

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, 2019

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**

**11-2873662**

(State or other jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or organization)

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

**411 Theodore Fremd Ave., Suite 206S, Rye, NY**

**10580-1411**

(Address of principal executive offices)

(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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		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: \$8,426,843 as of June 29, 2019.

As of March 27, 2020, 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;
- The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on our ability to generate revenue from our intellectual property; including reduced court schedules which give a lower priority to legal action such as those we file and the ability or willingness of defendants to reach a settlement on our claims;
- Our ability to generate sufficient proceeds from our intellectual property rights to enable us to pay the promissory notes which we issued in connection with our purchase of patent rights which mature in September 2020 and which we may issue in connection with any other intellectual property rights we may acquire;
- Our ability or perceived ability to obtain necessary financing for operations and for the monetization of our intellectual property rights;
- 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, including the willingness of potential financing sources to make advances in view of the economic effects COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting business closures;
- Our ability to identify and acquire intellectual property rights for innovative technologies for which there is a significant potential market, including our ability to negotiate to obtain such rights in view of the economic effects COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting business closures;
- The effect of any adverse decision in any action one of our subsidiaries may commence, including the award of legal fees in favor of a defendant, which may result in the bankruptcy of the subsidiary;
- 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 Intelligent Partners, LLC (“Intelligent Partners”) as the holder of the notes, which are 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 held by Intelligent Partners as transferee of 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, which has the effect of significantly reducing the cash available to us as a result of any settlement;
- 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 of 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.

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## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Overview

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 eleven intellectual property portfolios, which principally consist of patent rights. Our eleven intellectual property portfolios include the portfolios which we acquired from Intellectual Ventures Assets 16, LLC (“Intellectual Ventures”) and seven 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 generate revenue from two 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.
- Licensed packaging sales, which relate to the sale of licensed products.

We previously received management fees for managing litigation related to our intellectual property rights. We do not currently receive these fees; we do not have any agreements that provide for such payments and we cannot assure you that we will generate revenue from such fees in the future.

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 of 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. 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 adequate 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.

#### Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on our Business

Although we do not manufacture or sell products, the COVID-19 pandemic and the work shutdown imposed in the United States and other countries to limit the spread of the virus can have a negative impact on our business. Our revenue is generated almost exclusively from license fees generated from litigation seeking damages for infringement of our intellectual property rights. The work shutdown has affected the court system and, with courts operating on a reduced schedule. As a result, patent infringement actions are likely to be lower priority items in allocation of court resources, with the effect that deadlines are likely to be postponed which delays may give defendants an incentive to delay negotiations or offer a lower amount than they might otherwise accept. In addition, the effect of the COVID-19 and the public response may adversely affect the financial condition and prospects of defendants and potential defendants, which would make it less likely that they would be willing to settle our claim.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the response to limit the spread of the infection may affect the financial condition of financing sources and the willingness of potential financing sources to provide funding for our litigation. In addition, these factors may affect a law firms’ ability and willingness to provide us with legal services on a contingent or partial contingent.

Further, to the extent that holders of intellectual property rights see these factors impacting our ability to generate revenue from their intellectual property, they may be reluctant to sell intellectual property to us on terms which are acceptable to us, if at all.

#### 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. 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 IV 34/37 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 IV 34/37. 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. The \$25,000 advance is treated as an advance against distributions of net proceeds payable to IV 34/37. 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 IV 34/37 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. The initial \$10,000 advance is treated as an advance toward our future distributions of net proceeds payable 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 IV 62/71.

On January 26, 2018, Photonic Imaging Solutions Inc. (“PIS”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 6 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 a portfolio of eleven United States patents and sixteen foreign patents (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 the \$10,000 advance being treated as an advance against the first distributions of net proceeds payable 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. The patent portfolio which we acquired from IV 64 is the CMOS portfolio which is described under “Business – Our Intellectual Property Portfolios.”

On March 15, 2019, M-RED Inc. (“M-RED”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 113 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 108 LLC (“IV 113/108”) pursuant to which M-RED paid IV 113/108 \$75,000 and IV 113/108 transferred to M-RED all right, title and interest in a portfolio of sixty United States patents and eight foreign patents (the “M-RED Portfolio”). Under the agreement, M-RED will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 113/108, as long as we generate revenue from the M-RED Portfolio. The agreement with IV 113/108 provides that if, on September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022, cumulative distributions to IV 113/108 total less than \$450,000, \$975,000 and \$1,575,000, respectively, M-RED shall pay the difference between such cumulative amounts and the amount paid to IV 113/108 within ten days after the applicable date. The \$75,000 advance is treated as an advance against the first distributions of net proceeds payable to IV 113/108. The useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was approximately nine years. Neither we nor any affiliate of M-RED has guaranteed the minimum payments. M-RED’s obligations under the agreement with IV 113/108 are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the M-RED Portfolio. The patent portfolio which we acquired from IV 113/108 is the M-RED portfolio which is described under “Business – Our Intellectual Property Portfolios.”

#### 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 or derived from 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 were consolidated for trial. 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. On June 8, 2018 the appellate court affirmed the lower court’s decision. On June 9, 2018 Quest Licensing Corporation filed a petition for rehearing with the appellate court. On July 30, 2018 the appellate court denied Quest Licensing Corporations petition for rehearing and the funding

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 and with leave to renew their motion thirty days from the decision of the appellate court on Quest Licensing Corporation's appeal. On August 8, 2018, the defendants' renewed their motion for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the Patent Act. On March 27, 2019 the defendants' motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied.

#### 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 Pak™ brand packaging materials are 100% curbside recyclable.

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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 \$25,000 and \$20,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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. These warrants expired unexercised. 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. On December 17, 2018, Wynn Technologies, Inc. granted an exclusive license to the Financial Data Portfolio, including the right to enforce, to our wholly owned subsidiary, Quest NetTech. Under the agreement, Quest NetTech receives 100% of the net proceeds, as defined by the agreement. On April 11, 2019 Quest NetTech Corporation merged with Wynn Technologies, Inc. with Quest NetTech Corporation being the surviving entity with Mr. Li having a 35% interest. On April 12, 2019, Quest NetTech brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Apple, Inc.

Through December 31, 2019, 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, 2019, 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.

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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.

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. In April 2018, the actions against Acer Inc., Schneider Electric and Bose Corporation were dismissed. In April 2018, Mariner IC brought patent infringement actions in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against TiVo Corporation and Huawei Device Co., Ltd et. al. In August 2018, the action against Huawei Device Co., Ltd et. al. was voluntarily dismissed. In September 2018, Mariner IC brought a patent infringement action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Huawei Device Co., Ltd et. al. All suits were settled and dismissed in 2019 and our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019 includes revenue from these settlements. We did not generate license fees from the Anchor Structure Portfolio in 2018.

#### 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 Power Management/Bus Control Portfolio and engaged counsel on a partial contingency basis in connection with a proposed patent infringement action relating to the Power Management/Bus Control. 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.

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.

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. As of December 31, 2018, these actions have been settled and dismissed. Our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 includes revenue from these settlements.

In May 2018, Semcon brought patent infringement actions in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Amazon.com, Inc., AsusTek Computer Inc., TCT Mobile International Limited et. al., Kyocera Corporation, LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, SE, Shenzhen OnePlus Science & Technology Co., Ltd., and Michael Kors Holdings Ltd. Trials have been docketed in the TCT Mobile and Shenzhen OnePlus actions for September 14, 2020 and December 7, 2020, respectively. All hearing and trial dates are subject to change at the discretion of the court. The Asus and LVMH actions were stayed pending settlement.

The Michael Kors, Kyocera and Amazon actions were settled in 2019, and our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019 includes revenue from these settlements. Revenue for 2018 includes license fees 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, 2019, we did not generate any revenue from this portfolio.

### CXT Portfolio

This portfolio consists of thirty 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.

In April 2018 CXT brought patent infringement suits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Academy Ltd., The Container Store Group, Inc. and Pier 1 Imports, Inc. In May 2018 CXT brought patent infringement suits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Conn's, Inc., Fossil Group, Inc., JC Penney Company, Inc., Stage Stores, Inc. and Tailored Brands, Inc. In May 2019, CXT brought patent infringement actions in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc., Hallmark.com, LLC, Retail Concepts, Inc. and CC Filson Co. In August 2019, CXT brought patent infringement suits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against Neiman Marcus Group Ltd., General Nutrition Corporation and Steve Madden, Ltd.

As of December 31, 2019, the actions against Academy Ltd., Fossil Group, Inc., JC Penney Company, Inc., Tailored Brands, Inc., Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc., Hallmark, CC Filson, General Nutrition, Steve Madden, Ltd. and Neiman Marcus Group Ltd. are pending. The actions against Conn's is stayed pending settlement and the actions against The Container Store, Pier 1 Imports and Stage Stores have been settled. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019 includes revenue from these settlements. We did not generate revenue from the CXT Portfolio in 2018.

### 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 which PIS acquired on January 26, 2018.

In April 2018 PIS brought patent infringement actions in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Lenovo Group Ltd., AsusTek Computer Inc., Lorex Technology Inc., and NETGEAR, Inc. As of December 31, 2019, all actions had been settled and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019 includes revenue from these settlements. We did not generate revenue from the CXT Portfolio in 2018.

