proposed legislation may affect our ability to conduct our business. There are presently pending or proposed a number of laws which, if enacted, may affect the ability of companies such as us to generate revenue from our intellectual property rights. Typically, these proposed laws cover legal actions brought by companies which do not manufacture products or supply services but seek to collect licensing fees based on their intellectual property rights and, if they are not able to enter into a license, to commence litigation. Although a number of such bills have been proposed in Congress, we do not know which, if any, bills will be enacted into law or what the provisions will be and, therefore, we cannot predict the effect, if any, that such laws, if passed by Congress and signed by the president, would provide. However, we cannot assure you that legislation will not be enacted which would impair our ability to operate by making it more difficult for us to commence litigation against a potential licensee or infringer. To the extent that an alleged infringer believes that we will not prevail in litigation, it would be more difficult to negotiate a license agreement without litigation.

The unpredictability of our revenues may harm our financial condition. Our revenues from licensing have typically been lump sum payments entered into at the time of the license, which may be in connection with the settlement of litigation, and not from licenses that pay an ongoing royalty. Due to the nature of the licensing business and uncertainties regarding the amount and timing of the receipt of license and other fees from potential infringers, stemming primarily from uncertainties regarding the outcome of enforcement actions, rates of adoption of our patented technologies, the growth rates of potential licensees and certain other factors, our revenues, if any, may vary significantly from quarter to quarter, which could make our business difficult to manage, adversely affect our business and operating results, cause our quarterly results to fall below market expectations and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our success depends in part upon our ability to retain the qualified legal counsel to represent us in patent enforcement litigation. The success of our licensing business may depend upon our ability to retain the qualified legal counsel to prosecute patent infringement litigation. As our patent enforcement actions increase, it will become more difficult to find the preferred choice for legal counsel to handle all of our cases because many of these firms may have a conflict of interest that prevents their representation of us or because they are not willing to represent us on a contingent or partial contingent fee basis.

Our reliance on representations, warranties and opinions of third parties may expose us to certain material liabilities. From time to time, we rely upon the representations and warranties of third parties, including persons claiming ownership of intellectual property rights, and opinions of purported experts. In certain instances, we may not have the opportunity to independently investigate and verify the facts upon which such representations, warranties and opinions are made. By relying on these representation, warranties and opinions, we may be exposed to liability in connection with the licensing and enforcement of intellectual property and intellectual property rights which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

In connection with patent enforcement actions, counterclaims may be brought against us and a court may rule against us in counterclaims which may expose us and our operating subsidiaries to material liabilities. In connection with patent enforcement actions, it is possible that a defendant may file counterclaims against us or a court may rule that we have violated statutory authority, regulatory authority, federal rules, local court rules, or governing standards relating to the substantive or procedural aspects of such enforcement actions. In such event, a court may issue monetary sanctions against us or our operating subsidiaries or award attorney's fees and/or expenses to the counterclaiming defendant, which could be material, and if we or our operating subsidiaries are required to pay such monetary sanctions, attorneys' fees and/or expenses, such payment could materially harm our operating results, our financial position and our ability to continue in business.

Trial judges and juries may find it difficult to understand complex patent enforcement litigation, and as a result, we may need to appeal adverse decisions by lower courts in order to successfully enforce our patents. It is difficult to predict the outcome of patent enforcement litigation at the trial level. It is often difficult for juries and trial judges to understand complex, patented technologies, and, as a result, there is a higher rate of successful appeals in patent enforcement litigation than more standard business litigation. Regardless of whether we prevail in the trial court, appeals are expensive and time consuming, resulting in increased costs and delayed revenue, and attorneys may be less likely to represent us in an appeal on a contingency basis especially if we are seeking to appeal an adverse decision. Although we may diligently pursue enforcement litigation, we cannot predict the decisions made by juries and trial courts.

More patent applications are filed each year resulting in longer delays in getting patents issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. We hold a number of pending patents and may file or acquire rights to additional patent applications. We have identified a trend of increasing patent applications each year, which we believe is resulting in longer delays in obtaining approval of pending patent applications. The application delays could cause delays in recognizing revenue, if any, from these patents and could cause us to miss opportunities to license patents before other competing technologies are developed or introduced into the market.

U.S. Federal courts are becoming more crowded, and, as a result, patent enforcement litigation is taking longer. Patent enforcement actions are almost exclusively prosecuted in federal district courts. In May 2017, the United States Supreme Court, in TC Heartland v. Kraft Foods Groups Brands, held that a corporate defendant may be sued either in its state of incorporation, or where it has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place of business. To the extent that the Supreme Court decision in TC Heartland concentrates patent litigation in districts within states popular for business incorporation, such as the Federal District Court for the District of Delaware, such courts may become increasingly crowded. Federal trial courts that hear patent enforcement actions also hear criminal and other civil cases. Criminal cases always take priority over patent enforcement actions. As a result, it is difficult to predict the length of time it will take to complete any enforcement action. Moreover, we believe there is a trend in increasing numbers of civil lawsuits and criminal proceedings, and, as a result, we believe that the risk of delays in patent enforcement actions will have a significant effect on our business in the future unless this trend changes.

Any reductions in the funding of the United States Patent and Trademark Office could have an adverse impact on the cost of processing pending patent applications and the value of those pending patent applications. Our primary assets are our patent portfolios, including pending patent applications before the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The value of our patent portfolios is dependent upon the issuance of patents in a timely manner, and any reductions in the funding of the United States Patent and Trademark Office could negatively impact the value of our assets. Further, reductions in funding from Congress could result in higher patent application filing and maintenance fees charged by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, causing an unexpected increase in our expenses.

The rapid development of technology may impair our ability to monetize intellectual property that we own. In order for us to generate revenue from our intellectual property, we need to offer intellectual property that is used in the manufacture or development of products. Rapid technological developments have reduced the market for products using less advanced technology. To the extent that technology develops in a manner in which our intellectual property is not a necessary element or to the extent that others design around our intellectual property, our ability to license our intellectual property portfolios or successfully prosecute litigation will be impaired. We cannot assure you that we will have rights to intellectual property for most advanced technology or that there will be a market for products which require our technology.

The intellectual property management business is highly competitive. A large number of other companies seek to obtain rights to new intellectual property and to market existing intellectual property. Most of these companies have significantly both greater resources than we have and industry contacts which place them in a better position to generate new business. Further, our financial position, our lack of executive personnel and our inability to generate revenue from our portfolio can

As intellectual property enforcement litigation becomes more prevalent, it may become more difficult for us to voluntarily license our intellectual property. We believe that the more prevalent intellectual property enforcement actions become, the more difficult it will be for us to voluntarily license our intellectual property rights. As a result, we may need to increase the number of our intellectual property enforcement actions to cause infringing companies to license the intellectual property or pay damages for lost royalties.

Weak global economic conditions may cause potential licensees to delay entering into licensing agreements, which could prolong our litigation and adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. Our business depends significantly on strong economic conditions that would encourage potential licensees to enter into license agreements for our intellectual property rights. The United States and world economies have recently experienced weak economic conditions. Uncertainty about global economic conditions poses a risk as businesses may postpone spending in response to tighter credit, negative financial news and declines in income or asset values. This response could have a material adverse effect on the willingness of parties infringing on our assets to enter into settlements or other revenue generating agreements voluntarily.

If we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property, we may not be able to compete effectively. Our ability to compete depends in part upon the strength of the intellectual property and intellectual property rights that we own or may hereafter acquire in our technologies, brands and content and our ability to protect such intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of patent and intellectual property laws and agreements to establish and protect our patent, intellectual property and other proprietary rights. The efforts we take to protect our patents, intellectual property and other proprietary rights may not be sufficient or effective at stopping unauthorized use of our patents, intellectual property and other proprietary rights. In addition, effective trademark, patent, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available or cost-effective in every country in which we have rights. There may be instances where we are not able to protect or utilize our patent and other intellectual property in a manner that maximizes competitive advantage. If we are unable to protect our patent assets and intellectual property and other proprietary rights from unauthorized use, the value of those assets may be reduced, which could negatively impact our business. Our inability to obtain appropriate protections for our intellectual property may also allow competitors to enter our markets and produce or sell the same or similar products as those covered by our intellectual property rights. In addition, protecting our intellectual property and intellectual property rights is expensive and diverts our critical and limited managerial resources. If any of the foregoing were to occur, or if we are otherwise unable to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, our business and financial results could be impaired. If it becomes necessary for us to commence legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights, the proceedings could be burdensome and expensive. In addition, our intellectual property rights could be at risk if we are unsuccessful in, or cannot afford to pursue, those proceedings. We also rely on trade secrets and contract law to protect some of our intellectual property rights. We will enter into confidentiality and invention agreements with our employees and consultants. Nevertheless, these agreements may not be honored and they may not effectively protect our right to our unpatented trade secrets and know-how. Moreover, others may independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets and know-how.

Risks Concerning our Common Stock

Our notes to United Wireless will become convertible at a conversion price equal to 90% of the market price of the stock on the date the holder of the notes gives notice of conversion in the event of certain defaults under the notes. Although the notes that we issued and may issue in the future to United Wireless are not presently convertible, they become convertible upon certain events of default. If the notes become convertible, the holders of the notes can convert the notes in part from time to time at 90% of the market price at the time of conversion. The ability, or the potential ability, of the holder to convert the notes into common stock at a price which is less than the market price on the date of conversion could result in significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock. If the notes become convertible, the possible additional dilution resulting from the issuance of shares of common stock on conversion of the notes, together with the below market conversion price, could result in continued downward pressure on our stock price until the notes are paid in full. Further, even though we increased our authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares in June 2017, the possibility that the notes may become convertible in the future could also have a negative impact on the market price of our common stock.

If the notes issued to United Wireless become convertible, we may not have sufficient authorized common stock to enable us to fulfill our obligation to issue common stock on conversion of the notes. Because there is no fixed conversion price, it is possible that, even though we increased our authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares in June 2017, we cannot assure you that we will continue to have sufficient shares of authorized common stock to permit conversion. Although we have an obligation to increase our authorized common stock further in the event that 10,000,000,000 authorized shares are not sufficient, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain stockholder approval of such an increase. The failure to be able to deliver common stock on conversion would be a further default under the notes and could result in our obligation to pay damages to the note holders.

There is a limited market for our common stock, which may make it difficult for you to sell your stock. Our common stock trades on the OTC Pink marketplace under the symbol "QPRC." The OTC Pink market is not a national securities exchange and does not provide the benefits to stockholders which a national exchange provides. Furthermore, according to the OTC Markets website, the OTC Pink "is for all types of companies that are there by reasons of default, distress or design, which is why they are further segmented based on the level of information that they provide." There is a limited trading market for our common stock and there are frequently days on which there is no trading in our common stock. Our common stock has traded for less than \$0.01 for almost all trading days since prior to January 1, 2015. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any markets that may develop for our common stock, the ability of holders of our common stock to sell our common stock, or the prices at which holders may be able to sell our common stock. Further, because of the thin float, the reported bid and asked prices may have little relationship to the price you would pay if you wanted to buy shares or the price you would receive if you wanted to sell shares.

Because our common stock is a penny stock, you may have difficulty selling our common stock in the secondary trading market. Our common stock fits the definition of a penny stock and therefore is subject to the rules adopted by the SEC regulating broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. The SEC rules may have the effect of reducing trading activity in our common stock making it more difficult for investors to purchase and sell their shares. The SEC's rules require a broker or dealer proposing to effect a transaction in a penny stock to deliver the customer a risk disclosure document that provides certain information prescribed by the SEC, including, but not limited to, the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker or dealer must also disclose the aggregate amount of any compensation received or receivable by him in connection with such transaction prior to consummating the transaction. In addition, the SEC's rules also require a broker or dealer to make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction before completion of the transaction. The existence of the SEC's rules may result in a lower trading volume of our common stock and lower trading prices. Further, some broker-dealers will not process transactions in penny stocks.

Our lack of internal controls over financial reporting may affect the market for and price of our common stock. Our disclosure controls and our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective. Since we became engaged in the intellectual property management business in 2008, we have not had the financial resources or personnel to develop or implement systems that would provide us with the necessary information on a timely basis so as to be able to implement financial controls. Our continued poor financial condition together with the fact that we have one full time employee, who is both our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, makes it difficult for us to implement a system of internal controls over financial reporting, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to develop and implement the necessary controls. The absence of internal controls over financial reporting may inhibit investors from purchasing our shares and may make it more difficult for us to raise debt or equity financing.

Our lack of a full-time chief financial officer could affect our ability to develop financial controls, which could affect the market price for our common stock. We do not have a full-time chief financial officer. At present, our chief executive officer, who does not have an accounting background, is also acting as our chief financial officer. We do not anticipate that we will be able to hire a qualified chief financial officer unless our financial condition improves significantly. The lack of an experienced chief financial officer, together with our lack of internal controls, may impair our ability to raise money through a debt or equity financing, the market for our common stock and our ability to enter into agreements with owners of intellectual property rights.

Our stock price may be volatile and your investment in our common stock could suffer a decline in value. As of the date of this annual report, there has only been limited trading activity in our common stock. There can be no assurance that any significant market will ever develop in our common stock. Because of the low public float and the absence of any significant trading volume, the reported prices may not reflect the price at which you would be able to sell shares if you want to sell any shares you own or buy shares if you wish to buy share. Further, stocks with a low public float may be more subject to manipulation than a stock that has a significant public float. The price may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following, in addition to the risks described above and general market and economic conditions:

- our low stock price, which may result in a modest dollar purchase or sale of our common stock having a disproportionately large effect on the stock price;
- the market's perception as to our ability to generate positive cash flow or earnings from our intellectual property portfolios;
- changes in our or securities analysts' estimate of our financial performance;
- our ability or perceived ability to obtain necessary financing for operations and for the monetization of our intellectual property rights;
- the market's perception of the effects of legislation or court decisions on our business;
- the market's perception that a defendant may obtain a judgement against a subsidiary and foreclose on the intellectual property of the subsidiary, which may result in a default under our agreement with United Wireless;
- the effects or perceived effects of the potential convertibility of convertible notes issued by us;
- the results or anticipated results of litigation by or against us;
- the anticipated or actual results of our operations;
- events or conditions relating to the enforcement of intellectual property rights generally;
- changes in market valuations of other intellectual property marketing companies;
- any discrepancy between anticipated or projected results and actual results of our operations;
- the market's perception or our ability to continue to make our filings with the SEC in a timely manner;
- actions by third parties to either sell or purchase stock in quantities which would have a significant effect on our stock price; and
- other matters not within our control.

Legislation, court decisions and other factors affecting enforcement of intellectual property rights may affect the price of our stock. Court rulings in intellectual property enforcement actions and new legislation or proposed legislation are often difficult to understand, even when favorable or neutral to the value of our intellectual property rights and our overall business. Investors and market analysts may react without a full understanding of these matters, causing fluctuations in our stock prices that may not accurately reflect the impact of court rulings, legislation, proposed legislation or other developments on our business operations and assets.

Raising funds by issuing equity or convertible debt securities could dilute the value of the common stock and impose restrictions on our working capital. If we were to raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, either alone or in connection with a non-equity financing, the value of the then outstanding common stock could decline. If the additional equity securities were issued at a per share price less than the per share value of the outstanding shares, which is customary in the private placement of equity securities, the holders of the outstanding shares would suffer a dilution in value with the issuance of such additional shares. Because of the low price of our stock and our working capital deficiency, the dilution to our stockholders could be significant. We may have difficulty in raising funds through the sale of debt securities because of both our financial position, the lack of any collateral on which a lender may place a value, and the absence of any history of significant monetizing of our intellectual property rights. If we are able to raise funds from the sale of debt securities, the lenders may impose restrictions on our operations and may impair our working capital as we service any such debt obligations.

Our failure to have filed reports with the SEC may impair the market for and the value of our common stock and may result in liability to us. We did not file reports with the SEC from 2003 until December 2014. We filed our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 on December 15, 2014; our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 on April 10, 2015; and our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 on August 18, 2015. Our failure to have made such filings may affect both the market for our common stock and the value of our common stock as well as the willingness of investors to purchase our stock. Further, because we did not have current information concerning our business and operations available, we have potential liability resulting from our failure to have been current in our SEC filings, and the SEC has broad power to take action against us for our failure to have been in compliance with the reporting requirement of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Although the SEC permits an issuer to file an omnibus 10-K covering the periods for which filings were not made, the SEC is not foreclosed from seeking enforcement action for our filing delinquencies. Any such action could have a material adverse effect upon us and the market for and price of our common stock.

Because we have a classified board of directors, it may be more difficult for a third party to obtain control of us. As a result of the approval by our stockholders of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors is a classified board, which means that at each annual meeting, the stockholder will vote for only one-third of the board. A classified board of directors may make it more difficult for a third party of gain control of us which may affect the opportunity of our stockholders to receive any potential benefit which could be available from a third party seeking to obtain control over us.

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We do not own or lease any real property.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In April and June 2014, as part of a structured licensing program, Quest Licensing Corporation brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the District of Delaware against Bloomberg LP et. al., FactSet Research Systems Inc., Interactive Data Corporation, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and The Charles Schwab Corporation et. al. These cases have been consolidated for trial. In June and August 2016, Quest Licensing Corporation entered into a settlement agreement with SunGard Data Systems Inc. and FactSet Research Systems Inc. On January 19, 2017, the court granted the remaining defendants' motion for summary judgment of non-infringement which we have appealed. Following the court's decision granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment, those defendants moved for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the patent act which provides that "the court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party." On June 29, 2017, the defendants' motion for attorney fees was denied, without prejudice. The defendants may renew their motion thirty days from the decision of the appellate court on our appeal of the district court's decision granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment. Although any new motion, if granted, would result in a judgment against Quest Licensing Corporation, such subsidiary does not have the financial resources to enable it to pay any judgment which may be rendered against it, and, the defendants may seek to enforce their judgment by seeking to foreclose on the patents owned by the subsidiary or seek to force the subsidiary into bankruptcy and purchase the patents in the bankruptcy proceeding, either of which could result in a default under our agreement with United Wireless. The funding for the litigation will not provide us with funds in the event of an adverse judgment. We believe that we have valid defenses to the claim for attorneys' fees. However, we can give no assurance that we will prevail in opposing the motion for legal fees.

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 Information

Our common stock trades on the OTC Pink market under the symbol QPRC. The following table sets forth the range of quarterly high and low closing prices of our common stock as reported during 2016 and 2017, based on information on the OTC Markets website. These prices reflect inter-dealer quotations, do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions and do not necessarily reflect actual transactions.

	2016		2017	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$ 0.022	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.0018
Second quarter	0.0095	0.0012	0.0043	0.0012
Third quarter	0.0045	0.0016	0.0025	0.0011
Fourth quarter	0.0050	0.0017	0.0035	0.0009

During the period from January 2, 2018 through March 27, 2018, the high and low closing prices per share for our common stock as reported on the OTC Markets website were \$0.0023 and \$0.0011. The last reported sale price of our common stock on March 27, 2018 was \$0.0013 per share.

Stockholders of Record

As of March 27, 2018, we had 461 record holders of our common stock.

Transfer Agent

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, One State Street, 30th floor, New York, New York 10004-1561 is the transfer agent for our common stock.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends to date and do not anticipate or contemplate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. It is the present intention of management to utilize all available funds for the development of our business.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Agreements

The following table gives information concerning common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options granted to certain officers, directors and consultants under their respective individual compensation agreements with us as of December 31, 2017.

Equity Compensation Agreements Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (#)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (\$)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a) (#))
<i>As of December 31, 2017</i>			
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	-	\$ -	-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (1)(2)	65,000,000	\$ 0.004	80,000,000
Total	65,000,000	\$ 0.004	80,000,000

A summary of the status of our equity grants and changes is set forth below:

- (1) The 65,000,000 warrants that were outstanding on December 31, 2017 represent warrants granted to present and former officers and directors, all of which expired unexercised on March 1, 2018.
- (2) On November 10, 2017, the board of directors adopted the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to which we can issue up to 150,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to non-qualified stock options, restricted stock grants and other equity-based incentives. On November 10, 2017, the board granted restricted stock grants to its three directors for services rendered to the Company, of which 60,000,000 shares were issued to Jon C. Scahill and 5,000,000 shares were issued to each of Dr. William Ryall Carroll and Timothy J. Scahill. The right to the shares vested upon the grant. The issuance of the shares was exempt from registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act as a transaction not involving a public offering.

No warrants or options were granted or exercised in 2017.

Recent sales of unregistered securities.

On June 30, 2017, November 15, 2017 and December 31, 2017, pursuant to our agreements with United Wireless, we issued to United Wireless our 10% promissory notes due September 30, 2020 in the principal amounts of \$25,000 June 30, 2017, \$1,000,000 on November 15, 2017 and \$125,000 on December 31, 2017. Although the notes are not presently convertible, they may become convertible under certain conditions. These notes are described under Item 1. Business – Agreements with United Wireless.

On November 10, 2017, the board of directors adopted the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to which we can issue up to 150,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to non-qualified stock options, restricted stock grants and other equity-based incentives. On November 10, 2017, the board granted restricted stock grants to its three directors for services rendered to the Company, of which 60,000,000 shares were issued to Jon C. Scahill and 5,000,000 shares were issued to each of Dr. William Ryall Carroll and Timothy J. Scahill. The right to the shares vested upon the grant. The issuance of the shares was exempt from registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act as a transaction not involving a public offering.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See "Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Our principal operations include the development, acquisition, licensing and enforcement of intellectual property rights that are either owned or controlled by us or one of our wholly owned subsidiaries. We currently own, control or manage ten intellectual property portfolios, which principally consist of patent rights, including three patent portfolios which we acquired in October 2015 from Intellectual Ventures. As part of our intellectual property asset management activities and in the ordinary course of our business, it has been necessary for either us or the intellectual property owner who we represent to initiate, and it is likely to continue to be necessary to initiate, patent infringement lawsuits and engage in patent infringement litigation. To date, we have not generated any significant revenues from our intellectual property rights.

We seek to generate revenue from three sources:

- Patent licensing fees relating to our intellectual property portfolio, which includes fees from the licensing of our intellectual property, primarily from litigation relating to enforcement of our intellectual property rights.
- Management fees, which we receive for managing structured licensing programs, including litigation, related to our intellectual property rights, although we do not have any agreements that provide us with management fees.
- Licensed packaging sales, which relate to the sale of licensed products.

Because of the nature of our business transactions to date, we recognize revenues from licensing upon execution of a license agreement following settlement of litigation and not over the life of the patent. Thus, we would recognize revenue when we receive the license fee or settlement payment. Although we intend to seek to develop portfolios of intellectual property rights that provide us for a continuing stream of revenue, to date we have not been successful in doing so, and we cannot give you any assurance that we will be able to generate any significant revenue from licenses that provide a continuing stream of revenue. Thus, to the extent that we continue to generate cash from single payment licenses, our revenues can, and are likely to, vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year. Our gross profit from license fees reflects any royalties which we pay in connection with our license.

Fees generated in connection with the management of litigation are paid to us by a third-party funding source in support of the litigation seeking to enforce our intellectual property rights. Our agreement with the funding source provides that the funding source pays the litigation costs and provides that the funding source receives a percentage of the recovery, thus reducing our recovery in connection with any settlement of the litigation. As a result, in connection with litigation funded by the third party, we would, if the litigation is successful, receive fees both for managing the litigation and from a license of the intellectual property, which will be net of that portion of the recovery payable to the funding source. However, in negotiating with funding sources for future monetization programs, we may not receive any fees for managing litigation, and, in connection with the agreements that we entered into in 2016 with a funding source for two of our intellectual property portfolios, we do not receive any such fees. We received management fees from one funding source during 2017 and in prior years; however, we no longer receive management fees from this funding source. We cannot assure you that, in the future, we will receive any management fees from any future funding source.