### M-RED Portfolio

This portfolio consists of sixty United States patents and eight foreign patents which cover technology relating to processor and power management which M-RED acquired on March 15, 2019.

On April 29, 2019, M-Red brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against MediaTek Inc. and Acer Inc. On July 16, 2019, M-Red Inc. brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Panasonic Corporation. A Markman claim construction hearing in the Panasonic action is scheduled for May 21, 2020 with trial scheduled to commence on November 2, 2020. All dates are subject to change by the Court.

We did not generate revenue from the CXT Portfolio in 2019.

### 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, Network-1 Security Solutions, Round Rock Research LLC, IPValue Management Inc., Pendrell Corporation, Finjan Holdings, Inc., Inventergy Global, Inc., Netlist Inc., Parkervision Inc., Spherix Incorporated, Intelligent Partners, Walker Innovation, Inc. and others derive all or a substantial portion of their revenue from intellectual property 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, Turtle Pak, anchor structure, power management/bus control, diode on chip, rich media, CXT, CMOS and M-RED. 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](http://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 Semcon, 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	4/13/2000	3/20/2007	4/13/2020
Mobile Data	US Patent	9,288,605	Apparatus and method for supplying information	11/12/2009	3/15/2016	4/13/2020
Mobile Data	US Patent	9,913,068	Apparatus and method for supplying information	3/15/2013	3/6/2018	7/20/2021
Mobile Data	US Application	15/877,820	Apparatus and method for supplying information	1/23/2018	5/31/2018	N/A
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

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
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 Certificate	7,100,061C1	Adaptive power control	6/13/2007	8/4/2009	N/A
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
IC	US Patent	7,108,420	System for on-chip temperature measurement in integrated circuits	10/7/2004	9/19/2006	4/10/2023
IC	US Patent	9,222,843	System for on-chip temperature measurement in integrated circuits	9/23/2011	12/29/2015	4/10/2023
IC	US Application	16/537,200	System for on-chip temperature measurement in integrated circuits	8/9/2019	11/28/2019	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
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

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
CXT	US Patent	7,133,835	Online exchange market system with a buyer auction 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

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
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 Patent	9,928,508	Single sign-on for access to a central data repository	1/6/2006	3/27/18	5/22/2027
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

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
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
M-RED	US Patent	6,853,259	Ring oscillator dynamic adjustments for auto calibration	8/15/2001	2/8/2005	8/15/2021
M-RED	US Patent	7,068,557	Ring oscillator dynamic adjustments for auto calibration	1/25/2005	6/27/2006	8/15/2021
M-RED	US Patent	7,209,401	Ring oscillator dynamic adjustments for auto calibration	5/2/2006	4/24/2007	8/15/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,221,682	Method and apparatus for evaluating a known good die using both wire bond and flip-chip interconnects	5/28/1999	4/24/2001	5/28/2019

M-RED	US Patent	RE43,607	Method and apparatus for evaluating a known good die using both wire bond and flip-chip interconnects	5/31/2007	8/28/2012	12/31/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,177,843	Oscillator circuit controlled by programmable logic	5/26/1999	1/23/2001	5/26/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,628,171	Method, architecture and circuit for controlling and/or operating an oscillator	1/23/2001	9/30/2003	5/26/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,831,690	Electrical sensing apparatus and method utilizing an array of transducer elements	12/7/1999	12/14/2004	12/7/2019
M-RED	US Patent	7,511,754	Electrical sensing apparatus and method utilizing an array of transducer elements	10/26/2004	3/31/2009	2/7/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,498,399	Low dielectric-constant dielectric for etchstop in dual damascene backend of integrated circuits	9/8/1999	12/24/2002	9/8/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,744,311	Switching amplifier with voltage-multiplying output stage	4/23/2002	6/1/2004	4/23/2022

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
M-RED	US Patent	6,646,465	Programmable Logic Device Including Bi-Directional Shift Register	2/7/2002	11/11/2003	2/7/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,721,310	Multiport non-blocking high capacity atm and packet switch	11/2/2001	4/13/2004	11/2/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,456,183	Inductor for Integrated Circuit	2/24/2000	9/24/2002	2/24/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,838,970	Inductor for Integrated Circuit	7/26/2002	1/4/2005	9/30/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,459,135	Monolithic Integrated Circuit Incorporating An Inductive Component And Process For Fabricating Such An Integrated Circuit	3/15/2000	10/1/2002	3/15/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,388,322	Article comprising a mechanically compliant bump	1/17/2001	5/14/2002	1/17/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,458,411	Method of making a mechanically compliant bump	10/5/2001	10/1/2002	1/17/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,506,648	Method of fabricating a high power RF field effect transistor with reduced hot electron injection and resulting structure	9/2/1998	1/14/2003	6/27/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,735,422	Calibrated DC compensation system for a wireless communication device configured in a zero intermediate frequency architecture	10/2/2000	5/11/2004	10/2/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,674,998	System and method for detecting and correcting phase error between differential signals	12/21/2000	1/6/2004	10/2/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,891,440	Quadrature oscillator with phase error correction	12/21/2000	1/6/2004	8/8/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,763,228	Precision automatic gain control circuit	12/21/2001	7/13/2004	10/3/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,748,200	Automatic gain control system and method for a ZIF architecture	4/4/2003	6/8/2004	10/2/2020
M-RED	US Patent	RE42,799	Packet acquisition and channel tracking for a wireless communication device configured in a zero intermediate frequency architecture	6/27/2008	10/4/2011	1/22/2023
M-RED	US Patent	6,560,448	DC compensation system for a wireless communication device configured in a zero intermediate frequency architecture	10/2/2000	5/6/2003	8/29/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,448,910	Method and apparatus for convolution encoding and viterbi decoding of data that utilize a configurable processor to configure a plurality of re-configurable processing elements	3/26/2001	9/10/2002	3/26/2021

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
M-RED	US Patent	7,127,588	Apparatus and method for an improved performance VLIW processor	12/5/2000	10/24/2006	3/17/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,757,752	Micro Controller Development System	1/14/2002	6/29/2004	1/14/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,509,646	Apparatus For Reducing An Electrical Noise Inside A Ball Grid Array Package	5/22/2000	1/21/2003	5/22/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,365,970	Bond Pad Structure And Its Method Of Fabricating	12/10/1999	4/2/2002	12/10/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,912,601	Method of programming PLDs using a wireless link	6/28/2000	6/28/2005	5/11/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,496,054	Control signal generator for an overvoltage-tolerant interface circuit on a low voltage process	5/9/2001	12/17/2002	5/9/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,194,279	Fabrication method for gate spacer	6/28/1999	2/27/2001	6/28/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,281,554	Electrostatic discharge protection circuit	3/20/2000	8/28/2001	3/20/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,657,263	MOS transistors having dual gates and self-aligned interconnect contact windows	6/28/2001	12/2/2003	3/24/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,461,908	Method of manufacturing a semiconductor device	4/10/2001	10/8/2002	4/10/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,737,995	Clock and data recovery with a feedback loop to adjust the slice level of an input sampling circuit	4/10/2002	5/18/2004	4/18/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,747,522	Digitally controlled crystal oscillator with integrated coarse and fine control	5/3/2002	6/8/2004	5/17/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,275,116	Method, circuit and/or architecture to improve the frequency range of a voltage controlled oscillator	6/8/1999	8/14/2001	6/8/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,608,763	Stacking system and method	9/15/2000	8/19/2003	5/24/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,404,043	Panel stacking of BGA devices to form three-dimensional modules	6/21/2000	6/11/2002	6/21/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,472,735	Three-dimensional memory stacking using anisotropic epoxy interconnections	4/5/2001	10/29/2002	6/27/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,544,815	Panel stacking of BGA devices to form three-dimensional modules	8/6/2001	4/8/2003	6/21/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,566,746	Panel stacking of BGA devices to form three-dimensional modules	12/14/2001	5/20/2003	6/21/2020
M-RED	US Patent	6,878,571	Panel stacking of BGA devices to form three-dimensional modules	12/11/2002	4/12/2005	4/30/2021

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
M-RED	US Patent	6,627,984	Chip stack with differing chip package types	7/24/2001	9/30/2003	7/24/2021
M-RED	US Patent	6,908,792	Chip stack with differing chip package types	10/3/2002	6/21/2005	2/21/2022
M-RED	US Patent	6,205,524	Multimedia arbiter and method using fixed round-robin slots for real-time agents and a timed priority slot for non-real-time agents	9/16/1998	3/20/2001	9/16/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,157,978	Multimedia round-robin arbitration with phantom slots for super-priority real-time agent	1/6/1999	12/5/2000	9/16/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,117,750	Process for obtaining a layer of single-crystal germanium or silicon on a substrate of single-crystal silicon or germanium, respectively	12/21/1998	9/12/2000	12/21/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,429,098	Process for obtaining a layer of single-crystal germanium or silicon on a substrate of single-crystal silicon or germanium, respectively, and multilayer products obtained	9/11/2000	8/6/2002	12/21/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,134,176	Disabling a defective element in an integrated circuit device having redundant elements	11/24/1998	10/17/2000	11/24/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,366,998	Reconfigurable functional units for implementing a hybrid vliw-simd programming model	10/14/1998	4/2/2002	10/14/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,401,217	Method For Error Recognition In A Processor System	7/22/1998	6/4/2002	7/22/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,169,028	Method for fabricating metal interconnected structure	1/26/1999	1/2/2001	1/26/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,190,981	Method for fabricating metal oxide semiconductor	2/3/1999	2/20/2001	2/3/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,130,823	Stackable ball grid array module and method	2/1/1999	10/10/2000	2/1/2019
M-RED	US Patent	6,208,004	Semiconductor device with high-temperature-stable gate electrode for sub-micron applications and fabrication thereof	8/19/1998	3/27/2001	8/19/2018
M-RED	US Patent	6,479,362	Semiconductor device with high-temperature-stable gate electrode for sub-micron applications and fabrication thereof	2/14/2001	11/12/2002	8/19/2018
M-RED	Korean Patent	KR10-0796825	Method of manufacturing a semiconductor device	4/3/2001	6/24/2009	4/3/2021
M-RED	British Patent	GB0930382	Process for obtaining a layer of single crystal germanium or silicon on single crystal silicon or germanium substrate respectively, and multilayer products thus obtained	12/9/1998	8/21/2002	12/9/2018

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Segment	Type	Number	Title	File Date	Issue / Publication Date	Expiration
M-RED	Italian Patent	IT0930382	Process for obtaining a layer of single crystal germanium or silicon on single crystal silicon or germanium substrate respectively, and multilayer products thus obtained	12/9/1998	8/21/2002	12/9/2018
M-RED	Korean Patent	KR10-0633947	Method of fabricating a high power rf field effect transistor with reduced hot electron injection and resulting structure	8/17/1999	10/4/2006	8/17/2019
M-RED	French Patent	FR2791470	Monolithic Integrated Circuit Comprising An Inductor And A Method Of Fabricating The Same	3/23/1999	6/1/2001	3/23/2019
M-RED	French Patent	FR2790328	Inductive Component, Integrated Transformer, In Particular For A Radio Frequency Circuit, And Associated Integrated Circuit With Such Inductive Component Or Integrated Transformer	2/26/1999	4/20/2001	2/26/2019
M-RED	Japanese Patent	JP4846167	Method of manufacturing a semiconductor device	4/3/2001	10/21/2011	4/3/2021
M-RED	Japanese Patent	JP5051939	Electric sensor device, method for generating electric signal from array of converter element	12/5/2000	8/3/2012	12/5/2020

#### 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 CTX 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. The \$25,000 advance is treated as an advance against distributions of net proceeds payable to IV 34/37. 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 from IV 34/37 is the CXT portfolio.

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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. The initial \$10,000 advance is treated as an advance toward our future distributions of net proceeds payable 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 IV 62/71.

On January 26, 2018, PIS, entered into an agreement with IV 64 pursuant to which PIS assigned 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 the \$10,000 advance being treated as an advance against the first distributions of net proceeds payable 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.

On March 15, 2019, M-RED entered into an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 113 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 108 LLC ("IV 113/108") pursuant to which M-RED paid IV 113/108 \$75,000 and IV 113/108 transferred to M-RED all right, title and interest in the M-RED Portfolio. Under the agreement, M-RED will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 113/108, as long as we generate revenue from the M-RED Portfolio. The agreement with IV 113/108 provides that if, on September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022, cumulative distributions to IV 113/108 total less than \$450,000, \$975,000 and \$1,575,000, respectively, M-RED shall pay the difference between such cumulative amounts and the amount paid to IV 113/108 within ten days after the applicable date. The \$75,000 advance is treated as an advance against distributions of net proceeds first payable to IV 113/108. The useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was approximately nine years. Neither we nor any affiliate of M-RED has guaranteed the minimum payments. M-RED's obligations under the agreement with IV 113/108 are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the M-RED Portfolio. The patent portfolio which we acquired from IV 113/108 is the M-RED portfolio which is described under "Business – Our Intellectual Property Portfolios."

#### Agreements with United Wireless

##### *Summary*

As of December 31, 2019, United Wireless had transferred the note and assigned all of its remaining rights under the agreements to Intelligent Partners. As a result, Intelligent Partners holds the rights under the notes and the agreements we signed with United Wireless. Intelligent Partners is an affiliate of United Wireless.

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, 2019 United Wireless has lent us \$3,900,000, 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 \$875,000 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, 2019, of the approximately \$4,790,590 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, \$875,000 relates to working capital, including expenses relating to the agreement with United Wireless, approximately \$773,000 relates to interest accrued through, and added to principal on September 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 in accordance with the terms of the note and \$117,780 relates to interest accrued through December 31, 2019.

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 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 or 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 during the two years following the closing date.

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.

#### *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.

#### 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 2019 or 2018.

#### Employees

As of March 27, 2020, 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 2019, we generated a cumulative loss of more than \$19,969,000 on cumulative revenues of less than \$17,150,000 and our losses are continuing. Our total assets were approximately \$5,159,000 at December 31, 2019, of which approximately \$2,754,000 represented the book value of patents we acquired from Intellectual Ventures and its affiliates. At December 31, 2019, we had a working capital deficiency of approximately \$7,141,000, 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, 2019. 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, 2019.

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. As of December 31, 2019, we owed approximately \$4,791,000 to Intelligent Partners as holder of the notes representing loans and accrued interest, including capitalized interest. 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 Intelligent Partners.

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 Intelligent Partners, the notes may become convertible. Under our agreement pursuant to which we issued the notes held by Intelligent Partners, 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 Intelligent Partners, as transferee of 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.

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.

Our business may be impaired by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of the response to the pandemic. Although we do not manufacture or sell products, the COVID-19 pandemic and the work shutdown imposed in the United States and other countries to limit the spread of the virus can have a negative impact on our business. Our revenue is generated almost exclusively from license fees generated from litigation seeking damages for infringement of our intellectual property rights. The work shutdown has affected the court system and, with courts operating on a reduced schedule. As a result, patent infringement actions are likely to be lower priority items in allocation of court resources, with the effect that deadlines are likely to be postponed which delays may give defendants an incentive to delay negotiations or offer a lower amount than they might otherwise accept. In addition, the effect of the COVID-19 and the public response may adversely affect the financial condition and prospects of defendants and potential defendants, which would make it less likely that they would be willing to settle our claim.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the response to limit the spread of the infection may affect the financial condition of financing sources and the willingness of potential financing sources to provide funding for our litigation. In addition, these factors may affect a law firms' ability and willingness to provide us with legal services on a contingent or partial contingent.

Further, to the extent that holders of intellectual property rights see these factors impacting our ability to generate revenue from their intellectual property, they may be reluctant to sell intellectual property to us on terms which are acceptable to us, if at all.

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 ensure that Mr. Scahill will remain with us.

### **Risks Relating to Monetizing our Intellectual Property Rights**

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 which could result in the bankruptcy of the plaintiff subsidiary and a default under our agreement with United Wireless. 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 held by Intelligent Partners as transferee of 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, and 7.5% of the net proceeds received from the CXT portfolio. 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 Intelligent Partners holds 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 security interest is held by Intelligent Partners, as transferee of the notes initially issued to United Wireless. 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 having generated a loss from operations in 2019 and very modest income from operations in 2018 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 the terms under which we obtain financing for our litigation, resulting in neither a loss from operations nor modest income from operations 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, together with the terms on which such funding is available, if at all;
- our failure to have sufficient personnel 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 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 maintaining controls, procedures and policies during the transition and monetization process;
- 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 enforcement actions and make it more difficult to sign licenses under 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 respective 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 be 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 that 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 be used against us by our competitors. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in obtaining intellectual property rights to new developing technologies.

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 held by Intelligent Partners, as transferee of 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 held by Intelligent Partners, as transferee of 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 held by Intelligent Partners 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 OTCQB marketplace under the symbol "QPRC." The OTCQB 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 OTCQB "is for early-stage and developing U.S. and international companies. To be eligible, companies must be current in their reporting and undergo an annual verification and management certification process. Companies must meet \$0.01 bid test and may not be in bankruptcy." There is a limited trading market for our common stock and our common stock has frequently traded for less than \$0.01. 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. Many brokers do not trade in penny stocks and stock that are not listed on a stock exchange.

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 and implement systems that would provide us 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 effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the response to the pandemic on the market both generally and on penny stock;
- 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. 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 and with leave to 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. On June 8, 2018 the appellate court affirmed the lower court's

decision. On June 9, 2018 Quest Licensing Corporation filed a petition for rehearing with the appellate court. On July 30, 2018 the appellate court denied Quest Licensing Corporations petition for rehearing. On August 8, 2018, the defendants' renewed their motion for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the Patent Act. On March 27, 2019 the defendants' motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied.

#### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not Applicable

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### 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 OTCQB market under the symbol QPRC. Any over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

##### Stockholders of Record

As of March 27, 2020, we had 438 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.