To a significantly lesser extent, we generate revenue from sale of packaging materials based on our TurtlePakTM technology. Our gross profit from sales reflects the cost of contract manufacturing and labor. We did not generate any revenue from the TurtlePakTM Portfolio other than from the sale of products using our technology.

Inventor Royalties, Contingent Litigation Funding Fees and Contingent Legal Expenses

In connection with the investment in certain patents and patent rights, certain of our operating subsidiaries executed agreements which grant to the former owners of the respective patents or patent rights, the right to receive inventor royalties based on future net revenues (as defined in the respective agreements) generated as a result of licensing and otherwise enforcing the respective patents or patent portfolios.

Our operating subsidiaries may engage third party funding sources to provide funding for patent licensing and enforcement. The agreements with the third party funding sources may provide that the funding source receives a portion of any negotiated fees, settlements or judgments. In certain instances, these third party funding sources are entitled to receive a significant percentage of any proceeds realized until the third party funder has recouped agreed upon amounts based on formulas set forth in the underlying funding agreement, which may reduce or delay and proceeds due to us.

Our operating subsidiaries may retain the services of law firms in connection with their licensing and enforcement activities. These law firms may be retained on a contingent fee basis whereby the law firms are paid by the funding source on a scaled percentage of any negotiated fees, settlements or judgments awarded based on how and when the fees, settlements or judgments are obtained. Depending on the amount of any recovery, it is possible that all the proceeds from a specific settlement may be paid to the funding source and legal counsel.

The economic terms of the inventor agreements, funding agreements and contingent legal fee arrangements associated with the patent portfolios owned or controlled by our operating subsidiaries, if any, including royalty rates, proceeds sharing rates, contingent fee rates and other terms, vary across the patent portfolios owned or controlled by the operating subsidiaries. Inventor royalties, payments to non-controlling interests, payments to third party funding providers and contingent legal fees expenses fluctuate period to period, based on the amount of revenues recognized each period, the terms and conditions of revenue agreements executed each period and the mix of specific patent portfolios with varying economic terms and obligations generating revenues each period. Inventor royalties, payments to third party funding sources and contingent legal fees expenses will continue to fluctuate and may continue to vary significantly period to period, based primarily on these factors.

In March 2014, we entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds to us to enable us to implement a structured licensing program, including litigation if necessary, for the Mobile Data. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the program, and we have no other obligation to the third party. In April and June 2014, as part of a structured licensing program for the Mobile Data portfolio, Quest Licensing Corporation brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the District of Delaware against Bloomberg LP et. al., FactSet Research Systems Inc., Interactive Data Corporation, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and The Charles Schwab Corporation et. al. These cases have been consolidated for trial. In June and August 2016, Quest Licensing Corporation entered into a settlement agreement with SunGard Data Systems Inc. and FactSet Research Systems Inc. As of December 31, 2017, the third party funding source has advanced approximately \$3,000,000 in litigation fees, costs and expenses. Under the terms of the funding agreement, the third party funder is entitled to a priority return of funds advanced from any proceeds recovered. We received management fees and management support services expenses relating to this agreement.

In connection with any litigation seeking to enforce our intellectual property rights, it is possible that a defendant may request and/or a court may rule that an operating subsidiary has violated statutory authority, regulatory authority, federal rules, local court rules, or governing standards relating to the substantive or procedural aspects of such enforcement actions. In such event, a court may issue monetary sanctions against us or its operating subsidiaries or award attorney's fees and/or expenses to a defendant(s), which could be material, and if required to be paid by us or its operating subsidiaries, could materially harm our operating results and financial position. Since the operating subsidiaries do not have any assets other than the patents, and the Company does not have any available financial resources to pay any judgment which a defendant may obtain against a subsidiary, such a judgment may result in the bankruptcy of the subsidiary and/or the loss of the patents, which are the subsidiaries' only assets.

On January 19, 2017, the court in the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation granted certain defendants' motion for summary judgment of non-infringement, and Quest Licensing Corporation has appealed the summary judgment. Following the court's decision granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment, the defendants moved for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the patent act which provides that "the court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party." On June 29, 2017, the defendants' motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied, without prejudice. The defendants may renew their motion thirty days from the decision of the appellate court on our appeal of the district court's decision granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment. Although any new motion, if granted, would result in a judgment against Quest Licensing Corporation, such subsidiary does not have the financial resources to enable it to pay any judgment which may be rendered against it, and, the defendants may seek to enforce their judgment by seeking to foreclose on the patents owned by the subsidiary or seek to force the subsidiary into bankruptcy and purchase the patents in the bankruptcy proceeding, either of which could result in a default under our agreement with United Wireless. The possible amount of any judgment cannot be estimated and the funding source for the litigation will not provide us with funds to pay an adverse judgment. We believe that we have valid defenses to the claim for attorneys' fees.

Acquisition of Patents; Agreements with United Wireless

On October 22, 2015, we acquired three patent portfolios from Intellectual Ventures, which we assigned to three newly-formed subsidiaries. We paid the purchase price of \$3,000,000 with the proceeds of three loans from United Wireless, each in the amount of \$1,000,000, with the third and final payment being made on November 15, 2017. Pursuant to our agreements with United Wireless:

- We sold to United Wireless 50,000,000 shares of common stock for \$250,000.
- We borrowed a total of \$3,650,000 from United Wireless through December 31, 2017, for which we issued our 10% promissory notes due September 30, 2020. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 was paid directly to Intellectual Ventures as the purchase price of the patents we purchased from Intellectual Ventures, \$25,000 was paid to IV 34/37 at the initial payment for the purchase of intellectual property and \$625,000 was paid to us for working capital, including costs of the financing.
- We granted United Wireless an option to purchase a total of 50,000,000 shares of common stock
- We entered into a monetization proceeds agreement pursuant to which we gave United Wireless a 15% interest in the net monetization proceeds, as defined in the agreement, generated from both the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and our financial data and mobile data portfolios, which continues as long as we receive revenue, whether from litigation or otherwise, from these patents.
- We granted United Wireless a security interest in the proceeds of the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and our financial data and mobile data portfolios and a pledge of the stock of the three subsidiaries that own the patents we acquired from Intellectual Ventures.
- In the event that certain events of default, which are called Conversion Eligible Events of Default, have occurred, the outstanding notes become convertible at a conversion price equal to 90% of the closing sale price of our common stock on the principal market on which the common stock is trading on the trading day immediately preceding the date the holder gives notice of conversion.

In addition to our obligation to increase our authorized common stock to 1,250,000,000, which we satisfied by amending our certificate of incorporation in January 2016, we agreed, in the event that, in the future, the number of authorized shares of common stock is not sufficient to enable the full conversion of the notes, unless the share price subsequently increases so that we would have sufficient shares, the Company will have 135 days from the last such date we had sufficient shares to enable full conversion of the notes to take all corporate action necessary so that we have sufficient shares of common stock for full conversion of the notes (including, without limitation an increase in authorized common stock, reverse split of a combination of an increase in authorized common stock and a reverse split). The failure to do so may be a Conversion Eligible Event of Default. As a result of a decline in our stock price, at February 13, 2017, we did not have sufficient authorized shares of common stock to meet the required authorized common stock necessary for United Wireless to convert its notes. On June 15, 2017, we amended our certificate of incorporation to increase our authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares. In the event that 10,000,000,000 authorized shares become insufficient to satisfy our obligations to United Wireless, we will have 135 days to increase our authorized common stock or effect a reverse split or a combination such that we are in compliance with our authorized stock requirement under the United Wireless agreements. Our failure to have sufficient shares of common stock available may give United Wireless the right to declare a Conversion Eligible Event of Default under the notes.

We granted United Wireless certain registration rights with respect to the shares issued at the closing, the shares issuable upon exercise of the purchase option and, if requested by the note holders, the common stock issuable upon conversion of the note if the notes become convertible.

As long as United Wireless', or its principals' stockholdings exceed 10%, United Wireless has the right to designate one member of the board of directors and at such time and for as long as United Wireless' stockholdings exceed 24.9%, United Wireless may nominate a second director to the board. Unless a Conversion Eligible Event of Default shall have occurred, United Wireless agreed not to seek to elect a majority of the board for a period of at least three years from the closing date. We agreed that the size of the board would not exceed five. The 50,000,000 shares of common stock purchased by United Wireless at the closing have been transferred to Andrew C. Fitton (35,000,000 shares) and Michael R. Carper (15,000,000 shares).

Because of both our financial position and the terms of our agreements with United Wireless, including the possibility that the notes may become convertible at a discount from market and United Wireless' rights if a Conversion Eligible Event of Default occurs, it is very difficult for us to raise any funds in the equity or debt market. Our only potential source funds would be from funding sources who would finance litigation for one or more of our patent portfolios. Such funding sources would typically pay our litigation counsel and would only receive any funds if we are successful in the litigation, in which event the funding source would receive its compensation for providing the funding based on a percentage of the recovery, as defined in the particular agreement.

At present, we are pursuing litigation with respect to our mobile data portfolio, anchor structure portfolio and power management/bus control portfolio. We cannot estimate when or whether we will receive any revenue from these litigations. One action has been dismissed with prejudice and a second has been dismissed without prejudice. The remaining actions, described in Item 1. Business, are pending.

If we are unable to monetize our patents, we cannot assure you that we will be able to pay the notes to United Wireless, which could result in our inability to continue in business and could result in our bankruptcy.

Results of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

The following table shows the revenue and cost of revenue for the three categories of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2017		2016	
Revenues:				
Licensed packaging sales	\$ 14,201	1.2%	\$ 18,391	1.5%
Patent licensing fees	1,196,250	97.1%	385,000	30.5%
Management fees	21,196	1.7%	860,823	68.0%
Total	1,231,647	100.0%	1,264,214	100.0%
Cost of revenues:				
Cost of sales	2,435	0.3%	4,842	0.4%
Royalties	807,614	96.4%	350,204	29.8%
Management support services	27,908	3.3%	818,922	69.8%
Total	837,957	100.0%	1,173,968	100.0%

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2017 were approximately \$1,231,647, as compared with \$1,264,214 in 2016, a decrease of \$32,567, or approximately 3%. The decrease in 2017 reflects an increase in patent licensing fees of \$811,250 and a decrease in management fees of \$839,627 reflecting decrease in revenue we received from the third party funding source in connection with the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation, which commenced in 2014 and is currently on appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, as well as a decrease of approximately \$4,000 in licensed sales. The patent licensing fees of \$1,196,250 in 2017 resulted from the settlements of Anchor Structure Portfolio litigation, as compared with \$0 from that litigation in 2016. The management fees are based on the terms of the funding agreement and any patent licensing fees that we recognize as a result of the litigation are totally dependent upon the timing and success of the litigation and we cannot assure you that either our management fees will continue or that we will derive any further revenue from patent licensing fees from any of our intellectual property portfolios. We no longer receive management fees beyond reimbursement for payments to third party litigation support service providers with respect to the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation and do not have agreements to receive management fees in connection with any other of our intellectual property portfolios. We cannot assure you that we will generate any significant management fees in the future.

Cost of revenues was approximately \$838,000 for 2017 as compared with approximately \$1,174,000 for 2016. Our cost of revenue includes expenses which we incurred in connection with the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation and royalties we pay to litigation funding sources, legal counsel and pursuant to monetization proceeds agreements in connection with license fees. Cost of revenues for 2017 includes approximately \$808,000 of royalties and fees paid to litigation funding sources, legal counsel and pursuant to monetization proceeds agreements in connection with the Anchor Structure licenses, approximately \$28,000 for management support services in connection with management of the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation, and approximately \$2,000 relating to TurtlePak™. Cost of revenues for 2016 includes approximately \$18,750 of royalties paid in connection with the Von Kohorn licenses, approximately \$310,000 of royalties paid in connection with the Mobile Data Portfolio, approximately \$819,000 for management support services in connection with management of the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation, and approximately \$5,000 relating to TurtlePak™.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the 2017 increased by approximately \$172,000, or 22%, from approximately \$767,000 in 2016 to approximately \$939,000 in 2017. Our principal selling, general and administrative expense for 2017 and 2016 was executive compensation, which was approximately \$366,000 for 2017 and approximately \$300,000 for 2016. Executive and director compensation in 2017 included \$77,000 of stock-based compensation. We did not incur stock-based compensation in 2016. Selling, general and administrative expenses reflect amortization expense of approximately \$331,000 and approximately \$262,000 for 2017 and 2016, respectively, related to amortization of the patent assets acquired from Intellectual Ventures in October 2015 and IV 34/37 in July 2017. Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017 and 2016 also reflect an approximately \$11,000 and \$10,000 gain, respectively, resulting from the settlement of an account payable for less than the amount previously accrued.

Other expense consists primarily of interest expense of approximately \$566,000 in 2017 as compared with approximately \$337,000 in 2016. In 2017, we recognized a \$50,000 gain on derivative liability as compared with a gain on derivative liability of \$60,000 in 2016. Because of the it is possible that we will not have sufficient authorized shares of common stock to satisfy our obligations in the event that the notes to United Wireless become convertible, we have classified the options issued to United Wireless and other options and warrants that were then outstanding as derivative liabilities. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As a result of the foregoing we had a net loss of approximately \$1,168,000, or \$0.004 per share (basic and diluted) for 2017 compared to net loss of approximately \$956,000, or \$0.003 per share (basic and diluted), for 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2017, we had current assets of approximately \$171,000, current liabilities of approximately \$4,361,000. Our current liabilities include approximately \$100,000 payable to Intellectual Ventures, approximately \$3,510,000 payable to United Wireless and loans payable of \$163,000 and accrued interest of approximately \$265,000 due to us former directors and minority stockholders. As of December 31, 2017, we have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$16,549,000 and a negative working capital of approximately \$4,191,000. Other than salary to our chief executive officer, we do not contemplate any other material operating expense in the near future other than normal general and administrative expenses, including expenses relating to our status as a public company filing reports with the SEC. Because our agreements with our litigation funding sources do not require us to make any payments relating to the litigation, we do not incur expenses with respect to litigation covered by the funding sources.

For 2017, we used cash of \$167,778 in our operations, reflecting our loss of \$1,167,331, which was offset principally by depreciation and amortization of our intellectual property rights of \$331,276, interest accrued and not paid of \$282,695, amortization of debt discount on the loan from United Wireless of \$206,801, a share-based compensation of \$77,000, loss on monetization agreement of \$59,811, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$52,148 and an increase in account payable of \$39,854, and increased by the \$50,000 gain on derivative liability. For 2016, we used cash of \$373,182 in operations, reflecting a loss of \$956,092, which was offset primarily by depreciation and amortization of \$261,784, amortization of debt discount of 164,819, interest accrued but not paid of \$156,100, an increase in accounts payable of \$70,215 and increased by a \$60,000 gain on derivative liability and an increase of accounts receivable of \$13,442.

Cash flow from financing activities in both 2017 related to loans from United Wireless of \$125,000 in 2017 and \$250,000 in 2016.

In 2017, non-cash investing and financing activities consisted of an account payable of \$772,478, representing a \$1,000,000 payment due to Intellectual Ventures, net of imputed interest of \$202,522, and \$1,025,000 representing loans from United Wireless with respect to which the payments were made directly to Intellectual Ventures (\$1,000,000) and IV 34/37 (\$25,000). In 2016, non-cash investing and financing activities consisted of \$200,000 representing the reclassification of the stock option granted to United Wireless to a derivative liability, and \$1,000,000 representing a loan from United Wireless with respect to which the payment was made directly to Intellectual Ventures.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in generating future revenues, in obtaining additional debt or equity financing or that such additional debt or equity financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all, or that we will be able to obtain any third party funding in connection with any of our intellectual property portfolios. We have no credit facilities.

Historically, our only source of financing was loans from officers and directors. In October 2015, we entered into an agreement with United Wireless, pursuant to which, as of December 31, 2017 we had borrowed \$3,650,000 from United Wireless and United Wireless has agreed to provide us with additional loans in the amount

We have agreements with funding sources which are providing litigation financing in connection with our pending litigations relating to our mobile data, anchor structure and power management/bus control portfolios. We cannot predict the success of any pending or future litigation. Our obligations to United Wireless are not contingent upon the success of any litigation. If we fail to generate a sufficient recovery in these actions (net of any portion of any recovery payable to the funding source or our legal counsel) in a timely manner to enable us to pay United Wireless on the present loans and the additional loans which United Wireless makes to us, we would be in default under our agreements with United Wireless. The agreements with the funding sources provide we have no obligation to the funding source with respect to legal expenses in connection with litigation covered by the funding sources until and unless there is a recovery, in consideration of which the funding sources will participate in any recovery which is generated. To the extent that litigation counsel provides services on a contingent fee or partial contingent fee basis, counsel may also participate in the recovery. Our agreements with United Wireless provide that United Wireless also participates in any recovery. To the extent that the funding source, counsel or United Wireless participate in any recovery, the amount allocated to us is reduced. We believe that our financial condition, our history of losses and negative cash flow from operations, and our low stock price make it difficult for us to raise funds in the debt or equity markets.

In April and June 2014, as part of a structured licensing program, Quest Licensing Corporation brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the District of Delaware against Bloomberg LP et. al., FactSet Research Systems Inc., Interactive Data Corporation, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and The Charles Schwab Corporation et. al. These cases have been consolidated for trial. In June and August 2016, Quest Licensing Corporation entered into a settlement agreement with SunGard Data Systems Inc. and FactSet Research Systems Inc. On January 19, 2017, the court granted the remaining defendants' motion for summary judgment of non-infringement, which we have appealed. Following the court's decision granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment, those defendants moved for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the patent act which provides that "the court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party." On June 29, 2017, the defendants' motion for attorney fees was denied, without prejudice. Defendants may renew their motion thirty days from the decision of the appellate court on Quest Licensing Corporation's appeal. Although any new motion, if granted, would result in a judgment against Quest Licensing Corporation, such subsidiary does not have the financial resources to enable it to pay any judgment which may be rendered against it, and, the defendants may seek to enforce their judgment by seeking to foreclose on the patents owned by the subsidiary or seek to force the subsidiary into bankruptcy and purchase the patents in the bankruptcy proceeding, either of which could result in a default under our agreement with United Wireless. The funding for the litigation will not provide us with funds in the event of an adverse judgment. We believe that we have valid defenses to the claim for attorneys' fees. However, we can give no assurance that we will prevail in opposing the motion for legal fees.

As noted below, there is a substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates including the allowance for doubtful accounts, the salability and recoverability of our products, income taxes and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form our basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with US GAAP and present the financial statements of us and our wholly-owned subsidiary. In the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (Topic 606) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." Topic 606 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605 "Revenue Recognition" (Topic 605) and requires entities to recognize revenues when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. We will adopt Topic 606 as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. Under Topic 606, revenue is recognized when there is a contract which has commercial substance which is approved by both parties and identifies the rights of the parties and the payment terms.

We consider our licensing and enforcement activities as one unit of accounting under ASC 605-25, "Multiple-Element Arrangements" as the delivered items do not have value to customers on a standalone basis, there are no undelivered elements and there is no general right of return relative to the license. Under ASC 605-25, the appropriate recognition of revenue is determined for the combined deliverables as a single unit of accounting and revenue is recognized upon delivery of the final elements, including the license for past and future use and the release. Also, due to the fact that the settlement element and license element for past and future use are the major central business, we do not present these two elements as different revenue streams in its statement of operations. We do not expect to provide licenses that do not provide some form of settlement or release.

Patent Licensing Fees

In general, revenue arrangements provide for the payment of contractually determined fees in consideration for the grant of certain intellectual property rights for patented technologies owned or controlled by us. The intellectual property rights granted may be perpetual in nature, extending until the expiration of the related patents, or can be granted for a defined, relatively short period of time, with the licensee possessing the right to renew the agreement at the end of each contractual term for an additional minimum upfront payment. Pursuant to the terms of these agreements, we have no further obligation with respect to the grant of the non-exclusive retroactive and future licenses, covenants-not-to-sue, releases, and other deliverables, including no express or implied obligation on our part to maintain or upgrade the technology, or provide future support or services. Generally, the agreements provide for the grant of the licenses, covenants-not-to-sue, releases, and other significant deliverables upon execution of the agreement, or upon receipt of the minimum upfront payment for term agreement renewals. As such, the earnings process is complete and revenue is recognized upon the execution of the agreement, when collectability is reasonably assured, or upon receipt of the minimum upfront fee for the term agreement renewals, and when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Certain of our revenue arrangements provide for future royalties or additional required payments based on future licensee activities. Additional royalties are recognized in revenue upon resolution of the related contingency provided that all revenue recognition criteria, as described above, have been met. Amounts of

additional royalties due under these license agreements, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated by management. Amounts related to revenue arrangements that do not meet the revenue recognition criteria described above are deferred until the revenue recognition criteria are met.

We assess the collectability of fees receivable based on a number of factors, including past transaction history and credit-worthiness of licensees. If it is determined that collection is not reasonably assured, the fee is recognized when collectability becomes reasonably assured, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

Management Fees

In general, revenue arrangements provide for the payment of contractually determined fees and expenses in consideration for the management of structured licensing programs concerning intellectual property owned or controlled by us. The fee arrangement may continue for a set portion or all of the duration of the structure licensing program. Generally, the agreements provide for payment of the management fee within 7 days of the due date on our invoice. As such, the earnings process is complete and revenue is recognized upon the execution of the agreement, when collectability is reasonably assured, or upon receipt of the invoiced amount, and when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

We assess the collectability of fees receivable based on a number of factors, including past transaction history and credit-worthiness of licensees. If it is determined that collection is not reasonably assured, the fee is recognized when collectability becomes reasonably assured, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

Licensed Packaging Sales

Our packaging operation customers are end users. Revenue, less reserves for returns, is recognized upon shipment to the customer.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues include the costs and expenses incurred in connection with our patent licensing and enforcement activities, including inventor royalties paid to original patent owners, contingent litigation funding fees, contingent legal fees paid to external patent counsel, other patent-related legal expenses paid to external patent counsel, licensing and enforcement related research, consulting and other expenses paid to third-parties and the amortization of patent-related investment costs. These costs are included under the caption "Cost of revenues" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. No such fees are recognized as a cost of revenue to the extent that we have no obligation with respect to fees prior to a settlement or license.

Inventor Royalties, Contingent Litigation Funding Fees and Contingent Legal Expenses.

Inventor royalties are expensed in the consolidated statements of operations in the period that the related revenues are recognized. Contingent litigation funding and legal fees are expensed in the consolidated statements of operations in the period that the related revenues are recognized. In instances where there are no recoveries from potential infringers, no contingent litigation funding fees are due.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, which generally relate to management fees, are presented on the balance sheet net of estimated uncollectible amounts. The Company records an allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts in an amount approximating anticipated losses. Individual uncollectible accounts are written off against the allowance when collection of the individual accounts appears doubtful. We recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of patents which are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives or statutory lives whichever is shorter and are reviewed for impairment upon any triggering event that may give rise to the assets ultimate recoverability as prescribed under the guidance related to impairment of long-lived assets. Costs incurred to acquire patents, including legal costs, are also capitalized as long-lived assets and amortized on a straight-line basis with the associated patent.