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##### 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, 2019.

##### 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, 2019</i>			
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	\$ —	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (1)	—	\$ —	80,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>80,000,000</b>

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

- 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. At December 31, 2019, 80,000,000 shares are available under the plan.

No warrants or options were granted or exercised in 2019.

##### Recent sales of unregistered securities.

We did not sell any unregistered securities during 2019.

#### 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.

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#### 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. 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.

We generate revenue from two 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.
- Licensed packaging sales, which relate to the sale of licensed products.

We previously received management fees for managing litigation related to our intellectual property rights. We do not currently receive these fees, we do not have any agreements that provide for such payments and we cannot assure you that we will generate revenue from such fees in the future.

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.

Our agreements with our funding sources have typically provided that the funding source pay the litigation costs and receive a percentage of the recovery, thus reducing our recovery in connection with any settlement of the litigation. To the extent that our counsel represents us on a contingent fee basis, our recovery would also be reduced by the percentage of the settlement payable to counsel. Under our agreements with Intelligent Partners, as the assignee of United Wireless, and under the terms of our agreements to purchase certain intellectual property portfolios, a portion of our recovery may be payable to Intelligent Partners or the seller of the intellectual property rights. All of these payments, which are reflected as cost of revenues, significantly reduce the net payment to us.

To a significantly lesser extent, we generate revenue from sale of packaging materials based on our TurtlePak<sup>TM</sup> technology. Our gross profit from sales reflects the cost of contract manufacturing and labor. We did not generate any revenue from the TurtlePak<sup>TM</sup> 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 December 2018, we entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds to us to enable us to support our structured licensing programs for the CMOS and M-RED portfolios. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the programs, and we have no other obligation to the third party. As of December 31, 2019, the third party funding source advanced \$150,000 for costs and expenses, and has no further obligation to provide additional funds. Under the terms of the funding agreement, the third party funder is entitled to a priority return of funds advanced from net proceeds recovered.

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 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 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 and with leave to 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. On June 8, 2018 the appellate court affirmed the lower court's decision. On June 9, 2018 Quest Licensing Corporation filed a petition for rehearing with the appellate court. On July 30, 2018 the appellate court denied Quest Licensing Corporations petition for rehearing. On August 8, 2018, the defendants' renewed their motion for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the Patent Act. On March 27, 2019 the defendants' motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied.

## Acquisition of Patents; Agreements with United Wireless

United Wireless transferred its note and assigned all of its remaining rights under the agreements to Intelligent Partners, which is an affiliate of United Wireless. As a result, Intelligent Partners holds the rights under the notes and the agreements we signed 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 \$3,900,000 from United Wireless through December 31, 2019, 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 as the initial payment for the purchase of intellectual property and \$875,000 was paid to us for working capital, including costs of the financing. As of December 31, 2019 we owe Intelligent Partners, \$4,790,590, which represents the notes issues and interest accrued through, and added to principal on September 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 in accordance with the terms of the note and \$117,780 relates to interest accrued through December 31, 2019.
- 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 IV 34/37 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 initial closing date. We agreed that the size of the board would not exceed five for the two years following the closing. 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 power management/bus control portfolio, CXT portfolio and MRED portfolio. We cannot estimate when or whether we will receive any revenue from these litigations, or whether, in the event we do not prevail, the defendant will not obtain an award of legal fees against our plaintiff subsidiary which could result in the bankruptcy of the subsidiary and a default under our agreement with United Wireless. The actions are described in Item 1. Business.

If we are unable to monetize our patents, we cannot assure you that we will be able to pay the notes held by Intelligent Partners, as transferee of 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, 2019 and 2018*

The following table shows the revenue and cost of revenue from our two categories of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2019		2018	
Revenues:				
Patent licensing fees	4,117,895	99.4%	7,049,000	99.7%
Licensed packaging sales	\$ 25,274	0.6%	\$ 20,004	0.3%
Total	4,143,169	100.0%	7,069,004	100.0%
Cost of revenues:				
Cost of sales	4,520	0.13%	3,689	0.06%
Litigation and licensing expenses	3,383,948	99.81%	6,071,608	99.83%
Management support services	2,093	0.06%	6,774	0.11%
Total	3,390,561	100.0%	6,082,071	100.0%

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$4,143,169, as compared with \$7,069,004 in 2018, a decrease of \$2,925,835, or approximately 41%. The decrease in 2019 principally reflects a decrease in patent licensing fees of \$2,931,105. Our licensing fees reflect the settlement of litigation for infringement of our patent rights. These fees are one-time fees, with the result that there is no continuity of revenues from period to period, and any revenue we generate in future period will be solely dependent upon the results of pending and future litigation. We cannot assure you that we will generate any revenue from patent licensing fees in the future. The patent licensing fees of \$4,117,895 in 2019 resulted from the licensing and settlements of Power Management/Bus Control Portfolio, the CXT Portfolio, the Anchor Structure Portfolio and the CMOS Portfolio litigations. Our revenue, at least in the near future if not longer, may be affected by factors relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. See "Item 1. Business – Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on our Business." The licensing fees for 2018 resulted from the settlement of actions relating to the Power Management/Bus Control Portfolio. In addition, licensed sales increased approximately \$5,000.

Cost of revenues was approximately \$3,391,000 for 2019 as compared with approximately \$6,082,000 for 2018. Our cost of revenue includes expenses which we incurred in connection with our pending litigations and fees we pay to litigation funding sources, legal counsel and pursuant to monetization proceeds agreements in connection with license fees. Cost of revenues for 2019 includes approximately \$3,384,000 of litigation and licensing fees paid to litigation funding sources and legal counsel in connection with the Power Management/Bus Control, the CXT Portfolio, the Anchor Structure Portfolio and the CMOS Portfolio licenses, approximately \$2,000 for management support services in connection with management of the Mobile Data Portfolio, and approximately \$5,000 relating to TurtlePak™. Cost of revenues for 2018 includes approximately \$6,072,000 of litigation and licensing fees paid in connection with the Power Management/Bus Control licenses, approximately \$7,000 for management support services in connection with management of the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation, and approximately \$4,000 relating to TurtlePak™.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for 2019 increased by approximately \$264,000, or approximately 29%, from approximately \$958,000 in 2018 to approximately \$1,222,000 in 2019. Our principal selling, general and administrative expense for 2019 and 2018 was amortization expense of approximately \$529,000 and approximately \$438,000 for 2019 and 2018, respectively, related to amortization of the patent assets acquired from Intellectual Ventures in October 2015, IV 34/37 in July 2017, and IV 62/71 and IV 64 in January 2018. Selling, general and administrative expenses also reflect executive compensation, which was approximately \$300,000 for 2019 and 2018.

Other expense consists primarily of interest expense of approximately \$808,000 in 2019 as compared with approximately \$651,000 in 2018. In 2019, we recognized a \$55,000 loss on derivative liability as compared with a loss on derivative liability of \$450,000 in 2018. Other expense in 2019 also reflect a \$28,000 gain on forgiveness of debt, we did not have a similar gain in 2018. Because 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 \$1,309,000, or \$0.00 per share (basic and diluted) for 2019 compared to net loss of approximately \$2,110,000, or \$0.01 per share (basic and diluted), for 2018.

#### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

At December 31, 2019, we had current assets of approximately \$2,405,000, current liabilities of approximately \$9,545,000. Our current liabilities include approximately \$569,000 payable to Intellectual Ventures, approximately \$4,483,000 payable to Intelligent Partners and loans payable of \$147,000 and accrued interest of approximately \$270,000 due to former directors and minority stockholders. As of December 31, 2019, we have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$19,969,000 and a negative working capital of approximately \$7,141,000. 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 2019, we had cash flow from operations \$746,523 in our operations, reflecting our loss of \$1,310,295, which was offset principally by depreciation and amortization of our intellectual property rights of \$529,486, amortization of debt discount on the loan from United Wireless of \$349,691, an increase in accounts receivable of \$1,850,375, an increase in account payable and accrued liabilities of \$954,806, and decreased by the \$55,000 loss on derivative liability, and increased by a gain on forgiveness of debt of \$27,628 and accrued but unpaid interest of \$8,700.

For 2018, we used cash of \$378,635 in our operations, reflecting our loss of \$2,111,860, which was offset principally by depreciation and amortization of our intellectual property rights of \$437,720, interest accrued and not paid of \$443,782, amortization of debt discount on the loan from United Wireless of \$207,306, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$2,846 and an increase in account payable of \$191,392, and decreased by the \$450,000 gain on derivative liability.

Cash flow from financing activities in both 2019 and 2018 related to loans from United Wireless of \$0 in 2019 and \$250,000 in 2018. Cash flows from financing activities in 2018 also include proceeds of \$150,000 from the sale to a third party litigation funder of future revenues from our litigation funded by the third party. Under the agreement, the third party receives an interest in the net proceeds, as defined in the agreement, from such litigation, and we have no other obligation to the third party. In 2019 cash flow from financing activities included repayments to the third party in the amount of approximately \$130,000. In 2019 cash flow from financing activities also included payment of purchase price of patents of approximately \$156,000.

In 2019, non-cash investing and financing activities consisted of an account payable of \$1,238,219, representing the \$1,500,000 payment due to Intellectual Ventures, net of \$75,000 advanced at closing and imputed interest of \$336,781. In 2018, we had no non-cash investing and financing.

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, 2019 we had borrowed \$3,900,000 from United Wireless and United Wireless has no further obligation to provide us with additional loans, as described under "Item 1. Business – Agreements with United Wireless."

We have agreements with funding sources which are providing litigation financing in connection with our pending litigations relating to our anchor structure, power management/bus control, CMOS and M-RED portfolios. We cannot predict the success of any pending or future litigation. Our obligations on our notes to Intelligent Partners 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 Intelligent Partners on the present loans, 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

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. On June 8, 2018 the appellate court affirmed the lower court's decision. On June 9, 2018 Quest Licensing Corporation filed a petition for rehearing with the appellate court. On July 30, 2018 the appellate court denied Quest Licensing Corporations petition for rehearing. On August 8, 2018, the defendants' renewed their motion for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the Patent Act. On March 27, 2019 the defendants' motion for attorney fees in the Mobile Data litigation was denied.

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

## Critical Accounting Policies

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

We adopted ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. The core principle of the revenue recognition standard is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The following five steps are applied to achieve that core principle:

- Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when the company satisfies a performance obligation

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account in ASC 606. In order to identify the performance obligations in a contract with a customer, a company must assess the promised goods or services in the contract and identify each promised good or service that is distinct. A performance obligation meets ASC 606's definition of a "distinct" good or service (or bundle of goods or services) if both of the following criteria are met:

- The customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (i.e., the good or service is capable of being distinct).
- The entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e., the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

If a good or service is not distinct, the good or service is combined with other promised goods or services until a bundle of goods or services is identified that is distinct.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both. When determining the transaction price, an entity must consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration
- The existence of a significant financing component in the contract
- Noncash consideration
- Consideration payable to a customer

Variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis.

The transaction price allocated to each performance obligation is recognized when that performance obligation is satisfied, at a point in time or over time as appropriate.

In general, we are required to make certain judgments and estimates in connection with the accounting for revenue contracts with customers. Such areas may include identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, determining whether a promise of consideration, whether a license to intellectual property or an entitlement to payment of a percentage of net proceeds, is distinct from other promised goods or

services, evaluating whether consideration transfers to a customer at one or over time, allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations, determining whether contracts contain a significant financing component, and estimating revenues recognized at a point in time for licensed sales.

#### Patent Licensing Fees

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised bundled intellectual property rights and other contractual performance obligations to licensees in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those intellectual property rights. Revenue contracts that provide promises to grant “the right” to use intellectual property rights as they exist at the point in time at which the intellectual property rights are granted, are accounted for as performance obligations satisfied at a point in time and revenue is recognized at the point in time that the applicable performance obligations are satisfied and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

For the periods presented, revenue contracts executed by the Company primarily provided for the payment of contractually determined, one-time, paid-up license fees in consideration for the grant of certain intellectual property rights for patented technologies owned or controlled by the Company’s operating subsidiaries. Intellectual property rights granted included the following, as applicable: (i) the grant of a non-exclusive, retroactive and future license to manufacture and/or sell products covered by patented technologies, (ii) a covenant-not-to-sue, (iii) the release of the licensee from certain claims, and (iv) the dismissal of any pending litigation. The intellectual property rights granted were perpetual in nature, extending until the legal expiration date of the related patents. The individual intellectual property rights are not accounted for as separate performance obligations, as (i) the nature of the promise, within the context of the contract, is to transfer combined items to which the promised intellectual property rights are inputs and (ii) the Company’s promise to transfer each individual intellectual property right described above to the customer is not separately identifiable from other promises to transfer intellectual property rights in the contract.

Since the promised intellectual property rights are not individually distinct, the Company combined each individual IP right in the contract into a bundle of IP rights that is distinct, and accounted for all of the intellectual property rights promised in the contract as a single performance obligation. The intellectual property rights granted were “functional IP rights” that have significant standalone functionality. The Company’s subsequent activities do not substantively change that functionality and do not significantly affect the utility of the IP to which the licensee has rights. The Company’s subsidiaries have no further obligation with respect to the grant of intellectual property rights, including no express or implied obligation to maintain or upgrade the technology, or provide future support or services. The contracts provide for the grant (i.e. transfer of control) of the licenses, covenants-not-to-sue, releases, and other significant deliverables upon execution of the contract. Licensees legally obtain control of the intellectual property rights upon execution of the contract. As such, the earnings process is complete and revenue is recognized upon the execution of the contract, when collectability is probable and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Revenue contracts generally provide for payment of contractual amounts within 30-90 days of execution of the contract. Contractual payments made by licensees are generally non-refundable. We do not have any significant payment terms, as payment is received shortly after goods are delivered or services are provided, therefore there is no significant financing component or consideration payable to the customer in these transactions.

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#### Licensed Sales

The balance of our revenue, from licensed sales, is not significant but includes sales-based revenue contracts pursuant to purchase orders. There is only one distinct performance obligation in each purchase order, transfer of the promised good to the customer, and the customer can benefit from the good together with other resources readily available to the customer. For licensed sales, the transaction price is allocated to the performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis per the purchase order, and the Company includes in the transaction price some or all of an amount of estimated variable consideration to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Estimates are generally based on historical levels of activity, if available. Notwithstanding, revenue is recognized for a licensed sale when the performance obligation has been satisfied – transfer of the good to the customer. The purchase order generally provides for payment of contractual amounts within 30 days of transfer of the goods to the customer, therefore there is no significant financing component or consideration payable to the customer in these transactions.

#### 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 licensed sales, 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, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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.

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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, 2019 or of the year ended December 31, 2018.

### 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

We evaluate 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 \$5,000 and \$1,039,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

### Stock-based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation pursuant to ASC 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation," which prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based payment transactions in which employee services, and, since January 1, 2019, non-employee services, are acquired. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options and other equity instruments such as employee stock ownership plans and stock appreciation rights. Stock-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

### Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" (Topic 842), to provide a new comprehensive model for lease accounting under this guidance, lessees and lessors should apply a "right-of-use" model in accounting for all leases (including subleases) and eliminate the concept of operating leases and off-balance-sheet leases. Recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses will depend on classification as a finance or operating lease. Similar modifications have been made to lessor accounting in-line with revenue recognition guidance.

We adopted Topic 842 as of January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition method with no impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that there are any recently issued, but not effective, accounting standards which, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

### **Going Concern**

We have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$19,969,000 and negative working capital of approximately \$7,141,000 as of December 31, 2019. 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 no off-balance sheet arrangements.

**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, 2019, 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, 2019, such that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, 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, 2019. 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, 2019, 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, 2019.

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.

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, 2019, 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.

**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	43	Chief executive officer, president, acting chief financial officer, secretary and director
Timothy J. Scahill	52	Chief technology officer and director
Dr. William Ryall Carroll	44	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 expired in 2018, and the Class III director has a term which expires in 2019. Directors are elected for a term of three years. Since we did not have an annual meeting of stockholders in 2019, the Class II and Class III directors continue in office until the next meeting of stockholders.

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, 2019 and 2018, 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	2019	\$ 300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 300,000
	2018	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

### Pension Benefits

In March 2020, we adopted a SEP IRA plan for our employees. Mr. Scahill is our only employee covered by the plan. Under the plan, any contributions made by us reduce the compensation due to the participant on a dollar-for-dollar basis. As a result, the plan does not increase the compensation payable by us to participants. The administrative costs of the plan are not significant.

### 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 2017 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

There were no outstanding equity awards granted to and held by the officers as of December 31, 2019.

### 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 2019.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Total
Timothy J. Scahill	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dr. William Ryall Carroll	-	-	-

## 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 27, 2020, 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 27, 2020.

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	85,000,000	22.2%
Intelligent Partners, LLC (3) 515 Congress Avenue, Suite 1850 Austin, TX 78701	50,000,000	13.1%
Michael R. Carper (4) 515 Congress Avenue, Suite 1850 Austin, TX 78701	65,000,000	17.0%
Tomas Arce 3463 State Street Suite 327 Santa Barbara, CA 93105	26,699,627	7.0%
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) 35,000,000 shares owned by Mr. Fitton and (b) 50,000,000 shares issuable upon exercise of an option held by Intelligent Partners.

(3) Represents 50,000,000 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.

(4) Represents (a) 15,000,000 shares owned by Mr. Carper and (b) 50,000,000 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, 2018. 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, it transferred its option, the notes and its remaining rights under the agreements 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 United Wireless and obligations to Intelligent Partners as transferee of the notes and assignee of the rights and obligations under the agreements with 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. The cost of these services for 2019 and 2018 was approximately \$464 and \$794, respectively.