Patents include the cost of patents or patent rights (collectively "patents") acquired from third-parties or acquired in connection with business combinations. Patent acquisition costs are amortized utilizing the straight-line method over their remaining economic useful lives, ranging from one to ten years. Certain patent application and prosecution costs incurred to secure additional patent claims, that based on management's estimates are deemed to be recoverable, are capitalized and amortized over the remaining estimated economic useful life of the related patent portfolio.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable through the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. Whenever any such impairment exists, an impairment loss will be recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. No impairment was recorded for the either the year ended December 31, 2017 or of the year ended December 31, 2016.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Management evaluates the embedded conversion feature within its convertible debt instruments under ASC 815-15 and ASC 815-40 to determine if the conversion feature meets the definition of a liability and, if so, whether to bifurcate the conversion feature and account for it as a separate derivative liability. 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. For stock-based derivative financial instruments, management uses a Black Scholes model, in accordance with ASC 815-15 "Derivative and Hedging" to value the derivative instruments at inception and on subsequent valuation dates. 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 net-cash settlement of the derivative instrument could be required within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Beneficial Conversion Features

The Company evaluates the conversion feature for whether it was beneficial as described in ASC 470-30. The intrinsic value of a beneficial conversion feature inherent to a convertible note payable, which is not bifurcated and accounted for separately from the convertible note payable and may not be settled in cash upon conversion, is treated as a discount to the convertible note payable. This discount is amortized over the period from the date of issuance to the date the note is due using the effective interest method. If the note payable is retired prior to the end of its contractual term, the unamortized discount is expensed in the period of retirement to interest expense. In general, the beneficial conversion feature is measured by comparing the effective conversion price, after considering the relative fair value of detachable instruments included in the financing transaction, if any, to the fair value of the shares of common stock at the commitment date to be received upon conversion.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”, for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC 820 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to existing US GAAP that require the use of fair value measurements which establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements.

ASC 820 defines fair value 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. Additionally, ASC 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized below:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, which require the use of the reporting entity’s own assumptions.

In addition, FASB ASC 825-10-25 “Fair Value Option” was effective for January 1, 2008. ASC 825-10-25 expands opportunities to use fair value measurements in financial reporting and permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value.

Income Tax

We record revenues on a gross basis, before deduction for income taxes. We incurred foreign income tax expenses of approximately \$101,500 for the year ended December 31, 2017. We did not incur foreign income tax expense in 2016.

Stock-based Compensation

We account for share-based awards issued to employees in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 718, “Compensation-Stock Compensation”. Accordingly, employee share-based payment compensation is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period, which is normally the vesting period. Share-based compensation to directors is treated in the same manner as share-based compensation to employees, regardless of whether the directors are also employees. We account for share-based compensation to persons other than employees in accordance with FASB ASC 505-50. Equity instruments issued to other than employees are valued at the earlier of a commitment date or upon completion of the services, based on the fair value of the equity instruments and is recognized as expense over the service period. We estimate the fair value of share-based payments using the Black Scholes option-pricing model for common stock options and warrants and the closing price of our common stock for common share issuances.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management has adopted ASU 2016-09, “Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” which amends ASC 718. We account for forfeitures as they occur. Policy election only relates to the service condition aspects of awards; the likelihood of achieving performance conditions will still need to be assessed each period. There was no impact from the adoption of this ASU on our financial statements.

Going Concern

We have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$16,549,000 and negative working capital of approximately \$4,191,000 as of December 31, 2017. Because of our continuing losses, our working capital deficiency, the uncertainty of future revenue, the possible effect of a judgement against one or more of our subsidiaries for legal fees; our low stock price and the absence of a trading market in our common stock, our ability to raise funds in equity market or from lenders is severely impaired. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Although we may seek to raise funds and to obtain third party funding for litigation to enforce its intellectual property rights, the availability of such funds is uncertain, and our use of the funds from funding sources relating to the monetization of our intellectual property may not be available for working capital purposes. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any other financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as stockholder’s equity or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements start on Page F-1.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management’s Conclusions Regarding Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (“Disclosure Controls”), as defined by Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as of December 31, 2017, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Disclosure Controls evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, who is the same person and our sole full-time employee. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, due to our limited internal audit function and our very limited staff, our disclosure controls were not effective as of December 31, 2017, such that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) identified, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the chief executive officer/chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

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 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act. Our management is also required to assess and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404"). Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. During our assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, management identified material weaknesses related to (i) our internal audit functions (ii) inadequate levels of review of the financial statements and (iii) a lack of segregation of duties within accounting functions. Therefore, our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of December 31, 2017.

Management has determined that our internal controls contain material weaknesses due to the absence of segregation of duties, as well as lack of qualified accounting personnel and excessive reliance on third party consultants for accounting, financial reporting and related activities. The lack of any separation of duties, with the same person, who is our only full time employee, serving as both chief executive officer and chief financial officer, and who does not have an accounting background, makes it unlikely that we will be able to implement effective internal controls over financial reporting in the near future.

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Due to our size and nature, segregation of all conflicting duties is not possible. However, to the extent possible, we plan to implement procedures to assure that the initiation of transactions, the custody of assets and the recording of transactions will be performed by separate individuals if and when we have sufficient income to enable us to hire such individuals, and we cannot give any assurance that we will be able to hire such personnel. Since we became engaged in the intellectual property management business in 2008 we have not had the financial resources to develop or implement systems that would provide us with the necessary information on a timely basis so as to be able to implement financial controls. Our financial condition makes it difficult for us to implement a system of internal controls over financial reporting.

Until we generate significantly greater revenues and employ accounting personnel, it is doubtful that we will be able implement any system which provides us with any degree of internal controls over financial reporting. Due to the nature of this material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, there is more than a remote likelihood that misstatements which could be material to our annual or interim financial statements could not be prevented or detected.

A material weakness (within the meaning of PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 5) 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. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of our financial reporting.

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

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

During the period ended December 31, 2017, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table presents information with respect to our officers, directors:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Jon C. Scahill	41	Chief executive officer, president, acting chief financial officer, secretary and director
Timothy J. Scahill	50	Chief technology officer and director
Dr. William Ryall Carroll	42	Director

Prior to January 2016, our directors were elected to serve for a term of one year until our next annual meeting of the stockholders or unless he resigns earlier. On January 22, 2016, following approval by the stockholders, we amended and restated our certificate of incorporation. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides for a classified board of directors. Our classified board of directors has three classes of directors – Class I directors, Class II directors and Class III directors. The Class I director has a term of which expires in 2020, the Class II director has a term which expires in 2018, and the Class III director has a term which expires in 2019. Directors are elected for a term of three years.

Jon C. Scahill, a Class I director, has been president and chief executive officer since January 2014 and a director since 2007. He was appointed secretary in April 2014. He also served as president and chief operating officer from May 2007 to December 2013. From December 2006 to May 2007, Mr. Scahill was founder and managing director of the Urban-Rigney Group, LLC, a private consultancy specializing in new business/new venture development, operations optimization, and strategic analysis. Prior to launching his consultancy business, Mr. Scahill held numerous positions in sales and marketing, technical management, and product development in the consumer products/flexible packaging arena. Mr. Scahill holds a B.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Rochester, an MBA in finance, strategy and operations from Rochester's Simon Graduate School of Business and a JD from Pace Law School. Mr. Scahill is admitted to practice in New York, Florida and the District of Columbia, and he is a registered patent attorney admitted to practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Timothy J. Scahill, a Class II director, has a director since October 2014 and our chief technology officer since 2007. Mr. Scahill is also currently a managing partner of Managed Services Team LLC, an IT services provider. Prior to Managed Services Team, he was president of Layer 8 Group, Inc. from August 2005 to December 2012, at which time Layer 8 merged with Structured Technologies Inc. to form Managed Services Team LLC. In his roles he has taken the responsibility for business strategy, acquisition, execution, as well as financial management. His entrepreneurial acumen and proven record of successful management with sole discretionary responsibility, demonstrate the scope of his capability and his value to delivering results. He serves on the boards of the Upstate New York Technology Council, is an investor in Greater Rochester Enterprise, Pariemus Rochester and also serves on the Corporate Advisory Board for Habitat for Humanity. He is a member of Greater Rochester Enterprise and CEO Roundtable Chair.

Dr. William Ryall Carroll, a Class III director, has been a director since October 2014. Dr. Carroll has been associate professor and chairman of the marketing department at St. John's University College of Business since July 2014. From September 2008 until June 2014, Dr. Carroll was an assistant professor in the marketing department of St. John's University College of Business. Dr. Carroll is founder, chief executive officer and owner of Raiserve Inc., a web-based platform for monetizing non-profit programmatic work in the area of service formed in October 2014. Dr. Carroll's research focuses on consumer behavior and behavioral decision theory. Dr. Carroll's work has been published in top academic journals including the Journal of Advertising, Marketing Letters, as well in books such as Psycholinguistic Phenomena in Marketing Communications. In addition to his research Dr. Carroll has taught Marketing at the executive, graduate and undergraduate level across in the United States, Europe and Asia. Prior to pursuing his academic career, Dr. Carroll held various marketing positions at NOP Worldwide Marketing Research Company and Ralston Purina Company. Dr. Carroll earned his BA in Economics from the University of Rochester, his MS in Marketing Research from the University of Texas in Arlington, and his PhD from City University of New York – Baruch College.

Timothy J. Scahill and Jon C. Scahill are first cousins.

Director Independence

Dr. Carroll is an "independent" director based on the definition of independence in the listing standards of the NYSE.

Code of Ethics

We have not yet adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, since we have been focusing our efforts on developing our business. We expect to adopt a code as we develop our business.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We do not have any committees of our board of directors.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires executive officers and directors of issuers whose securities are registered pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities to file with the SEC initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of the our common stock and other equity securities, on Form 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Because our common stock is not registered pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act, our officers, directors and 10% stockholders are not required to make such filings.

ITEM 11: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following summary compensation table sets forth information concerning compensation for services rendered in all capacities during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, earned by or paid to our executive officers.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus Awards	Stock Awards	Options/ Warrant Awards (1)	Non-Equity Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Jon Scahill, CEO and President	2017	\$ 300,000	-	66,000 ¹	-	-	-	-	\$ 366,000
	2016	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000

¹ Represents the value of 60,000,000 shares granted to Mr. Scahill in 2017.

Employment Agreements

Pursuant to the restated employment agreement, dated November 30, 2014, we agreed to employ Jon C. Scahill as president and chief executive officer for a term of three years, commencing January 1, 2014, and continuing on a year-to-year basis unless terminated by either party on not less than 90 days' notice prior to the expiration of the initial term or any one-year extension. The agreement provides for an annual salary of \$252,000, which may be increased, but not decreased, by the board or the compensation committee. In March 2016, the board of directors increased Mr. Scahill's annual salary to \$300,000, effective January 1, 2016. Mr. Scahill is entitled to a bonus if we meet or exceed performance criteria established by the compensation committee. In August 2016, the board of directors approved annual bonus compensation to Mr. Scahill equal to 30% of the amount by which our consolidated income before income taxes exceeds \$500,000, but, if we are subject to the limitation on deductibility of executive compensation pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the bonus cannot exceed the amount which would be deductible pursuant to Section 162(m). Mr. Scahill is also eligible to participate in any executive incentive plans which we may adopt. Pursuant to the agreement, we issued to Mr. Scahill warrants to purchase 60,000,000 shares, representing the warrants that had been previously covered in his prior employment agreement but which had never been issued, and we issued to Mr. Scahill a restricted stock grant for 30,000,000 shares which vested on January 15, 2015. In the event that we terminate Mr. Scahill's employment other than for cause or as a result of his death or disability, we will pay him severance equal to his salary for the balance of the term and, if he received a bonus for the previous year, an amount equal to that bonus, as well as continuation of his insurance benefits. Mr. Scahill also waived accrued compensation of \$1,167,705, representing his accrued salary for periods prior to January 1, 2014. The restated employment agreement also includes mutual general releases between Mr. Scahill and us. In March 2016, the board of directors permitted Mr. Scahill to devote a portion of his time on a part-time basis as a contract partner or counsel for a New York City law firm as long as such activities did not interfere with his duties as our president and chief executive officer. Since March 1, 2017, Mr. Scahill no longer performs services at the law firm.

Pension Benefits

We currently have no plans that provide for payments or other benefits at, following, or in connection with retirement of our officers.

2017 Equity Incentive Plan

On November 10, 2017, the board of directors adopted the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to which 150,000,000 shares of common stock may be issued. Set forth below is a summary of the plan, as amended, but this summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the plan, a copy of which is included as an exhibit to this annual report.

The 2016 plan provides for the grant of non-qualified options, stock grants and other equity-based incentives to employees, including officers, directors and consultants.

In November 2017, the board of directors granted 60,000,000 shares to Jon C. Scahill and 5,000,000 shares to each of Timothy J. Scahill and Dr. William Ryall Carroll. All shares were fully vested on issuance.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth information as to the outstanding equity awards granted to and held by the officers named in the Summary Compensation Table as of December 31, 2017.

Name	Option awards				Stock awards				
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) unexercisable	Equity incentive plan awards: Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration Date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares of units of stock that have not vested (\$)	Equity incentive plan awards: Number of unearned shares, units or rights that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: Market or payout value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (\$)
Jon Scahill	15,000,000(1)			0.004	3/1/2018				
	30,000,000(2)								
	15,000,000(3)								

- (1) On March 1, 2008, we issued to Mr. Scahill ten-year warrants to purchase 15,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.004 per share. The warrants vested on issuance. The warrants expired unexercised on March 1, 2018.
- (2) On March 1, 2011, we issued to Mr. Scahill seven-year warrants to purchase 30,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.004 per share. The warrants vested on issuance. The warrants expired unexercised on March 1, 2018.
- (3) On March 1, 2013, we issued to Mr. Scahill five-year warrants to purchase 15,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.004 per share. The warrants vested on issuance. The warrants expired unexercised on March 1, 2018.

Directors' Compensation

We do not have any agreements or formal plan for compensating our directors for their service in their capacity as directors, although our board has, and may in the future, award stock grants or options to purchase shares of common stock to our directors.

The following table provides information concerning the compensation of each member of our board of directors whose compensation is not included in the Summary Compensation Table for his services as a director for 2017. The value attributable to any stock grants is computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Total
Timothy J. Scahill	\$ 0	\$ 5,500 ¹	\$ 5,500
Dr. William Ryall Carroll	0	5,500 ¹	5,500

¹ Represents the value of 5,000,000 shares granted pursuant to the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table provides information as to shares of common stock beneficially owned as of March 29, 2018, by:

- Each director;
- Each current officer named in the summary compensation table;
- Each person owning of record or known by us, based on information provided to us by the persons named below, at least 5% of our common stock; and
- All directors and officers as a group.

For purposes of the following table, "beneficial ownership" means the sole or shared power to vote, or to direct the voting of, a security, or sole or shared investment power with respect to a security, or any combination thereof, and the right to acquire such power (for example, through the exercise of warrants granted by us) within 60 days of March 29, 2018.

Name and Address (1) of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	% of Class
Jon C. Scahill	91,000,000	23.8%
Andrew C. Fitton(2) 515 Congress Avenue, Suite 1850 Austin, TX 78701	71,533,334	17.2%
Intelligent Partners, LLC (3) 515 Congress Avenue, Suite 1850 Austin, TX 78701	33,333,334	8.0%
Michael R. Carper (4) 515 Congress Avenue, Suite 1850 Austin, TX 78701	48,333,334	11.6%
Tomas Arce 3463 State Street Suite 327 Santa Barbara, CA 93105	25,700,000	6.7%

Dr. William Ryall Carroll	5,484,633	1.4%
Timothy J. Scahill	5,105,000	1.3%
All officers and directors as a group (three individuals)	101,589,633	26.5%

- (1) The address of Mr. Jon C. Scahill, Dr. Carroll and Mr. Timothy J. Scahill is c/o Quest Patent Research Corporation, 411 Theodore Fremd Ave., Suite 206S, Rye, New York 10580-1411.
- (2) Represents (a) 38,000,000 shares owned by Mr. Fitton, (b) 200,000 owned by Tele Tech Investments Limited, with respect to which Mr. Fitton has sole power to vote and dispose of the shares, and (c) 33,333,334 shares issuable upon exercise of an option held by Intelligent Partners.
- (3) Represents 33,333,334 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options held by Intelligent Partners. Andrew C. Fitton and Michael R. Carper, as the members of Intelligent Partners, have the right to vote and dispose of the shares owned by Intelligent Partners. The option, which was granted to United Wireless pursuant to the securities purchase agreement with United Wireless, was transferred by United Wireless to Intelligent Partners, which is an affiliate of United Wireless.
- (4) Represents (a) 15,000,000 shares owned by Mr. Carper and (b) 33,333,334 shares issuable upon exercise of an option held by Intelligent Partners.

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

Related Transactions

As a result of the sale to United Wireless of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, representing 13.0% of our common stock and its right to name a director, United Wireless is a related party as of December 31, 2017. United Wireless had no relationship with us prior to the closing of the securities purchase agreement and related agreements in October 2015. United Wireless transferred its shares to its principals, Andrew C. Fitton and Michael R. Carper, and it transferred its option to Intelligent Partners LLC, of which Mr. Fitton and Mr. Carper are the members. See "Item 1. Business – Agreements with United Wireless" for information concerning our agreements with and obligations to United Wireless.

Managed Services Team LLC, an entity for which Timothy Scahill, our chief technology officer and a director, is a managing partner, provides information technology services to us. We are obligated to pay for these services at usual and customary rates. In 2017, the cost of these services was approximately \$1,054.

Director Independence

Dr. Carroll is an "independent" directors based on the definition of independence in the listing standards of the NYSE.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the fees billed by our independent accountants, Malone Bailey, LLP, for each of our last two fiscal years for the categories of services indicated.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Audit fees	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,500
Audit – related fees	0	0
Tax fees	0	0
All other fees	3,000	1,500

Audit fees consist of fees related to professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements.

All other fees relate to professional services rendered in connection our registration statement.

Our policy is to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services performed by the independent accountants. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. Under our audit committee's policy, pre-approval is generally provided for particular services or categories of services, including planned services, project based services and routine consultations. In addition, the audit committee may also pre-approve particular services on a case-by-case basis. Our board approved all services that our independent accountants provided to us in the past two fiscal years.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company.(5)
3.2	Bylaws of the Company. (3)
10.1	Restated Employment Agreement dated as of November 30, 2014 between the issuer and between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (1)
10.2	Restricted Stock Grant dated October 30, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (1)
10.3	License Agreement dated March 26, 2008 between the Company and Emerging Technologies Trust. (1)
10.4	Licensing Services Agreement dated July 10, 2008 between the Company and Balthaser Online, Inc. (1)
10.5	Patent Purchase Agreement dated December 21, 2009 between Company and Intertech Holdings, LLC. (1)
10.6	Consulting Agreement dated August 11, 2010 between the Company and Alex W. Hart.(1)
10.7	Agreement dated February 8, 2011 between the Company and Sol Li. (1)
10.8	Agreement dated June 26, 2013 between the Company and The Betting Service Ltd. and Neil Riches.(1)
10.9	Funding Agreement dated March 13, 2014 between the Company and Longford Capital Fund I, LP, (subject to order granting confidential treatment (1))#
10.10	Agreement dated April 1, 2014 between the Company and Allied Standard Limited. (1)
10.11	Form of warrant issued to former officers and directors.(1)
10.12	Form of warrant issued to Mr. Jon C. Scahill. (1)
10.13	Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (4)
10.14	Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Timothy J. Scahill. (4)

10.15	Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Dr. William Ryall Carroll. (4)
10.16	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2015 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Wynn Technologies, Inc., Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc. and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)
10.17	Promissory note due September 30, 2020 issued by the Company in the principal amount of \$1,250,000.(2)
10.18	Monetization Proceeds Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2015 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Wynn Technologies, Inc., Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc. and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)
10.19	Patent Proceeds Security Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2015 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Wynn Technologies, Inc., Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc. and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)
10.20	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2015 between the Company and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)
10.21	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2016 between the Company and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)
10.22	Patent Sale Agreement, effective July 8, 2015 between Intellectual Ventures Assets 16 LLC and the Company.(2)
10.23	Monetization Proceeds Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2017 among CXT Systems, Inc. and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.
10.24	2017 Equity Incentive Plan
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive and Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which was filed by the Company on December 15, 2014.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K, which was filed with the SEC on October 28, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K, which was filed with the SEC on February 25, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-1, which was filed with the SEC on February 3, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K, which was filed with the SEC on January 26, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.

Certain portions of this exhibit are omitted pursuant to an order granting confidential treatment. The omitted information has been filed separately with the SEC.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: April 02, 2018

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION

By: /s/ Jon C. Scahill
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: Chief Executive Officer and President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Each person whose signature appears below hereby authorizes Jon C. Scahill as his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities to sign any and all amendments to this report, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Jon C. Scahill</u> Jon C. Scahill	Director, chief executive officer, acting chief financial officer and president (principal executive, financial and accounting officer)	April 02, 2018
<u>/s/ Timothy J. Scahill</u> Timothy J. Scahill	Director	April 02, 2018
<u>/s/ Dr. William Ryall Carroll</u> Dr. William Ryall Carroll	Director	April 02, 2018

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QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION DECEMBER 31, 2017

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and board of directors of
Quest Patent Research Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Quest Patent Research Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern Matter

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net capital deficiency that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's 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 entity'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.

/s/ MaloneBailey, LLP

www.malonebailey.com

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2013.