### 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	
	2019	2018
<b>Audit fees</b>	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000
<b>Audit – related fees</b>	0	0
<b>Tax fees</b>	0	0
<b>All other fees</b>	1,500	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	<a href="#">Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company.(5)</a>
3.2	<a href="#">Bylaws of the Company. (3)</a>
10.1	<a href="#">Restated Employment Agreement dated as of November 30, 2014 between the issuer and between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (1)</a>
10.2	<a href="#">Restricted Stock Grant dated October 30, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (1)</a>
10.3	<a href="#">License Agreement dated March 26, 2008 between the Company and Emerging Technologies Trust. (1)</a>
10.4	<a href="#">Licensing Services Agreement dated July 10, 2008 between the Company and Balthaser Online, Inc. (1)</a>
10.5	<a href="#">Patent Purchase Agreement dated December 21, 2009 between Company and Intertech Holdings, LLC. (1)</a>
10.6	<a href="#">Consulting Agreement dated August 11, 2010 between the Company and Alex W. Hart.(1)</a>
10.7	<a href="#">Agreement dated February 8, 2011 between the Company and Sol Li. (1)</a>
10.8	<a href="#">Agreement dated June 26, 2013 between the Company and The Betting Service Ltd. and Neil Riches.(1)</a>
10.9	<a href="#">Funding Agreement dated March 13, 2014 between the Company and Longford Capital Fund I, L.P. (subject to order granting confidential treatment (1))#</a>
10.10	<a href="#">Agreement dated April 1, 2014 between the Company and Allied Standard Limited. (1)</a>
10.11	<a href="#">Form of warrant issued to former officers and directors.(1)</a>
10.12	<a href="#">Form of warrant issued to Mr. Jon C. Scahill. (1)</a>
10.13	<a href="#">Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (4)</a>
10.14	<a href="#">Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Timothy J. Scahill. (4)</a>
10.15	<a href="#">Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Dr. William Ryall Carroll. (4)</a>
10.16	<a href="#">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)</a>
10.17	<a href="#">Promissory note due September 30, 2020 issued by the Company in the principal amount of \$1,250,000.(2)</a>
10.18	<a href="#">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)</a>

10.19	<a href="#">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)</a>
10.20	<a href="#">Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2015 between the Company and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)</a>
10.21	<a href="#">Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2016 between the Company and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(2)</a>
10.22	<a href="#">Patent Sale Agreement, effective July 8, 2015 between Intellectual Ventures Assets 16 LLC and the Company.(2)</a>
10.23	<a href="#">Monetization Proceeds Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2017 among CXT Systems, Inc. and United Wireless Holdings, Inc.(6)</a>
10.24	<a href="#">2017 Equity Incentive Plan(6)</a>
31.1	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Executive and Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*</a>
32.1	<a href="#">Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.</a>
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.

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- (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 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2013, which was filed with the SEC on April 10, 2015.  
(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.  
(6) Incorporated by reference to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, which was filed by the Company on April 2, 2018.

# 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: March 27, 2020

#### 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)	March 27, 2020
<u>/s/ Timothy J. Scahill</u> Timothy J. Scahill	Director	March 27, 2020
<u>/s/ Dr. William Ryall Carroll</u> Dr. William Ryall Carroll	Director	March 27, 2020

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#### QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION DECEMBER 31, 2019

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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, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018, 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

March 27, 2020

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

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 537,198	\$ 166,911
Accounts receivable	1,850,375	-
Other current assets	17,180	2,343
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,404,753</b>	<b>169,254</b>
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,617,762 and \$1,088,280, respectively	2,754,354	2,045,618
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 5,159,107</b>	<b>\$ 2,214,872</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ DEFICIT</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,362,932	\$ 338,748
Loans payable – third party	147,000	163,000
Purchase price of patents, current portion	569,386	100,000
Loan payable – related party, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs of \$189,705 and \$379,948, respectively	4,483,105	4,292,862
Accrued interest – loans payable related party	117,780	117,780
Accrued interest - loans payable third party	270,185	281,514
Derivative liability	595,000	540,000
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>9,545,388</b>	<b>5,833,904</b>
Non-current liabilities		
Contingent funding liabilities	20,378	150,000
Purchase price of patents, net of unamortized discount of \$282,503 and \$105,172, respectively	1,442,497	769,829
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>11,008,263</b>	<b>6,753,733</b>

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 at December 31, 2019 and 2018; shares issued and outstanding 383,038,334 at December 31, 2019 and 2018	11,491	11,491
Additional paid-in capital	14,107,782	14,107,782
Accumulated deficit	(19,968,668)	(18,659,892)
<b>Total Quest Patent Research Corporation deficit</b>	<b>(5,849,395)</b>	<b>(4,540,619)</b>
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary	239	1,758
<b>Total stockholders' deficit</b>	<b>(5,849,156)</b>	<b>(4,538,861)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit</b>	<b>\$ 5,159,107</b>	<b>\$ 2,214,872</b>

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,	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Patent licensing fees	\$ 4,117,895	\$ 7,049,000
Licensed packaging sales	25,274	20,004
	<u>4,143,169</u>	<u>7,069,004</u>
Operating expenses		
Cost of revenues:		
Cost of sales	4,520	3,689
Litigation and licensing expenses	3,383,948	6,071,608
Management support services	2,093	6,774
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,222,024	957,571
	<u>4,612,585</u>	<u>7,039,642</u>
Total operating expenses	4,612,585	7,039,642
Income (loss) from operations	(469,416)	29,362
Other expense		
Loss on derivative liability	(55,000)	(450,000)
Gain on forgiveness of debt	27,628	-
Interest expense	(808,273)	(651,088)
<b>Total other expense</b>	<b>(835,645)</b>	<b>(1,101,088)</b>
Net loss before income tax	(1,305,061)	(1,071,726)
Income tax	(5,234)	(1,040,134)
Net loss	(1,310,295)	(2,111,860)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiary	1,519	1,461
Net Loss Attributable to Quest Patent Research Corporation	<u>\$ (1,308,776)</u>	<u>\$ (2,110,399)</u>
Net loss per share – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average shares outstanding – Basic and Diluted	383,038,334	383,038,334

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				
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2017</b>	383,038,334	11,491	14,107,782	(16,549,493)	3,219	(2,427,001)
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,110,399)	(1,461)	(2,111,860)
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2018</b>	383,038,334	11,491	14,107,782	(18,659,892)	1,758	(4,538,861)
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,308,776)	(1,519)	(1,310,295)
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2019</b>	<u>383,038,334</u>	<u>\$ 11,491</u>	<u>\$ 14,107,782</u>	<u>\$ (19,968,668)</u>	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ (5,849,156)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net loss	(1,310,295)	\$ (2,111,860)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of debt discount	349,691	207,306
Loss on derivative liability	55,000	450,000
Loss (gain) on forgiveness of debt	(27,628)	-
Depreciation and amortization	529,486	437,720
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(1,850,375)	2,846
Accrued interest – loans payable related party	(25,000)	427,482
Accrued interest – loans payable third party	16,300	16,300
Other current assets	(14,837)	179
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,024,181	191,392
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>746,523</b>	<b>(378,635)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchase of patents	(75,000)	(20,000)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(75,000)</b>	<b>(20,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from loans	-	250,000
Repayment of purchase price of patents	(155,614)	-
Loan payable – third party	(16,000)	-
Proceeds/(repayment) from sale of future revenues	(129,622)	150,000
<b>Net cash from/(used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(301,236)</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>370,287</b>	<b>1,365</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>166,911</b>	<b>165,546</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 537,198</b>	<b>\$ 166,911</b>
<b>Non Cash Investing and Financing Activities</b>		
Accounts payable for patent purchase, net of imputed interest of \$336,781 and \$0, respectively	\$ 1,238,219	\$ -
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information</b>		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes, including foreign taxing authorities withheld taxes of \$5,000 and \$1,039,900 during the years ended December 31, 2019, and 2018 respectively.	\$ 5,234	\$ 1,040,134
Interest	467,280	—

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, 2019 and 2018.

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 (65% 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)
- M-RED Inc. (wholly owned)

Prior to April 2019, the operations of Wynn Technologies, Inc. were not included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements as there were significant

contingencies related to its control of Wynn Technologies, Inc. The sole asset of Wynn Technologies, Inc. was US Patent No. RE38,137E. Wynn Technologies, Inc. could not transfer, assign, sell, hypothecate or otherwise encumber US Patent No. RE38,137E 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 had received a total of at least \$250,000. US Patent No. RE38,137E expired on September 28, 2015. The Company accounted for its 65% interest in Wynn Technologies, Inc. under the equity method whereby the investment accounts were increased for contributions by the Company plus its 60% share of income pursuant to the contractual agreement which provides that Sol Li, owner of 35% of Wynn Technologies, Inc. retained 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. On April 11, 2019, Quest NetTech Corporation merged with Wynn Technologies, Inc. with Quest NetTech Corporation being the surviving entity. Pursuant to the merger agreement, we issued to Mr. Li a 35% interest in Quest NetTech Corporation. Significant intercompany transaction and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

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#### 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.

#### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, which generally relate to licensed sales, 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, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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.

#### 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.

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#### 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.

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 instruments for which the determination 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 adopted ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. The core principle of the new revenue standard is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The following five steps are applied to achieve that core principle:

- Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when the company satisfies a performance obligation

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer, and is the unit of account in ASC 606. In order to identify the performance obligations in a contract with a customer, a company must assess the promised goods or services in the contract and identify each promised good or service that is distinct. A performance obligation meets ASC 606's definition of a "distinct" good or service (or bundle of goods or services) if both of the following criteria are met:

- The customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (i.e., the good or service is capable of being distinct).
- The entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e., the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

If a good or service is not distinct, the good or service is combined with other promised goods or services until a bundle of goods or services is identified that is distinct.

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The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both. When determining the transaction price, an entity must consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration
- The existence of a significant financing component in the contract
- Noncash consideration
- Consideration payable to a customer

Variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis.

The transaction price allocated to each performance obligation is recognized when that performance obligation is satisfied, at a point in time or over time as appropriate.

In general, the Company is required to make certain judgments and estimates in connection with the accounting for revenue contracts with customers. Such areas may include identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, determining whether a promise of consideration, whether a license to intellectual property or an entitlement to payment of a percentage of net proceeds, is distinct from other promised goods or services, evaluating whether consideration transfers to a customer at a point in time or over time, allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations, determining whether contracts contain a significant financing component, and estimating revenues recognized at a point in time for licensed sales.

#### *Patent Licensing Fees*

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised bundled intellectual property rights and other contractual performance obligations to licensees in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those intellectual property rights. Revenue contracts that provide promises to grant "the right" to use intellectual property rights as they exist at the point in time at which the intellectual property rights are granted, are accounted for as performance obligations satisfied at a point in time and revenue is recognized at the point in time that the applicable performance obligations are satisfied and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

For the periods presented, revenue contracts executed by the Company primarily provided for the payment of contractually determined, one-time, paid-up license fees in consideration for the grant of certain intellectual property rights for patented technologies owned or controlled by the Company's operating subsidiaries. Intellectual property rights granted included the following, as applicable: (i) the grant of a non-exclusive, retroactive and future license to manufacture and/or sell products covered by patented technologies, (ii) a covenant-not-to-sue, (iii) the release of the licensee from certain claims, and (iv) the dismissal of any pending litigation. The intellectual property rights granted were perpetual in nature, extending until the legal expiration date of the related patents. The individual intellectual property rights are not accounted for as separate performance obligations, as (i) the nature of the promise, within the context of the contract, is to transfer combined items to which the promised intellectual property rights are inputs and (ii) the Company's promise to transfer each individual intellectual property right described above to the customer is not separately identifiable from other promises to transfer intellectual property rights in the contract.

Since the promised intellectual property rights are not individually distinct, the Company combined each individual IP right in the contract into a bundle of IP rights that is distinct, and accounted for all of the intellectual property rights promised in the contract as a single performance obligation. The intellectual property rights granted were "functional IP rights" that have significant standalone functionality. The Company's subsequent activities do not substantively change that functionality and do not significantly affect the utility of the IP to which the licensee has rights. The Company's subsidiaries have no further obligation with respect to the grant of intellectual property rights, including no express or implied obligation to maintain or upgrade the technology, or provide future support or services. The contracts provide for the grant (i.e. transfer of control) of the licenses, covenants-not-to-sue, releases, and other significant deliverables upon execution of the contract. Licensees legally obtain control of the intellectual property rights upon execution of the contract. As such, the earnings process is complete and revenue is recognized upon the execution of the contract, when collectability is probable and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Revenue contracts generally provide for payment of contractual amounts within 30-90 days of execution of the contract. Contractual payments made by licensees are generally non-refundable. We do not have any significant payment terms, as payment is received shortly after goods are delivered or services are provided, therefore there is no significant financing component or consideration payable to the customer in these transactions.

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#### *Licensed Sales*

The balance of our revenue, from licensed sales, is not significant but includes sales-based revenue contracts pursuant to purchase orders. There is only one distinct performance obligation in each purchase order, transfer of the promised good to the customer, and the customer can benefit from the good together with other resources readily available to the customer. For licensed sales, the transaction price is allocated to the performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis per the purchase order, and the Company includes in the transaction price some or all of an amount of estimated variable consideration to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Estimates are generally based on historical levels of activity, if available. Notwithstanding, revenue is recognized for a licensed sale when the performance obligation has been satisfied – transfer of the good to the customer. The purchase order generally provides for payment of

contractual amounts within 30 days of transfer of the goods to the customer, therefore there is no significant financing component or consideration payable to the customer in these transactions.

#### *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.

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#### Research and development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. We did not incur any research and development costs in the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

#### 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, 2019 and 2018.

The Company records revenues on a gross basis, before deduction for income taxes. The Company incurred foreign income tax expenses of approximately \$5,000 and \$1,040,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

#### Stock-based compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation pursuant to ASC 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation," which prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based payment transactions in which employee services, and, since January 1, 2019, non-employee services, are acquired. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options and other equity instruments such as employee stock ownership plans and stock appreciation rights. Stock-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

#### 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 50,000,000 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.

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#### Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" (Topic 842), to provide a more comprehensive model for lease accounting under this guidance, lessees and lessors should apply a "right-of-use" model in accounting for all leases (including subleases) and eliminate the concept of operating leases and off-balance-sheet leases. Recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses will depend on classification as a finance or operating lease. Similar modifications have been made to lessor accounting in-line with revenue recognition guidance.

The Company adopted Topic 842 as of January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition method with no impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

#### 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.

#### 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

Management does not believe that there are any recently issued, but not effective, accounting standards which, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

#### Going Concern

During the period from 2008, when the Company changed its business to become an intellectual property management company, through 2019, the Company generated a cumulative loss of approximately \$19,969,000. The Company's total current assets were approximately \$2,405,000 at December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital deficiency of approximately \$7,141,000, and it had negative working capital at December 31, 2018 and 2017. 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.

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### **NOTE 3 – SHORT TERM DEBT AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

The following table shows the Company's debt at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>
Short-term debt:		
Loans payable – third party	\$ 147,000	\$ 163,000
Purchase price of patents – current portion	569,386	100,000
Net short-term debt	<u>716,386</u>	<u>263,000</u>
Loan payable – related party		
Gross	4,672,810	4,672,810
Accrued Interest	117,780	117,780
Unamortized discount	(189,705)	(379,948)
Net loans payable – related party	<u>\$ 4,600,885</u>	<u>\$ 4,410,642</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Purchase price of patents		
Gross	1,725,000	875,000
Unamortized discount	(282,503)	(105,171)
Net purchase price of patents – long-term	<u>\$ 1,442,497</u>	<u>\$ 769,829</u>
Contingent funding liabilities:		
Gross	20,378	150,000
Net contingent funding liabilities	<u>\$ 20,378</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>

#### 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 \$147,000. During the year ended December 31, 2019 the Company paid \$16,000. The loans are payable on demand plus accrued interest at 10% per annum.

The loan payable – related party at December 31, 2019 represents the principal amount of the Company's 10% note to Intelligent Partners, as transferee of the notes issued to United Wireless Holdings, Inc. ("United Wireless"), in the principal amount of \$4,672,810 pursuant to securities purchase agreement dated October 22, 2015. The note payable to Intelligent Partners, as transferee of United Wireless, has been classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2019.

Interest on all notes issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, accrued 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. Since September 30, 2018, the Company has been required to pay interest quarterly. During the year ended December 31, 2019 the Company paid approximately \$467,000 in interest on the notes.

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.

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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 \$250,000, \$1,150,000 and \$1,250,000 from United Wireless in 2018, 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 on October 22, 2015.
- The Company granted United Wireless an option to purchase 50,000,000 shares of common stock at varying exercise prices. See Note 5.
- 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 outstanding plus the Required Reserve Amount. As a result of the potential inability to have sufficient available authorized 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 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.

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

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.

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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 a 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, 2019 and December 31, 2018, \$509,276 and \$319,033 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, 2019 represents the non-current portion of minimum payments due under the agreements between:

- (i) 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. As of December 31, 2019, \$600,000 and \$194,386 of the minimum future cumulative distributions were presented as long-term and short-term debt, respectively, based on payment due dates. 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. During the year ended December 31, 2019, CXT paid approximately \$156,000 under the agreement.
- (ii) M-RED Inc. (“M-RED”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, and Intellectual Ventures Assets 113 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 108 LLC (“IV 113/108”) pursuant to which at closing M-RED paid IV 113/108 \$75,000 and IV 113/108 transferred to M-RED all right, title and interest in a portfolio of sixty United States patents and eight foreign patents (the “M-RED Portfolio”). Under the agreement, M-RED will distribute 50% of net proceeds, as defined, to IV 113/108, as long as we generate revenue from the M-RED Portfolio. The agreement with IV 113/108 provides that if, on September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022, cumulative distributions to IV 113/108 total less than \$450,000, \$975,000 and \$1,575,000, respectively, M-RED shall pay the difference between such cumulative amounts and the amount paid to IV 113/108 within ten days after the applicable date; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 113/108. As of December 31, 2019, \$1,125,000 and \$375,000 of the minimum future cumulative distributions were presented as long-term and short-term debt, respectively, based on payment due dates. No affiliate of M-RED has guaranteed the minimum payments. M-RED’s obligations under the agreement with IV 113/108 are secured by a security interest in the proceeds (from litigation or otherwise) from the M-RED Portfolio.