Houston, Texas

April 2, 2018

**Quest Patent Research Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 165,546	\$ 208,324
Accounts receivable	2,846	54,994
Other current assets	2,522	2,490
Total current assets	170,914	265,808
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$650,559 and \$319,284, respectively	2,463,338	2,056,947
Total assets	\$ 2,634,252	\$ 2,322,755
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 147,356	\$ 123,803
Loans payable – third party	163,000	163,000
Purchase price of patents, current portion, net of unamortized discount of \$0 and \$80,528	100,000	919,472
Loan payable – related party, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs of \$517,182 and \$616,176	3,510,169	2,001,889
Accrued interest – loans payable related party	85,757	62,348
Accrued interest - loans payable third party	265,214	248,913
Derivative liability	90,000	140,000
Total current liabilities	4,361,496	3,659,425
Non-current liabilities		
Purchase price of patents, net of unamortized discount of \$175,243 and \$0, respectively	699,757	-
Total liabilities	5,061,253	3,659,425
Stockholders' deficit		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.00003 per share – authorized 10,000,000 shares – no shares issued and outstanding		-

Common stock, par value \$0.00003 per share; authorized 10,000,000,000 and 1,250,000,000 at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively; shares issued and outstanding 383,038,334 and 313,038,334, at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively

	11,491	9,391
Additional paid-in capital	14,107,782	14,032,882
Accumulated deficit	(16,549,493)	(15,381,430)
Total Quest Patent Research Corporation deficit	(2,430,220)	(1,339,157)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary	3,219	2,487
Total stockholders' deficit	(2,427,001)	(1,336,670)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 2,634,252	\$ 2,322,755

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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**Quest Patent Research Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues		
Licensed packaging sales	\$ 14,201	\$ 18,391
Patent licensing fees	1,196,250	385,000
Management fees	21,196	860,823
	<u>1,231,647</u>	<u>1,264,214</u>
Operating expenses		
Cost of revenues:		
Cost of sales	2,435	4,842
Royalties	807,614	350,204
Management support services	27,908	818,922
Selling, general and administrative expenses	939,408	766,963
	<u>1,777,365</u>	<u>1,940,931</u>
Total operating expenses		
Loss from operations	(545,718)	(676,717)
Other expense		
Gain on derivative liability	50,000	60,000
Interest expense	(565,608)	(337,216)
Total other expense	(515,608)	(277,216)
Net loss before income tax	(1,061,326)	(953,933)
Income tax	(106,005)	(2,159)
Net loss	(1,167,331)	(956,092)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiary	(732)	110
Net Loss Attributable to Quest Patent Research Corporation	<u>\$ (1,168,063)</u>	<u>\$ (955,982)</u>
Net loss per share – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average shares outstanding – Basic and Diluted	322,819,156	313,038,334

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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**Quest Patent Research Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Non- controlling Interest in Subsidiaries	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount				
Balances as of December 31, 2015	313,038,334	\$ 9,391	\$ 14,232,882	\$ (14,425,448)	\$ 2,597	\$ (180,578)
Reclassification of fair value of stock options to derivative liability	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)
Net loss	-	-	-	(955,982)	(110)	(956,092)
Balances as of December 31, 2016	313,038,334	9,391	14,032,882	(15,381,430)	2,487	(1,336,670)
Compensation expense relating to restricted stock grant	70,000,000	2,100	74,900	-	-	77,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,168,063)	732	(1,167,331)
Balances as of December 31, 2017	<u>383,038,334</u>	<u>\$ 11,491</u>	<u>\$ 14,107,782</u>	<u>\$ (16,549,493)</u>	<u>\$ 3,219</u>	<u>\$ (2,427,001)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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Quest Patent Research Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	(1,167,331)	\$ (956,092)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of debt discount	206,801	164,819
Loss on monetization agreement	59,811	—
Gain on derivative liability	(50,000)	(60,000)
Share-based compensation	77,000	—
Depreciation and amortization	331,275	261,784
Interest accrued but not paid	282,695	156,100
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	52,148	(13,442)
Other current assets	(32)	3,434
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	39,855	70,215
Net cash used in operating activities	(167,778)	(373,182)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from loans	125,000	250,000
Net cash from financing activities	125,000	250,000
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(42,778)	(123,182)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	208,324	331,506
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 165,546	\$ 208,324
Non Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Accounts payable for patent purchase, net of imputed interest of \$202,522	\$ 772,478	\$ —
Reclassification of fair value of stock options to derivative liability	—	200,000
Loan proceeds paid directly from lender to seller of patents	1,025,000	1,000,000
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes, including foreign taxing authorities withheld taxes of \$101,500 and \$0 during the years ended December 31, 2017, and 2016 respectively.	\$ 106,005	\$ 2,159
Interest	—	—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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Quest Patent Research Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company is a Delaware corporation, incorporated on July 17, 1987 and has been engaged in the intellectual property monetization business since 2008.

As used herein, the “Company” refers to Quest Patent Research Corporation and its wholly and majority-owned and controlled operating subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise. All intellectual property acquisition, development, licensing and enforcement activities are conducted by the Company’s wholly and majority-owned and controlled operating subsidiaries.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation and financial statement presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“US GAAP”) and present the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned and majority owned subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of:

- Quest Patent Research Corporation (“The Company”)
- Quest Licensing Corporation (NY) (wholly owned)
- Quest Licensing Corporation (DE) (wholly owned)
- Quest Packaging Solutions Corporation (90% owned)
- Quest Nettech Corporation (wholly owned)
- Semcon IP, Inc. (wholly owned)
- Mariner IC, Inc. (wholly owned)
- IC Kinetics, Inc. (wholly owned)
- CXT Systems, Inc. (wholly owned)
- Photonic Imaging Solutions Inc. (wholly owned)

The operations of Wynn Technologies Inc. are not included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements as there are significant contingencies related to its control of Wynn Technologies Inc. The sole asset of Wynn Technologies Inc. is US Patent No. RE38,137E. Wynn Technologies Inc. cannot transfer, assign, sell, hypothecate or otherwise encumber US Patent No. RE38,173E without the express written consent of Sol Li, owner of 35% of Wynn Technologies Inc., unless, as of the date of such transfer, assignment, sale, hypothecation or other encumbrance, Mr. Li has received a total of at least \$250,000.

The Company accounts for its 65% interest in Wynn Technologies, Inc. under the equity method whereby the investment accounts are increased for contributions by the Company plus its 60% share of income pursuant to the contractual agreement which provide that Sol Li retains 40% of the income, and reduced for distributions and its 60% share of losses incurred, respectively, with the restriction whereby the account balances cannot go below zero.

Significant intercompany transaction and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

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Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, which generally relate to management fees, are presented on the balance sheet net of estimated uncollectible amounts. The Company records an allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts in an amount approximating anticipated losses. Individual uncollectible accounts are written off against the allowance when collection of the individual accounts appears doubtful. The Company recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of patents which are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives or statutory lives whichever is shorter and are reviewed for impairment upon any triggering event that may give rise to the assets ultimate recoverability as prescribed under the guidance related to impairment of long-lived assets. Costs incurred to acquire patents, including legal costs, are also capitalized as long-lived assets and amortized on a straight-line basis with the associated patent.

Patents include the cost of patents or patent rights (hereinafter, collectively "patents") acquired from third-parties or acquired in connection with business combinations. Patent acquisition costs are amortized utilizing the straight-line method over their remaining economic useful lives, ranging from one to ten years. Certain patent application and prosecution costs incurred to secure additional patent claims, that based on management's estimates are deemed to be recoverable, are capitalized and amortized over the remaining estimated economic useful life of the related patent portfolio.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including intangible assets with a finite life, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable through the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. Whenever any such impairment exists, an impairment loss will be recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. No impairment was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company evaluates the embedded conversion feature within its convertible debt instruments under ASC 815-15 and ASC 815-40 to determine if the conversion feature meets the definition of a liability and, if so, whether to bifurcate the conversion feature and account for it as a separate derivative liability. 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. For stock-based derivative financial instruments, the Company uses a Black Scholes model, in accordance with ASC 815-15 "Derivative and Hedging" to value the derivative instruments at inception and on subsequent valuation dates. 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 net-cash settlement of the derivative instrument could be required within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Beneficial Conversion Features

The Company evaluates the conversion feature for whether it was beneficial as described in ASC 470-30. The intrinsic value of a beneficial conversion feature inherent to a convertible note payable, which is not bifurcated and accounted for separately from the convertible note payable and may not be settled in cash upon conversion, is treated as a discount to the convertible note payable. This discount is amortized over the period from the date of issuance to the date the note is due using the effective interest method. If the note payable is retired prior to the end of its contractual term, the unamortized discount is expensed in the period of retirement to interest expense. In general, the beneficial conversion feature is measured by comparing the effective conversion price, after considering the relative fair value of detachable instruments included in the financing transaction, if any, to the fair value of the shares of common stock at the commitment date to be received upon conversion.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. A fair value hierarchy is used which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. See Note 4 for information about derivative liabilities.

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The fair value hierarchy based on 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; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are financial instruments whose values are determined using pricing models,

discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as estimation of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation.

The carrying value reflected in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and short-term borrowings approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these items.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition." Revenue is recognized when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) all obligations have been substantially performed pursuant to the terms of the arrangement, (iii) amounts are fixed or determinable and, (iv) the collectability of amounts is reasonably assured. Revenues are based on the terms of a contract which has commercial substance, is approved by both parties, the rights are identifiable and the payment terms are identifiable.

The Company considers our licensing and enforcement activities as one unit of accounting under ASC 605-25, "Multiple-Element Arrangements" as the delivered items do not have value to customers on a standalone basis, there are no undelivered elements and there is no general right of return relative to the license. Under ASC 605-25, the appropriate recognition of revenue is determined for the combined deliverables as a single unit of accounting and revenue is recognized upon delivery of the final elements, including the license for past and future use and the release. Also, due to the fact that the settlement element and license element for past and future use are the major central business, we do not present these two elements as different revenue streams in its statement of operations. The Company does not expect to provide licenses that do not provide some form of settlement or release.

Patent Licensing Fees

Generally, the agreements provide for the grant of the licenses, covenants-not-to-sue, releases, and other significant deliverables upon execution of the agreement, or upon receipt of the minimum upfront payment for term agreement renewals. As such, the earnings process is complete and revenue is recognized upon the execution of the agreement, when collectability is reasonably assured, or upon receipt of the minimum upfront fee for the term agreement renewals, and when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Certain of the Company's revenue arrangements provide for future royalties or additional required payments based on future licensee activities. Additional royalties are recognized in revenue upon resolution of the related contingency provided that all revenue recognition criteria, as described above, have been met. Amounts of additional royalties due under these license agreements, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated by management.

Amounts related to revenue arrangements that do not meet the revenue recognition criteria described above are deferred until the revenue recognition criteria are met.

The Company assesses the collectability of fees receivable based on a number of factors, including past transaction history and credit-worthiness of licensees. If it is determined that collection is not reasonably assured, the fee is recognized when collectability becomes reasonably assured, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

Management Fees

Generally, the agreements provide for payment of the management fee within 7 days of the due date on the invoice. As such, the earnings process is complete and revenue is recognized upon the execution of the agreement, when collectability is reasonably assured, or upon receipt of the invoiced amount, and when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

The Company assesses the collectability of fees receivable based on a number of factors, including past transaction history and credit-worthiness of licensees. If it is determined that collection is not reasonably assured, the fee is recognized when collectability becomes reasonably assured, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

Licensed Packaging Sales

The Company's packaging operation customers are end users. Shipment terms are generally FOB shipping point. Revenues from packaging sales, less reserves for returns, are recognized upon shipment to the customer.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues include the costs and expenses incurred in connection with our patent licensing and enforcement activities, including inventor royalties paid to original patent owners, contingent litigation funding fees, contingent legal fees paid to external patent counsel, other patent-related legal expenses paid to external patent counsel, licensing and enforcement related research, consulting and other expenses paid to third-parties and the amortization of patent-related investment costs. These costs are included under the caption "Cost of revenues" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. No such fees are recognized as cost of revenue to the extent that the Company has no obligation with respect to such fees prior to a settlement or license.

Inventor Royalties, Litigation Funding Fees and Contingent Legal Expenses.

In connection with the investment in certain patents and patent rights, certain of the Company's operating subsidiaries may execute related agreements which grant to the inventors and/or former owners of the respective patents or patent rights, the right to receive a percentage of future net revenues (as defined in the respective agreements) generated as a result of licensing and otherwise enforcing the respective patents or patent portfolios.

The Company's operating subsidiaries may retain the services of law firms that specialize in patent licensing and enforcement and patent law in connection with their licensing and enforcement activities. These law firms may be retained on a contingent fee basis whereby such law firms are paid a percentage of any negotiated fees, settlements or judgments awarded.

The Company's operating subsidiaries may engage with funding sources that specialize in providing financing for patent licensing and enforcement. These litigation finance firms may be engaged on a non-recourse basis whereby such litigation finance firms are paid a percentage of any negotiated fees, settlements or judgments awarded in exchange for providing funding for legal fees and out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of the licensing and enforcement activities.

The economic terms of the inventor agreements, operating agreements, contingent legal fee arrangements and litigation financing agreements associated with the patent portfolios owned or controlled by the Company's operating subsidiaries, if any, including royalty rates, contingent fee rates and other terms, vary across the patent portfolios owned or controlled by such operating subsidiaries. Inventor/former owner royalties, payments to non-controlling interests, contingent legal fees expenses and litigation finance expenses fluctuate period to period, based on the amount of revenues recognized each period, the terms and conditions of revenue agreements executed each period and the mix of specific patent portfolios with varying economic terms and obligations generating revenues each period. Inventor/former owner royalties, contingent legal fees expenses and litigation finance expenses will continue to fluctuate and may continue to vary significantly period to period, based primarily on these factors.

Research and development

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future income tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or income tax returns. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

In evaluating the ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets will be realized. Management establishes a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred income tax assets will not be utilized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income, which must occur prior to the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards.

The Company also follows the guidance related to accounting for income tax uncertainties. In accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, the Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more likely than not threshold, the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. No liability for unrecognized tax benefits was recorded as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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The Company records revenues on a gross basis, before deduction for income taxes. The Company incurred foreign income tax expenses of approximately \$105,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company did not incur foreign income tax expense in the comparable period in 2016.

Share-based compensation

The Company accounts for share-based awards issued to employees in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 718, "Compensation-Stock Compensation". Accordingly, employee share-based payment compensation is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period, which is normally the vesting period. Share-based compensation to directors is treated in the same manner as share-based compensation to employees, regardless of whether the directors are also employees. The Company accounts for share-based compensation to persons other than employees in accordance with FASB ASC 505-50. Equity instruments issued to other than employees are valued at the earlier of a commitment date or upon completion of the services, based on the fair value of the equity instruments and is recognized as expense over the service period. The Company estimates the fair value of share-based payments using the Black Scholes option-pricing model for common stock options and warrants and the closing price of the Company's common stock for common stock issuances.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if our share-based awards and convertible securities were exercised or converted into common stock. The dilutive effect of our share-based awards is computed using the treasury stock method, which assumes all share-based awards are exercised and the hypothetical proceeds from exercise are used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. The incremental shares (difference between shares assumed to be issued versus purchased), to the extent they would have been dilutive, are included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share calculation. Because the Company incurred losses in all period covered by the financial statements and would be anti-dilutive, the diluted earnings per shares is the same as the basic earnings per share. The 115,000,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants and options are excluded from the computation of loss per share because the result would have been antidilutive.

Concentration of credit risk

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any such losses in these accounts. Approximately 2% of revenues for 2017 and approximately 68% of revenues for 2016 represented management fees received from the funding source relating to certain intellectual property infringement actions.

Segment reporting

The Company reports each material operating segment in accordance with ASC 280, "Segment Reporting." Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the chief executive officer. The Company operates in two operational segments; intellectual property licensing and licensed packaging sales. Licensed packaging sales segment is not reported separately as revenue constitutes less than 10% of the combined revenue of all segments, reported profit is less than the combined profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss, and assets are less than 10% of the combined assets of all operating segments. Certain corporate expenses are not allocated to segments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (Topic 606) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." Topic 606 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605 "Revenue Recognition" (Topic 605), and requires entities to recognize revenues when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Company will adopt Topic 606 as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. The Company does not believe it will have a material impact.

The Company is currently evaluating ASC 842 "Leases" for future adoption. Other than those pronouncements, management does not believe that there are any other recently issued, but not effective, accounting standards which, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

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Going Concern

During the period from 2008, when the Company changed its business to become an intellectual property management company, through 2017, the Company generated a cumulative loss of approximately \$16,549,000. The Company's total current assets were approximately \$171,000 at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of approximately \$4,191,000, and it had negative working capital at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The Company requires funding for its operations. Because of the Company's continuing losses, the working capital deficiency, the uncertainty of future revenue, the Company's low stock price and the absence of a trading market in its common stock, the ability of the Company to raise funds in equity market or from lenders is severely impaired, and there exists substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Although the Company may seek to raise funds and to obtain third party funding for litigation to enforce its intellectual property rights, the availability of such funds is uncertain. The financial statements do not include

any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

NOTE 3 – SHORT TERM DEBT AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following table shows the Company's debt at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Short-term debt:		
Loans payable – third party	\$ 163,000	\$ 163,000
Loans payable – related party		
Gross	4,027,351	2,618,065
Accrued interest	85,757	62,348
Unamortized discount	(517,182)	(616,176)
Net loans payable – related party	\$ 3,595,926	\$ 2,064,237

Short-term debt

The loan payable – third party is a demand loan made by former officers and directors, now unrelated third parties, and shareholders in the amount of \$163,000. The loans are payable on demand plus accrued interest at 10% per annum.

The loan payable – related party at December 31, 2017 represents the principal amount of the Company's 10% note to United Wireless Holdings, Inc. ("United Wireless") in the amount of \$4,027,351 pursuant to securities purchase agreement dated October 22, 2015. On March 16, 2017, the Company received a letter from counsel to United Wireless claiming that the Company is in violation of the requirements of the registration rights agreement dated October 22, 2015 on the grounds that the Company did not update the registration statement in November 2016. The Company disputed the claim that it was in breach of the registration rights agreement. On June 12, 2017, the Company entered into a standstill agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which the Company agreed (i) to increase its authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares, (ii) to file by June 30, 2017, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement covering the sale of the shares of common stock initially issued to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement and the shares of common stock issuable upon the option granted to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase agreement, (iii) if the existing warrant held by the Company's chief executive officer is not exercised prior to its expiration date, any re-issuance will not have an exercise price less than the current exercise price and the existing warrants will not be amended to lower the exercise price, and (iv) United Wireless no longer has any obligation to purchase any note pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement other than the \$1,000,000 note related to the final payment to Intellectual Ventures which was made in November 2017, except in connection with the potential acquisition by the Company of patent rights which triggered a \$25,000 loan in connection with the acquisition, and the Company can require United Wireless to make \$125,000 working capital loans to the Company, at the Company's sole discretion, on December 31, 2017, March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018 pursuant to securities purchase agreement dated October 22, 2015 more fully described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, and, in such event, United Wireless would have a 7½% net proceeds percentage interest in the net proceeds from such patent. On June 15, 2017, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation to increase its authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares. On June 30, 2017, the Company filed a post-effective amendment to the registration statement covering the sale of the shares of common stock initially issued to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement and the shares of common stock issuable upon the option granted to United Wireless pursuant to the Securities Purchase agreement. The registration statement was declared effective on July 6, 2017. United Wireless made a \$25,000 loan to the Company to purchase intellectual property from Intellectual Ventures Assets 34 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 37 LLC ("IV 34/37"), for which the Company issued to its 10% promissory note due September 30, 2020 in the principal amount of \$25,000 to United Wireless. The payment was made directly to IV 34/37. In connection with the loan, the Company entered into a monetization agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay United Wireless 7½% of the net monetization proceeds from the patents acquired by CXT from IV 34/37. This obligation was 7½% of the purchase price of the patents, approximately \$59,000, is recorded as an expense related to obtaining the standstill agreement and is reflected in interest expenses. CXT's obligations under the monetization proceeds agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio. The security interest in the proceeds from the CXT Portfolio is junior to the security interest held by IV 34/37 in the CXT Portfolio and proceeds thereof. The note payable to United Wireless has been classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2017.

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Interest on all notes issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, accrues through September 30, 2018, with accrued interest being added to principal on September 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Accordingly, the accrued interest is included in loans payable, related party. During the year ended December 31, 2017, accrued interest of \$259,286 had been capitalized.

Because of its right to elect a director of the Company, United Wireless is treated as a related party. Prior to the stock purchase agreement with United Wireless, the Company had no relationship with United Wireless.

Pursuant to the securities purchase agreement and the related agreements that were executed contemporaneously with the securities purchase agreement:

- The Company borrowed a total of \$1,150,000 and \$1,250,000 from United Wireless in 2017 and 2016, respectively, for which the Company issued its 10% promissory note due September 30, 2020. Notes in the amount of \$1,000,000 were issued on October 22, 2015, September 30, 2016 and November 15, 2017 to pay Intellectual Ventures Assets 16, LLC ("Intellectual Ventures") on account of the three installments of the purchase price of the patents purchased from Intellectual Venture (see Note 6), and the balance was paid in cash to the Company for working capital.
- The Company sold United Wireless 50,000,000 shares of common stock for \$250,000.
- The Company granted United Wireless an option to purchase 50,000,000 shares of common stock at varying exercise prices. See Note 5.
- United Wireless agreed to make up to an additional \$250,000 for working capital.
- The Company entered into a monetization proceeds agreement pursuant to which United Wireless received the right to receive 15% of the net monetization proceeds received from (a) the patents acquired by the Company from Intellectual Ventures and (b) the patents in the Company's mobile data and financial data intellectual property portfolios.
- The Company's obligations under the agreements with United Wireless, including the notes and the monetization proceeds agreement, are secured by a pledge of the stock of the three subsidiaries that hold the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and by the proceeds from the intellectual property represented by (i) the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures and (ii) the intellectual property in the mobile data and financial data portfolios.
- Although the notes have no conversion rights, if a Conversion Eligible Event of Default occurs, the notes become convertible at a conversion price equal to 90% of the closing sale price of the Company's common stock on the principal market on which the common stock is trading on the trading day immediately preceding the date the holder gives notice of conversion. Management has evaluated the conversion feature for derivative accounting consideration under ASC Topic 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Stock and concluded that it meets the criteria for classification in stockholders' equity. The note contains a limitation on conversion whereby it is convertible except to the extent that the number of shares of the Company's common stock to be issued upon such conversion exceeds the number of authorized but unissued shares of Common Stock; provided, that the Company shall then promptly seek stockholder approval of an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation increasing its authorized Common

Stock to at least the sum of the number of shares of common stock due to the reserve requirement, certain other outstanding instruments have been accounted for as derivative liabilities since January 22, 2016 (see Note 4). As a result of fluctuations in the Company's stock price, from time to time, but never for a period exceeding 135 days, the Company had insufficient authorized shares of common stock necessary for United Wireless to convert its notes and exercise its options. On June 15, 2017, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation to increase its authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares.

- The Company has agreed that, as long as United Wireless' stockholding in the Company exceed 10%, United has the right to designate one member of the board of directors and at such time and for as long as United's stockholdings exceed 24.9%, United may nominate a second director to the board. Unless a Conversion Eligible Event of Default shall have occurred, United Wireless agreed not to seek to elect a majority of the board for a period of at least three years from the closing date. Although United Wireless transferred the shares of common stock to its stockholders as a dividend and transferred the options to an affiliate, United Wireless advised the Company that it did not assign the right to designate directors. The Company agreed that the size of the board would not exceed five.
- The holders of the notes also have the right to demand redemption of the notes at 110% of the principal amount of the note in the event of a change of control of the Company.

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The fair value of the options (see Note 5) granted to United Wireless was \$220,000.

Management has evaluated the option for derivative accounting consideration under ASC Topic 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Stock and concluded that the option meets the criteria for classification in stockholders' equity. Therefore, derivative accounting is not applicable for the option.

The fair value of the investment proceeds was allocated among the notes, common stock, and options as follows:

Relative fair value of options	\$	191,860
Relative fair value of stock	\$	218,024
Relative fair value of note payable	\$	1,090,116

In connection with the funding which the Company obtained from United Wireless to purchase the patents, the Company entered into a monetization agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay United Wireless 15% of the net monetization proceeds from the patents acquired in October 2015 and the intellectual property in the Company's mobile data and financial data portfolios. This obligation was recorded as 15% of the purchase price of the patents, or \$450,000, and is reflected as net monetization obligations. The Company granted to United Wireless a security interest in the stock of the three subsidiaries which own the patents acquired in October 2015 and the proceeds from these patents and the intellectual property in the Company's mobile data and financial data portfolios as security for the Company's obligations to United Wireless.

The allocation of proceeds resulted in a discount from the note payable of \$188,023. In addition, the Company recognized a discount associated with the monetization agreement of \$450,000. These discounts and debt issuance costs of \$60,958, total \$698,981, will be amortized and charged to interest expense over the life of the notes using the effective interest rate method. As of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, \$181,799 and \$82,805 of the discount and debt issuance cost have been amortized, respectively. The effective interest rate on the notes, including the discount, is 33%.