In December 2018, the Company entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds in the amount of \$150,000, in support of the

Our relationship with the investor meets the criteria in ASC 470-10-25 - Sales of Future Revenues or Various Other Measures of Income (“ASC 470”), which relates to cash received from an investor in exchange for a specified percentage or amount of revenue or other measure of income of a particular product line, business segment, trademark, patent, or contractual right for a defined period. Under this guidance, we recognized the fair value of our contingent obligation to the investor, as of the acquisition date, as long-term debt in our consolidated balance sheet. This initial fair value measurement is based on the perspective of a market participant and includes significant unobservable inputs which are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy and are discussed further within Note 2. At each subsequent reporting period, we will measure the long-term debt at fair value based on the discounted expected future cash flows over the life of the obligation. Our repayment obligations are contingent upon future patent licensing fee revenues generated from the licensing programs.

Under ASC 470, amounts recorded as debt shall be amortized under the interest method. The Company made an accounting policy election to utilize the prospective method when there is a change in the estimated future cash flows, whereby a new effective interest rate is determined based on the revised estimate of remaining cash flows. The new rate is the discount rate that equates the present value of the revised estimate of remaining cash flows with the carrying amount of the debt, and it will be used to recognize interest expense for the remaining periods. Under this method, the effective interest rate is not constant, and any change in expected cash flows is recognized prospectively as an adjustment to the effective yield. As of December 31, 2019, the effective interest rate was approximately 8.5%. This rate represents the discount rate that equates the estimated future cash flows with the fair value of the debt and is used to compute the amount of interest to be recognized each period. During the year ended December 31, 2019, we paid the third party approximately \$130,000 under the funding agreement. Any future payments made to the investor will decrease the long-term debt balance accordingly. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the amortization amount is deemed immaterial.

#### NOTE 4 – DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

Because there is not a fixed conversion price, remaining compliant with the reserve requirement under the notes held by Intelligent Partners as transferee of United Wireless, 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, 2019, and December 31, 2018, the aggregate fair value of the outstanding derivative liability was approximately \$595,000 and \$540,000, respectively.

The Company estimated the fair value of the derivative liability using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following key assumptions during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Volatility	207-426%	388-426%
Risk-free interest rate	0.24%	0.64%
Expected dividends	-	-%
Expected term	0.75-4.70	1.75-4.70

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, 2019 and 2018:

	Fair Value Measurements as of					
	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>						
None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Conversion option derivative liability	-	-	595,000	-	-	540,000
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 595,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 540,000

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, 2019
Balance - December 31, 2017	\$ 90,000
Change in fair value	450,000
Balance – December 31, 2018	540,000
Change in fair value	55,000
Balance - December 31, 2019	\$ 595,000

#### NOTE 5 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

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, 2017	50,000,000	0.03	2.75
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2018	50,000,000	0.03	1.75
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2019	50,000,000	0.03	0.75
Options exercisable at end of year	50,000,000	0.03	-

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### 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, 2019, 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, 2017	65,000,000	0.004	0.17
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	65,000,000	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2018	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2019	-	-	-
Warrants exercisable at end of year	-	-	-

### **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)
	2019	2018	
Patents	\$ 5,595,000	\$ 4,020,000	9.8
Less: net monetization obligations	(509,811)	(509,811)	
Imputed interest	(713,073)	(376,291)	
Subtotal	4,372,116	3,133,898	
Less: accumulated amortization	(1,617,762)	(1,088,280)	
Net value of intangible assets	\$ 2,754,354	\$ 2,045,618	6.52

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Intangible assets are comprised of patents with estimated useful lives. The intangible assets at December 31, 2019 represent:

- 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;
- 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;
- patents (which were fully depreciated at the date of acquisition) acquired in January 2018 pursuant to an agreement with Intellectual Ventures Assets 62 LLC and Intellectual Ventures Assets 71 LLC (“IV 62/71”), pursuant to which CXT has an obligation to distribute 50% of net revenues to IV 62/71 against

- which CXT advanced \$10,000 at closing;
- patents (which were fully depreciated at the date of acquisition) acquired in January 2018 by Photonic Imaging Solutions Inc. (“PIS”) from Intellectual Ventures Assets 64 LLC (“IV 64”) pursuant to which PIS is to pay IV 64 (a) 70% of the first \$1,500,000 of net revenue, (b) 30% of the next \$1,500,000 of net revenue and (c) 50% of net revenue in excess of \$3,000,000, against which PIS advanced \$10,000 at closing;
- patents acquired in March 2019 pursuant to an obligation to pay 50% of net revenues to IV 113/108, against which \$75,000 was paid in March 2019 and provided that in the event that, on September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022, cumulative distributions to IV 113/108 total less than \$450,000, \$975,000 and \$1,575,000, respectively, M-RED shall pay the difference between such cumulative amounts and the amount paid to IV 113/108 within ten days after the applicable date; with any advances being credited toward future distributions to IV 113/108; the useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was approximately 9 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, 2019, management concluded that there was no impairment to the acquired assets. At December 31, 2019, the book value of the Company’s intellectual property was \$2,754,354.

Amortization expense for patents comprised \$529,486 and \$437,720 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Future amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
2020	\$ 553,779
2021	549,345
2022	495,742
2023	323,071
2024 and thereafter	832,417
Total	<u>\$ 2,754,354</u>

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:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Purchase price of patents, current portion	569,386	\$ 100,000
Unamortized discount		
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>		
Purchase price of patents, long term	1,725,000	\$ 875,000
Unamortized discount	(282,503)	(105,172)
Total current and non-current	2,011,883	869,828
Effective interest rate of Amortized over 2 years	9.6-12.5 %	9.2-9.6%

Because the non-current minimum payment obligations of \$1,725,000 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

The following table reconciles equity attributable to the non-controlling interest related to Quest Packaging Solutions Corporation.

	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,758	\$ 3,219
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ (1,519)	\$ (1,461)
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 1,758</u>

#### 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. As of December 31, 2019, the Company has generated approximately \$7,542,223 of net operating loss (“NOL”) carry forwards which will begin to expire in 2024. 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:

	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 1,960,978	\$ 1,770,729
Intangible Assets	331,704	195,999
Valuation allowance	\$ (2,292,682)	\$ (1,966,728)
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Tax expense consisted primarily of the following:

**December 31,**

	2019	2018
Federal	\$ -	\$ -
State	234	234
Foreign	5,000	1,039,900
Deferred	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,234</b>	<b>\$ 1,040,134</b>

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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, 2016 and thereafter.

The Company's foreign tax expense reflects the tax withheld by the foreign jurisdiction on royalty income received by the Company and not exempt under the United States tax treaty, if any, with the respective foreign jurisdiction. In 2019 the Company was subject to foreign source withholding tax of 10% in the People's Republic of China. In 2018 the Company was subject to foreign source withholding tax of 10% and 20% in the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China, respectively.

#### **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 6 in connection with transactions with United Wireless. During periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred interest expense on the Company's 10% notes issued to United Wireless and held by Intelligent Partners, an affiliate of United Wireless and a related party, pursuant to the securities purchase agreement dated October 22, 2015. The interest expense was approximately \$467,000 and \$510,000 for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. On each of September 30, 2017 and 2018, accrued interest was added to the principal amount of the note. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company is to pay interest quarterly.

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

During 2019, the Company contracted with an entity owned by the chief technology officer for the provision of information technology services to the Company. The cost of these services was approximately \$464 and \$794 for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

#### **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.

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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.

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. 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 in the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation granted the remaining defendants' motion for summary judgment of non-infringement. On June 8, 2018 the appellate court affirmed the lower court's

decision. On June 9, 2018 Quest Licensing Corporation filed a petition for rehearing with the appellate court. On July 30, 2018 the appellate court denied Quest Licensing Corporations petition for rehearing and the funding agreement terminated.

In December 2018, the Company entered into a funding agreement whereby a third party agreed to provide funds, in the amount of \$150,000, in support of the structured licensing programs of PIS and M-RED. Under the funding agreement, the third party receives an interest in the proceeds from the programs, and the Company has no other obligation to the third party. As of December 31, 2019, the Company paid the third party approximately \$130,000 under the 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.

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On January 19, 2017, the court in the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation granted the 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. 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. On June 8, 2018 the appellate court affirmed the lower court's decision. On June 9, 2018 Quest Licensing Corporation filed a petition for rehearing with the appellate court. On July 30, 2018 the appellate court denied Quest Licensing Corporations petition for rehearing. On August 8, 2018, the defendants' renewed their motion for an award of attorneys' fees under Section 285 of the Patent Act. On March 27, 2019 the court in the Mobile Data Portfolio litigation denied the defendants' motion for attorney fees under Section 285 of the Patent Act.

#### **NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

No significant subsequent events.

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EX-31.1 2 f10k2019ex31-1\_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: March 27, 2020

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

**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, 2019 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: March 27, 2020

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