Long term liabilities

The purchase price of patents at December 31, 2017 represents the non-current portion of minimum payments due under the agreement between CXT Systems, Inc. ("CXT"), a wholly owned subsidiary, and Intellectual Ventures Assets 34, LLC and Intellectual Ventures 37, LLC ("IV 34/37") pursuant to which at closing CXT acquired by assignment all right, title, and interest in a portfolio of thirteen United States patents (the "CXT Portfolio"). Under the agreement, CXT will distribute 50% of net recoveries, as defined, to IV 34/37. CXT advanced \$25,000 to IV 34/37 at closing, and agreed, pursuant to an amendment dated January 26, 2018, that in the event that, on December 31, 2018, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020, cumulative distributions to IV 34/37 total less than \$100,000, \$375,000 and \$975,000, respectively, CXT shall pay the difference necessary to achieve the applicable minimum payment amount within ten days after the applicable date; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 34/36. No affiliate of CXT has guaranteed the minimum payments. CXT's obligations under the agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the CXT Portfolio.

NOTE 4—DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

Because there is not a fixed conversion price, remaining compliant with the reserve requirement under the United Wireless note is outside of the control of the Company. As a result of this, the Company has a potential inability to have sufficient available authorized common shares to settle certain outstanding instruments beginning with the date that the reserve requirement went into effect on January 22, 2016. There is no limit on the number of shares issuable under the note, and absent an increase in the stock price or an increase in authorized shares, there are potentially not enough authorized shares to satisfy the exercise of the options, thus the Company determined the options qualify as derivative liabilities under ASC Topic 815. On January 22, 2016, the Company reclassified all non-employee warrants and options as derivative liabilities and revalued them at their fair values at each balance sheet date. Any change in fair value was recorded as non-operating, non-cash income or expense for each reporting period at each balance sheet date.

As of December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, the aggregate fair value of the outstanding derivative liability was approximately \$90,000 and \$140,000, respectively.

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The Company estimated the fair value of the derivative liability using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following key assumptions during the period ended December 31, 2017:

	Period Ended December 31, 2017
Volatility	426% - 471%
Risk-free interest rate	1.36%
Expected dividends	-%
Expected term	2.75 – 4.70 years

The following schedule summarizes the valuation of financial instruments that are remeasured on a recurring basis at fair value in the balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Fair Value Measurements as of

December 31, 2017

December 31, 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets						
None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Conversion option derivative liability	-	-	90,000	-	-	140,000
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,000

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of changes in the fair value of derivative liabilities classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) as of December 31, 2017
Balance - December 31, 2015	\$ 0
Fair value on date of initial recognition of derivative	200,000
Change in fair value	(60,000)
Balance - December 31, 2016	140,000
Change in fair value	(50,000)
Balance - December 31, 2017	\$ 90,000

NOTE 5-STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Increase in Authorized Common Stock

On June 15, 2017, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation to increase its authorized common stock to 10,000,000,000 shares.

Issuance of Common Stock

On November 10, 2017, the board of directors adopted the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to which we can issue up to 150,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to non-qualified stock options, restricted stock grants and other equity-based incentives. On November 10, 2017, the board granted restricted stock grants to its three directors for services rendered to the Company, of which 60,000,000 shares were issued to Jon C. Scahill and 5,000,000 shares were issued to each of Dr. William Ryall Carroll and Timothy J. Scahill. The right to the shares vested upon the grant. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized compensation expense of \$77,000, representing closing price of the common stock on the grant date. The issuance of the shares was exempt from registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act as a transaction not involving a public offering.

As of December 31, 2017, there was no unamortized option expense associated with compensatory options.

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A summary of the status of the Company's stock options and changes is set forth below:

	Number of Options (#)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance - December 31, 2015	50,000,000	0.03	4.75
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2016	50,000,000	0.03	3.75
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2017	50,000,000	0.03	2.75
Options exercisable at end of year	33,333,334	0.02	-

Warrants

Pursuant to the restated employment agreement with the Company's chief executive officer, the Company granted to the chief executive officer warrants to purchase 60,000,000 shares at \$0.004 per share, representing the warrants that had been previously covered in his prior employment agreement dated January 1, 2014. These warrants are deemed to have been outstanding since January 1, 2014. The warrants expired unexercised on March 1, 2018.

As of December 31, 2017, there was no unamortized warrant expense.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock warrants and changes is set forth below:

	Number of Warrants (#)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance - December 31, 2015	65,000,000	0.004	2.17
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-

Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2016	65,000,000	0.004	1.17
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2017	65,000,000	0.004	0.17
Warrants exercisable at end of year (1)	65,000,000	0.004	-

(1) All outstanding warrants expired unexercised on March 1, 2018.

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NOTE 6 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets include patents purchased and are recorded based at their acquisition cost. Intangible assets consisted of the following:

	December 31,		Weighted average amortization period (years)
	2017	2016	
Patents	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	9.8
Less: net monetization obligations	(509,811)	(450,000)	
Imputed interest	(376,291)	(173,769)	
Subtotal	3,113,898	2,376,231	
Less: accumulated amortization	(650,559)	(319,284)	
Net value of intangible assets	\$ 2,463,338	\$ 2,056,947	8.15

Intangible assets are comprised of patents with estimated useful lives. The intangible assets at December 31, 2017 represent: (1) patents acquired in October 2015 for a purchase price of \$3,000,000, the useful lives of the patents, at the date of purchase, was 6-10 years, and (2) patents acquired in July 2017 pursuant to an obligation to pay 50% of net revenues to IV 34/37, against which \$25,000 was paid in July 2017 and provided that in the event that, on December 31, 2018, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020, cumulative distributions of 50% of net revenues to IV 34/37 total less than \$100,000, \$375,000 and \$975,000, respectively, CXT shall pay the difference necessary to achieve the applicable minimum payment amount within ten days after the applicable date; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 34/36; the useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was 5-6 years. The Company amortizes the costs of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Costs incurred to acquire patents, including legal costs, are also capitalized as long-lived assets and amortized on a straight-line basis with the associated patent. Amortization of patents is included as a selling, general and administrative expense as reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Company assesses intangible assets for any impairment to the carrying values. As of December 31, 2017, management concluded that there was no impairment to the acquired assets. At December 31, 2017, the book value of the Company's intellectual property was \$2,463,338.

Amortization expense for patents comprised \$331,275 and \$261,784 for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Future amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

Year ended December 31,

2018	\$ 417,719
2019	417,719
2020	417,719
2021	413,658
2022 and thereafter	796,523
Total	\$ 2,463,338

As discussed in Note 3, 15% of the proceeds from the patents acquired from Intellectual Ventures in October 2015 will be paid to our lender, United Wireless. This monetization obligation was recognized as a discount to the loan and will be amortized over the life of the loan using the effective interest method. In addition, the Company entered into a monetization agreement with United Wireless pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay United Wireless 7.5% of the net monetization proceeds from the patents acquired by CXT in July 2017. This obligation was recorded as an expense and is reflected in operating expenses.

The Company granted IV 34/37 a security interest in the patents transferred to the Company as security for the payment of the balance of the purchase price. The security interest of IV 34/37 is senior to the security interest of United Wireless in the proceeds derived from such patents.

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The balance of the purchase price of the patents is reflected as follows:

Current Liabilities:	2017	2016
Purchase price of patents, current portion	100,000	\$ 1,000,000
Unamortized discount		(80,528)
Non-current liabilities:		
Purchase price of patents, long term	875,000	\$ -
Unamortized discount	(175,243)	-
Total current and non-current	799,757	919,472
Effective interest rate of Amortized over 2 years		9.2-9.6%

Because the non-current minimum payment obligations of \$875,000 are due over the next three years, the Company imputed interest of 10% and the interest will be accreted up to the maturity date.

NOTE 7 – NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,487	\$ 2,597
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ 732	\$ (110)
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,219	\$ 2,487

NOTE 8 – INCOME TAXES

The Company uses the liability method, where deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting purposes. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law on December 22, 2017, and changed many aspects of US corporate income taxation. The deferred tax asset and valuation allowance was adjusted to reflect the new tax rate. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has generated approximately \$5,524,067 of net operating loss (“NOL”) carry forwards which will expire in the years 2024 and beyond. Internal Revenue Code section 382 (“Section 382”) restricts the use of these net operating losses in future periods if the Company has a “substantial change in ownership” as defined by Section 382. The Company has had significant equity transactions in both the current and prior periods. Due to this equity activity and the restrictions resulting under Section 382, most of the Company’s NOLs may not be available to offset future taxable income. Therefore, the Company has fully reserved the deferred tax asset resulting from the net operating loss carry forwards.

Deferred tax asset consisted primarily of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 1,436,257	\$ 1,868,607
Intangible Assets	101,023	53,100
Valuation allowance	\$ (1,537,280)	\$ (1,921,707)
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -

Tax expense consisted primarily of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Federal	\$ -	\$ -
State	4,500	2,159
Foreign	101,505	
Deferred	-	-
Total	\$ 106,005	\$ 2,159

The Company’s tax expense does not reflect the statutory rate since the Company’s deferred tax asset is fully offset by a valuation allowance. The statute of limitations is open for the tax years ending December 31, 2014 and thereafter.

The Company’s foreign tax expense reflects the tax withheld by the foreign jurisdiction on investment income received by the Company and not exempt under the United States tax treaty, if any, with the respective foreign jurisdiction

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has at various times entered into transactions with related parties, including officers, directors and major shareholders, wherein these parties have provided services, advanced or loaned money, or both, to the Company needed to support its daily operations. The Company discloses all related party transactions.

See Notes 3 and 5 in connection with transactions with United Wireless.

See Note 10 with respect to the employment agreement with the Company’s president and chief executive officer.

During 2017, the Company contracted with an entity owned by the chief technology officer for the provision of information technology services to the Company. In 2017, the cost of these services was approximately \$1,054.

NOTE 10 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Employment Agreements

Pursuant to a restated employment agreement, dated November 30, 2014, with the Company’s president and chief executive officer, the Company agreed to employ him as president and chief executive officer for a term of three years, commencing January 1, 2014, and continuing on a year-to-year basis unless terminated by either party on not less than 90 days’ notice prior to the expiration of the initial term or any one-year extension. The agreement provides for an initial annual salary of \$252,000, which may be increased, but not decreased, by the board or the compensation committee. In March 2016, the Company’s board of directors increased the chief executive officer’s annual salary to \$300,000, effective January 1, 2016. The chief executive officer is entitled to a bonus if we meet or exceed performance criteria established by the compensation committee. In August 2016, the Company’s board of directors approved annual bonus compensation equal to 30% of the amount by which our consolidated income before income taxes exceeds \$500,000, but, if the Company is subject to the limitation on deductibility of executive compensation pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the bonus cannot exceed the amount which would be deductible pursuant to Section 162(m). The chief executive officer is also eligible to participate in any executive incentive plans which the Company may adopt.

Inventor Royalties, Contingent Litigation Funding Fees and Contingent Legal Expenses

In connection with the investment in certain patents and patent rights, certain of the Company’s operating subsidiaries executed agreements which grant to the former owners of the respective patents or patent rights, the right to receive inventor royalties based on future net revenues (as defined in the respective agreements) generated as a result of licensing and otherwise enforcing the respective patents or patent portfolios.

The Company’s operating subsidiaries may engage third party funding sources to provide funding for patent licensing and enforcement. The agreements with the third party funding sources may provide that the funding source receive a portion of any negotiated fees, settlements or judgments. In certain instances, these third party funding sources are entitled to receive a significant percentage of any proceeds realized until the third party funder has recouped agreed upon amounts based on formulas set forth in the underlying funding agreement, which may reduce or delay and proceeds due to the Company.

The Company's operating subsidiaries may retain the services of law firms in connection with their licensing and enforcement activities. These law firms may be retained on a contingent fee basis whereby the law firms are paid on a scaled percentage of any negotiated fees, settlements or judgments awarded based on how and when the fees, settlements or judgments are obtained.

Depending on the amount of any recovery, it is possible that all the proceeds from a specific settlement may be paid to the funding source and legal counsel.

The economic terms of the inventor agreements, funding agreements and contingent legal fee arrangements associated with the patent portfolios owned or controlled by the Company's operating subsidiaries, if any, including royalty rates, proceeds sharing rates, contingent fee rates and other terms, vary across the patent portfolios owned or controlled by the operating subsidiaries. Inventor royalties, payments to noncontrolling interests, payments to third party funding providers and contingent legal fees expenses fluctuate period to period, based on the amount of revenues recognized each period, the terms and conditions of revenue agreements executed each period and the mix of specific patent portfolios with varying economic terms and obligations generating revenues each period. Inventor royalties, payments to third party funding sources and contingent legal fees expenses will continue to fluctuate and may continue to vary significantly period to period, based primarily on these factors.

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In March 2014, the Company entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds to us to enable us to implement a structured licensing program, including litigation if necessary, for the Mobile Data. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the program, and we have no other obligation to the third party. In April and June 2014, as part of a structured licensing program for the Mobile Data portfolio, Quest Licensing Corporation brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the District of Delaware against Bloomberg LP et. al., FactSet Research Systems Inc., Interactive Data Corporation, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and The Charles Schwab Corporation et. al. These cases have been consolidated for trial. In June and August 2016, Quest Licensing Corporation entered into a settlement agreement with SunGard Data Systems Inc. and FactSet Research Systems Inc. As of December 31, 2017, the third-party litigation has advanced approximately \$3,000,000 in litigation fees, costs and expenses. Under the terms of the funding agreement, the third-party funder is entitled to a priority return of funds advanced from any proceeds recovered. The Company's management fees and management support services expenses relate to this agreement.

Patent Enforcement and Other Litigation

Certain of the Company's operating subsidiaries are engaged in litigation to enforce their patents and patent rights. In connection with these patent enforcement actions, it is possible that a defendant may request and/or a court may rule that an operating subsidiary has violated statutory authority, regulatory authority, federal rules, local court rules, or governing standards relating to the substantive or procedural aspects of such enforcement actions. In such event, a court may issue monetary sanctions against the Company or its operating subsidiaries or award attorney's fees and/or expenses to a defendant(s), which could be material, and if required to be paid by the Company or its operating subsidiaries, could materially harm the Company's operating results and financial position. Since the operating subsidiaries do not have any assets other than the patents, and the Company does not have any available financial resources to pay any judgment which a defendant may obtain against a subsidiary, such a judgement may result in the bankruptcy of the subsidiary and/or the loss of the patents, which are the subsidiaries' only assets.

On January 19, 2017, the court in the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment of non-infringement, which Quest Licensing Corporation has appealed. Following the court's decision granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment, the defendants moved for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the patent act which provides that "the court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party." Such a motion, if granted, would result in a judgment against Quest Licensing Corporation, which does not have the financial resources to enable it to pay any judgment which may be rendered against it, and, the defendants may seek to enforce their judgment by seeking to foreclose on the patents owned by the subsidiary or seek to force the subsidiary into bankruptcy and purchase the patents in the bankruptcy proceeding, either of which could result in a default under the Company's agreement with United Wireless. The possible amount of any judgment cannot be estimated and the funding source for the litigation will not provide the Company with funds to pay an adverse judgment. On June 29, 2017, the defendants' motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied, without prejudice. Defendants may renew their motion thirty days from the decision of the appellate court on Quest Licensing Corporation's appeal.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 26, 2018, CXT entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 62 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 71 LLC ("IV 62/71") pursuant to which CXT advanced IV 62/71 \$10,000 at closing and IV 62/71 assigned to CXT all right, title, and interest in a portfolio of sixteen United States patents and three pending applications. Under the agreement, CXT will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 62/71, from the assigned patents; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 62/71. CXT's obligations under the agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the patents acquired from IV 62/71. The Company agreed to modify the monetization proceeds agreement between CXT and United Wireless to include the patents acquired from IV 62/71.

On January 26, 2018, Photonic Imaging Solutions Inc. ("PIS"), a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 64 LLC ("IV 64") pursuant to which PIS advanced \$10,000 to IV 64 at closing and IV 64 assigned to PIS all right, title, and interest in the eleven United States patents and sixteen foreign patents ("CMOS Portfolio"). Under the agreement, PIS will distribute to IV 64 (a) 70% of the first \$1,500,000 of revenue, as defined in the agreement, (b) 30% of the next \$1,500,000 of revenue and (c) 50% of revenue in excess of \$3,000,000; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 64. PIS' obligations under the monetization proceeds agreement are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the portfolio.

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EX-10.23 2 f10k2017ex10-23_questpatent.htm MONETIZATION PROCEEDS AGREEMENT, DATED AS OF JULY 31, 2017 AMONG CXT SYSTEMS, INC. AND UNITED WIRELESS HOLDINGS

Exhibit 10.23

MONETIZATION PROCEEDS AGREEMENT

This Monetization Proceeds Agreement (the "**Agreement**") dated as of July 31, 2017, is entered into by and between United Wireless Holdings, Inc. ("**UWH**"), a Delaware corporation, on the one hand, and CXT Systems, Inc. ("**CXT**" or "**Patent Owner**"), a Texas corporation. (UWH and the Patent Owner are collectively referred to herein as the "**Parties**" and each individually as a "**Party**.")

RECITALS

WHEREAS, CXT is party to a patent sale agreement dated July 28, 2017 by and between CXT, Intellectual Ventures 37 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 34 LLC (the "**Intellectual Ventures Agreement**"); and

WHEREAS, CXT is, or will be upon closing of the Intellectual Ventures Agreement, the owner of all right, title and interest to the United States patents and related assets identified on *Exhibit A* attached hereto; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration for the mutual agreements contained herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties, intending to be legally bound, agree as follows:

1. CONSTRUCTION

1.1. For purposes of this Agreement, defined terms shall have the meanings set forth in Section 2 below.

1.2. Headings are for information only and do not form part of the operative provisions of this Agreement.

1.3. References to this Agreement include references to the Recitals.

1.4. In this Agreement, unless a clear contrary intention appears: (a) words denoting the singular include the plural and vice versa; (b) words denoting any gender include all genders; (c) all references to "\$" or dollars shall mean U.S. Dollars; (d) the word "or" shall include both the conjunctive and the disjunctive meaning thereof; and (e) the words "include," "includes," and "including" shall be deemed to be followed by the phrase "without limitation."

1.5. The terms of this Agreement have been negotiated between the Parties in an arm's length transaction, and shall not be construed for or against either Party by reason of the drafting or preparation hereof.

2. DEFINITIONS The following terms shall have the meanings given below:

2.1 "**Acceleration Event**" means: (a) the sale, transfer, assignment or other conveyance of more than fifty percent (50%) of the Patents to an entity other than an Affiliate of Patent Owner; (b) the sale of all or substantially all of the outstanding capital stock or operating assets (other than cash) of Patent Owner; or (c) a material breach (including non-payment) by Patent Owner under this Agreement that is not cured within thirty (30) days after written notice thereof from UWH to Patent Owner.

2.2 "**Affiliate**" means, with respect to any Person, any Entity in whatever country organized, that Controls, is Controlled by or is under common Control with such Person.

2.3 "**Confidential Information**" means all documents and information (whether written or oral), including all communications, contracts, and agreements, exchanged by the Parties related to the Parties' relationship, or the Patents. The term Confidential Information does not include information that: (i) becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of a breach by a Party of this Agreement, (ii) is already in the receiving Party's possession, provided that such information is not known by the receiving Party to be subject to a contractual or legal obligation of confidentiality to the disclosing Party, or (iii) becomes available to the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis from a source other than the disclosing Party, provided that such source is not known by the receiving Party to be bound by a contractual or legal obligation of confidentiality to the disclosing Party.

2.4 "**Control**" (or such other conjugations) for the purpose of this Agreement means the direct or indirect ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the shares or similar equity interests or voting power of the outstanding voting securities of such Entity that represent the power to direct the management and policies of such Entity.

2.5 "**Costs**" means, excluding Fees, the actual and reasonable out-of-pocket costs incurred by or for Patent Owner and paid to a non-Affiliate third party for:

(a) any required patent maintenance fees, patent prosecution costs, whether for administrative proceedings, re-examinations, re-issues, continuations, and the like; and

(b) enforcement costs (including but not limited to, filing fees, translation costs, testifying and non-testifying experts, visual aids, court costs, deposition fees, document reproduction costs, discovery costs, on-line research costs),

all in connection with the effort to license, sell, or otherwise monetize the Assigned Patent Rights. For the avoidance of doubt, (i) Patent Owner and its Affiliates' or law firm's operating, administrative, personnel and similar costs and (ii) financing premiums, interest, and any amounts over and above the actual out-of-pocket amounts advanced are not included in the definition of "Costs."

2.6 "**Disputes**" has the meaning set forth in Section 6.3.

2.7 "**Entity**" means any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint stock company, trust, joint venture, unincorporated organization, governmental entity (or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof) or any other legal entity.

2.8 "**Fees**" means the reasonable amount of fees (excluding Costs) payable to third party attorneys, law firms, Litigation Funders, and/or licensing professionals as compensation, contingent or otherwise, for achieving any Gross Monetization Proceeds. Such fee arrangements shall be reasonable and in accordance with market rates for such financing and/or legal services, as the case may be.

2.9 "**Gross Monetization Proceeds**" means Patent Owner and its Affiliates' quarterly gross revenue and/or other consideration from the sale, licensing and/or other monetization activities related to the Patents after the Closing. Patent Owner and its Affiliates' quarterly gross revenue shall be as determined according to United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) or an international equivalent.

2.10 "**Litigation Financing**" means capital provided to Patent Owner by a Litigation Funder for the purpose of achieving any Gross Monetization Proceeds.

2.11 "**Litigation Funder**" means any Person providing Patent Owner Litigation Financing.

2.12 "**Net Proceeds**" means Gross Monetization Proceeds minus Costs minus Fees.

2.13 "**Net Proceeds Percentage**" means seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of any Net Proceeds derived from the Patents.

2.14 "**Patents**" means the patents and related assets identified on *Exhibit A* attached hereto and all patents and patent applications related thereto, and all patents and patent applications claiming benefit, in whole or in part, of any of their filing dates including, but not limited to, extensions, divisionals, continuations, continuations-in-part, reissues, reexaminations, substitutions and foreign counterparts of any of the foregoing, the inventions disclosed or claimed therein, including the right to make, use, practice and/or sell (or license or otherwise transfer or dispose of) the inventions disclosed or claimed therein, and the right (but not the obligation) to make and prosecute applications for such patents.

2.15 "**Person**" means any individual, firm, company, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, government, state, or agency, or subdivision of a state (or governmental entity), or any association, trust, joint venture, or consortium (whether or not having separate legal personality).

2.16 “**Representative**” means the employees, officers, directors, partners, members, shareholders (other than shareholders of QPRC solely in their capacity as such), co-investors, potential co-investors, agents, advisors, consultants, accountants, attorneys, trustees, or authorized representatives a Party.

2.17 “**Rights**” means all rights, titles, claims, options, powers, privileges, and interests.

2.18 “**Security**” means a mortgage, charge, pledge, lien, or other security interest securing any obligation of any Person or any other agreement or arrangement having a similar effect.

2.19 “**Senior Liens**” means

(a) the security interest under the Intellectual Ventures Agreement, and;

(b) any security interests that Patent Owner may in the future grant to a Litigation Funder or legal counsel in conjunction with funding litigation or other monetization programs with respect to the Patents, limited to the amount of the Patent Owner’s obligations under the related litigation financing agreements.

2.20 “**Taxes**” means any non-U.S., U.S. federal, state, local, municipal, or other governmental taxes, duties, levies, fees, excises, or tariffs, arising as a result of or in connection with any amounts of property received or paid under this Agreement, including: (i) any state or local sales or use taxes; (ii) any import, value-added, consumption, or similar tax; (iii) any business transfer tax; (iv) any taxes imposed or based on or with respect to or measured by any net or gross income or receipts of any of the Parties; (v) any withholding or franchise taxes, taxes on doing business, gross receipts taxes or capital stock or property taxes; or (vi) any other tax now or hereafter imposed by any governmental or taxing authority on any aspect of this Agreement, the Gross Monetization Proceeds, or the Net Proceeds, and “pre-Tax” shall mean before deduction of any of the foregoing.

3. PROCEEDS.

3.1 Assignment of an Interest in the Proceeds. Subject to UWH’s obligations pursuant to Section 2(e)(iv) of the Standstill Agreement dated June 12, 2017, Patent Owner hereby irrevocably assigns to UWH the Net Proceeds Percentage in perpetuity.

3.2 Payment of Percentage of Net Proceeds. UWH shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to the Net Proceeds Percentage of all Net Proceeds, payable out of all Net Proceeds received or entitled to be received by or transferred, paid or inuring to Patent Owner, from whatever source (“**UWH Proceeds Payments**”).

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3.3 Disbursement of Net Proceeds. UWH Proceeds Payments amounts shall be computed quarterly with the calendar-quarter periods ending on the last day of the months of March, June, September, and December. In each such calendar-quarter period having Net Proceeds, within forty-five (45) days after the end of each such calendar-quarter periods ending on the last day of March, June or September, and ninety (90) days of the calendar quarter period ending on the last day of December, Patent Owner shall provide to UWH a written report (as set forth in Section 3.4 below) and shall pay to UWH all amounts owed pursuant to this Section 3.3 for such period.

3.4 Acceleration; Guarantee. All outstanding UWH Proceeds Payments shall become due and payable within thirty (30) days following an Acceleration Event, in addition to any other remedies UWH may have at law or in equity. In the event any Gross Monetization Proceeds are received by an Affiliate or Affiliates of Patent Owner, Patent Owner and each such Affiliate will be jointly and severally responsible for the payment and reporting to UWH of the license fees and royalties owed pursuant to Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5. For the avoidance of doubt and subject to the provisions of Section 5.1(c) below, no Affiliate of Patent Owner makes any guarantee of Patent Owner’s payment obligations under this Agreement.

3.5 Reporting. All reports shall be in the English Language and in the form prescribed in **Exhibit B**. Each report shall be certified in advance by an officer of Patent Owner or by a designee of such officer to be correct to the best knowledge and information of Patent Owner. Reports shall be sent to UWH by electronic mail to andrew.fitton@unitedwirelessholdings.com, by first class mail, or by a traceable courier service to the address of UWH designated in **Exhibit B** or as UWH otherwise directs from time to time in a written notice to Patent Owner.

3.6 Access; Audit. Patent Owner and each of its Affiliates that receive any Gross Monetization Proceeds shall keep and maintain true and complete books and records pertaining to monetization of the Patents in sufficient detail to enable the amounts payable to UWH to be accurately determined. In addition, no more than once each year and upon at least five (5) business days prior written notice to Patent Owner, Patent Owner shall make such books and records related to this Agreement available at reasonable times during regular business hours for inspection by UWH, or their designated representatives, and supply UWH with the details and supporting data necessary to verify the reports and payments required by this Agreement. Patent Owner and such Affiliates shall maintain such books and records related to this Agreement for at least five (5) years after the end of the calendar year to which they pertain. In the event any such inspection shows an underpayment of royalty by Patent Owner or one of its Affiliates for any calendar-quarter period, Patent Owner shall promptly pay to UWH any such amounts. If such underpayment is more than the greater of (A) 5% of the total royalties due for the period audited or (B) \$10,000, or if the audit shows that any under-reporting was willful, Patent Owner or such Affiliates shall reimburse UWH for the cost of the inspection within thirty (30) days after any such finding of underpayment.

3.7 Security. Patent Owner’s obligation to pay the UWH Proceeds Payments shall be secured under the terms of a Security Interest Addendum in the form attached as **Exhibit C** (the “**Security Interest Addendum**”), and if requested by the Patent Owner, UWH agrees to execute a subordination agreement with respect to the security interest created thereby, in form reasonably acceptable to the UWH, with any person having a Senior Lien. For the avoidance of doubt, neither this Agreement nor the Security Interest Addendum is a guarantee by any Affiliate of Patent Owner of Patent Owner’s payment obligations under this Agreement.

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4. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

4.1 Patent Owners’ Representations and Warranties. Patent Owner makes the representations, warranties, and Covenants set out in this Section as of the date of this Agreement and for the duration of this Agreement, except as may be disclosed in writing to UWH for events that arise subsequent to the date of this Agreement:

(a) Patent Owner is a corporation duly formed, validly existing, and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its formation;

(b) Patent Owner has all requisite power and authority to enter into, execute, and deliver this Agreement and to perform fully its obligations hereunder;

(c) The Patents are, or will be upon closing of the Intellectual Ventures Agreement, exclusively owned by the Patent Owner;

(d) To Patent Owner’s knowledge, no third party of has the right to grant any licenses in and to any of the Patents; and

(e) To Patent Owner’s knowledge, there are no inventorship challenges, opposition, reexamination, or nullity proceedings or interferences declared, commenced or provoked, or to the knowledge the Patent Owner, threatened, with respect to any Patents. The Patent Owner has no knowledge of any

information that would preclude Patent Owner from having clear title to the Patents or affecting their patentability, validity, or enforceability.

4.2. UWH Representations and Warranties. UWH makes the representations, warranties, and Covenants set out in this Section as of the date of this Agreement and for the duration of this Agreement, except as may be disclosed in writing to Patent Owner for events that arise subsequent to the date of this Agreement

(a) UWH is a corporation duly formed, validly existing, and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its formation;

(b) UWH has all requisite power and authority to enter into, execute, and deliver this Agreement and to perform fully its obligations hereunder;

(c) UWH and its Affiliates and its and their Representatives are not a law firm and do not provide legal advice. No attorney-client relationship is intended, sought, or created by or through the execution of this Agreement. UWH and its Affiliates and its and their Representatives have not provided, nor will provide at any time in the future, legal advice to Patent Owner regarding or in conjunction with this Agreement; and

(d) UWH will not seek to influence the professional judgment of Patent Owner's legal counsel or otherwise exert control over any threatened or actual litigation. Further, UWH will not constrain, coerce, or otherwise pressure the Patent Owner to take any action relating to the Patents.

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5. ADDITIONAL COVENANTS AND TAXES

5.1. Covenants. For so long as the Patent Owner holds the Patents, any amount is outstanding, or obligation of Patent Owner is remaining under this Agreement, Patent Owner shall (unless it has obtained prior written consent from UWH to the contrary), at its sole cost and expense:

(a) not, except for the Senior Liens, grant or create or allow any other Person other than UWH to hold any superior Security over the Patents or the Gross Monetization Proceeds, or any rights thereto; notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the Patent Owners wish to grant a subordinate security interest in the Gross Monetization Proceeds, Patent Owners may do so with the prior written approval of UWH, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld and if such obligations being secured thereby have been expressly subordinated in right of payment to all obligations of Patent Owners to UWH hereunder by the execution and delivery of a subordination agreement, in form and substance satisfactory to UWH in its sole discretion;

(b) not, except as permitted under the Intellectual Ventures Agreement or any Litigation Funding agreement, transfer, sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any of its Rights in or under any of the contracts or agreements relating to the Gross Monetization Proceeds; notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the Patent Owners wish to grant a subordinate interest in the Gross Monetization Proceeds, Patent Owners may do so with the prior written approval of UWH, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld and if such obligations have been expressly subordinated in right of payment to all obligations of Patent Owners to UWH hereunder by the execution and delivery of a subordination agreement, in form and substance satisfactory to UWH in its sole discretion; and

(c) not transfer, sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any of the Patents, except as permitted under the Intellectual Ventures Agreement and provided any such future assignee or transferee of the Patents agree in writing to be bound to all payment, reporting and audit obligations of Patent Owner as set forth in this Agreement.

5.2. Taxes. All Taxes shall be the financial responsibility of the Party obligated to pay such Taxes as determined by applicable law and neither Party is or shall be liable at any time for any of the other Party's Taxes incurred in connection with or related to amounts paid under this Agreement. No Tax shall be withheld on any Gross Monetization Proceeds or other amounts payable to UWH hereunder unless required by law. If any applicable law requires the deduction or withholding of any tax from any such payment to UWH, then the Patent Owner shall be entitled to make such deduction or withholding and shall timely pay the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant taxing authority in accordance with applicable law and the sum payable to UWH shall be increased as necessary so that, after such deduction or withholding has been made, UWH receives an amount equal to the sum it would have received had no such deduction or withholding been made. Each Party shall indemnify, defend and hold the other Party harmless from and against any Taxes owed by or assessed against the other Party that are the obligations of such Party and from any claims, causes of action, costs, expenses, reasonable attorneys' fees, penalties, assessments and any other liabilities of any nature whatsoever related to such Taxes.

6. GOVERNING LAW; WAIVER OF SPECIFIC DEFENSES; DISPUTES

6.1. Governing Law. This Agreement and the rights and obligations of the parties hereunder shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York, without giving effect to any choice of law or conflict of law provision or rule, and shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the law.

6.2. Specific Waivers. To the greatest extent permissible by law, Patent Owner irrevocably waives and forever and unconditionally releases, discharges and quitclaims any claims, counterclaims, defenses, causes of action, remedies, or rights it or its successors in interest has or may in the future have arising from any doctrine, rule, or principle of law or equity that this Agreement, or the relationships or transactions contemplated by this Agreement (i) are against the public policy of any jurisdiction with which Patent Owner has a connection, or (ii) are unconscionable, or (iii) constitute champerty, maintenance, barratry, or any impermissible transfers, assignments or splitting of property, fees or causes of action, or (iv) violate the rules of professional ethics applicable to Patent Owner, UWH, or any of their lawyers.

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6.3. Arbitrable Claims. All actions, disputes, claims and controversies under common law, statutory law, rules of professional ethics, or in equity of any type or nature whatsoever, whether arising before or after the date of this Agreement, and directly relating to: (a) this Agreement or any amendments and addenda hereto, or the breach, invalidity or termination hereof; (b) any previous or subsequent agreement between UWH and Patent Owner related to the subject matter hereof to the extent set forth in Section 8.2; (c) any act or omission committed by UWH or its Representatives with respect to this Agreement, or by any member, employee, agent, or lawyer of UWH with respect to this Agreement, whether or not arising within the scope and course of employment or other contractual representation of UWH (provided that such act arises under a relationship, transaction or dealing between UWH and Patent Owner); or (d) any act or omission committed by Patent Owner with respect to this Agreement, or by any employee, agent, partner or lawyer of Patent Owner with respect to this Agreement whether or not arising within the scope and course of employment or other contractual representation of Patent Owner (provided that such act arises under a relationship, transaction or dealing between UWH and Patent Owner) (collectively, the "**Disputes**"), will be subject to and resolved by binding arbitration under this Section 6.3 and Section 6.4 below. The Parties agree that the arbitrators have exclusive jurisdiction, to the exclusion of any court (except as specifically provided with regard to prejudgment, provisional, or enforcement proceedings in Section 6.5), to decide all Disputes.

6.4. Administrative Body: Situs. Any Dispute arising out of or relating to this Agreement, including the breach, termination, enforcement, interpretation or validity thereof, or the determination of the scope or applicability of this Agreement to arbitrate, shall be determined by arbitration in New York, New York, before a single arbitrator. The arbitration shall be administered using the arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ("**AAA**") current at the time the Dispute is brought, which rules are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference. Each Party shall, upon written request, promptly provide the other Party with copies of all information on which the producing party may rely in support of or in opposition to any claim or defense and a report of any expert whom the producing Party may call as a witness in the arbitration hearing.

6.5. Prejudgment and Provisional Remedies. Either Party may commence judicial proceedings only for the purpose(s) of: (i) enforcement of the arbitration provisions; (ii) obtaining appointment of arbitrator(s); (iii) preserving the status quo of the Parties pending arbitration as contemplated herein; (iv) preventing the disbursement by any Person of disputed funds; (v) preserving and protecting the rights of either Party pending the outcome of the arbitration, or (vi) seeking injunctive relief for breach of the confidentiality provisions contained in Section 7. Any such action or remedy will not waive a Party's right to compel arbitration of any Dispute, and any Party may also file court proceedings to have judgment entered on the arbitration award. In any action for prejudgment or provisional relief, any court in which such relief is sought shall determine the availability of such relief without regard to any defenses that may be asserted by the other Party, and any such defenses shall be referred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the arbitrators under Section 6.3. The Parties further agree that a court shall not defer or delay granting prejudgment or provisional relief while any such arbitration takes place. **EACH PARTY HERETO HEREBY IRREVOCABLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT IT MAY HAVE, AND AGREES NOT TO REQUEST, A JURY TRIAL FOR THE ADJUDICATION OF ANY DISPUTE HEREUNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY TRANSACTION CONTEMPLATED HEREBY.**

6.6. Attorneys' Fees. If Patent Owner or UWH brings any other action for judicial relief with respect to any Dispute (other than those precisely described in Section 6.5), the Party bringing such action will be liable for and immediately pay all of the other Party's costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred to stay or dismiss such action and remove or refer such Dispute to arbitration. If Patent Owner or UWH brings or appeals an action to vacate or modify an arbitration award and such Party does not prevail, such Party will pay all costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the other Party in defending such action.

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6.7. Enforcement. Any award rendered under this Section shall not be subject to appeal and shall be enforceable in any and all jurisdictions, including the State of Texas and the State of New York.

6.8. Confidentiality of Awards. All arbitration proceedings, including testimony or evidence at hearings, will be kept confidential, although any award or order rendered by the arbitrator(s) pursuant to the terms of this Agreement may be confirmed as a judgment or order in any state or federal or other national court of competent jurisdiction where proceedings are necessary or appropriate to enforce any award or order. This Agreement concerns transactions involving commerce among several state and foreign countries.

7. CONFIDENTIALITY

7.1. Confidential Information. The Parties shall limit the distribution and disclosure of Confidential Information to their Representatives who have a "need to know" to such information. The Party disclosing the Confidential Information to its Representatives shall ensure that such Representatives adhere to, and comply with, all terms and obligations of confidentiality, use and protection of the Confidential Information as accepted by the Parties under this Agreement.

7.2. Limitations on Disclosure of Confidential Information. The Parties and their Representatives shall not disclose Confidential Information, or the fact that the Parties entered into this Agreement, unless: (i) the Parties agree in writing that such disclosure is acceptable, (ii) such disclosure is required in connection with the enforcement or protection of a Party's rights with respect to this Agreement, or (iii) such disclosure is required by law or regulation, governmental or regulatory authority, court order or judicial process; provided, that each Party agrees to give the other Party (to the extent not prohibited by applicable law, regulation, governmental or regulatory authority, court order or judicial process) written notice of any required disclosure and cooperate in obtaining a protective order or similar protection to preserve the confidential nature of the Confidential Information.

7.3. Public Disclosure. Neither UWH nor the Patent Owner shall issue any press release or make any public statement with respect to the existence of this Agreement or the transaction contemplated hereby, except as may be required by applicable law, regulation, governmental, or regulatory authority, judicial process, or court order. UWH and Patent Owner shall keep this Agreement confidential and not disclose it, or any part of it, or any drafts of it, to third parties, except as may be required by applicable law, regulation, governmental or regulatory authority, judicial process, or court order.

7.4. Concerning Disclosure. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to require public disclosure of material non-public information.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

8.1. Privileged Information. UWH will not request from the Patent Owner, and Patent Owner is not required to provide to UWH, documents and information protected by the attorney-client privilege. Patent Owner understands and acknowledges that in the event its Representatives provide privileged information to UWH, such disclosure may be deemed waiver of the applicable privilege. In the event that the Patent Owner inadvertently provides privileged information to UWH, UWH will return such information to Patent Owner without reviewing the information.

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8.2. Entire Agreement and Amendments. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the matters covered herein and supersedes all prior agreements, promises, representations, warranties, statements, and understandings with respect to the subject matter hereof as between the Patent Owner and UWH. This Agreement may not be amended, altered, or modified except by an amendment or supplement to this Agreement executed by all Parties hereto.

8.3. Partial Invalidity; Severability. If, at any time, any provision of this Agreement is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any respect under any law of any jurisdiction, neither the legality, validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions nor the legality, validity or enforceability of such provisions under the law of any other jurisdiction shall in any way be affected or impaired.

8.4. Remedies and Waivers. No failure to exercise, nor any delay in exercising, on the part of UWH or the Patent Owner, of any right or remedy under this Agreement shall operate as a waiver, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right or remedy prevent any further or other exercise or the exercise of any other right or remedy. The rights and remedies provided in this Agreement are cumulative and not exclusive of any rights or remedies provided by law. No provision of this Agreement may be waived except in writing signed by the party granting such waiver.

8.5. Assignment. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon the respective successors and assigns of the Parties. The Patent Owner shall not assign or delegate its rights or obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of UWH, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

8.6. Notices. All notices, reports and other communications required or permitted under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be:

If to Patent Owner

CXT Systems, Inc.
c/o Quest Patent Research Corporation
411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, New York 10580
Attn: President

If to UWH

United Wireless Holdings, Inc.
2711 Centerville Rd.
Suite 400
Wilmington, DE 19808
Attn: CEO

With a copy to:

Alfred R. Fabricant
Brown Rudnick LLP
7 Times Square
New York, New York 10036

8.7. Survival After Termination. The provisions of Sections 1, 2 (with respect to applicable defined terms), 3.2, 3.3, 6, 7, and 8 shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

8.8. Costs and Expenses. The Parties shall be solely responsible for and bear the costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, expenses of accountants, brokers, financial advisors, and other representatives and advisors, each incurs at any time in connection with pursuing, or consummating the transaction contemplated by, this Agreement.

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8.9. No Presumption against Drafter. This Agreement has been negotiated by the Parties and their respective counsel and will be fairly interpreted in accordance with its terms and without any strict construction in favor of or against a Party.

8.10. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts which, when read together, shall constitute a single instrument, and this has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy hereof. A composite copy of this Agreement may be compiled comprising a single copy of the text of this Agreement and one or more copies of the signature pages containing collectively the signatures of all Parties. A facsimile or an electronic mail signature shall be considered due execution and shall be binding upon the signatories hereto with the same force and effect as if the signature were an original, not a facsimile signature.

8.11. No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement is for the sole benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns and nothing herein, express or implied, is intended to or shall confer upon any other Person or entity any legal or equitable right, benefit or remedy of any nature whatsoever under or by reason of this Agreement.

[Signature pages follow]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties execute this Agreement effective as of the date first set forth above.

CXT SYSTEMS, INC.

By: /s/ Jon C. Scahill
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: Chief Executive Officer

UNITED WIRELESS HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ Andrew Fitton
Name: Andrew Fitton
Title: CEO

EX-10.24 3 f10k2017ex10-24_questpatent.htm 2017 EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN

Exhibit 10.24

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORP.

2017 EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN

1. *Purpose*. The purpose of the Quest Patent Research Corp. 2017 Equity Incentive Plan is to provide a means through which the Company and its Affiliates may attract and retain key personnel and to provide a means whereby directors, officers, managers, employees, consultants and advisors of the Company and its Affiliates can acquire and maintain an equity interest in the Company, or be paid incentive compensation, which may (but need not) be measured by reference to the value of Common Stock, thereby strengthening their commitment to the welfare of the Company and its Affiliates and aligning their interests with those of the Company's stockholders.

2. *Definitions*. The following definitions shall be applicable throughout this Plan:

(a) "*Affiliate*" means (i) any person or entity that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company and/or (ii) to the extent provided by the Committee, any person or entity in which the Company has a significant interest as determined by the Committee in its discretion. The term "control" (including, with correlative meaning, the terms "controlled by" and "under common control with"), as applied to any person or entity, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such person or entity, whether through the ownership of voting or other securities, by contract or otherwise.

(b) "*Award*" means, individually or collectively, any Nonqualified Stock Option, Stock Appreciation Right, Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Unit or Stock Bonus Award granted under this Plan.

(c) "*Award Agreement*" means an agreement made and delivered in accordance with Section 14(a) of this Plan evidencing the grant of an Award hereunder.

(d) "*Board*" means the Board of Directors of the Company.

(e) "*Business Day*" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in New York City are authorized or obligated by federal law or executive order to be closed for all or part of a normal business day.

(f) “Cause” means, in the case of a particular Award, unless the applicable Award Agreement otherwise provides (i) the Company or an Affiliate having “cause” to terminate a Participant’s employment or service, as defined in any employment or consulting agreement or similar document or policy between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate in effect at the time of such termination or (ii) in the absence of any such employment or consulting agreement, document or policy (or the absence of any definition of “Cause” contained therein), (A) a continuing material breach or material default (including, without limitation, any material dereliction of duty) by Participant of any agreement between the Participant and the Company, except for any such breach or default which is caused by the Disability of the Participant, or a continuing failure by the Participant to follow the direction of a duly authorized representative of the Company; (B) gross negligence, willful misfeasance or breach of fiduciary duty by the Participant; (C) the commission by the Participant of an act of fraud, embezzlement or any felony or other crime of dishonesty in connection with the Participant’s duties; or (D) conviction of the Participant of a felony or any other crime that would materially and adversely affect: (i) the business or reputation of the Company or (ii) the performance of the Participant’s duties to the Company. Any determination of whether Cause exists shall be made by the Committee in its sole discretion.

(g) “Change in Control” shall, in the case of a particular Award, unless the applicable Award Agreement states otherwise or contains a different definition of “Change in Control,” be deemed to occur upon:

(i) A tender offer (or series of related offers) shall be made and consummated for the ownership of 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Company (which percentage shall include any voting securities owned by the tendering party prior to the commencement of the tender offer) unless as a result of such tender offer more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the surviving or resulting corporation or entity shall be owned in the aggregate by (A) the stockholders of the Company (as of the time immediately prior to the commencement of such offer excluding shares held by the Person making the tender offer), or (B) any employee benefit plan of the Company or its Subsidiaries, and their Affiliates;

(ii) The Company shall be merged or consolidated with another corporation, unless as a result of such merger or consolidation more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the surviving or resulting corporation or entity shall be owned in the aggregate by (A) the stockholders of the Company (as of the time immediately prior to such transaction); *provided*, that a merger or consolidation of the Company with another corporation which is controlled by Persons owning more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Company shall not constitute a Change in Control unless the Committee, in its discretion, determines otherwise, or (B) any employee benefit plan of the Company or its Subsidiaries, and their Affiliates;

(iii) The Company shall sell substantially all of its assets to another entity that is not wholly owned by the Company, unless as a result of such sale more than 50% of such assets shall be owned in the aggregate by (A) the stockholders of the Company (as of the time immediately prior to such transaction), or (B) any employee benefit plan of the Company or its Subsidiaries, and their Affiliates;

(iv) A Person shall acquire 35% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Company (whether directly, indirectly, beneficially or of record), unless as a result of such acquisition more than 35% of the outstanding voting securities of the surviving or resulting corporation or entity shall be owned in the aggregate by (A) the stockholders of the Company (as of the time immediately prior to the first acquisition of such securities by such Person), or (B) any employee benefit plan of the Company or its Subsidiaries, and their Affiliates; or

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(v) Either (i) the individuals who, as of the date hereof, constitute the members of the Board (the “Current Board Members”) cease, by reason of a financing, merger, combination, acquisition, takeover or other non-ordinary course transaction affecting the Company, to constitute at least a majority of the members of the Board unless such change is approved by the Current Board Members or (ii) during any period of two (2) consecutive years, individuals who at the beginning of such period constitute the Board cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority thereof unless the election of each new director was nominated, ratified or approved by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the directors then still in office who were either directors at the beginning of such period or who were elected or appointed with the approval or ratification of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the directors who were directors at the beginning of such period.

For purposes of this Section 2(g), ownership of voting securities shall take into account and shall include ownership as determined by applying the provisions of Rule 13d-3(d)(I)(i) under the Exchange Act (as in effect on the date hereof). In addition, for such purposes, “Person” shall have the meaning given in Section 3(a)(9) of the Exchange Act, as modified and used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) thereof; however, a Person shall not include (A) the Company or any of its Subsidiaries; (B) a trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under an employee benefit plan of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries; (C) an underwriter temporarily holding securities pursuant to an offering of such securities; or (D) a corporation owned, directly or indirectly, by the stockholders of the Company in substantially the same proportion as their ownership of stock of the Company.

(h) “Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any successor thereto. References in this Plan to any section of the Code shall be deemed to include any regulations or other interpretative guidance issued by any governmental authority under such section, and any amendments or successor provisions to such section, regulations or guidance.

(i) “Committee” means a committee of at least two people as the Board may appoint to administer this Plan or, if no such committee has been appointed by the Board, the Board. Unless altered by an action of the Board, the Committee shall be the Compensation Committee of the Board; provided, however, that in the event that the Board shall not have appointed a Committee, references to the Committee shall relate to the Board.

(j) “Common Stock” means the common stock, par value \$0.00003 per share, of the Company (and any stock or other securities into which such common stock may be converted or into which they may be exchanged).

(k) “Company” means Quest Patent Research Corp., a Delaware corporation, together with its successors and assigns.

(l) “Current Board Members” has the meaning given such term in the definition of “Change in Control.”

(m) “Date of Grant” means the date on which the granting of an Award is authorized, or such other date, not earlier than the date the grant is approved by the Committee, as may be specified in such authorization.

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(a) “Disability” means any physical or mental illness, disability or incapacity of the Participant which prevents him from substantially performing his regular duties for a period of three (3) consecutive months or four (4) months, even though not consecutive, in any twelve (12) month period; provided, however, that if the Participant is a party to an employment, consulting or other service agreement with the Company, “Disability” shall have the meaning set forth in such agreement. The determination of whether a Participant has incurred a Disability shall be made by the Committee, which may rely on advice from a physician designated by the Committee, whose determination shall be final and binding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of Section 409A of the Code and for any Award which constitutes an award subject to said Section 409A, Disability shall have the meaning set forth in Section 409A(a)(2)(C) of the Code or any subsequent provision.

(n) “Effective Date” means the date as of which this Plan is adopted by the Board.

(o) “Eligible Director” means a person who is (i) a “non-employee director” within the meaning of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act if the

(p) "Eligible Person" means any (i) individual employed by the Company or an Affiliate; *provided, however*, that no such employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement shall be an Eligible Person unless and to the extent that such eligibility is set forth in such collective bargaining agreement or in an agreement or instrument relating thereto; (ii) director of the Company or an Affiliate; or (iii) consultant or advisor to the Company or an Affiliate; provided, that no consultant or advisor shall be entitled to an Award under this Plan unless such consultant or advisor is (x) a natural persons, (y) provides bona fide services to the Company; and (z) the services are not in connection with the offer or sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction, and do not directly or indirectly promote or maintain a market for the Company's securities.

(q) "Exchange Act" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including any rules, regulations or other interpretative guidance issued by any governmental authority under such section or rule, and any amendments or successor provisions to such section, rules, regulations or guidance.

(r) "Exercise Price" has the meaning given such term in Section 7(b) of this Plan.

(s) "Fair Market Value," unless otherwise provided by the Committee in accordance with all applicable laws, rules regulations and standards, means, on a given date, (i) if the Common Stock is listed on a securities exchange, the closing sales price on the principal such exchange on such date or, in the absence of reported sales on such date, the closing sales price on the immediately preceding date; provided, that if there are no reported sales on either of such dates, the average of the closing bid and asked prices on such shall be used, or (ii) if the Common Stock is not listed on a securities exchange, the mean between the bid and asked prices as quoted on such date by any nationally recognized interdealer quotation system or other service that provides such service which is selected by the Committee, or (iii) if the Common Stock is not quoted on an interdealer quotation system or it is determined that the fair market value is not properly reflected by such quotations, Fair Market Value will be determined by such other method as the Committee determines in good faith to be reasonable and in compliance with Code Section 409A.

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(t) "Immediate Family Members" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 14(b)(ii) of this Plan.

(u) "Incentive Stock Option" means an Option that is designated by the Committee as an incentive stock option as described in Section 422 of the Code and otherwise meets the requirements set forth in this Plan.

(v) "Indemnifiable Person" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 4(e) of this Plan.

(w) "Nonqualified Stock Option" means an Option that is not an Incentive Stock Option.

(x) "Option" means an Award granted under Section 7 of this Plan.

(y) "Option Period" has the meaning given such term in Section 7(c) of this Plan.

(z) "Participant" means an Eligible Person who has been selected by the Committee to participate in this Plan and to receive an Award pursuant to Section 6 of this Plan.

(aa) "Permitted Transferee" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 14(b) of this Plan.

(bb) "Person" has the meaning given such term in the definition of "Change in Control."

(cc) "Plan" means this Quest Patent Research Corp. 2017 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended from time to time.

(dd) "Retirement" means, unless otherwise provided in the Award or pursuant to an agreement between the Company or an Affiliate and the Participant, the fulfillment of each of the following conditions: (i) the Participant is good standing with the Company as determined by the Committee; (ii) the voluntary termination by a Participant of such Participant's employment or service to the Company and (iii) that at the time of such voluntary termination, the sum of: (A) the Participant's age (calculated to the nearest month, with any resulting fraction of a year being calculated as the number of months in the year divided by 12) and (B) the Participant's years of employment or service with the Company (calculated to the nearest month, with any resulting fraction of a year being calculated as the number of months in the year divided by 12) equals at least 62 (provided that, in any case, the foregoing shall only be applicable if, at the time of such Retirement, the Participant shall be at least 55 years of age and shall have been employed by or served with the Company for no less than five years).

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(ee) "Restricted Period" means the period of time determined by the Committee during which an Award is subject to restrictions or, as applicable, the period of time within which performance is measured for purposes of determining whether an Award has been earned.

(ff) "Restricted Stock Unit" means an unfunded and unsecured promise to deliver Common Stock, cash, other securities or other property, subject to certain restrictions (including, without limitation, a requirement that the Participant remain continuously employed or provide continuous services for a specified period of time), granted under Section 9 of this Plan.

(gg) "Restricted Stock" means Common Stock, subject to certain specified restrictions (including, without limitation, a requirement that the Participant remain continuously employed or provide continuous services for a specified period of time), granted under Section 9 of this Plan.

(hh) "SAR Period" has the meaning given such term in Section 8(c) of this Plan.

(ii) "Securities Act" means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any successor thereto, and includes any rules, regulations or other official interpretative guidance issued by any governmental authority under such section, and any amendments or successor provisions to such section, rules, regulations or guidance.

(jj) "Stock Appreciation Right" or "SAR" means an Award granted under Section 8 of this Plan which, if granted to a resident of the United States, meets all of the requirements of Section 1.409A-1(b)(5)(i)(B) of the Treasury Regulations.

(kk) "Stock Bonus Award" means an Award granted under Section 10 of this Plan.

(ll) "Strike Price" means, except as otherwise provided by the Committee in the case of Substitute Awards, (i) in the case of a SAR granted in tandem with an Option, the Exercise Price of the related Option, or (ii) in the case of a SAR granted independent of an Option, the Fair Market Value of Common Stock on the Date of Grant.

(mm) "Subsidiary" means, with respect to any specified Person:

(i) any corporation, association or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of voting securities (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency and after giving effect to any voting agreement or stockholders' agreement that effectively transfers voting

(ii) any partnership or limited liability company (or any comparable foreign entity) (a) the sole general partner or managing member (or functional equivalent thereof) or the managing general partner of which is such Person or Subsidiary of such Person or (b) the only general partners or managing members (or functional equivalents thereof) of which are that Person or one or more Subsidiaries of that Person (or any combination thereof).

(nn) “*Substitute Award*” has the meaning given such term in Section 5(e).

(oo) “*Treasury Regulations*” means any regulations, whether proposed, temporary or final, promulgated by the U.S. Department of Treasury under the Code, and any successor provisions.

3. *Effective Date; Duration.* This Plan shall be effective on the date on which it is approved by the Board.

4. *Administration.*

(a) The Committee shall administer this Plan. To the extent required to comply with the provisions of Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act if the Common Stock is registered pursuant to the Exchange Act (if the Board is not acting as the Committee under this Plan) or necessary to obtain the exception for performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, as applicable, it is intended that each member of the Committee shall, at the time he takes any action with respect to an Award under this Plan, be an Eligible Director. However, the fact that a Committee member shall fail to qualify as an Eligible Director shall not invalidate any Award granted by the Committee that is otherwise validly granted under this Plan. The acts of a majority of the members present at any meeting at which a quorum is present or acts approved in writing by a majority of the Committee shall be deemed the acts of the Committee. Whether a quorum is present shall be determined based on the Committee’s charter as approved by the Board.

(b) Subject to the provisions of this Plan and applicable law, the Committee shall have the sole and plenary authority, in addition to other express powers and authorizations conferred on the Committee by this Plan and its charter, to: (i) designate Participants; (ii) determine the type or types of Awards to be granted to a Participant; (iii) determine the number of Common Stock to be covered by, or with respect to which payments, rights, or other matters are to be calculated in connection with, Awards; (iv) determine the terms and conditions of any Award; (v) determine whether, to what extent, and under what circumstances Awards may be settled or exercised in cash, Common Stock, other securities, other Awards or other property, or canceled, forfeited, or suspended, and the method or methods by which Awards may be settled, exercised, canceled, forfeited, or suspended; (vi) determine whether, to what extent, and under what circumstances the delivery of cash, Common Stock, other securities, other Awards or other property and other amounts payable with respect to an Award shall be made; (vii) interpret, administer, reconcile any inconsistency in, settle any controversy regarding, correct any defect in and/or complete any omission in this Plan and any instrument or agreement relating to, or Award granted under, this Plan; (viii) establish, amend, suspend, or waive any rules and regulations and appoint such agents as the Committee shall deem appropriate for the proper administration of this Plan; (ix) accelerate the vesting or exercisability of, payment for or lapse of restrictions on, Awards; and (x) make any other determination and take any other action that the Committee deems necessary or desirable for the administration of this Plan.

(c) The Committee may, by resolution, expressly delegate to a special committee, consisting of one or more directors who may but need not be officers of the Company, the authority, within specified parameters as to the number and types of Awards, to (i) designate officers and/or employees of the Company or any of its Affiliates to be recipients of Awards under this Plan, and (ii) to determine the number of such Awards to be received by any such Participants; provided, however, that such delegation of duties and responsibilities may not be made with respect to grants of Awards to persons (i) subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act or (ii) who are, or who are reasonably expected to be, “covered employees” for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Code. The acts of such delegates shall be treated as acts of the Board, and such delegates shall report regularly to the Board and the Committee regarding the delegated duties and responsibilities and any Awards granted.

(d) Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Plan, all designations, determinations, interpretations, and other decisions under or with respect to this Plan or any Award or any documents evidencing Awards granted pursuant to this Plan shall be within the sole discretion of the Committee, may be made at any time and shall be final, conclusive and binding upon all persons or entities, including, without limitation, the Company, any Affiliate, any Participant, any holder or beneficiary of any Award, and any stockholder of the Company.

(e) No member of the Board, the Committee, delegate of the Committee or any employee, advisor or agent of the Company or the Board or the Committee (each such person, an “*Indemnifiable Person*”) shall be liable for any action taken or omitted to be taken or any determination made in good faith with respect to this Plan or any Award hereunder. Each Indemnifiable Person shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Company against and from (and the Company shall pay or reimburse on demand for) any loss, cost, liability, or expense (including court costs and attorneys’ fees) that may be imposed upon or incurred by such Indemnifiable Person in connection with or resulting from any action, suit or proceeding to which such Indemnifiable Person may be a party or in which such Indemnifiable Person may be involved by reason of any action taken or omitted to be taken under this Plan or any Award Agreement and against and from any and all amounts paid by such Indemnifiable Person with the Company’s approval, in settlement thereof, or paid by such Indemnifiable Person in satisfaction of any judgment in any such action, suit or proceeding against such Indemnifiable Person, provided, that the Company shall have the right, at its own expense, to assume and defend any such action, suit or proceeding and once the Company gives notice of its intent to assume the defense, the Company shall have sole control over such defense with counsel of the Company’s choice. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be available to an Indemnifiable Person to the extent that a final judgment or other final adjudication (in either case not subject to further appeal) binding upon such Indemnifiable Person determines that the acts or omissions of such Indemnifiable Person giving rise to the indemnification claim resulted from such Indemnifiable Person’s bad faith, fraud or willful criminal act or omission or that such right of indemnification is otherwise prohibited by law or by the Company’s Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be exclusive of any other rights of indemnification to which any such Indemnifiable Person may be entitled under the Company’s Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, as a matter of law, or otherwise, or any other power that the Company may have to indemnify such Indemnifiable Persons or hold them harmless.

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Plan, the Board may, in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time, grant Awards and administer this Plan with respect to such Awards. In any such case, the Board shall have all the authority granted to the Committee under this Plan.

5. *Grant of Awards; Shares Subject to this Plan; Limitations.*

(a) The Committee may, from time to time, grant Options, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units or Stock Bonus Awards to one or more Eligible Persons.

(b) Subject to Section 12 of this Plan, the Committee is authorized to deliver under this Plan an aggregate of 150,000,000 shares of Common Stock (the “Available Shares”).

(c) Common Stock underlying Awards under this Plan that are forfeited, cancelled, expire unexercised, or are settled in cash shall be available again for Awards under this Plan at the same ratio at which they were previously granted, except that the following shares of Common Stock shall not be available again for Awards under this Plan: (i) shares tendered or held back upon the exercise of an Option or settlement of an Award to cover the Exercise Price of an Award; (ii)

shares that are used to satisfy tax withholding obligations of the Participant; (iii) shares for which the Company paid cash equal to the Fair Market Value of the shares of Common Stock in lieu of issuing the Common Stock, and (iv) shares subject to a Stock Appreciation Right that are not issued in connection with the stock settlement of the SAR upon exercise thereof.

(d) Common Stock delivered by the Company in settlement of Awards may be authorized and unissued shares, shares held in the treasury of the Company, shares purchased on the open market or by private purchase, or any combination of the foregoing.

(e) Subject to compliance with Section 1.409A-3(f) of the Treasury Regulations, Awards may, in the sole discretion of the Committee, be granted under this Plan in assumption of, or in substitution for, outstanding awards previously granted by an entity acquired by the Company or with which the Company combines ("Substitute Awards"). The number of shares of Common Stock underlying any Substitute Awards shall be counted against the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock available for Awards under this Plan.

(f) Notwithstanding any provision in this Plan to the contrary (but subject to adjustment as provided in Section 12), the Committee shall not grant to any one Eligible Person in any one calendar year Awards (i) for more than 60,000,000 shares, or (ii) payable in cash in an amount exceeding \$5,000,000 in the aggregate.

6. *Eligibility.* Participation shall be limited to Eligible Persons who have entered into an Award Agreement or who have received written notification from the Committee, or from a person designated by the Committee, that they have been selected to participate in this Plan.

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7. *Options.*

(a) *Generally.* Each Option granted under this Plan shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement (whether in paper or electronic medium (including email or the posting on a web site maintained by the Company or a third party under contract with the Company)). Each Option so granted shall be subject to the conditions set forth in this Section 7, and to such other conditions not inconsistent with this Plan as may be reflected in the applicable Award Agreement. All Options granted under this Plan shall be Nonqualified Stock Options.

(b) *Exercise Price.* The exercise price ("Exercise Price") per share of Common Stock for each Option shall not be less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of such share determined as of the Date of Grant.

(c) *Vesting and Expiration.* Options shall vest and become exercisable in such manner and on such date or dates determined by the Committee and as set forth in the applicable Award Agreement, and shall expire after such period, not to exceed ten (10) years from the Date of Grant, as may be determined by the Committee (the "Option Period"). Both the unvested and the vested portion of an Option shall immediately expire upon the termination of the Participant's employment or service by the Company for Cause.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of Section 7(c) and consistent with the requirements of applicable law, the Committee, in its sole discretion, may extend the post-termination of employment period during which a Participant may exercise vested options.

(d) *Method of Exercise and Form of Payment.* No Common Stock shall be delivered pursuant to the exercise of an Option until payment in full of the Exercise Price therefor is received by the Company and the Participant has paid to the Company or otherwise provided for payment of an amount equal to any federal, state, local and/or foreign income and employment taxes required to be withheld. Options that have become exercisable may be exercised by delivery of written or electronic notice of exercise to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Award Agreement accompanied by payment of the Exercise Price. Unless otherwise provided by the Committee in an Award Agreement, the Exercise Price shall be payable (i) in cash, check (subject to collection), cash equivalent and/or vested Common Stock valued at the Fair Market Value at the time the Option is exercised (including, pursuant to procedures approved by the Committee, by means of attestation of ownership of a sufficient number of shares of Common Stock in lieu of actual delivery of such shares to the Company); *provided, however*, that such Common Stock are not subject to any pledge or other security interest and; (ii) by such other method as the Committee may permit in accordance with applicable law, in its sole discretion, including without limitation: (A) in other property having a fair market value (as determined by the Committee in its discretion) on the date of exercise equal to the Exercise Price or (B) if there is a public market for the Common Stock at such time and the Common Stock may be issued pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-8 or subsequent similar form, by means of a broker-assisted "cashless exercise" pursuant to which the Company is delivered a copy of irrevocable instructions to a stockbroker to sell the Common Stock otherwise deliverable upon the exercise of the Option and to deliver promptly to the Company an amount equal to the Exercise Price or (C) by a "net exercise" method whereby the Company withholds from the delivery of the Common Stock for which the Option was exercised that number of shares of Common Stock having a Fair Market Value equal to the aggregate Exercise Price for the Common Stock for which the Option was exercised. Any fractional shares of Common Stock shall be settled in cash.

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(e) *Compliance with Laws, etc.* Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event shall a Participant be permitted to exercise an Option in a manner that the Committee determines would violate the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, if applicable, or any other applicable law or the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the applicable rules and regulations of any securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system on which the securities of the Company are listed or traded.

8. *Stock Appreciation Rights.*

(a) *Generally.* Each SAR granted under this Plan shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement (whether in paper or electronic medium (including email or the posting on a web site maintained by the Company or a third party under contract with the Company)). Each SAR so granted shall be subject to the conditions set forth in this Section 8, and to such other conditions not inconsistent with this Plan as may be reflected in the applicable Award Agreement. Any Option granted under this Plan may include tandem SARs (i.e., SARs granted in conjunction with an Award of Options under this Plan). The Committee also may award SARs to Eligible Persons independent of any Option.

(b) *Exercise Price.* The Exercise Price per share of Common Stock for each Option shall not be less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of such share determined as of the Date of Grant.

(c) *Vesting and Expiration.* A SAR granted in connection with an Option shall become exercisable and shall expire according to the same vesting schedule and expiration provisions as the corresponding Option. A SAR granted independent of an Option shall vest and become exercisable and shall expire in such manner and on such date or dates determined by the Committee and shall expire after such period, not to exceed ten years, as may be determined by the Committee (the "SAR Period"); *provided, however*, that notwithstanding any vesting dates set by the Committee, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, accelerate the exercisability of any SAR, which acceleration shall not affect the terms and conditions of such SAR other than with respect to exercisability. Unless otherwise provided by the Committee in an Award Agreement:

(i) an SAR shall vest and become exercisable with respect to 100% of the Common Stock subject to such SAR on the third anniversary of the Date of Grant;

(ii) the unvested portion of a SAR shall expire upon termination of employment or service of the Participant granted the SAR, and the vested portion of such SAR shall remain exercisable for:

(B) for directors, officers and employees of the Company only, for the remainder of the SAR Period following termination of employment or service by reason of such Participant's Retirement;

(C) 90 calendar days following termination of employment or service for any reason other than such Participant's death, Disability or Retirement, and other than such Participant's termination of employment or service for Cause, but not later than the expiration of the SAR Period; and

(iii) both the unvested and the vested portion of a SAR shall expire immediately upon the termination of the Participant's employment or service by the Company for Cause.

(d) *Method of Exercise.* SARs that have become exercisable may be exercised by delivery of written or electronic notice of exercise to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Award, specifying the number of SARs to be exercised and the date on which such SARs were awarded. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if on the last day of the Option Period (or in the case of a SAR independent of an option, the SAR Period), the Fair Market Value exceeds the Strike Price, the Participant has not exercised the SAR or the corresponding Option (if applicable), and neither the SAR nor the corresponding Option (if applicable) has expired, such SAR shall be deemed to have been exercised by the Participant on such last day and the Company shall make the appropriate payment therefor.

(e) *Payment.* Upon the exercise of a SAR, the Company shall pay to the Participant the number of shares subject to the SAR that are being exercised multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount by which the Fair Market Value of one share of Common Stock on the exercise date exceeds Strike Price and the denominator of which is the Fair Market Value on such date, and subtracting therefrom an amount equal to any federal, state, local and non-U.S. income and employment taxes required to be withheld which the Participant has not otherwise provided for. Unless the SAR Agreement otherwise provides, the Company shall issue the number of shares of Common Stock computed as provided in the previous sentence or pay the Fair Market Value of such shares in cash, or any combination thereof, as determined by the Committee. Any fractional share of Common Stock shall be settled in cash.

9. Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units.

(a) *Generally.* Each grant of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement (whether in paper or electronic medium (including email or the posting on a web site maintained by the Company or a third party under contract with the Company)). Each such grant shall be subject to the conditions set forth in this Section 9, and to such other conditions not inconsistent with this Plan as may be reflected in the applicable Award Agreement. Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units shall be subject to such restrictions on transferability and other restrictions as the Committee may impose (including, for example, limitations on the right to vote Restricted Stock or the right to receive dividends on the Restricted Stock). Except as otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, a Participant shall have none of the rights of a stockholder with respect to Restricted Stock Units until such time as Common Stock are paid in settlement of such Awards.

(b) *Restricted Accounts; Escrow or Similar Arrangement.* Upon the grant of Restricted Stock, a book entry in a restricted account shall be established in the Participant's name at the Company's transfer agent and, if the Committee determines that the Restricted Stock shall be held by the Company or in escrow rather than held in such restricted account pending the release of the applicable restrictions, the Committee may require the Participant to additionally execute and deliver to the Company (i) an escrow agreement satisfactory to the Committee, if applicable, and (ii) the appropriate stock power (endorsed in blank) with signature medallion guaranteed with respect to the Restricted Stock covered by such agreement. If a Participant shall fail to execute an agreement evidencing an Award of Restricted Stock and, if applicable, an escrow agreement and blank stock power within the amount of time specified by the Committee, the Award shall be null and void *ab initio*. Subject to the restrictions set forth in this Section 9 and the applicable Award Agreement, the Participant generally shall have the rights and privileges of a stockholder as to such Restricted Stock, including without limitation the right to vote such Restricted Stock and the right to receive dividends, if applicable. To the extent shares of Restricted Stock are forfeited, any stock certificates issued to the Participant evidencing such shares shall be returned to the Company, and all rights of the Participant to such shares and as a stockholder with respect thereto shall terminate without further obligation on the part of the Company.

(c) *Vesting; Acceleration of Lapse of Restrictions.* The Restricted Period shall lapse with respect to Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units at such times and under such conditions as are determined by the Committee.

(d) *Delivery of Restricted Stock and Settlement of Restricted Stock Units.* (i) Upon the expiration of the Restricted Period with respect to any shares of Restricted Stock, the restrictions set forth in the applicable Award Agreement shall be of no further force or effect with respect to such shares, except as set forth in the applicable Award Agreement. If an escrow arrangement is used, upon such expiration, the Company shall deliver to the Participant, or his beneficiary, without charge, the share certificate evidencing the shares of Restricted Stock that have not then been forfeited and with respect to which the Restricted Period has expired (rounded down to the nearest full share). Dividends, if any, that may have been withheld by the Committee and attributable to any particular share of Restricted Stock shall be distributed to the Participant in cash or, at the sole discretion of the Committee, in shares of Common Stock having a Fair Market Value equal to the amount of such dividends, upon the release of restrictions on such share and, if such share is forfeited, the Participant shall have no right to such dividends (except as otherwise set forth by the Committee in the applicable Award Agreement).

(ii) Unless otherwise provided by the Committee in an Award Agreement, upon the expiration of the Restricted Period with respect to any outstanding Restricted Stock Units, the Company shall deliver to the Participant, or his beneficiary, without charge, one share of Common Stock for each such outstanding Restricted Stock Unit; *provided, however,* that the Committee may, in its sole discretion and subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Code, elect to (i) pay cash or part cash and part Common Stock in lieu of delivering only Common Stock in respect of such Restricted Stock Units or (ii) defer the delivery of Common Stock (or cash or part Common Stock and part cash, as the case may be) beyond the expiration of the Restricted Period if such delivery would result in a violation of applicable law until such time as is no longer the case. If a cash payment is made in lieu of delivering Common Stock, the amount of such payment shall be equal to the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock as of the date on which the Restricted Period lapsed with respect to such Restricted Stock Units, less an amount equal to any federal, state, local and non-U.S. income and employment taxes required to be withheld the payment of which is not otherwise provided for by the Participant.

10. *Stock Bonus Awards.* The Committee may issue unrestricted Common Stock, or other Awards denominated in Common Stock, under this Plan to Eligible Persons, either alone or in tandem with other awards, in such amounts as the Committee shall from time to time in its sole discretion determine, provided that the shares of Common Stock shall only be unrestricted if such shares may be issued to the Participant pursuant a registration statement on Form S-8 or subsequent similar form. Each Stock Bonus Award granted under this Plan shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement (whether in paper or electronic medium (including email or the posting on a web site maintained by the Company or a third party under contract with the Company)). Each Stock Bonus Award so granted shall be subject to such conditions not inconsistent with this Plan as may be reflected in the applicable Award Agreement.

11. *Changes in Capital Structure and Similar Events.* In the event of (a) any dividend or other distribution (whether in the form of cash, Common Stock,

other securities or other property), recapitalization, stock split, reverse stock split, reorganization, merger, amalgamation, consolidation, split-up, split-off, combination, repurchase or exchange of shares of Common Stock or other securities of the Company, issuance of warrants or other rights to acquire Common Stock or other securities of the Company, or other similar corporate transaction or event (including, without limitation, a Change in Control) that affects the Common Stock, or (b) unusual or nonrecurring events (including, without limitation, a Change in Control) affecting the Company, any Affiliate, or the financial statements of the Company or any Affiliate, or changes in applicable rules, rulings, regulations or other requirements of any governmental body or securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system, accounting principles or law, such that in either case an adjustment is determined by the Committee in its sole discretion to be necessary or appropriate in order to prevent dilution or enlargement of rights, then the Committee shall make any such adjustments that are equitable, including without limitation any or all of the following:

(i) adjusting any or all of (A) the number of shares of Common Stock or other securities of the Company (or number and kind of other securities or other property) that may be delivered in respect of Awards or with respect to which Awards may be granted under this Plan (including, without limitation, adjusting any or all of the limitations under Section 5 of this Plan) and (B) the terms of any outstanding Award, including, without limitation, (1) the number of shares of Common Stock or other securities of the Company (or number and kind of other securities or other property) subject to outstanding Awards or to which outstanding Awards relate, or (2) the Exercise Price or Strike Price with respect to any Award;

(ii) subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Code, providing for a substitution or assumption of Awards, accelerating the exercisability of, lapse of restrictions on, or termination of, Awards or providing for a period of time for exercise prior to the occurrence of such event; and

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(iii) subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Code, canceling any one or more outstanding Awards and causing to be paid to the holders thereof, in cash, Common Stock, other securities or other property, or any combination thereof, the value of such Awards, if any, as determined by the Committee (which if applicable may be based upon the price per share of Common Stock received or to be received by other stockholders of the Company in such event), including without limitation, in the case of an outstanding Option or SAR, a cash payment in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the Fair Market Value (as of a date specified by the Committee) of the Common Stock subject to such Option or SAR over the aggregate Exercise Price or Strike Price of such Option or SAR, respectively (it being understood that, in such event, any Option or SAR having a per share Exercise Price or Strike Price equal to, or in excess of, the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock subject thereto may be canceled and terminated without any payment or consideration therefor); *provided, however*, that in the case of any "equity restructuring" (within the meaning of the Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004) or ASC Topic 718, or any successor thereto), the Committee shall make an equitable or proportionate adjustment to outstanding Awards to reflect such equity restructuring. Any adjustments under this Section 11 shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the exemption provided pursuant to Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act. The Company shall give each Participant notice of an adjustment hereunder and, upon notice, such adjustment shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes.

12. *Effect of Change in Control.* Except to the extent otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, in the event of a Change in Control, notwithstanding any provision of this Plan to the contrary, with respect to all or any portion of a particular outstanding Award or Awards:

(a) all of the then outstanding Options and SARs shall immediately vest and become immediately exercisable as of a time prior to the Change in Control;

(b) the Restricted Period shall expire as of a time prior to the Change in Control;

To the extent practicable, any actions taken by the Committee under the immediately preceding clauses (a) through (c) shall occur in a manner and at a time which allows affected Participants the ability to participate in the Change in Control transactions with respect to the Common Stock subject to their Awards.

13. *Amendments and Termination.*

(a) *Amendment and Termination of this Plan.* The Board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue, or terminate this Plan or any portion thereof at any time; *provided*, that (i) no amendment to the definition of Eligible Person in Section 2(p) or to Section 5(b) or Section 13(b) (to the extent required by the proviso in such Section 13(b)) shall be made without stockholder approval, and (ii) no such amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuation or termination shall be made without stockholder approval if such approval is necessary to comply with any tax or regulatory requirement applicable to this Plan (including, without limitation, as necessary to comply with any rules or requirements of any securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system on which the Common Stock may be listed or quoted or to prevent the Company from being denied a tax deduction under Section 162(m) of the Code); *and, provided, further*, that any such amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuance or termination that would materially and adversely affect the rights of any Participant or any holder or beneficiary of any Award theretofore granted shall not to that extent be effective without the prior written consent of the affected Participant, holder or beneficiary.

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(b) *Amendment of Award Agreements.* The Committee may, to the extent consistent with the terms of any applicable Award Agreement, waive any conditions or rights under, amend any terms of, or alter, suspend, discontinue, cancel or terminate, any Award theretofore granted or the associated Award Agreement, prospectively or retroactively; *provided, however* that any such waiver, amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuance, cancellation or termination that would materially and adversely affect the rights of any Participant with respect to any Award theretofore granted shall not to that extent be effective without the consent of the affected Participant.

14. *General.*

(a) *Award Agreements.* Each Award under this Plan shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement, which shall be delivered to the Participant (whether in paper or electronic medium (including email or the posting on a web site maintained by the Company or a third party under contract with the Company)) and shall specify the terms and conditions of the Award and any rules applicable thereto, including without limitation, the effect on such Award of the death, Disability or termination of employment or service of a Participant, or of such other events as may be determined by the Committee. The Company's failure to specify any term of any Award in any particular Award Agreement shall not invalidate such term, provided such term was duly adopted by the Board or the Committee.

(b) *Nontransferability; Trading Restrictions.*

(i) Each Award shall be exercisable only by a Participant during the Participant's lifetime, or, if permissible under applicable law, by the Participant's legal guardian or representative. No Award may be assigned, alienated, pledged, attached, sold or otherwise transferred or encumbered by a Participant other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution and any such purported assignment, alienation, pledge, attachment, sale, transfer or encumbrance shall be void and unenforceable against the Company or an Affiliate; provided that the designation of a beneficiary shall not constitute an assignment, alienation, pledge, attachment, sale, transfer or encumbrance.

(ii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, permit Awards (other than Incentive Stock Options) to be transferred by a Participant, with or without consideration, subject to such rules as the Committee may adopt consistent with any applicable Award Agreement to preserve the purposes of this Plan, to: (A) any person who is a "family member" of the Participant, as such term is used in the instructions to Form S-8 under the Securities Act (collectively, the "*Immediate Family Members*"); (B) a trust solely for the benefit of the Participant and his or her Immediate Family Members; or (C) a partnership or limited liability company whose only partners or stockholders are the Participant and his or her Immediate Family Members; or (D) any other transferee as may be approved either (I) by the Board or the Committee in its sole discretion, or (II) as provided in the applicable Award Agreement (each transferee described in clauses (A), (B), (C) and (D) above is hereinafter referred to as a "*Permitted Transferee*"); *provided*, that the Participant gives the Committee advance

(iii) The terms of any Award transferred in accordance with subparagraph (ii) above shall apply to the Permitted Transferee and any reference in this Plan, or in any applicable Award Agreement, to a Participant shall be deemed to refer to the Permitted Transferee, except that (A) Permitted Transferees shall not be entitled to transfer any Award, other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution; (B) Permitted Transferees shall not be entitled to exercise any transferred Option unless there shall be in effect a registration statement on an appropriate form covering the Common Stock to be acquired pursuant to the exercise of such Option if the Committee determines, consistent with any applicable Award Agreement, that such a registration statement is necessary or appropriate; (C) the Committee or the Company shall not be required to provide any notice to a Permitted Transferee, whether or not such notice is or would otherwise have been required to be given to the Participant under this Plan or otherwise; and (D) the consequences of the termination of the Participant's employment by, or services to, the Company or an Affiliate under the terms of this Plan and the applicable Award Agreement shall continue to be applied with respect to the Participant, including, without limitation, that an Option shall be exercisable by the Permitted Transferee only to the extent, and for the periods, specified in this Plan and the applicable Award Agreement.

(iv) The Committee shall have the right, either on an Award-by-Award basis or as a matter of policy for all Awards or one or more classes of Awards, to condition the delivery of vested Common Stock received in connection with such Award on the Participant's agreement to such restrictions as the Committee may determine.

(c) Tax Withholding.

(i) A Participant shall be required to pay to the Company or any Affiliate, or the Company or any Affiliate shall have the right and is hereby authorized to withhold, from any cash, Common Stock, other securities or other property deliverable under any Award or from any compensation or other amounts owing to a Participant, the amount (in cash, Common Stock, other securities or other property) of any required withholding taxes in respect of an Award, its exercise, or any payment or transfer under an Award or under this Plan and to take such other action as may be necessary in the opinion of the Committee or the Company to satisfy all obligations for the payment of such withholding and taxes. In addition, the Committee, in its discretion, may make arrangements mutually agreeable with a Participant who is not an employee of the Company or an Affiliate to facilitate the payment of applicable income and self-employment taxes.

(ii) Without limiting the generality of clause (i) above, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, permit a Participant to satisfy, in whole or in part, the foregoing withholding liability by (A) the delivery of shares of Common Stock (which are not subject to any pledge or other security interest) owned by the Participant having a Fair Market Value equal to such withholding liability or (B) having the Company withhold from the number of shares of Common Stock otherwise issuable or deliverable pursuant to the exercise or settlement of the Award a number of shares of Common Stock with a Fair Market Value equal to such withholding liability.

(d) No Claim to Awards; No Rights to Continued Employment; Waiver. No employee of the Company or an Affiliate, or other person, shall have any claim or right to be granted an Award under this Plan or, having been selected for the grant of an Award, to be selected for a grant of any other Award. There is no obligation for uniformity of treatment of Participants or holders or beneficiaries of Awards. The terms and conditions of Awards and the Committee's determinations and interpretations with respect thereto need not be the same with respect to each Participant and may be made selectively among Participants, whether or not such Participants are similarly situated. Neither this Plan nor any action taken hereunder shall be construed as giving any Participant any right to be retained in the employ or service of the Company or an Affiliate, nor shall it be construed as giving any Participant any rights to continued service on the Board. The Company or any of its Affiliates may at any time dismiss a Participant from employment or discontinue any consulting relationship, free from any liability or any claim under this Plan, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Plan or any Award Agreement. By accepting an Award under this Plan, a Participant shall thereby be deemed to have waived any claim to continued exercise or vesting of an Award or to damages or severance entitlement related to non-continuation of the Award beyond the period provided under this Plan or any Award Agreement, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any written employment contract or other agreement between the Company and its Affiliates and the Participant, whether any such agreement is executed before, on or after the Date of Grant.

(e) International Participants. With respect to Participants who reside or work outside of the United States of America and who are not (and who are not expected to be) "covered employees" within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code, the Committee may in its sole discretion amend the terms of this Plan or outstanding Awards (or establish a sub-plan) with respect to such Participants in order to conform such terms with the requirements of local law or to obtain more favorable tax or other treatment for such Participants, the Company or its Affiliates.

(f) Designation and Change of Beneficiary. Each Participant may file with the Committee a written designation of one or more persons as the beneficiary(ies) who shall be entitled to receive the amounts payable with respect to an Award, if any, due under this Plan upon his or her death. A Participant may, from time to time, revoke or change his or her beneficiary designation without the consent of any prior beneficiary by filing a new designation with the Committee. The last such designation filed with the Committee shall be controlling; *provided, however*, that no designation, or change or revocation thereof, shall be effective unless received by the Committee prior to the Participant's death, and in no event shall it be effective as of a date prior to such receipt. If no beneficiary designation is filed by a Participant, the beneficiary shall be deemed to be his or her spouse or, if the Participant is unmarried at the time of death, his or her estate. Upon the occurrence of a Participant's divorce (as evidenced by a final order or decree of divorce), any spousal designation previously given by such Participant shall automatically terminate.

(g) Termination of Employment/Service. Unless determined otherwise by the Committee at any point following such event: (i) neither a temporary absence from employment or service due to illness, vacation or leave of absence nor a transfer from employment or service with the Company to employment or service with an Affiliate (or vice-versa) shall be considered a termination of employment or service with the Company or an Affiliate; and (ii) if a Participant's employment with the Company and its Affiliates terminates, but such Participant continues to provide services to the Company and its Affiliates in a non-employee capacity (or vice-versa), such change in status shall not be considered a termination of employment with the Company or an Affiliate for purposes of this Plan unless the Committee, in its discretion, determines otherwise.

(h) No Rights as a Stockholder. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Plan or any Award Agreement, no person shall be entitled to the privileges of ownership in respect of shares of Common Stock that are subject to Awards hereunder until such shares have been issued or delivered to that person.

(i) Government and Other Regulations.

(i) The obligation of the Company to settle Awards in Common Stock or other consideration shall be subject to all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and to such approvals by governmental agencies as may be required. Notwithstanding any terms or conditions of any Award to the contrary, the Company shall be under no obligation to offer to sell or to sell, and shall be prohibited from offering to sell or selling, any Common Stock pursuant to an Award unless such shares have been properly registered for sale pursuant to the Securities Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission or unless the Company has received an opinion of counsel, satisfactory to the Company, that such shares may be offered or sold without such registration pursuant to an available exemption therefrom and the terms and conditions of such exemption have been fully complied with. The Company shall be under no obligation to register for sale under the Securities Act any of the Common Stock to be offered or sold under this Plan. The Committee shall have the authority to provide that all certificates for Common

Stock or other securities of the Company or any Affiliate delivered under this Plan to such stop transfer orders and other restrictions as the Committee may deem advisable under this Plan, the applicable Award Agreement, the federal securities laws, or the rules, regulations and other requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system upon which such shares or other securities are then listed or quoted and any other applicable federal, state, local or non-U.S. laws, and, without limiting the generality of Section 9 of this Plan, the Committee may cause a legend or legends to be put on any such certificates to make appropriate reference to such restrictions. Notwithstanding any provision in this Plan to the contrary, the Committee reserves the right to add any additional terms or provisions to any Award granted under this Plan that it in its sole discretion deems necessary or advisable in order that such Award complies with the legal requirements of any governmental entity to whose jurisdiction the Award is subject.

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(ii) The Committee may cancel an Award or any portion thereof if it determines, in its sole discretion, that legal or contractual restrictions and/or blockage and/or other market considerations would make the Company's acquisition of Common Stock from the public markets, the Company's issuance of Common Stock to the Participant, the Participant's acquisition of Common Stock from the Company and/or the Participant's sale of Common Stock to the public markets, illegal, impracticable or inadvisable. If the Committee determines to cancel all or any portion of an Award in accordance with the foregoing, unless doing so would violate Section 409A of the Code, the Company shall pay to the Participant an amount equal to the excess of (A) the aggregate Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to such Award or portion thereof canceled (determined as of the applicable exercise date, or the date that the shares would have been vested or delivered, as applicable), over (B) the aggregate Exercise Price or Strike Price (in the case of an Option or SAR, respectively) or any amount payable as a condition of delivery of Common Stock (in the case of any other Award). Such amount shall be delivered to the Participant as soon as practicable following the cancellation of such Award or portion thereof. The Committee shall have the discretion to consider and take action to mitigate the tax consequence to the Participant in cancelling an Award in accordance with this clause.

(j) Payments to Persons Other Than Participants. If the Committee shall find that any person to whom any amount is payable under this Plan is unable to care for his affairs because of illness or accident, or is a minor, or has died, then any payment due to such person or his estate (unless a prior claim therefor has been made by a duly appointed legal representative) may, if the Committee so directs the Company, be paid to his spouse, child, relative, an institution maintaining or having custody of such person, or any other person deemed by the Committee to be a proper recipient on behalf of such person otherwise entitled to payment. Any such payment shall be a complete discharge of the liability of the Committee and the Company therefor.

(k) Nonexclusivity of this Plan. Neither the adoption of this Plan by the Board nor the submission of this Plan to the stockholders of the Company for approval shall be construed as creating any limitations on the power of the Board to adopt such other incentive arrangements as it may deem desirable, including, without limitation, the granting of stock options or other equity-based awards otherwise than under this Plan, and such arrangements may be either applicable generally or only in specific cases.

(l) No Trust or Fund Created. Neither this Plan nor any Award shall create or be construed to create a trust or separate fund of any kind or a fiduciary relationship between the Company or any Affiliate, on the one hand, and a Participant or other person or entity, on the other hand. No provision of this Plan or any Award shall require the Company, for the purpose of satisfying any obligations under this Plan, to purchase assets or place any assets in a trust or other entity to which contributions are made or otherwise to segregate any assets, nor shall the Company maintain separate bank accounts, books, records or other evidence of the existence of a segregated or separately maintained or administered fund for such purposes. Participants shall have no rights under this Plan other than as general unsecured creditors of the Company, except that insofar as they may have become entitled to payment of additional compensation by performance of services, they shall have the same rights as other employees under applicable law.

(m) Reliance on Reports. Each member of the Committee and each member of the Board shall be fully justified in acting or failing to act, as the case may be, and shall not be liable for having so acted or failed to act in good faith, in reliance upon any report made by the independent public accountant of the Company and its Affiliates and/or any other information furnished in connection with this Plan by any agent of the Company or the Committee or the Board, other than himself.

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(n) Relationship to Other Benefits. No payment under this Plan shall be taken into account in determining any benefits under any pension, retirement, profit sharing, group insurance or other benefit plan of the Company except as otherwise specifically provided in such other plan.

(o) Governing Law. This Plan shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Delaware, without giving effect to the conflict of laws provisions.

(p) Severability. If any provision of this Plan or any Award or Award Agreement is or becomes or is deemed to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any jurisdiction or as to any person or entity or Award, or would disqualify this Plan or any Award under any law deemed applicable by the Committee, such provision shall be construed or deemed amended to conform to the applicable laws in the manner that most closely reflects the original intent of the Award or this Plan, or if it cannot be construed or deemed amended without, in the determination of the Committee, materially altering the intent of this Plan or the Award, such provision shall be construed or deemed stricken as to such jurisdiction, person or entity or Award and the remainder of this Plan and any such Award shall remain in full force and effect.

(q) Obligations Binding on Successors. The obligations of the Company under this Plan shall be binding upon any successor corporation or organization resulting from the merger, amalgamation, consolidation or other reorganization of the Company, or upon any successor corporation or organization succeeding to substantially all of the assets and business of the Company.

(r) Expenses; Gender; Titles and Headings. The expenses of administering this Plan shall be borne by the Company and its Affiliates. Masculine pronouns and other words of masculine gender shall refer to both men and women. The titles and headings of the sections in this Plan are for convenience of reference only, and in the event of any conflict, the text of this Plan, rather than such titles or headings shall control.

(s) Other Agreements. Notwithstanding the above, the Committee may require, as a condition to the grant of and/or the receipt of Common Stock under an Award, that the Participant execute lock-up, stockholder or other agreements, as it may determine in its sole and absolute discretion.

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(t) Section 409A. This Plan and all Awards granted hereunder are intended to comply with, or otherwise be exempt from, the requirements of Section 409A of the Code. This Plan and all Awards granted under this Plan shall be administered, interpreted, and construed in a manner consistent with Section 409A of the Code to the extent necessary to avoid the imposition of additional taxes under Section 409A(a)(1)(B) of the Code. Notwithstanding anything in this Plan to the contrary, in no event shall the Committee exercise its discretion to accelerate the payment or settlement of an Award where such payment or settlement constitutes deferred compensation within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code unless, and solely to the extent that, such accelerated payment or settlement is permissible under Section 1.409A-3(j)(4) of the Treasury Regulations. If a Participant is a "specified employee" (within the meaning of Section 1.409A-1(i) of the Treasury Regulations) at any time during the twelve (12)-month period ending on the date of his termination of employment, and any Award hereunder subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Code is to be satisfied on account of the Participant's termination of employment, satisfaction of such Award shall be suspended until the date that is six (6) months after the date of such termination of employment.

(u) Payments. Participants shall be required to pay, to the extent required by applicable law, any amounts required in order to receive Common

EX-31.1 4 f10k2017ex31-1_questpatent.htm CERTIFICATION

Exhibit 31.1

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

I, Jon C. Scahill, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Quest Patent Research Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual 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 annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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 controls 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 annual 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;
 - 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 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Dated: April 02, 2018

By: /s/ Jon C. Scahill
Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer)
(Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting Officer)

EX-32.1 5 f10k2017ex32-1_questpatent.htm CERTIFICATION

Exhibit 32.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Quest Patent Research Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jon C. Scahill, chief executive officer of the Company, and acting chief financial officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully 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 respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 02, 2018

By: /s/ Jon C. Scahill
Jon C. Scahill
Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting Officer)